











# A Journal of Field and Aquatic Sports,

ANGLING, SHOOOTING, THE KENNEL,

PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,

Fish Culture, Protection of Game,

AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.



VOLUME XV.

August, 1880 -- February, 1881,

THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

1881.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

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#### OREST TREAM

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

OUR MIDSUMMER NEW YEAR.—The register at the head of this page marks the first number of a new volume, and this journal to-day enters upon the eighth year of its publication.

We are duly gratified at attaining this maturity, and express our satisfaction in a substantial manner by a change for the better in make-up and the adoption of a superior grade of paper. These improvements, with the others which have been introduced within the last six months, now make the Forest and Stream a model in its mechanical execution.

If we may credit the many kind words of our friends and the evidence afforded in the decided indorsement of a stanch patronage, the paper is also growing apace in he value of its contents.

That the Forest and Stream has succeeded in adaptg itself to the wants of the gentlemen sportsmen of merica, and is in turn supported and indorsed by them, highly satisfactory, and is complimentary to all conraed, for it is proof positive of two things—first, of the isdom of the management of the paper, and second, of good taste of the sportsmen.

VERTISEMENTS.—Advertisers are respectfully sted, in all cases where it is possible, to send in their vertisements by Saturday of each week before the issue which they wish them to appear. We cannot receive w advertisements, nor make changes in those already unding, later than Tuesday morning.

-The portrait of Greene Smith, which we had hoped publish this week, has been unfortunately delayed, we are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to defer it itil our next issue.

#### THE NEW GAME AND FISH PROTEC-TORS.

S EVERAL amendments to the game law of the State of New York were proposed last winter, but only one act among them received the signature of the Governor and became a law. As a rule, changes in our game laws are too frequent to be thoroughly learned by the people at large before they are modified or entirely su-perseded by others, and in many cases this frequent tinkering is a worse evil than no law at all, causing many people to despair of comprehending or remembering the ever-changing clauses of the laws, and almost rendering it necessary for a sportsman to carry a copy of the Revised Statutes with him into the field before he dare wet a line or pull a trigger. The practice of having different laws or different close seasons for fish and game in adjoining counties, is often the cause of much unwitting violation of the law by those who are ignorant of such difference; but the main trouble has been not so much in the law itself as in its lack of enforcement, dependent, as it has been, upon clubs, societies and individuals, who were either actuated by public spirit or a desire for gain, former laws having a provision allowing the informer or prosecutor to receive a portion of the penalty imposed upon the transgressor-a clause which rendered the complainant liable to the suspicion of mercenary motives, and often invested the offender with the sympathy of his neighbors as a persecuted man.

It is a fact well known to all who have watched the

workings of the game laws, that the local constables are not to be depended upon to prosecute their friends or townsmen for an offense which is to them a venial one. and in the eyes of too many others one to which no moral guilt is attached.

It is to be hoped that the officers appointed under the new law will prove to the poachers and unprincipled marketmen that the game law is not a dead letter. This law, which was very carefully framed by Mr. John E. Devlin, of New York City, provides for the appointment of eight officers, to be known as Game and Fish Protectors, who are to have full power to enforce the laws and arrest all offenders, and in order to secure a good class of men in these positions, no share in the penalties is offered, but instead of this a salary is given. We understand that the appointments are made, but the list has not reached us yet, and with the right men, who will do their duty fearlessly, there is a prospect that the laws which have been defied so long will now be enforced.

These protectors will be charged with the duty of en-

forcing all statutes for the preservation of moose, deer, birds and fish, or other game laws, and to bring, or cause to be brought, actions and proceedings in the name of the people of the State, against all offenders. They are to be appointed by the Governor, and will hold office for three years from the date of their appointment. Section 1 provides that the district attorney of any county in the State shall, upon the request of any one of such protec tors, commence and prosecute to termination, action against any person reported to him by such protector to have violated any of these laws. Section 2 provides that any net, pound, or other means or device for taking fish which is set in violation of existing laws, is declared a nuisance, which may be abated by any citizen, and the protectors, if applied to, must seize and remove it. Section 3 gives the protectors authority to arrest persons violating any of the provisions of any statute now or herenfter enacted for the protection of fish and game without the formality of a warrant.

For these services the protectors are to receive a salary of \$500 per year, and traveling expenses not to exceed

We hope for a better enforcement of the existing laws under this new regime, and shall watch it with great interest, and think that at least one of these protectors should be located in New York City, to watch kets, which are the great inducement to the market poacher to violate the law. Destroy his chance of profit and his desire to shoot or net illegally is gone, and we do not think that it would be an exaggeration to say

that one-fourth of all fish and game which is unlawfully killed within the settled portions of the State finds its way to the markets of the great city.

#### COL. BODINE'S IRISH VICTORY.

"HE return of Col. Bodine and his explanations of his work and the work of his team in Ireland adds the emphasis of an official sanction to what the Forest and Stream has already given in the regular reports of the match. With more details about the weather conditions, the effort of the six men who added another defeat to Irish rifle history only appears the more brilliant. On such a day the score of the Irish team shows that the men have fully mastered the problem of wind judgment, while on behalf of the Americans it must be said that they are entitled to a credit fully up to that accorded any previous team.

The Irish riflemen, more than at any of the preceding matches, had a clear anticipation of success; they had, by their successive defeats, arrived at a very distinct understanding of the strength of the American team shoot-Every little incident and contributory element of strength had been carefully gauged, and such sharp watchers as the Rigbys, Milner and Fenton had taken in the points which in their opinion helped to the line of victories which the Creedmoor men have enjoyed. Americans have not been reticent at all in proclaiming the secrets of their victories. Everything has been set out in the plainest of terms, so that American riflemen, while leading the world, have not made a mystery of their craft. For a time the Irish ridemen did not heed the lesson. They did not seem to comprehend the proposition that the strength of a well organized team is far ahead of the mere total of the strength of its individuals. The old muzzle-loaders, once the weapon beyond comparison at long range, was clung to in spite of the overwhelming proof of each match that the American makers had united accuracy with convenience in their The proof of their error was too strong breech-loaders. for the most conservative of Irishmen or Englishmen to withstand, and with a prospect of an unlimited series of annual whippings before them if they persisted in their antiquated methods, the Messrs. Rigby decided on a change. First came the change in the position when firing, in the adoption of the back-position, which is now the universal position for long-range work. In the several years of quiet which have elapsed since their last match at Creedmoor, the Irish have been hard at work, and when the invitation of this spring was sent out they were prepared to reap the victory they anticipated from Irish labor and Anterican listlessness. But while the shooters on this side the water had done little or But while nothing in the way of showing their skill, they had lost none of their cunning, and with a good reasoning of that indefinable element—luck—another leading score was put on record.

Col. Bodine may do a good service for riflemen or, this side by giving, in his written and formal report, a careful survey and estimate of the several points in which the Irish riflemen have added to their strength, and wherein our chances of continued success now Lie. One thing is certain, that from this time on rone but the most perfectly organized teams should be permitted to go forth as representative ones. From what Col. Bodine says, and from what he Lignificantly omits to say, it is pretty certain that he had much crude strength and much discordant material in his team; but he had the backbone and the good sense to determine, when it came to a choice between discipline and defeat, to choose the former. The best the discomfited ones can say is that he might possibly have had a stronger team. It is hardly probable that he would. The good men of his squad did all that was expected of them, the weak men more, and and so the fight was won. A priori, we should say that the omission of Capt. Jackson from the shooting six was a mistake. There may have been some element of partiality and personal feeling entering into the omission, as is claimed in some quarters; but it must be conceded that the right of judgment was given to Col. Bodine and that this fact was known to all members of the team long before they began shooting for places on the The proper feeling among all the team men should have been a complete abnegation of self. They were sent to conduct a campaign on behalf of America generally, and this object having been gloriously accomplished, it will be very difficult indeed to make the people of America believe that there was any very grievous error committed by Col. Bodine in making up his team. Somebody's corns may have been stepped on, but the public cannot be expected to cry thereis. Tl.o lafe American team leader may not be an immaculate Solon. but he certainly has been a creditable con mander, and those for whom he fought and won will not be very curious to go behind the returns. If any positive injustice has been done any one, the Forest and Stream will do all in its power to expose such ill-doing; but our columns cannot be made the vehicle of indefinite abuse Until somebody can show us that Col, Bodine did not win the match at Dollymount, we must be excused in our be lief that it was the men who shot and not the men on the reserve who carried the day.

#### THE ANTHRACITE DECLINES.

THE challenge to the Anthracite by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., of Bristol, has been declined by the agents of the Perkins system on the grounds of "the different size and power of the yachts." We are not aware what claims Mr. Perkins' agents have to being considered engineers, nor that they make any such, but we do know that the excuse offered for not meeting the challenge is a very frivolous one. Everybody knows by this time that there is nothing in America slow enough to make a race in speed with the Anthracite. The work ing speed of the latter seems to be something like six miles, and eight miles is about the best she can do. Our steam barges do better than that; consequently, a race between the English steamer and anything in America was out of the question. But in the test of economy the difference in hull of Leila and Anthracite has no influence whatever, as the engineers aboard the latter could probably have informed the agents. It is a question of producing one horse power at the least consumption of fuel, apart altogether from what the resultant speed of the vessels may be. For that matter, they might both have been tied up to the dock during the trial without in the least vitiating the deductions. The only reasonable condition the Authoracite could have demanded would have been equality in the efficiency of propellers, so as to eliminate differences on that score.

The best recorded performance of the Perkins system is 1.6 pounds, whatever else the originators of the fairy tales now floating about may assert. We have before us the record of 1.9 pounds for a common collier. with ordinary cylindrical boiler and common engines and steam about 80. Given 150 pounds pressure instead, a well-designed engine, and the careful stoking and selected fuel used in test trials, and there can be no question but that the collier would have equalled the Anthracite in economy, to say nothing of steaming around her in circles, which is an irrelevant matter. The Babcock & Wilcox, as well as many other sectional boilers, produce steam inside of two pounds at comparatively moderate pressure, and we have good reason for stating that the Herreshoff coil is quite as economical as the Perkins boiler, besides being far better suited to stand the results of expansion and contraction, easier to repair, cheaper in first cost, lighter and under better control, the range of the gauge being less than a fifth of that even experienced hands aboard the Anthracite require.

It is to be regretted that the Anthracite has refused an excellent opportunity of proving what has been crammed into the space writers of our esteemed daily contempora ries. Her refusal is clearly a case of funk. The British government, in search of just such a boiler for torpedo and launch service, has given the Herreshoff coil the preference, and any one who knows how hard it is for a body of Englishmen to accept an American idea will be able to appreciate this at its full value.

The United States government will probably appoint a board to examine the claims of the Perkins system. trust competent engineers will be put on the board, not rusty, old time skippers. Let the board be composed of men who know enough to detect the difference between clantrap and facts, and we warrant the Perkins system will show up only a clumsy adaptation of ideas much better carried out by others.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATE men of Butler, Pa., have organized the natv Association for the Protection of Fish officers for the ensuing year being as follows: President, Alex. Russell; Vice-President, Clarence W. Coulter Treasurer, E. D. Colbert: Secretary, E. W. Vogeley. Directors—Chairman, John N. Muntz; Secretary, George W. Zeigler; John S. Campbell. This club, like others recently formed in Pennsylvania, has abundant opportunity for systematic and definite work,

#### BAY SNIPE SHOOTING.

I. -NOMENCLATURE,

"all our proudest lore, Is but the alphabet of ignorance."

UCH has been written about the confusion which exists in the local names of our game birds and animals, and all to little purpose. Notwithstanding the gallons of ink that have been spilled, and the quantities of pens that have been spoiled in urging a general reform in local nomenclature, no steps have been taken looking toward the adoption of the simple and character istic English names which ought to come into use throughout the whole shooting community. A ruffed grouse is still a "pheasant" in the South and West, and a "partridge" in the North and East; and while the "gopher" of the South is a tortoise, the "gopher" the trans-Missouri region is a little rodent nearly allied to the squirrel.

It is evident that we cannot hope in our day to have the language of science come into general use among sportsmen, and, on some accounts, it is not desirable at present, that this change should take place; for, in many departments of biology, the scientific nomencla ture is only provisional and is constantly changing, and a name employed to-day is obsolete to-morrow. These changes, of course, are to be kept up with only by the specialist. It is not possible that the general reader should follow them.

What we now need are simple English appellations for our game animals-names which shall recommend themselves to everyone, and shall thus force themselves into general favor at once. The shore gunners have such names for many of our bay birds and ducks, and the humble bayman has in many cases been most happy in his namings, as there has always been some reas for homely appellations. He seizes some salient and characteristic point about an animal, and names it from that peculiarity. If we are to instruct and raise a higher standard of sport-and this, as sporting writers, is an aim that we shall not lose sight of-we must dot down our experiences in a way that can be readily understood by all, and preach our sermons with "simplicity" for our Therefore, we shall begin by giving a list of the birds worth shooting commonly called "Bay Snipe," and as far as possible, the names of each species used in the districts where they are shot. By this, the sportsmen of our coast, from New Hampshire to North Carolina, will be able to distinguish the same hird under its guise of many local aliases, and the list will act as a key for the subject on which we are about to write. The following is such a list of birds shot over decoys or stools, including the waders and plovers commonly called

BAY SNIPE.
Long-billed curlew (Numenius longirostris), sickle'bill; sabre-bill Sickle-bill is the name almost universally used. It is simple and descriptive.

Hudsonian curlew (Nunchius hudsonicus), Jack: short-billed writew. The Long Island baymen term this bird the Jack, while o both the eastward and southward he is more often called the

short-billed-curlew.
Esquimaux curlew (Numenius borealis), fute; doe bird; little curiew. In the Eastern States it is called the doe bird; not Long Island the fute, and in parts of the South the little curiew. The origin of the first two names we have falled to ascertain; the third

Black-bellied plover (Squatarola helvetica), black-breast; bullhead; beetle-head; ox-eye; bottle-head; pilot. On Long Island nead; better-lead; ox-eye; notter-head; pind. On Long Island this bird is generally known as the black-breast, on account of the black markings of its plumage. The young in August are, however, gray on the belly and are often mistaken for a distinct species. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania it is called both bullhead and beetle-head, and also, in the latter, ox-eye. On the coas of Virginia, about Cobb's Island, the name of pilot has been given on virginia, addition to a state in the father problems were level in sit is always seen leading the large flights of birds which the rising tides drive from the shoals and oyster nocks, and it is sup-posed to direct the flocks "to pastures new." This, however, is not the case. It is the fastest thing bird of all the bay snipe, and it cannot fiv slow enough for the other species.

tteanothy slow enough for the other species.
Golden ployer (Charactius futus var. tripinieus), golden back:
green back; frost bird; whistling plover; bull-head. On Long
Island and to the eastward it used to be known as the frost bird
so called on account of its appearance at the time of the early frosts in autumn, but of late years it has generally been called the golden back. On the New Jersey and Delaware coasts it is termed the green-back.

termed the green-back.

Great marbled godwit (Limosa fedoa), marlin; humility; brown back; straight-billed curlew. Known along the seaboard, from Maine to Maryland, as the marlin, though occasionally called the humility or humilt, which name has also been given to the upland ployer. On the coast of Maryland and Virginia it is known as the brown-back. In New Jersey it is sometimes called the straight-

Hudsonian godwit (Limesa hudsonica), ring-tailed marlin white-tailed marile; humber accounts, was cause mann, white-tailed marile; humber as the ring-tailed marile, so called from the white band crossing the tail feathers. In parts of New Jursey known as the Virginia woodcook. Semi-paimated snipe (Thirmus semiprimatus), willet; marbled

Usually known as the willet, on account of its cry.

Tell-tale tattler, or suipe (Tolanus mehtnoleuca); yelper: big yellow-legs; great yellow-shanks; tell-tale tattler; stone-snipe large cucu; willet. Familiar to all sportsmen as the biz vellow wires, great fellow-shades, terriane tacter, somewhere, cucu; willet. Familiar to all sportsmen as the big yellow in parts of New Jersey called the willet; on Long Island to upper coast of New Jersey, the yelper, on account of its piercing notes.

Yellow-shanks tattler or snipė (Tolanus flavipes); yellow legs little vellow legs: lesser tell-tale. Known everywhere as the

Pollow-legs.
Red-breasted-snipe Macrorhamphus griscus; dowltch; dowttcher; quali-snipe; brown-back; grey snipe; driver. On Long
Jsland and the northern coss of New Jersey called the dowltch:

South New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland Virginia and North Caro-

South New Jersey, Denaware, amy man, Thomas Tent is in the chick-ling, the brown-back.

Turnstone (Strepellas interpres); calico-back; brant bird; chick-ling; chicaric; sand runner; borse-foot snipe; beach bird. In Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Southern New Jersey, the calico-back, on account of its reddish brown mottled colored, bock; Northern New Jersey, the lorse-foot; Long Island and to the eastward, the brent bird; the young on the New Jersey coast are called brach birds. alled beach birds. Red-breasted sandpiper (Trings canutus) robin spine: knot:

near-oreated sanapper (Iringa canatus) robin sinje; k.fot; ash-colored sanapper; grey-back; white robin sinje. Generally known everywhore on Long feland and New Jersey as the robin sinje, se called in the spring, as its brown plumage resembles the red-breasted thrush, or robin. In Soptember in the South, it is called both grey back and white robin sinje.

Pectoral sandpiper (Tringa maculata); krieker; mendow spine records saddipper (trings maculata); kreker; meanow sinju; fat bird; short-neck; jack snipe; marsh plover; grass snipe; robin snipe; red-back. On account of its creaking, shrill cry, it is called the kricker on the Northern New Jersey coast, but further south it changes its name to short-neck and fat bird. On the inland meadows of New Jersey it is known as the robin snipe and meadow snipe. On Long Island it assumes several of the names. It is said to never stool, but we have seen it do so On Long Island it assumes several of the above onally. Red-backed sandpiper (Tringa alpina var. Americana): black-

breast; black-breasted ployer; winter snipe; red-back. Known on the coast from Maine to Florida, its most common name being the black-breast.

sandpiper (Micropaluma himanlopus): stilt: basthe mack-breast.

Long-legged sandpiper (Micropalama himanlopus); stilt; bastard dowitch; bastard yellow leg; wood snipe; blind snipe; frost snipe; peep; drum-stick. On Long Island it is called the bastard dowitch, and on the Jersey coast, the blind snipe.

The above list comprises the different varieties of bay snipe that are worthy of the sportsman's aim. In addition to these there are the small plovers, called ringnecks, beach-snipe and surf-snipe, and the tiny sand pipers, such as the ox-eyes, sand-snipe, shore birds and peeps, excellent when roasted, but only fit for little beginners to pop away at.

THE BUCKS COUNTY ASSOCIATION .- A game associa tion has been organized in Bristol, Pa., under the name of the "Bucks County Game Protective Association." Its object is the rigid enforcement of the game law in the townships bordering on the Delaware River, comprising the section between Philadelphia and Trenton. John Burton, of Tullytown, is President; George A. Shocmaker, of Bristol, Secretary; Cornwell Woolston, of Emilie, Treasurer; Arthur Dorrance, Charles E. Scott, W. D. Harned, Bobert W. Rogers, G. W. Kirk, M. D., Amos B. Headly, Edward S. Stackhouse, and Joseph S. Hibbs, constitute a Board of Directors. The admission fee is fifty cents, each member pledging himself to pay such necessary assessments for police, etc., as may be levied from time to time by the directors. Although the club was organized so lately as June 29th, the membership fees alone are ample to run it for the present season. Game constables were placed on woodcock ground on July 1st, and did good service up to the 5th inst. The reed and rail marshes and quail and rabbit grounds will be duly watched until the opening day. Much good has heretofore been done in the vicinity of Bristol by individual effort, and this organized action cannot fail of suc cess. Gunners and farmers freely tender their coopera-The officers and directors of the new association are thorough business men, some of them very wealthy, and all energetic. We hope that they may capture and punish some of the pot-hunters and selfstyled sportsmen from the adjacent cities.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE .- In our issue of May 6th we published a description of Grand Falls, N. B., concerning which that accomplished author, Mr. Chas.

Lanman, writes to us as follows:—
One of your correspondents prints some information about Grand Falls of New Brunswick. I presume he means those of the Grand rais of New Drubswick. I presume ne inclusiones of the river St. John, as he does not seem to know augiting about the Fulls of the Nepissiguit. I that is so, let make inform him that ho has not exactly made a discovery. The Falls of the St. John were described in one of my books as far back as 1948; and in RST 1 published large woodcuts of them in the London Rubsritet News. which Harrer's Weeldy copied, locating the scene in Maine and passing it off as original.

R. T. Greene for a copy of Washington's letter on bloodhounds. The original letter came into my possession many years ago, and Iprinted a copy in the London Atheneum, and also in the New York Elenking Post, so that I can testify to the accuracy of the copy printed by you.

It was once and the

It was once, and it may be now, the rule of the London Times to consider all news unpublished which had not appeared in its own columns, and sometimes acting on this principle with great arrogance, but with imperturbable gravity, it would publish matter that had appeared in all the other papers a fortnight before. In its own special field, the Forest and Stream acts on the same rule, holding that no angling resort, no hunting ground, no curiosity of sporting literature has been published until contained in its own columns, and this rule it acts upon, even in describing resorts which have already had a place in such widely circulated books as those of our accomplished correspondent. This new delving in the "old fieldes" detracts nothing from the credit of those who have worked there before us. Indeed, we have on who have worked there before us. Indeed, we have on our desk now something that has three times been pub-lished to the world; first, three hundred years ago in Latin, then in English black letter, and again on a steam press in modern type, and this we propose to put into print for a fourth time.

We should add that the correspondent who sent us the Washington letter copied it from what he believed to be the original manuscript, bought in Washington by Mr. John Dale, and now in that gentleman's possession.

Mr. Lamoan's very readable sketch, published in this issue, forms one of the chapters of a forthcoming book by that author.

AMERICAN ARMS ABROAD,-The recent continued depression in the Birmingham gun trade has caused great anxiety among English manufacturers, and they have memorialized the government for assistance. The result of their petition has been that the government has decided to issue large orders for guns and rifles within a short time, and thus to give substantial aid to the gunmaking industry.

The Boston Daily Advertiser makes use of this state of things as a text for a very sensible discourse on the importance of the arm-making industry in this country, from which we extract the following :-

The principal reason for this depression in the English gun The principal reason for this depression in the Lagrian gun trade is that American manufacturers have been able to obtain the foreign customers that were formerly supplied by the Eng-Hsh. The Turkish government, although desirous of retaining the friendship of England, saw that the superior arms and am-munifien made in this country were essential in order to make the most effective resistance, and therefore gave to New England the most effective resistance, and therefore gave to saw beginned the trade that formerly would have been given to old England. To the Providence Tool Company contracts for 655,000 Peathody-Martini ritles were given—a contract which brought to the com-pany between nine and ten millions of dollars. The Winchester pany between nine and ten millions of dollars. The Winchester Arms Company, of Now Haven, obtained large contracts for arms and cartridges, and millions of cartridges were also pur-chesed from the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridge-port. The total amount expended in this country by the Turkish government for munitions of war for use in its recent struggle with Russia is estimated at over \$50,000,000.

with flussla is estimated at over \$80,000,000. In case of great emergency the private workshops of this country could daily fabricate thousands of ribes and millions of carteriages; these articles could be supplied much faster than troops could be found to use them.

The valuation of the national armory and arsenals and the government of these property of these places much in the case.

The valuation of the fucional armory and accentain that the government property at those places amounted, in 1871, to Su)(60,000. At the Rock island arcenal there has been spent, up to December, 1876, \$5,509,534.3 and a further expenditure of \$28,0000, it is estimated, will be required to complete this arsenal, exclusive of the necessary machinery and shop laxtures. Would it not be the necessary machinery and shop factores. Would then be better to sell these government nanufacturing establishments and apply the proceeds to the purchase of the needed armament for sea-coast defense?

A SUGGESTION FOR KENNEL CLUBS .- In the British Islands are thousands of dog fanciers who breed dogs with the hope of producing animals of such superior merit as eventually, in one way or another, to bring in not only a return for the expense of their rearing, but a handsome profit beside. An English contemporary notes that only a very few of these breeders ever succeed. To establish a strain which shall show a distinct family type of excellence requires a large kennel and long continued of excellence requires a large kernel and long continued care and expense. One-dog breeders cannot succeed in originating strains. It is suggested that instead of so much misplaced and fruitless, because inadequate, effort in this direction, some of the larger kennel clubs provide themselves with the requisite number of animals, and then, under the supervision of a select and competent committee, carry out the experiments which shall develop by long and judicious management the strains possessing the approved qualities. In this way, also, many of the mooted points as to inter-breeding, etc., may be satisfactorily set at rest.

SALMON IN CALEDONIA CREEK, - On account of the Governor's veto to the annual appropriation bill for the New York Fish Commission, there was not money enough to do all the work, and to cut down expenses the ponds of quinnat, Atlantic and land-locked salmon, which had been raised at the State hatchery at Mumford, were turned loose in Caledonia Creek, where the fishermen are catching them. These fish were from one to three pounds in weight, and very valuable for breeders, and it is much to be regretted that such a course was rendered necessary.

Surely the good work done by the New York Fish Commission is worthy of being continued, and it is to be hoped that the Governor will reconsider his veto at the earliest opportunity.

The Utica Game and Fish Protective Association having formed itself into a strong body of energetic workers, is now endeavoring to secure the organization of local clubs in the adjacent towns of Camden, Rome, Paris, Sangerfield, Boonville and Trenton; and also to secure in other smaller towns a representation by membership.

We are pleased to learn that the new association is increasing in numbers and in strength.

-The officers of the Blooming Grove Park Association for the year ending July 5th, 1881, are: President and Director, John McGinnis, Jr.; Vice-President, W. F. Wharton, Directors: F. Fearing, C. A. Grines, L. Snyder, C. H. Read, T. C. Clarke, R. L. Ward, M. B. Brown, D. B. Mouzilly; Secretary, T. W. B. Hughes. The trustees for the new issue of bonds are: P. M. Wilson, Hamilton Busby, John Avery,

# The Sportsman Courist.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS AND DOWN THE ST.

BY CHARLES LANMAN.

TO an old traveler, the idea of revisiting Lake Ontario, the Thousand Islands and the valley of the St. Lawrence is replete with pleasant anticipations: and aside from their own peculiar attractions, Niagara and Montreal cannot but be affectionately remembered, because of the world of beauty which lies between them. Of the five great inland seas (which should belong exclusively to the United States), Ontario, although the smallest, is not one whit behind its fellows in its achievements and possessions. Superior may well be proud of its matchless proportions, of its copper mines, pictured rocks, Royal Island, Thunder Cape, beautiful tributaries and the Sault Ste Marie; Michigan may boast of its Green Bay and great city of Chicago, and claim that no other waters on the globe are hennined in by a more magnificent domain; Huron, with its Georgian and Saginaw bays, the Island of Mackinaw, the daughter lake of the St. Clair, and the river and city of Detroit, well deserves to occupy its central and commanding position; and Eric can well afford to let expressive silence muse its praise while pointing to the Falls of the Niagara; but of Ontario it may be said that within its bosom alone are mingled the waters of all tac great lakes, and that out of the depths comes forth the most fruity magnificent river on the Continue, not even

where they have not been despoiled and desecrated by the hand of man are universally beautiful. As the steamer pursues her intricate course between them the traveler wonders how she can ever escape the impending dangers, and when he passes into what seems a beautiful lake, he experiences a sense of relief. To describe these islands minutely must always be as difficult or impossible as to depict those of Lake George or the Thimble Islands of Long Island Sound, but while their charms are linked with the sea or a mountain land, those of the St. Lawrence seem to be the very children of the sky. In the level and far-reaching horizon which completely surrounds them, there is something marvelously impressive, and I have fancied that after nature had finished her work in this particular region, she deemed it well to draw aside and put out of sight all the high mountains, and remove far hence the roar of the waves on the shore of the cocam. Here, during the summer nights, no sounds fall upon the car save the soft music of the flowing waters, and the weird voices of the owl and the loon. With the approach of dawn, birds without number, the kingfisher and bluebird, the blackbird and robin and flicker, the coot and the duck, come forth from their hiding places to resume the duties of their happy lives, and at the sunset hour the islands, as you look upon them, appear like genus encircled in halos of crimson or gold. But alas! their virgin splendor is rapidly passing away; the simple hearted Indians, with their campites and canoes, have been superseded by the selfish and savage white men with their villas and yachts and other modern abominations.

manding politics is and brice our well afford to be the problem of savage while hier with their vinas and yacitis and other modern abominations. It was among the multitudinous islands of this river that the poet Thomas Moore conceived the idea of his charming Canadian Boat Song, although the actual scene

After leaving the Thousand Islands, on the route down the St. Lawrence, the leading attractions are the Rapids, Within the space of about one hundred niles below Prescott and Ogdensburg, which are on opposite sides of the river, the fall of water is about one hundred attractions are the strength of the river. The fall of water is about one hundred attraction to the strength of th

modern rival in the city of New York, now the linest church editice in the United States.

Of course I could not leave Montreal without calling to pay my respects to the most noted and most venerable angler on the continent—Harrison Stephens. I found him in his elegant mension, but living with his noble wife in the same unpretending manner that has always been his choice. His enthusiasm for angling seemed to be as great as ever, and he recalled, with enthusiastic comments, our joint experiences in throwing the fly for bass under the Victoria Bridge, and for salmon in other parts of Canada. He also fold me that having heard of a certain lake in the valley of the St. Marnee, which was famous for its trout, he had purchased not less than 14,000 acres of land which surrounded it, and that I must not fail to join him in a trouting expedition to that lake next summer. Mr. Stephens is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and, although a native of Vermont, he has been identified with Canada for fifty years, and is reputed to be the wealthless man in the Dominion.

and is replace to be the weathnest man in the Dominion.

I was glad to learn that among the reading people of Montreal, the late Charles Heavysege was still held in affectionate remembrance. Although "nothing but a poet," he was, at the time of his death, in 1876, the most effect was a still held in affectionate remembrance. Although "nothing but a poet," he was, at the time of his death, in 1876, the most effect was a still held in a poet, and there are thousands who never heard his name, but they are the people who would wonder at the mention of the names of Milton and Bunyan and Goldsmith. As I have elsewhere recorded my opinion of this brilliant poet of the North, I will resist the temptation to say more at the present time.

When about to continue our journey to Quebec, I was agreeably surprised to learn that the north shore of that part of the St. Lawrence could be seen and enjoyed from a railway train, and I was glad to avoid going down the river in a steamer at mght, or faking the winding route by railway through fischmond. This part of the Dominion is thickly settled, and although the scencry is not especially attractive, there was something

particularly charming to me in the population, the farms and in the numerous villages. The people are exclusively French habitans, and the little churches with twin steeples, the wooden houses one story and a half high, with dormer windows and comfortable porches, and the long lines of rail fences, all reminded me of the Detroit and Raisin rivers—so pleasantly associated with my childhood. Indeed, the rural scenery of the St. Lawrence from Montreal, on both sides of the river as far as Murray Bay on the north and Metis on the south, is peculiar and full of interest. To use the language of a friend, the principal roads of each parish run parallel with the river, and are completely lined with these rural dwellings. As a class the inhabitants are devoted to agriculture; entirely destitute of enterprise, they tread in the steps of their fathers. There is, perhaps, no more cheerful, loppy or contented being in existence than the habitor: his little farm supplies him with enough to live upon, and he never gives himself anxiety about to morrow. The men, like the old French peasantry, wear the picturesque cappd, and on their feet morasnism made of cowhide; the women jackets of bright colors, and on their heads either a cap or straw hat, made in the gipsy fashion. They are fond of social intercourse, and spend a goodly portion of their time in visiting each other. Those who live in the vicinity of Quebec or Montreal partly supply those markets with vegetables, and it is not an unusual thing for the tourist in the remotest nooks to come suddenly upon one of this race, trudging along staff in hand, and a bundle of baskets on his back, which he will shortly fill with herries, to be taken perhaps many a mile to market, and happy in his simplicity, humming to himself the burden of some old Norman song brought new 10 his forefathers centuries ago. In the habitan's house the walls are always well while about the bright with the sunshine of the human heart, which beams out on these rugged spots of Nature's handwork.

Among the

and as many coastiful surroundings can held be changed, but the city is not now what it was in days of yore.

Politically speaking, it is compelled to be subordmate to Ottawa, the new seat of government, which is without a history, and indebted for its prosperity to American enterprise. This fact alone is a bitter pill to the people of Quebec; and the changes which have taken place in the city itself are universally regretted by those who have recently revisited it during their sunnier tours. The old French market, with its delightful characteristics, is a thing only of the past; the picturesque gateways in all directions, and hundreds of the historical and fantastic houses, have been demolished; and the old calcele, with its obliging and polite habiton driver, have been superseded by an uncoult Yankee invention, and the most exasperating breed of English and Irish hackment to be found on the face of the earth.

The same nucient French is spoken to-day as in the olden time; social intimucy between the French and English people is quite as invisible as it was a century ago, and the general desolation of the Roman Catholic institutions is about the same as ever. To please one of my companions, I stepped into the Convent of Gray Nuns for a few moments, only to see the wretched beings cooped up in desolate rooms within their prison bars, and to find the Pather Confessor, in his far more confortable room, descanting on the skull of Monteulm, as if to exhibit the relie was a privilege of incalculable inportance.

if to exhibit the relic was a privilege of meacuraone mortance.

Among the many sensible suggestions made by the late Governor General (Lord Dufferin) was one that the walls and gateways of Quebec should be restored to their former condition, and the work was commenced, but has now been suspended for want of sufficient means. But this suggestion about the walls of Quebec was eclipsed by that other proposition, from the same gifted man, that the entire country round the falls of Niagara should be transformed into an immense international park, and neutral ground for the people of all climes.

But I rejoice to know that there has been no retro-

neutral ground for the people of all climes.

But I rejoice to know that there has been no retrograde movement in Quebec, so far as its intellectual character is exemplified by J. M. Le Moine, He is undoubtedly the most interesting literary man in Canada, and his "Maple Leaves," "History of Quebec," "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence," and very numerous descriptions of the scenery and people of his native Province are distinguished for their merit and usefulness. And it may be said of this well-known author that, on the score of family pride, there is not another native of Canada who has a better right to be satisfied. During the last two hundred years not less than seven of his ancestors have found a place in history by doing much to advance French explorations, conquests and settlements in Canada and the United States.

During a stroll that we took through the grounds of

During a stroll that we took through the grounds of the Citadel we net "Lorne and Louise." (Want of time and space prevents me from here giving all the preposterous titles which the poor Canadians are perpetually repeating.) The gentleman appeared to have a fine and manly countergame, but the latest to have a fine and and space prevents me from here giving all the preposterous titles which the poor Canadians are perpetually
repeating.) The gentleman appared to have a fine and
manly countenance, but the lady was so busy with her
two dogs that we could not distinguish her features, although the portrait in Robert Buchanan's book represents
her as quite handsome. It is presumed that these noted
personages have many noble qualities of mind and heart,
but there is something sickening to a Yankee to hear the
fulsome adulation that is constantly showered upon
them by the English Canadians. The wretched minion
of a soldier who took us about the Citadel pointed out
he plain building where the Queen's daughter does her
eating and sleeping after the manner of ordinary human
beings; and he told us that she was a "great artist," and
was always painting; that she was fond of a morning
yalk, like common people, and that on a recent occasion,

when the rain beat through a window and wet the floor of her chamber, she refused to let her servant wipe up the water, but went down upon her own knees and performed the necessary task. When the Queen's daughter can condescend to such service, should we not tremble for the continued supremacy of England?

At this present writing, it is just thirty-two years since "mine host" of the good old St. Louis Hotel extended to me his right hand of hospitality, although then located in a different locality: and because of all he has hitherto done in helping me to reach my fishing rivers in comfort I cannot but cherish his name with affection. As I sat chatting with him about the olden times, he told me done in helping me to reach my fishing rivers in comfort I cannot but cherish his name with affection. As I sat chatting with him about the olden times, he told me that his son was now the chief manager of the hotel, and also that this very agreeable gentleman was not born at the time I made my first visit to the river Saguenay, when my three-masted hobitan smack, engaged for the expedition, was promised from the bountiful larder of Russell's Hotel. It was also with special satisfaction that my good friend informed me that a very large proportion of the summer travelers to Quebe recularly extend their tours to the Saguenay, and that I was the man who should be blamed for this annual exodus down the St, Lawrence. This was to me a most gratifying compliment, and an appropriate sequel to another which was paid to me in this very city by the Earl of Elgin, who, while I was enjoying a dinner at Spencer Wood, in 1850, exhibited to me a book just received, which was the English edition of my "Tour to the River Saguenay."

# Matural Distory.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

DEER AND DEER'S HORNS.

N a former number of your valuable publication, and in answer to the question whatler do not be a local to the control of the publication whatler do not be a local to the control of the In a former number of your valuable publication, and in answer to the question whether deer, when fighting, are apt to get entangled with their horns, you replied in the affirmative. In reference to this subject, I take the liberty of sending to you a couple of photographs taken from horns in my possession and forming part of a choice collection of more than three hundred pairs of horns collected by me during a residence of over thirty years in Texas. During this period I have hunted deer in preference to any other game, and in this manner have acquired some knowledge of the subject in question. In the rutting season fights among the bucks are of frequent occurrence, perticularly where there are few invariably desperate, and bucks shot in this season often bear the marks of these conflicts, either in the shape of open wounds or spots under the skin, evidently the result of blows received from their antagonists.

The horns are often injured and either single antlers broken off or even the entire beams. The bucks attack each other very much as do billy-goats, though with greater fury, and the clash of their horns is often heard to some distance. During this season the hunter frequently succeeds in killing a sly old buck which had outgeneralled him for years. Some of the handsomest trophies in my collection are horns of bucks shot during the rutting season. Before that time, that is to say, before the month of November in Western Texas, the old



bucks are very rarely seen. They browse by night only, and with daybreak disappear in the thicket, not to leave it again until nightfall. The hunter, therefore, but seldom gets a shot at one of them.

But occasionally, when spurred by lust and jealousy, the old buck is tempted to leave the shelter of the woods, to which he is never to return.

Further West, toward the Rio Grande, the rutting season commonees later, and not until the middle of December. During an extensive tour which I made in December last to the hunting grounds between the Nucees River and Rio Grande, in company with several friends, we saw but few bucks, owing to the fact that the rutting season had not commenced as yet, the bucks meanwhile remaining concealed in the impenetrable thickets of mesquit brush and prickly pear so characteristic of that region. In January I again went over the same ground in the company of a single fellow sportsman, and we had the good luck to kill seventy-one deer inside of two weeks, of which fifty-three were bucks and only eighteen does. Everwhere the sandy soil showed traces of the desperate conflicts between the bucks, large patches of ground being turned up by the hoofs of the combatants, and in one place I could distinctly perceive that the horns of two bucks had become entangled, and the stronger of the two had dragged the other some distance. Undoubtedly they were separated by some locky accident, as I could discover no further tracks of them.

The deer, in the country between the Nueces and the

them. The deer, in the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, feed almost exclusively upon the everabundant prickly pear, as do the numerous flocks of sheep grazing in that section. They require only little water, in quest of which they go but seldom. Their color is far darker than that of the deer found further East, which live on grass, acorns, etc.; these latter are generally larger in size, but the former have comparatively larger horns. The fact of their feeding exclusively on prickly pear may account in some degree for their

beautiful, lustrous skins, with a very dark stripe on the back. It is also remarkable that their liver is not of the ordinary dark color, but on the contrary of a light buff.

Both specimens of which I send photographs are curiosities in their way, for, as a general rule, when two deer engage in a fight they rush at each other face to face, and their heads remain in this position in case their horns become entangled. This is nearly always the case, but here is an instance where two bucks were found side by side, like a team of horses, firmly held together by their horns and still alive. The other couple were found with the back of their heads together. One of the deer was already dead when found and the other was specially by side, like a team of horses, firmly held together by their horns and still alive. The other couple were found with the back of their beads together. One of the deer was already dead when found and the other was speedily dispatched by a bullet, which saved him from a more miserable death by hunger.

A third photograph which I likewise inclose for your use might be of interest to sportsmen and perhaps

A third photograph which I likewise inclose for your use night be of interest to sportsmen and perhaps deserving to appear in your columns in the shape of a wood cut. The deer was shot in the neighborhood of Austin and the horns are in my collection, which can boast of many other curious specimens. The left beam has twenty-eight and the right beam twenty-four, in all fifter two applies. Such a deer is certainly something uns twenty-eight and the right beam eventy-out, and by-two antlers. Such a deer is certainly something uncedented, and, in Texas at least, not to be found E. Dosch. fifty-two antlers. again.
San Antonio, Texas, May 10th.

A FINE DEER'S HEAD.—Our correspondent, R. S. J., of Menominec, Wis., tells us of a remarkable pair of deer antiers now in his possession. He says:—
"I have in my possession a fine buck's head with large antiers; the left has five points, the right is nearly the same, only a large prong separates near the head on which are six points, some pointing and reaching nearly as far as the nose, while others run out nearly as far as the main horn."

#### .... THE STING RAY.

Corpus Christi, Texas, June 14th.

THE STING RAY.

\*\*Cords Christi, Texas, June 14th.

\*\*Elitor Forest and Stream:—

Inclosed I hand you a product of our waters, which, although common enough here may be something of a curiosity with you. It is the sting or thorn taken from the tail of a sting ray, commonly called and spelled "sting-ev-ee." This fish is very plentiful in these waters in the spring, summer and fall of the year, disappearing in the winter.

The first cold weather which lasts long enough to put much of a chill on the water sends them to their hiding place, and we see them no more until the warm days of spring have made the water more congenial to them. They either bury in the sand, or hunt deep water during the cold weather.

Excluding the long whip-like tail, the sting ray measures about one-sixth more in width than in length. The one from which the inclosed sting was taken measured about two feet is inches across the back. The tail was nearly if not quite three feet in length.

The sting was about ix inches from the body, and lay flat on the tail. It is not, as many fancy, capable of being raised in an upright position for agreessive or defensive purposes, but can only do harm by the fish working its tail from side to side, in which case any object in the way is liable to get pierced. This sting in its original condition is covered with a slime which is very poisonous, and a yone wounded by one of them is in great danger from lockjaw. There are several instances known here of death resulting from the wound, and there are many cases where the sufferer has been confined to his bed for months. This fish gives birth to from two to eight at a time, It is covered with a slow and the working smooth skin, lony, well smith the headath. The two eyes are on top, well smith in the lendand well protected from injury outside of which is a coating of tough sime. It is dark brown above, and white heneath. The two eyes are on top, well sunk in the head and well protected from injury. The mouth is underneath and about three or four inches back from the end of the nose. The gills are slits in the skin similar to those of the shark, and are situated on each side of the mouth, only further back. The cavity for the entrails extends the full length and is almost as

each side of the mouth, only further back. The cavity for the entrails extends the full length and is almost as well protected as that of a soft turtle. In fact, this fish looks more like a soft shell turtle, without feet and with a riding whip attached for a tail, than it does like a fish. It is a bold and free biter, and is nowerful, giving to the angler fine sport. It is very cunning when looked, for as soon as it is fired and finds itself liable to be vanquished it lays itself. flat on the bottom, and the stranger fancies his fish is gone and he has captured a snag instead. Nothing will move the string ray after he locates himself except a long pole or a very strong line. The mouth is very tough, and a hook has always to be cut out. The flesh is very fine eating, and it is said before the introduction of steam the ray was the only sea fish that was eaten fresh in Paris, as it will live long and keep well out of water, if placed in wet moss. There is a prejudice with many against eating rays on account of their hideous appearance.

They grow to great size, half a ton or more; when of this size, the name changes and they are called devil fish. I have seen these large fellows on a still morning jump out of the water twenty feet and come down flat, making a noise like a young cannon. These large ones are never cantured in this vicinity, as they can break any

ing a noise like a young cannon. These large ones are never captured in this vicinity, as they can break any

never captured in this vicinity, as they can break any tackle they choose to tackle.

The largest one I ever captured was about 100 pounds weight, and was between four and five feet across the back. The thorn on the tail measured just nine inches in length. It is not uncommon for them to have two and sometimes three thorns on the tail. They feed on small fish, crabs and sommin.

BEXAR.

WINTER STORE OF THE GRAY SQUIRREL.—Long Prairie, Minn., June 4th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In a recent issue of Forest and Stream:—In a recent issue of Forest AND STREAM "Sharp Eyes" states his belief that the gray squirrel does not lay up a store of food for winter. I am inclined to believe the gray squirrel is not such a fool as this would seem to make him, and will give my reasons for such belief. My father moved into the State of Indiana forty years ago and settled in the timber, and was brought up among gry squirrels, and the same might almost be said of the writer. Many a time have I watched the gray squirrel ascend a hickory tree, and taking a unt in his mouth carry it to some hiding place and return again for an-

other; but I never followed one up to see where the hiding place for his store was situated, whether in the ground or in some hollow tree. My father has seen them keep this up for hours, and so have I. In winter I have seen places where they have dug into the ground in perhaps a dozen places around one tree, and the fact that these trees were not all fruit-bearing trees leads to the belief that the squirrel had buried something there and know, just where to dig for it. Indeed, the most of the trees around which I have seen these holes were hollow elms, or soft maples, and nany times far removed from any nut-bearing trees of any kind. My father and I felled a lange ash one winter in which two grays squires. hollow elms, or soft maples, and many times far removed from any nut-bearing trees of any kind. My father and I felled a hugo ash one winter in which two gray squirrels had made their homes, and I found perhaps four or tive dozen of good hickory nuts in the hollow, and it looks very nuch as if they were placed there by these squirrels. With all these observations before me, you can count me in as one who believes the gray squirrel lays up his store of food for winter.

A. W. S.

lays up his store of food for winter.

FOOD OF THE GREAT BLUE HERON.—This season I killed a large blue heron which had two moccasin snakes in him, one of which was quite large, over two feet long, and fully an inch through; the other, a third smaller. I am of the opinion that all of our large herons eat young snakes, and that this is one reason of the remarkable secretity of snakes in Florida; another is, that the alligators devour every snake they can catch.

I have known the blue heron to swallow a grown mullet. This last scason I killed a heron, and, while carrying him, I noticed that he was unusually heavy, and, when I had got home and skinned him, I noticed that he was full from throat to stern and proceeded to examine him. I found a fish, which was some four inches longer than the body of the bird, and fully half as heavy. How this bird captured the fish and raised him to swallow, I cannot conceive. But, since the foregoing experience, I came suddenly on to a heron on the beach that was busily engaged with a catfish some nine inches long. I could have believed that he might have swallowed the cut, but for the great and formidable fins. He left the fish without ceremony, but I pulled on him and took his skin. Since that thue I found a fin in the throat of one, so I am satisfied that they eat both mullet and catfish. The pelican will also take in a full-grown mullet with case. The cormorant will eat more fish than a person, and it is astonishing what large fish they swallow.

Tampa Boy, Fla., July 20th.

WM. P. NELD.

w. Tampa Bay, Fla., July 20th.

A WHITE KING BIRD .-- The following cutting is taken from the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin of July 19th :-

from the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin of July 19th:

An interesting busis nature was discovered on Laurel Hillast week. A king bird, or "tyrant fly-catcher," which, instead of being brown, like its kind, was pure white, except its wings and tail, which were of a creemy hue, stunned itself by some accident and fell in front or Judge Park's residence. It was picked up and placed in a cage, but after three or four days it died, owing, doubtless, to the fact that these birds are insectivorous, and its captors, not knowing its predilections, furnished it with other food. An ormithologist and taxidermist having been requested to stuff the bird for preservation on Saturday, readily identified its species by its head and other characteristics. It is a handsome but singular specimen.

A Novel Rat Catcher.—Cool Spring, N. C., July 27th.—At my kennels to-day I killed a water snake, in which I found a full-grown barn rat. The snake measured twenty-two inches in length; head, quarter of an inch across, and three-quarters of an inch long. The rat was in perfect condition, fat, healthy and strong looking. It had just been swallowed, I judge, as it was in perfect condition, fat, healthy and strong looking. was in perfect shape, coat, preservation, etc. No wounds were discovered on either reptile or rodent. A rat is 'game' to the death. Query: How could so small a snake catch and swallow so large a rat, and not show signs of a conflict? Again, with so small a 'jaw' (and necessarily weak, to hold the rodent) could the snake have killed it in any other way than by coiling around it, thereby rendering the rat powerless? What say our naturalists.' E. S. WANNAMAKER, ing. It name perfect shape

May not the snake have drowned his prev?

DEEP SEA DREDGING. - The United States survey steamer, Blake, came into Newport last Saturday, after a two months' trip on the Atlantic coast, where she has been engaged in deep sea researches, under direction of Prof. A. Agassiz. The explorations were made between Cape Hatteras and George's Banks. Five lines of soundings were run at right angles to the coast between these points, and a great quantity of zoological material obtained. With the exception of the groups to be worked up at Cambridge by Prof. Agassiz himself, assisted by Col, Lyman, the collection is to be turned over to the same zoologists who have worked up the specimens obtained in former years by the United States Fish Commission on the eastern coast of North America, the crustaceans going to Prof. S. J. Smith; the invertebrates to Prof. E. A. Verrill, and the fishes to Prof. G. Brown Goode and Dr. J. H. Bean.

A CANNIBALISTIC SNAKE.-Mr. C. R. Shaw recently killed, at Sayville, L. I., a black snake which was thirty nine inches long and about as large as a man's thumb. It appeared somewhat thicker than it should have been, and was more sluggish in its movements than black snakes ordinarily are. On shaking the reptile by the tail, a striped snake, which measured nineteen inches in length came from its mouth. The smaller snake had been swallowed head first, and was still alive. Neither snake was in a condition to hiss. We do not remember even to have observed a case quite similar to the one above mentioned, though it is not an uncommon thing to find snakes with partially devoured and still living fregs protruding from their mouths.

Animals Received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending July 24th, 1880.—Two Arabian sheep ((mis artic), presented by Capit, Gorringe, S. S. Dessonge; one red fox (Vulpes fulus), presented by Mr. Lawson Valentine, Mountainville, N. v.; one slug (Linar facus), presented by Samuel W. Francis, Newport, R. I.; one magpie, (Picar instein), presented by Mr. Morris Loonie; por golden paped Amager. (Chrushie anxishint) presented by mr. Morris Loonie; por golden paped Amager. one golden-naped Amazon (Chrysolis curipillata), presented Mrs. D. Lenilan; two Angora goats (Capra hirens), received in exchange; one mona monkey (\*\*Peropilheus mona); four maudits (\*\*)meriphatus morno); one red brocket (\*\*Cariacus 10/18) one Sallé's Amazon (\*\*Chrysotis sallech—all purchased. W. A. CONKLIN, Director,

# Hish Culture.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

A BIG CALIFORNIA SALMON FROM GENEVA LAKE. - BY favor of Prof. Baird we are permitted to publish the following telegram :-

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 29th.

PROF. SPENCER F. BAHD: —A California salmon weighing twelve pounds and three-fourths was taken with a hook from Geneva Lake this morning.

N. K. FARRANK.

This is an exceedingly large salmon to have been grown in fresh water, for it is not at all probable that the fish ever left the deep, cool waters of this lake to follow the small streams which finally lead into the Illinois River, and so down the Mississippi to the ocean-a glance at the map of Wisconsin and Illinois will show this to be almost impossible. You will find Geneva Lake in Walworth County, Wis., and even if it had been possible for the fish to go down and return it would only add greater interest to its history. This lake is a favorite summer resort. and has been stocked with many kinds of fishes by Mr. Fairbank at his own expense.

We hope for more information as to the sex and development of ovaries, if any, in this fish, for a question yet unsolved is whether the California salmon will deyelop spawn in frosh water or not. It is known that where ripe eggs have been found in this fish when confined in fresh water.

fined in fresh water,

Work of the Connecticut Fish Commission.—Dr. W. M. Hudson, of Hartford, one of the Fish Commissioners, gives the following particulars concerning the recent operations of the Commission. During the spring 58,000 young Penobscot salmon were placed in the tributaries of Farmington River. Of land-locked salmon eggs 91,000 were hatched and distributed. The demand for these young salmon to stock ponds and streams was very great, as it had become known that salmon weighing from two and a half to four pounds each have been taken in Hog Pond in Lyme, in Snipsic Pond in Rock-ville, in long pond in Winchester, and in Twin Lakes in Salisbury, and in many others the young fish are known to be growing and thriving finely.

The 110,000 brook trout latched were widely distributed and the supply was by no means equal to the demand. Arrangements have been made to secure 400,000 young fry next spring. Dr. Hudson says that Connecticut has some of the finest trout brooks in the world, and with proper care and attention on the part of farmers, and a disposition on the part of anglers to save only those of six inches in length or over, our depleted streams may soon be restocked, so that trout shall be as plenty and large as thirty years since.

A test has been made this serving of the practiculative.

ers, and a disposition on the part of anglers to save only those of six inches in length or over, our depleted streams may soon be restocked, so that trout shall be as plenty and large as thirty years since.

A test has been made this spring of the practicability of hatching shad in the Connecticut waters. Heretofore all the hatching shad been done on the natural grounds at Holyoke Dam, but the committee on fisheries of the last Legislature expressed a desire that all the work for the year be confined to this State. The commission employed Jas. Rankin—formerly fish commissioner—and R. B. Chalker, to test the matter if a sufficient number of spawning shad could be procured. The attempts were made at Wethersfield, Brockway's reach on the Connecticut, and in the waters of Long Island Sound near the mouth of the river. The experiments were made under adverse circunstances—a long, protracted drouth, low river and high temperature of the water. With the exception of a few thousand young shad hatched at Wethersfield the operation was a failure. The shad taken were found to be immesture, and any attempt to preserve them until ripe in fresh water resulted in their speedy death. It was found, however, that shad taken in salt water in the pounds could be preserved alive and that the females eventually ripen thoroughly. The sharks made sat havoe with this pen, and it was found that the male shad invariably escaped through the holes made by them, so that having three or four ripe females no male could be obtained to test the experiment whether the eggs taken and impregnated under the circumstances would be hatched in salt water the fishermen claim that these pens can easily be protected against sharks by an outside netting a few teet from the pen thanks had sea have on many each of the extended into the extended of the protected against sharks by an outside netting a few teet from the pence and the successful propagation of young fish. The fishermen claim that these pens can easily be protected against sharks by an outside the purpose, impregnated, and then taken up the river to hatch in the fresh water, and then develop healthy young fish.

A RECORD OF HATCHING BROOK TROUT.—Council Bluffs, Iowa.—I send you herewith a record of some brook trout hatched during the present season for my individual use, thinking it may be of some interest to your numerous readers. It is as follows: Jan. 20th, 1880, I received of W. L. Gilbert, of Plymouth, Mass., 5,000 brook trout spawn, which arrived here in splendid condition, there being a loss of only sixty eggs while in

transit. I regret that I kept no record of the amount of loss during the process of hatching, but am safe in stating that it was no greater than that sustained in the laatch, of which a record is herein given. On the 18th of Pebruary I received from the same place 10,000 brook trout eggs, which were all hatched in twenty-seven days from the day of arrival: a record of which is as follows: Received, Feb. 18th, 10,000 brook trout eggs; temperature on receipt, 35°F.; temperature of water in which they were to be hatched, 54°F; amount of eggs picked, 140. Feb. 19th, picked 25; Feb. 20th, 10; Feb. 21st, 10; Feb. 23d, 7; Feb. 24th, 4; Feb. 25th, 5; Feb. 26th, 5; Feb. 27th, 3; Feb. 28th, 6; Feb. 29th, 5; Feb. 27th, 3; March 3d, 2; March 4th, 1; March 5th, 3; March 6th, 2; March 7d, 1; March 11th, 1; March 15th, 1; March 15th, 1; March 11th, 1; March 15th, 1; March 11th, 0; March 11th, 1; March 11th, 2; March 11th, 1; March 11th, 2; March 11th,

It will be seen that the above statement includes the loss sustained in transportation, and the young fry that died in course of and immediately after hatching. I will also state that no deductions are made for unimpregnated eggs; notwithstanding all this, it will be observed that my hatch is something in excess of ninety-seven and a half per cent. The temperature of the spring in which this hatch was made was 51°F, during the entire time. The water, although never rolly, deposits a great deal of sediment in the form of a sandy learn. These eggs were latched in the Shaw hatching-box, the entire paraphernalia of which, including the wire screens, are well painted with coal tar. The eggs were in different stages of development at the time of transportation. The 5,000 eggs above mentioned were packed in four layent stages of development at the fine of transportation. The 5,000 eggs above mentioned were packed in four layers of about equal quantities; two of these were much further advanced than the others, and bore transportation much better, there being only three spoiled eggs and

further advanced than the others, and bore transportation much better, there being only three spoiled eggs and two dead fry.

The young fry from all the above-mentioned eggs are now in a fine, healthy condition: those from the first lot are beginning to feed quite freely, and have fed more or less for the last two weeks. Heretofore I have never given food until the unbillied sac was nearly absorbed, but with the above-mentioned fish I began feeding at a much earlier period than is usually practiced. The young fry, very shortly after they were hatched, I took off the trays and placed in troughs, where the sediment of which I have made mention, was allowed to accumulate, and I gave them for the first few days a slight sprinkling with common salt, and then gradually increased the quantity unfil now I give them sufficient to form a perfect bed on the bottom of the troughs. This had the effect of perfectly cradicating all signs of dropsy, or blue sac, a disease to which, I believe, all young fry, from eggs that have been transported from a distance, are more or less liable.

WM. A. MYNSTER.

from eggs that have been transported from a distance, are more or less liable.

M.A. Alynster.

MIACHING THE "ANGLER," OR "FISHING PROG."—
Glowester, Mass., Ang. 2d.—Some interesting experiments are being made in hatching the goose fish, monkfish, or fishing frog (Lophius piscatorius), at the station of the United States Fish Commission in this place, by Mr. A. Howard Clark, who has charge of the station, and much valuable information concerning the embryonic and early life of this natural angler has been obtained. One visiting the station can see the eggs in several stages of development, as well as the young fish that have been hatched. In the early stage the eggs are held together by a glutinous substance, which, floating in the water, looks like a thin sheet of jelly thickly dotted with small whitish beads. These sheets are from thirty to fifty feet long in their attural state, and float near the surface. The next period shows the embryo formed in the egg, and so on until we come to the fully formed fish taken from the hatching box. The nicroscope shows that the little wiggler has absorbed the untilitien bag, and also that there is a good development of mouth, which, in the full grown fish, is the most striking feature, and the extraordinary capacity of which makes it possible for these creatures to take in their neighbors, the other fishes, in such a cold blooded manner. It would be interesting to know just how these "anglers" manage to procure their food from early balyhood until they arrive at that age when they can bury themselves in the mud and patiently wait for their prey to be attracted by their lures within easy reach. But this, together with nucle more concerning the lives and habits of the deep sea fishes, of which so little is now know will undeubtedly be note fully understood in the future through the patient researches of those engaged in this field of scientific investigation. J. W. C.

INCREASE OF SALMON IN McCLOUD RIVER.—Schnon have never been so numerous in the McCloud River, Cal., since it has been known as they have been this summer, especially about the middle of July, a fact which may be attributed to the work of the United States Fish Commission. Recently Mr. Stone caught seven hundred salmon at one haul, in the open river, and in 1872 and 1873 it was raw that fifty were so taken. The water in the river is higher and colder than it has been since operations were first begun there, and it will be interesting to see how this will affect the spawning of the salmon.

EGGS OF CALIFORNIA TROUT.—The prospects for a fair supply of eggs for the rainbow trout, Salmo iridea, is very good. Last month Mr. Stone fished mght and day for breeders, in the McCloud River, and before the season closes may have two thousand of them, which will average three pounds cach. These should yield, if no accident occurs, about 500,000 eggs. Over 60,000 young treat were turned into the river this spring from the United States hatching station.

Success of the Augusta Fishway.—A 19 poind salmon was captured at Waterville, Maine, Tuesday July 6th, the first since the fishway was opened at Augusta. The Waterville Mad is bappy over this capture, and says further:—"Three were seen last Sabbath, and several surgeon are reported to have been seen jumping in the bay. This is evidence that the fishway at Augusta dam is a success; and the prospect is good that with fishways in all the dams above, and with proper rules and regulations, the fish may be restored to their old haunts."

DISCOVERY OF MENHADEN OIL.—According to United States Fish Commissioner Baird, the world is indebted to

a woman for the discovery that the oil of the "menhaden" has much commercial value. About the year 1830 Mrs. John Bartlett, of Blue Hill, near Mount Desert, Maine, while boiling some fish for her chickens, noticed a thick scum of oil upon the surface of the water. Some of this she bottled, and when on a visit to Boston soon afterwards she carried samples to one of the leading oil merchants of that city, who encouraged her to bring more. The following year the Bartlett family industriously pied their gill nets and sent to the market thirteen barrels of oil, forw hich they were paid at the rate of \$11 a barrel, in all \$143.

# Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, Silmo fontiantis.
Salmon, Salmo ealar.
Lake Trout, Salmo numageush.
Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Grating, Thyanhet tetelor.

Black Bass, Micropterus salmoides; M. pollidus. SALT WATER.

Sen Bass, Controprible at partners, Bucchend, Arthosophead, Arthosophead, Arthosophead, School, Sender Stephenders, Bright Bass, Roccus lineath, Stripped Bass, Roccus lineath, School, School

SPAWNING OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER CHUB (Mylochilus lateralis-Richardson).

their brethren. As might have been anticipated, the trout fishing was poor, but the few obtained were of good size, and were, I think, Salmo clarkii. I have tried to settle the question whether, as has been asserted, the salmon in the Columbia refuse the fly and spoon in the summer months only because of the discolored condition of the river water. To do this I have ished in the upper tide waters of the Klaskanine and Young's rivers, beyond the flow of the river water, but where I have often seen salmon leaping. I have been entirely unsuccessful in attracting their attention, though I have used spoons that last September took four in an hour. I think the truth is, they will only rise to the fly or spoon in water that is clear and salt. In the fall, when the river is low and the tides high, the salt water comes up as far as the city front of Astoria, and that is the highest point at which a salton has been hooked within my knowledge. Last fall I tried them of Tongue Point, four miles above the city, and though they were leaping all around, they they would not touch my spoon. While speaking of suckers, I should have said that no one knows whether they come from the sea, or whether they are a river lish, living on muddy bottoms and in tide-land streams, though the latter is thought to be the case. I have no means of knowing whether they are found to any great distance inland, but have been told that they are as high as the Clarkanus.

\*Salmon certainly take the hook in the upper waters of the Sacramento, in the mountain streams. D. S. J.

#### FLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.

SEAWING OF THE COLUMBAR RIVER CHURCH

(Ingloodilus internalis—Richardon)

SAS PHON, Cal., July 18th.

Editor Forcet and Stream.—

Diana Sus.—The following estrate from a private letter to me, from Mr. Churches J. Smith, of Aboria, Oregon, built of the Church River.

I think it may interest other of your requires as it has interested me.

Editor Forcet and Stream.—

Associately your and the control of the Columbar River.

I think it may interest other of your requires as it has interested me.

Editor Forcet and Stream.—

Editor Forcet and Stream.—

Editor Forcet and Stream.—

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Associately and the stream of the columbar River.

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However formed on the essulf face of the Rishamine, and party of the regard to these fallers are not stream, and the stream of the properties of the properties.

They were formed on the essulf face of the Rishamine, and party cales me the stream of the properties of the propert

age, that must have been peculiarly aggravating to the feelings of our hero, he disappeared beneath the cold. dark waves. At this instant—now mark the strategic cunning of this most subtle fish—when I was utterly enervated, and entirely unprepared for the conflict, a fuvorite scarlet bits, and at terrific speed bore down the rapid current. Bracely I rallied my forces to the rescue, but ere my nerveless hands had found their cunning and checked his headlong rush, he had forced from me full fifty feet of line. As soon as he felt the killing strain he leaped high in air to recomnoiter the battlefield, and when he discovered who was in command, and caught a glimpse of the vengeful fire in my eye, he became demoralized, and commenced a series of wild rushes and towering leaps that nearly broke my heart; but all in vain were his frantic struggles, for, as I have said before, I was a desperate man that day, and although fearful odds were against me, "with an energy born of despair" I fought the battle to the bitter end, and at the end of forty-five minutes of agonizing plessure, mingled r' I fought the battle to the bitter and an at the en forty-five minutes of agonizing pleasure, mingle h cruel doubts and fears, during which I would hav for the landing not which I had left at home, I say half for the landing net which I had lett at home, I saw his silvery side turn up, and unresistingly drew him within reach, and thrusting my finger into his wide open mouth safely landed the gallant fish, and with unspeak-able happiness in my heart bowed in acknowledgment to the vociferous cheers that greeted my success. The fish having now learned to their cost that, not-withstanding my crippled cendition, I was more than a match for the best of them, wisely abandoned the con-

test and let me alone, but ever and anon the music of the humming reel and the pleased ejaculations from the adjoining boats proclaimed abundant sport, and kept me pleasantly occupied till nearly dark. I counted no less than twenty-seven noble fish taken by my neighbors, not including many more that were under size, while many of the handliners lost quite a number of apparently heavy fish. The most taking fly is the scarlet ibis, although almost any of the common trout flies, particularly the different shades of brown and orange, have proved successful.

The senson opens as soon as the fish arrive, which is about the last of May, and closes Ang. ist. The present test and let me alone, but ever and anon the music of the

The senson opens as soon as the first arrive, which is about the last of May, and closes Aug. 1st. The present season has not been as successful as usual, owing to low water, yet many fine fish have been captured, some of them turning the scales at upwards of six pounds. I shall try them again in a few days, if I find that tip, and see if there is any sport to be had in "casting," and will swarf success.

STADOW. I find ... 'casting," and Shadow. report success.

Another correspondent writes from Hartford, Conn. July 24th:-

July 24th:—

In your issue of June 24th you published a few notes of mine on shad fishing. I have been trying it again, and this time with much more satisfactory results. I managed to land four in a couple of hours, and should have had more except for a broken hook. I took them with a very light trout rig, and right royal sport it was. My first one took me twenty minutes to land, and the others from ten to fifteen. While not quite so vigorous at the outset they last longer than the black bass; otherwise they reminded me much of that fish in their wild rushes rery light troot ray. So that the content of the content from the tof lifteen. While not quite so vigorous at the outset they last longer than the black bass; otherwise they reminded me nuch of that fish in their wild rushes and their way of throwing themselves out of the water. I hope some of your readers will pay a visit to Holyoke next season, as I am sure they will like it, if they have the good luck to haul in a few of the beautiful blue and silvery fellows. They have all the good points of a true game fish. They take a fly, fight hard, require considerable skill to handle, and are gamy to the last, besides being very handsome. As to their table value I need say nothing. I found a red libis and a coacliman the only flies they would touch.

M. D.

would touch.

FISH IN MARKET.—The first whitefish (Coregonus) of the season made their appearance in Fulton market this week. They came from Erie, Pa. The week was also notable for the first appearance of salmon trout, from Buffalo, N. Y. Spanish mackerel made their appearance on the New Jersey coast last Sunday, about one month later than usual; the market is well supplied. Bluefish are scarce; those in market mostly come from the Massachusetts coast, about Cape Cod. Sheepshead are not plenty, a few being taken off Barnegat. The following are the quotations: Salt water fish—Bass, 25 cents per pound; bluefish, 8; salmon, 40; mackerel, large, 18, small, 10; weakfish, 10; Spanish mackerel, 25; green turtle, 124; halibut, 18; haddock, 6; kingfish, 25; codfish, 8; blackfish, 124; flounders, 10; porques, 10; secabass, 18; pompano, 75; cels, 18; lobsters, 10; sheepshead, 25; soft clams, 40 to 75 cents per 100; soft crabs, 8; to \$1.50 per 100. Fresh water fish—Whitefish, 124; salmon frout, 18.

Trout, 18.

X BLACK BASS NOTES FROM "AQUADALE."—I rarely read a FOREST AND STREAM without finding something interesting to note. The first "point" in last week's issue which I note is the controversy about Southern trout, utias bass. I snot "St. Clair" a little wild in the assertion that "there never was a black bass in any stream that empties into the Atlantic, south of Maryland, and there never will be?" I have in my black bass pond some fine specimens, which I myself brought from the Shenandoah and the Potomac, and I also had some fine specimens on exhibition at the Centennial, which I brought from the Shenandoah. All authorities pronounced them black bass. I have been stocking lakes, ponds and streams with them, both in the New England and the Middle States, supposing them the true black bass, or at least the Southern black bass. A friend of mine, who is an expert angler, has been spending more than a year past in Florida, and writes that he has had fine sport catching what they there call trout, but which are identical with my bass.

Speaking of my bass pond reminds me of an incident which occurred a few evenings ago. There are in this pond perhaps 100 Calitorini salmon, three years old. They appear to be about sixteen inches in length, perhaps some of them are longer. It was about dusk of the evening in question that a party of ladics and gentlemen were watching the resource but the securice but!

haps some of them are longer. It was about dusk of the evening in question that a party of ladies and gentlemen were watching the swallows taking their evening bath. There were barn swallows, bank swallows and swifts, commonly called chimney swallows. One of the latter glided swiftly along the surface of the water, and had barely left it, when a large salmon sprang after it, com-

ing entirely out of the water, but by the time the fish was out of the water the swift was fully three feet away. I am frequently in receipt of inquiries as to the preparation of lakes and ponds for brook trout. The last mad brought me such an inquiry from one of the prominent daily papers of your city. I wish here to repeat what I brought me such an inquiry from one of the produced daily papers of your city. I wish here to repeat what I have for years past maintained, viz: that brook trout will not thrive in lakes or ponds. They only thrive well in water which is undergoing constant aeration. They will live in pure, cool water, like ponds, ditches, etc. but will not thrive without a constant supply of artifications. They would be supplyed to the product of the pro but will not thrive without a constant supply of artin-cial food. Time, labor and money spent in preparing ponds, etc., for brook trout or for stocking such prepared waters with them, will be nearly a dead loss. Partics having suitable sites for such prepared waters should turn their attention to the black bass or the food carp. I have been interested in the various articles concern-ing "sights" of hunting rifles. Those of your readers

I have been interested in the various articles concerning "sights" of hunting rifles. Those of your readers
who used to know me during and previous to the war
can judge whether I am an "authority." For several
years I did most of the gun-repairing for many miles
around the place where I then resided. I experimented
extensively with rifle sights, and had many rifles brought
to me to resight. We best success was with a high. extensively with rine signis, and man many rines oronging to me to re-sight. My best success was with a high, level back sight, usually made of soft iron, colored a dead blue, and containing a narrow and shallow noteh. My best front sights were of ivory, thin and high, and shaped liked an inclined plane, tho back end nearly ver-

Noticing in a late issue of the Forest and Stream Noticing in a late issue of the FOREST AND STREAM some queries in regard to fly-fishing for shad, I will say that a few weeks ago I saw several fishermen having fine sport just below the celebrated Holyoke Dam, on the Connecticut River. They were all fishing with light colored flies, and were taking shad running from two to three pounds and upward.

MILTON P. PIERCE. Aquadale Ponds, Wenonah, N. J.

The black bass question may now be considered as set tled, so far as their distribution in the South is concerned. The very able letter from Dr. Henshall, in our last issue, presented the facts on which all ichthyologists agree, so that even our friend "St. Clair" must see that the bass of the South and those of the North are identical, and that there are but two species. "St. Clair" has evidently been misled by common names, as he mentions the "black bass of the North" as Centropristes atrarius, which is a sea fish, which never comes into fresh water. This fish has many local names, Gill giving black sea bass, sea bass New York); black perch (Mass.); black bass, black fish (New Jersey); bluefish (Newport); black harry, hannahills (New York, DeKay); black will (Eastern shore of Virginia).

Dr. Henshall will soon publish a book on the black basses, a group which this able ichthyologist has been studying for some time.

basses, a group which this able ichthyologist has been studying for some time.

\*\*THE BASS QUESTION SETTLED.—Putnam, July 18th.—The correspondence of SETLED.—Putnam, July 18th.—The correspondence of SETLED.—Putnam, July 18th.—The correspondence of SETLClair, "Black Bass vs. Trout," is rather laughable. He says he will stand or fall on evidence, etc., pertaining to black bass being found in Southern streams. Now he will surely have to tumble over this time. In Western Florida there is a stream called Mud River—why it shoud be called by that name I cannot conceive—for it is beautifully clear, about three miles long, and starts from a large, round, deep spring, which, as is estimated, voids 100,000 cubic feet per minute. The water is clear and cold, and pleasant tasted; the river averages 50 yards wide and is swift, and from ten to twenty feet deep, emptying into the mouth of the Wichawacha River, near Bay Port. The river abounds in bass of two kinds, a kind of lead colored bass often called black bass, and the real black bass. Now I have caught the black bass in Central New York, and New England, for the past thirty years, and am very familiar with the fish, and think I cannot be mistaken; am sure beyond a doubt in my own mind, as experience is one of the best of schoolmasters. Ascending this "Mind River," so called, at about half way from its mouth on the south side is a swife stream twenty feet wide; ascending this some 200 yards, you enter a large kind of pond of some ten acres of rocky and sandy bottom. Here the true, real, gamy black bass abound. One morning I caught about thirty there, of from one to three pounds weight, the same beautifully proportioned, exactly like those I caught in Central New York. Mr. St. Clair says the "vexed question shall be forever set at rest." A colored preacher in Florida said "florever was a mighty long word, reaching half way up the hill of eternity." "That there never will be a black bass in any Southern streams emptying into the Atlantic," is strong language for our able co

See our remarks on the article by Milton P. Pierce. There are but few men who are capable of deciding on species-certainly those having no knowledge of systematic ichthyology are not-the fisherman and angler only knowing their fishes by their superficial appearance, color and shape. Few of them can tell how their fins are situated or how they are composed, character and situation of teeth, or the many other important points which are of real value. The scientist often doubts his diagnosis, while the amateur never does.

The Ling in Montana.—Upper Maria River, M. T., July 3d.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Yesterday an Indian boy brought me a fish which he killed with his bow and arrow. And as I never saw or heard of anything dian boy brought me a usu with a mean of anything and arrow. And as I never saw or heard of anything like it, I will describe it, and perhaps some of your readers will be able to tell us something about it. Length 10 inches, one fin on each side just back of gills: just back of throat-latch two long, feeler-like fins; 5 j inches from nose on back one small fin; 7 inches from nose on back and belly a fin commences and runs clear to tail; tail shape of a flat spoon; general color, a dirty white and black mottled, bright narrow green stripe on each side;

no scales. Kipô, the Indian trader, says he has seen these fish in the Missouri River which would weigh twenty-five pounds; but knows no name for them. The Blackfeet call them Peeksas-mah-meeks, which means and in truth they look like a cross naka-fish

snake-fish, and in truth they look like a cross between a bullhead, a snake and an cel.

The Piegans have been hunting about here for several months, consequently deer and antelope are scarce. We are making preparations to move to the mouth of the Muscleshell River, alout two hundred and fit to niles below Fort Benton, where Kipp will start a trading-post with the Bloods, Blackfeet, Piegans and half-treeds, Butfalo are plenty down there, also all other game to be found in Montana Territory, except Rocky Mountain reasts and mosse.

goats and mose.

The fare from Chicago to Fort Benton is only about \$60. I should be glad to see some Eastern sportsmen come up to our new post next August, and promise them a hearty reception, the best of hunting and iots of fresh, pure Montana air.

I notice a mention of old Liver-eating Johnson in one of room but issue. He is nothing add but is still tennos.

I notice a mention of oid Laversaming admission in oid your late issues. He is getting old, but is still "game and is camped somewhere between the Muscleshell or Judith rivers, hunting buffalo. I do not think he is die ing on Sloux Indian livers late years. APWECUNNA.

Your description agrees with the fish which bears the following names: "Eel-pout," in Ohio: "ling," many parts; "losh," among Canadian fishermen, and other names. It is one of the family Gautidae, the codfishes, and has been called the "codfish of the lakes" Its true name is Lota maculosa. Its livers are said to be a great delicacy.

a great deficacy.

Probably A Sucker.—Walton, Grand Traverse County, Mich.—Every spring and summer I have caught a few fish, the species of the sucker family. In shape they resemble the pike of our western ponds. Their nose is nearly on a right line of their backs, which is very nearly straight. They are broad shouldered; their fins are of the color of gold, and they have a dark line running from the point of their gill to the fork of their tail. They bite a fly as readily as a grayling; weight generally about three pounds. The covering of their gills and their head proper are of a sundown tint, interspered with violet, and all the scales are capable of exhibiting several bright tinted colors. I took one in the month of April and thought I would try his qualities in the pean, and was let, and all the scates are capatite or examining section bright tined colors. I took one in the month of April and thought I would try his qualities in the part, and was surprised to find his flesh a bright orange color when cooked, also to find his anatomy to contain only the same number of bones as a brook trout, only smaller in proportion, and the best flavored fish that I ever at. I think he is the Roman mullet of Pliny. Your fish is probably a male of some species of sucker

in its breeding dress, but your description is too incomplete to base even a guess upon. Again and again we say, color counts for very little in determining fishes,

say, color counts for each state of all.

Give us the color last of all.

SALMO WILMOTL — treat, Can., June.—Editor Forest and Streem :— I wing and stuffed specimens of a salmon bearing the above oame were exhibited at the Grand Dominion Exhibition held at Ottawa in September, 1879. I have searched through several works on American ishes, but cannot find a species named Wilmott. Fun held to make this inquiry because I asked Mr. Wilmott's resistant who named the salmon Wilmott. He informed me that Mr. Wilmot was the authority, he having named the fish in honor of himself! I am not aware that Mr. Wilmot was the authority, he having named the fish in honor of himself! I am not aware that Mr. Wilmot have first in the same of the property and the salmon is accordance with the views of true promoters of natural science that the usual eriquette should be violated to satisfy any man's vanity. If Mr. Wilmott salmon is a good species, it should be described properly, and until this is done, the name is worthless.

W.M. COUTER.

There is no fish known to naturalists by this name, neither has there been any description of a new salmon from that region published lately. The salmon found in Lake Ontario and its tributaries are Salmo salar

MICHIGAN FISHING RESORTS.—Cheboggan, Mich., July 21st.—Nearly every week some person is asking in your paper where they can spend the summer, and at the same time have some good fishing. If they will look at the map of Michigan, they will see that our county is the extreme northern county of the lower Peninsula, and I think were they to pay this county a visit they would be perfectly satisfied, as the weather during the summer months is cool and bracing, and the fishing is second to none. We have good hotels in the town, and at the head of Mullet Lake is one of the largest and best hotels in the State. It was built during the past winter and spring, by the Smith Bros., at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. It contains one-hundred and fifty rooms, and is furnished throughout in the very best skyle. It is managed by Wm. Spencer, who has had several years' experience in the hotel business in this county, and can post his guests about the best fishing grounds, and will spare no pains to make them comfortable and feel at home. There is a steam yacht and two saling yachts, besides a fleet of clinker boats for the use of guests. There is a daily line of steamers running from Petoskey, through Crooked, Burt and Mullet lakes, to Cheboygan, then across the straits to Mackinac. The boats need at noon at the Multet Lake House, when the passengers get dinner. Pigeon and Indian rivers empty into the lake about one mile apart, and the hotel is situated about midway between the two vivers, on what is called Pigeon River Bay. In Indian River and this bay there is good troiling for pickerel, black bass and maskalonce. Pigeon River Bay. In Indian River and this bay there is good troiling for pickers, black bass and maskalonce. Pigeon River Bay. In Indian River and this that the sportsman in the Ganes easen can spend his time very pleasently will-out much exertion. MICHIGAN FISHING RESORTS.—Cheboygan, Mich., July the game season can spend his time very pleasantly out much exertion.

THE CHEMUNG RIVER AND SODUS BAY. - Eloviro, N Y., "THE CHEMING RIVER AND SODUS BAY,—Filmer, A. 1., July 30th.—In response to your letter of inquiry of yesterday, relating to the sort of fishing to be had in this vicinity, I report as follows:—
Our river—the Cheming—was well stocked with black bass four or five years ago. As a result of that planting, we have had fair fishing for the past two years. Restate

taken in moderate numbers (upon "dobson," spoon and fly) of from one to four pounds weight. Some fine catches have been reported within the past few days. The fish are by no neans abundant, but seem to be in sufficient numbers to afford fair sport.

The best fishing grounds near us are at Sodus Point, on a bay communicating with Lake Ontario. It is a five hours' ride from here on the Northern Central Railway to Stanley. there on a branch road to Sodus Point. You leave Elmira at 12:20 P.M., and reach the fishing grounds by 6 P.M. Black bass and enormous pickerel abundant. Am this day in receipt of a box of pickerel from there, caught by my son and a companion, containing twenty fish from two to four feet long. They were caught in one afternoon by trolling from a boat, with a spoon. Accommodations ample and good, at a neat spoon. Accommodations ample and good, at a neathout charging \$7 a week. A boat can behired for \$3 a week. Boat, and boatman to row you, \$2.50 per day. This is the best point for fishing near us.

Weakfishing on the New Jersey Coast,—Forked River, N. J., July 31st.—The delightful time and good sport I had here last year induced me to come again, and I have been here for the last two weeks. The fishing has been and is very time. For one week I fished, averaging fifty or seventy-five fish a day with the rod, chiefly weak fish and sea bass, the largest day being 113 fish to two rods, with an occasional bluefish, which makes your reel spin around. The weakfish run from one to four pounds, with a great many two and three pounders. Yesterday, though fished out myself, I took a friend out who had just arrived. Our catch was 102. My friend got a small bag of suipe. I broke the lever of my breech-loader on the way down the bay and could not fire a shot. Probag of snipe. I broke the lever of my breech-loader on the way down the bay and could not fire a shot. Provoking, wasn't it? Snipe are beginning to come, and we found several whisps "trading," as the baymen call it, along the surf. They were surf-snipe, robins and dowitchers. There are a few scattering yellow-legs, but they have not yet cone in large numbers. I shot five dowitchers day before yesterday, which I saw from the piazza on the meadows opposite, in about twenty minutes. The charge for boats, unlike most seaside resorts, is very moderate.

TROUT IN THE FRENCH BROAD.—A Washington correspondent writes us: "I have spent some weeks in Western North Carolina about Asheville, the warm springs on the French Broad and ascending the mountains Black Dome, Craggy, etc. The scenery is magnificent. Not quite so rugged in some way as the White Mountains, or Adirondacks, owing to the higher timber level, due to the latitude, but the mountains are higher and in such profusion—so many high peaks. As to the fish, I unfortunately made little inquiry, as I was too much occupied otherwise. I caught trout, though, in the small mountain streams. Most of the nocuntain streams, I think, have brook trout in them. The French Broad, a most beautiful stream, has probably bass. If no one answers your correspondent in the meantime, I can perhaps get him the information shortly."

The Greenener River.—Washington, D. C., July 30th.—I have heard from my old place at Ronceveck, W. Va., that the Greenbrier River is affording good bass fishing this season. The Superintendent of our mill there wrote to me to send him such a rig as he had seen me use there, so that he might try the deceptive fly upon the fish. The latter, he says, run from a foot to as big as you can manage to get hold of. I notice one of your correspondents asks about trout taking a fly in West Virginia in July. Of course they take a fly, but I have found that (having fished West Virginia streams every season from 1870 to last year) in the latter half of July and early part of August the fly-fishing is not as good as later. Late May and June, of course, are best, and then late August. The season expires Sept. 1st. C. CLAY.

The Brandywine.—West Chester, Pa., July 31st.—Bass fishing has been discouraging here until since the recent heavy rains, but now that the waters are begining to clear numerous instances of good catches are heard daily. Three and a half pounds appear to be the highest weight of any single fish so far as heard from, while the majority of the fish run considerably below this figure. Young toads, nainnows, crabs and helgrannites are the most taking baits, yet the bass, when hungry, seem willing to accept anything that is estable. Have not heard of any being taken this season with the fly.

S.

Salmon on the Upper Jacques Cartier.—I should like to ask some of your correspondents in Quebee, who have fished the Jacques Cartier River, whether they have ever taken smolt in the upper reaches of the river, and if so, how they account for their presence there, as the river has never been stocked, and the salmon do not ascend above Sullivan's Falls. At least, I have never heard of salmon having been taken or even seen above this fall. For over ten years I have taken these smolt in the rapids, and have been much puzzled at finding them there. Can it be that during the heavy spring freshets some few salmon succeed in surmounting this fall? It seems almost incredible, as there is a dam ten feet high right at the head of it. SALMON ON THE UPPER JACQUES CARTIER.-I should like

A BIG BLACK BASS FROM THE THOUSAND ISLANDS A BIG BLACK BASS FROM THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.—I send you by express this morning a bass caught with hook and line, weighting six and a quarter pounds, which I think is the largest bass I have ever known taken here. The fishing is good; as many as one hundred were taken in a day with a single fly. The small fish that were here in June have entirely disappeared, hence the fishing has improved. Very truly yours, S. D. JOHNSTON. Clayton, N. Y.

in a day's fishing. The prospect for good shooting this fall is flattering. Numerons covies of young blue grouse lavo been seen, and in the marsh below here, young mallards are by hundreds. Pigeons seem to have described our county, as I havo not heard of over a dozen being killed this spring. The young of the ruffed grouse are half grown, and are feeding on blackberries. I.G.S.

BASS FISHING IN THE POTOMAC.—Leesburg, Va., July 30th.—Before this muddiness in the Potomac, I took at the head of Harrison's Island, in the rapids, nine bass with the caledonian minnow and one bass with the fly, and next day seven with caledonian and one with the fly. swung the minnow up and across the current, and s it obliquely down with a fly rod. Had I had a stiffer I would have landed more.

A RARE FISH.-Mr. E. G. Blackford recently had a A BARE FISH.—MIL E. G. DRESHOUL PECCHLY MAN A specimen of an African pompano, Trachgnotus governits, upon his slabs in Fulton Market, New York. It weighed sixteen pounds, and was served up on Coney Island.

# Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.\*

Woodcock, Philiphila minor.
Black-bellied plover, ox-eye, Spinderial believer, ox-eye, Sinderial believer, a Spinderial believer, ox-eye, Sinderial believer, Agiatide semipal-mattis, Still, or long-shanks, Itimantopus nigriculis, Red-breasted snipe, dowitcher, Macrothamphus griseus, "Phis enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of the State base."

"This enumeration is known, and the Sinte have, and the Sinte have, "Hay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sandpiper, singe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Linnacio, or shore birds. Many States permit prairie fowl (pinnated grouse) shooting after

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### THE DITTMAR POWDER ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 26th.

Editor Forest and Stream:— We transmit you herewith our Mr, Von Lengerke's report upon the Nash powder, and we adopt his suggestion to invite you, or any representative whom you may name, to accompany him to Springfield, or any other place agreed upon, where the most reliable instruments can be found, or to witness his practical tests proposed in his letter, to verify the report, and we will bear the whole expense of the trial. Editor Forest and Stream:

DITTMAR POWDER MANIFACTURING COMPANY :-

DITTMAR POWDER BANDFACTURING COMPANY:—
GENTLEMB:—In compliance with my understanding of your learne, Helt for Binghannton on the 12th inst. 1 arrived there on the morning of the 15th.

I employed the day in testing the sample of powder which I received from the FOREST AND STREAM, sent to them by Mr. Nash, and of which they retained one-half.

I am glad to say that the powder has no exceptive strength, and hat the accident reported can not have been the lattle of the lowder.

When the state of the state of

First train—the gauge snowed a pressure of 25,000 hounds. Second train—the gauge showed a pressure of 25,000 hounds. I reverse the testing block, twice pressed, and the third showed to the show the powder down as much as nossible, and heaped to measure a little, and the fourth trial showed 32,000 pounds; is eithir trial, 35,000 pounds. I then filled the measure regularly, weighed the same, and also aded another charge of the same weight, without regard to ceasure. The result was: sixth, 24,500 pounds; seventh, 27,000 junds.

loaded another charge of the same weight, without regard to measure. The result was sixth, 43:50 pounds, eventh, 27,00 pounds.

The result was sixth, 43:50 pounds, eventh, 27,00 pounds.

The life origing pressure of all these charges is about 28,00 pounds, that is possible the property of the control of t

J. VON LENGRIKE.

We wish to make a personal explanation to Mr. Nash.
We have never doubted the fact of an accident nor publicly questioned his description of it. It is true, as you,
Mr. Editor, have said, that no two persons ever described
an accident precisely alike, and we are willing to give all
due latitude to anyone writing under the consequent excitement.

I think is the largest bass I have ever known taken here. The fishing is good; as many as one hundred were taken in a day with a single fly. The small fish that were here in June have entirely disappeared, hence the fishing has improved. Very truly yours, S. D. JOINSTON. Clayton, N. Y.

The bass weighed six pounds on arrival, and proved to be a big-mouth (Micropterus pullidus), in fine condition. It had a catifish eight inches long in its stomach.

Orkson—Eugene City, July 22d.—Fishing on the McKenzie River, twenty miles above here, is good, and nearly all of our anglers are camped on the grounds. Recently two men fishing from a skiff caught minety-five trout, which weighed over ninety-five pounds, in a day, and its nothing unusual for a sportsman who is well up to the business to land one hundred and fifty mountain trout.

that given by the Nash powder, and the latter falling saveral thousand pounds below our standard powder, and below the best brands of American sporting powders, we can only ask, what cansed the accident?

We adopt the suggestion of your editorial in your issue of the 15th inst., in which you say: "We think the present company are bound to warn the public, by every means in their power, against the powder manifactured by the old company or companies, since it is evident that this old powder is or may be dangerous." We positively declare that the Nash powder was not of our manufacture, was not sold by us, and was never in our possession. So far as that is concerned, we are disinterested parties, except insomuted as it bears the name of Dittmar powder, and we think that our tests have abundantly proved that even that was not dangerous, but fell below the powder which we put forward as our standard.

Mr. Nash's suggestion that the can of powder may

but fell below the powder which we put forward as our standard.

Mr. Nash's suggestion that the can of powder may have been tampered with is something which we have nothing to do. If it was, it was not our powder that was tampered with.

We shall, following your suggestion, advertise more fully to the world, that we have never sold, nor will we ever sell without due notice to the public, any powder whatever, either unsealed, unstamped, or without all proper directions for its use; and we hereby caution the public against buying any unsealed so-called Ditmar Powder. Yours respectfully.

DITMAR POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We would willingly avail ourselves of the invitation of the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, did we attach any importance to the test proposed as bearing on the point at issue. They by no means show that the accident "cannot have been the fault of the powder," nor do they prove anything, in fact, on the vital question of the safety or non-safety of Dittmar powder. Further than this we must reserve our comments on this letter to another time, and until we have completed our own experiments with the powder.

Saturday Night at the Head of the Neck.—Accomac Co., Va., July 16th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—
There was a great meeting of the "Neckers" at our store last Saturday night. After the boys had spun their yarns, in good order, some dropping quail in crossing a four-foot path, resting their arms on fence rails, killing with their guns" kicking up behind and before," bagging coons, opossums, etc., etc., Uncle Mike Jones put in an appearance by stating that his father lad often related to him the prowess of his grandfather in the use of a gun, which he had imported from Holland, known as "the old pewter piece," and, amongst other things, described his wholesile destruction of blackbirds on one occasion, when he swung her around an oat stack, and killed all the way around, the charge terminating in taking off the skirts of his long-tailed blue, whereupon, being an ardent admirer of old "tangle-leg," he proposed a drink.

ing off the skirts of his long-tailed blue, whereupon, being an ardent admirer of old "tangle-leg," he proposed a drink.

John Bush, whose inclinations had turned, for several years, toward the "biled owl" fraternity, having been a great listener, put in a word, which he said in no way was meant as disputing the flexibility, under curved pressure, of the gun of Mike's progenitor, stated that he, on one occasion, had made a shot somewhat alarming to tell, yet, as there still walked two living witnesses, he would relate that the occasion dad not ariso by putting his piece in a circular attitude, but that he held it straight from the shoulder, and left dead on the sand 350 assorted birds, curlew, snipe, etc., and, in candor, believed that as many more fluttered off, wounded, on the water. Uncle Mike spoke up and asked: "If but one barrel?" "Only one." "What size slote?" "Fours," "Two ounce charge?" "About." "Will some gentleman be so good as to count if there are 700 pellets of fours in two ounces." Now, you see that things began to look rather "cornerfied" for John, and as the old "tangle-foot" was working up to the usual standard, it was plain that something must be done, for the double purpose of staving off muscular action, and to drive the two heroes of-the evening to an alliance, and nothing short of the "Western Farmer" could accomplish that end, so Cousin Burton stated that on one occasion a Western farmer had done wonders without good results, and he would be glad to have their attention to hear it. Silence having been reached, this old coon hunter went on to say that this farmer had constructed a level floor for the purpose of baiting wild pigeons, and after alluring them to his place in great numbers concluded he had better secure some protist for his outlay. With a double charge in his old road heaving and pulled the cord, when lo 1 not one bird was left prostrated on the field, having pulled too late by one and three quarter indics.

"Well," says Mike, "nothing very remarkable about that."

"But I was

But I was going to say that lie swept up nine and a foushels of legs and feet."

half bushels of legs and feet."
"Oh! Come, John, come, s'pose we have just one nip

"I don't want any," said Bush; "that pigeon affair is all that I can carry."

T. G. E.

THE GUN IN ENGLAND .- Mr. Richard Grant White has been discussing English social life, in a series of articles in the Atlantic, and has this to say about English shooting :-

ing:—
Next to the horse in England is the gun. Accustomed as we are to see Englishmen who have crossed the Atlantic to visit America, and whose idea of that tour of observation scens to be to go 2,000 miles to the Western plains to shoot, we yet have no adequate appreciation of the importance which shooting, as one of the occupations of life, has in the minds of tens of thousands of Englishmen. Hunting and shooting in England are not mere receations, forms of casual pleasure, to be enjoyed now and then, leisure and weather serving. In the hunting season hunting men are not content, as I found on talking with some of them, to go out with the hounds

11

once or twice a week. They hunt three or four times a week, and even every day, except Sunday, if possible. I wonder that they except Sunday. For if a man in the country may work in his garden, and a woman in Longdon may cry watercresses on Sunday out of church hours, I can see no reason why these gentlemen should refrain on that day from laboring in their vocation. Their vocation and callingit surely is. It is the business of their lives, and to hear them talk about it one would imagine that it had the importance of an affair of State. Shooting is hardly less thought of, and is more general because it is less cosily. The pheasant, the partridge, and the woodcock are sacred birds provided for solemn sacrifice. "Does he preserve?" is a question that I have heard asked by one country gentlemen about another with as much interest and seriousness as if the inquiry were whether he had a seat in Parliament. An engagement to shoot, like an invitation from the President at Washington, sets saide all others. Englishmen will go from one end of the country to another for a few days shooting; and shooting means, nowadays at least, not a morning's walk with dog and gun in a fine country and the bringing home of a few well-carmed birds and rabbits, but mere gun practice in a park at birds as flying marks. It has lost its connection with the eniownent of next one of the set is connection with the eniownent of next one and set its connection with the eniownent of nature and inwalk with dog and gun in a fine country and the bringing home of a few well-carned birds and rabbits, but mere gun practice in a park at birds as flying marks. It has lost its connection with the enjoyment of nature and invigorating exercise. The "sportsmen" take their stands, and the birds are roused from the gorse by the gamekeepers' helpers, and are shot down or missed as they come within rauge. As I was in England during the shooting season, I had some invitations to take my chance at the pheasants. But I accepted none. I could use the little time I had to spend there in other ways, more to my advantage, and also to my pleasure. As to shooting birds in that business-like Rashion, I would as soon take trout out of a tub. And that, I suppose, will be the way soon provided for the practice of the contemplative man's recreation. The next thing to it seems to be the going to a fishing hotel and angling from a boat in a mill-pond.

Why not fish and shoot by telegraph as well as in this way? The charm of field sport is the field—the early start, the sharp, clear morning air, the sunrise, the walk over hills and through meadows, the country through which the game leads the seeker, the mid-day rest and luncheon with a companion or two by a clear, sheltered spring, whose cool water is tempered by the contents of flasks which counteract the unmitigated effect of that dangerous fluid, the renewal of the search for game by wood-side or brook-side, and the pensive walk home to a hearty dinner, a pleasant evening's languid chat and a well-earned, dreamless sleep. Compared with this, what are preserve-shooting and pond-fishing?

Woodcock Harts.—Waxuyunda, N. Y., July 25th.—While walking about sundown a few evenings since, in a neighboring swamp, giving the dog a little exercise after a long and tedious day on the chain, we found five fine, large woodcock, all of which seemed to be in splendid condition, with the exception of one, which seemed to be moulting and scarcely able to fly at all. I could have caught him, had I wished. He flew about ten or fifteen paces and then settled down, and although we hunted for the bird some time, failed to find any trace of it. I was not aware that woodcock moulted so early and late, as I shot them last season during the months of September and October that were miserably poor and about half pin-feathers. This is a favorite resort for this bird, and also the English snipe. The black dirt of Orange County, of which there are about eighteen or twenty thousand acres, furnishes abundance of food for them during the summer and fall. The woodcock, a little before dusk, leave their retreat in an almost impenertable swamp close by the writer's home, and seek the neighboring cornfield. It is a pleasing sight to those who admire this noble bird to watch the big fellows in their flight to the cornfields last fall during their evening flight, but darkness soon puts an end to the sport, and the woodcock feeds on unmolested, and ere daylight daws is safe in the dark and secluded swamp. The past open winter and dry spring have been excellent for game in this lower. cock feeds on unmolested, and ere daylight dawns is safe in the dark and sectuded swamp. The past open winter and dry spring have been excellent for game in this locality. Quali bid fair to be very abundant. As I write this, two old males sit almost within gunshot of my window, alternately whistling Bob White and guarding broods of young ones of fifteen or sixteen birds about the size of a springer. broods of young ones of fifteen or sixteen birds about the size of a sparrow. They have not been as plenty for a number of years as they are at the present time. Pothunters are not quite so thick in this locality as they are in some, and the farmers, as a rule, are not very expert with the shot gun. Once in a while, during the fall or winter, we hear of a whole bevy being shot on the ground, where they have roosted through the night, by some who call themselves hunters.

WALLKILL.

WODMONT ROD AND GUNG.—Washington, D. C.
July 2d.—Having just returned from a most delightful
visit to the grounds of the "Woodmont Rod and Gun
Club," I beg to report the result of my bass fishing
woodcock shooting during last week's heated term.
The grounds of the club are in Washington County, Md., and
include npward of two thousand acres; fronting for
three-quarters of a mile on Dam. No. 6, the best fishing
point on the Potomac River. The fish bit ravenously at
live minnows, and the sport was simply charming. In
four mornings I took seventy-five pounds of bass,
that gest weighing three and one-half pounds, and the
whole averaging about one pound each. Much larger
fish were caught by others, some running as high as six
and one-quarter pounds, but the larger fish seemed to
avoid my bait. On several occasions we cooked and eat
our fish on the bank where caught, and no one who has
not tried it can appreciate the difference in the flavor of
fish cooked as soon as caught, and those which have
been out of the water for hours.

The rest of my sojourn at the park, when not pulling
out bass, was spent in shooting woodcock, which I found
in great abundance, and in prime condition. With the
aid of my dog Sancho, just purchased of Mr. Chas. P.
Kent, of Binghamton, N. Y., I had no difficulty in bagging a couple of dozen birds during a forenoon. By the
by, I beg there to say that I believe Sancho to be what
Mr. Kent represented him, "the best dog in America."

The Woodmont Park is beautifully situated among the
mountains. On the Westrises the Sideling Hills, some
roof best; on the South, the Cacapon Mountain rises abrupily from the Virginia shore, and on the East, the

Canoloway Mountains loom up, while Woodmont stretches Canoloway Mountains loom up, while Woodmontstretches away to the north, touching the old Cumberland road. The woods are filled with deer, turkey and pheasants. Within a hundred yards of the club-house I counted three turkey hens, and thirty-five young turkeys, feeding as quietly one morning as if they owned the premises. I noticed only three deer during my stay, and one of these was as white as snow. The three moved off quietly into the dense forest. When the shooting season with the control of t our club anticipate some rare sport.

Cobu's Island, Va., July 28th.—The season for scafowl shooting off the coast has opened gloriously thus summer, and promises to continue good until the fall. One hundred to a hundred and fifty curlew and snipe to check any on a tide is of frequent occurrence. We are One hundred to a hundred and fifty curlew and snipe to a single gun on a tide is of frequent occurrence. We are now shooting the first llight of the birds, About the 10th of August the second flight of birds will make their appearance, and rare sport is anticipated.

The duck and geese shooting begins here about the middle of November, and is, I think, the finest on the Atlantic coast.

Sportsmen will find fine quarters on the island all during the winter as well as honest reliable guides, who

Sportsmen will find the quarters on the island an during the winter, as well as honest, reliable guides, who furnish decoys, boats, etc., for \$3 per day. The game can be easily expressed home three times a week.

Those determining to visit the island can take the Old Dominion line of steamers at New York for Norfolk, Va., thence by steamer N. P. Banks to Cherrystone, where they can easily find transportation to the island—some fifteen miles away.

they can easily find transportation to the island—some fifteen miles away.

I have shot over most of the ground in this State, and can conscientiously recommend Cobb's Island to gentlemen sportsmen, for they will find the Cobbs and Tom Spades kind hearted, thoroughly honest and reliable men, who will never seek to overcharge them a cent, and they will find enough ducks to keep them up to the warmest kind of work as long as the winter lasts.

I have no axe to grind in writing this, but simply to point out the place for fellow sportsmen. I have several times written full descriptions, in FOREST AND STREAM, of the island, and the immense stretch of flats known as the Broadwater region of Virginia, or else I would be tempted to let my pen run away with me.

tempted to let my pen run away with me,

Accomac and Cobb's Island,—Accomac, Va., June 20th.—Curlew fly here from the 1st to the 20th of May, and return for about the same length of time in September. With them come all the variety of birds that we have, both transient and stationary. The willet, the American rail, the black head gull and strike breed here, and remain all summer. The ergs of the latter varieties are very numerous, and can be found at the rate of (one man for a day's work) about one bushel per day. Many of the long bill curlew stay here all summer, but in not one instance have I known of their propagating here.

At Cobb's Island there are in summer all the kinds of birds to be found anywhere, whose habits tend to a salt meadow: curlew, long and short bills (the latter called marlins), willet, plover, black breasts, robins, snipe, brown backs, American rail (mud hen) and sand birds. The latter congregate in large flocks, and are down on the seashore following the breakers down and running up as the sea washes back. All the above birds are also to be found here in winter, but not in so large quantities.

T. G. E. At Cobb's Island there are in summer all the kinds of

Powder Measures.—Montgomery, Ala., July 28th.—In your last issue Inoticed a communication from "Member Manchester Shooting Club," in reference to the weights of powder and shot as measured in Dixon's measure. I have used these measures for years, and have often weighed them for other sportsmen, and have found them accurate. I think your correspondent has been misled by the difference between Troy and avoirdupois weights. He says the smallest charge marked on the measure (3 drachms) weighed I drachm 20 grains avoirdupois. Now, I drachm 20 grains avoirdupois is 47½ grains, which would make I drachm of the measure weigh 15.7.0 grains. The largest charge of the measure (5½ drachms) weighed 3 drachms drachms have been supported by the drachms avoirdupois weighs 60.7-9 grains. But the 5½ drachms of the measure weighed 3 drachms (avoirdupois r), which is 82 grains—a discrepancy in the two weights of nearly is 82 grains—a discrepancy in the two weights of nearly

is 82 grains—a discrepancy in the two troughouts of grains.

Let "Member Manchester Shooting Club" take his measure to a druggist and have him weigh the charges in grains on a pair of accurate scales, and he will find them to be as follows: The smallest (3 drachms avoirdupois) will weigh 82 grains, equal to 1 drachm and 22 grains Troy. The largest (54 drachms avoirdupois) will weigh 1504 grains, equal to 2 drachms and 304 grains Troy. Of course these weights will vary a little, as the powder is scant filled, heaped or packed.

Member Montgomery Shooting Club.

favor this new law, but they all respect it, and are eagerly looking forward to September shooting at large, full-grown birds. We are in fear, though, of pot-hunters shooting our quail in mistake for woodcock. But we have a fow of the farmers interested, and they keep a good lookout, and will report to us if any violation is known.

PRAIRIE-CHICKEN SHOOTING ILLUSTRATED. Prairie-Chicken Shooting Illustrated,—A correspondent in St. Louis writes us that the St. Louis Kennel Club has recently engaged Mr. Whitford as trainer, and that he has taken the dogs to Southern Minnesola to work them on chickens. Later on Mr. Tracy, the artist, will join him for the purpose of making sketches for some shooting scenes, which will illustrate the different phases of chicken shooting in a series of half a dozen pictures, introducing such noted dogs of which studies can be obtained.

Missouri—Ironton, July 28th.—This has been a splendid season for game of all kinds. The woods around here are full of deer and turkeys, and quait are plenty. The acorn and hickory nut crop will be good, which will bring large numbers of squirrels in the fall. This is just the place for sportsmen, as they can get good accommodations and have plenty of good shooting. C. W. T.

DELAWARE WOODCOCK SHOOTING,—My communica-tion concerning Delaware woodcock shooting in your last issue should have been dated July 12th instead of July 1st, and the sentence which reads, "but none of them criticised," etc., should read, "but some of them criticised," etc.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

Worcester, Moss., Aug. 2d.—The Worcester Sportsmen's Club are going to "pick their filnts," in view of the gathering at Bos-ton, on the 19th and 20th, of teams from all over the State, be-longing to the Massachusetts Association. Special meetings have been called for trial shots at 20 balls.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Aug. 2d.—The Ashburnham Rifle Club recently organized, have their range in working order. At a distance of 200 yards from the target stands, a suitable building has been created. This is provided with shelves, telescopes and conveniences for the use of the members. The regular weekly practice of the club will take place on Wednesday afternoons. This week it is expected that several members of the Gardner Club will be present and participate in the shooting.

WESTHORO', Mass., Aug. 2d.—The Natick Glass Ball Club had a match with the Westboro' Glub, Saturday, on the grounds of the Natick Club near Lake Cochituate. The following is the

17 1725-1 13	DROS.
J. B. Clark 10 C. R. Winslow 10 G. N. Smalley 10 G. N. Smalley 10 C. H. Gates 9 W. H. Rice 9 G. E. Goodrich 8 A. B. Mayuard 8	C. A. Harrington H. K. Tuft. J. C. Morse.
NATI	
G.A. Leach. 10 C. W. Gile. 9 C. O. Wilson 9 E. G. Bigelow 9 M. Brigham 8 R. Bent. 8 W. W. Clark 8	J. Mahard J. Loker ( G. Bigelow.
NAHANT, Mass., July 31stNa shoot; handleap; rotary trap; 10 Gordon Abbot18 yards4	balls each :-

George Mixter 21 yards 6 S. Hammond, Jr. 18 yards 6 E. P. Mottey. 18 yards 4 W. L. Jeffries 20 yards 5 Mixter won tie.

Sweepstakes; handicap; stationary trap; 5 balls each:

W. L. Green ... 20 yards ... 1 E. P. Motley ... 18 yards ... 3 W. L. Jeffries ... 20 yards ... 2 S. Hammond, Jr. ... 18 yards ... 1 J. G. M.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27th.—Contest at smoke target balls, Card traps, between Monroe County and Rochester Gun Clubs, on Fail's Field:— MONROE COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

	MONROE COUNTY SPORTSMEN S CLUB.
	$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
	Total
ı	ROCHESTER GUN CLUB.
	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
	Total

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB .- New York, Aug. 2d .- Match for gold e won three times; 20 balls, three Royardus trans 10

yards apart, 18 yards rise:—	
Male	19   Bennett 19
Auld	10 Hanna
Loughery	15 Keller
Eckstein	17 Movlan
Lundie,	19 L Cook
Robertson	11
Shoot off, 21 yards rise, 5 bal	
Male	4   Beunett 4 5   H. M. B.
Lundie	. 5 H. M. B.

he Bradford, Pa., Shooting Club will hold a tournament at that place, Aug. 11th, 12th and 13th. For full information address Mr. Frank Drake, Bradford, Pa.
JERSEY CATY HEIG BTS GUN CLUB.—July 28th.—Regular contest

JRISEY CITY HEIG BTS GUN CLUB.—July 28th.—Hegular contest for 25 bull budge from three Bogardus traps:—
Heritage. .23 yards 1110\*11110111110101110111110-18 lundett. .19 yards 1110\*111110100111111110-19 lundett. .19 yards 1111011111111110101111111-29 lundets. .19 yards 1111011101111111110101011110-19 lundets. .19 yards 11110110111011101100101011-17 Cumins. .16 yards 111011011001111001001011-17 Cumins. .16 yards 101100110001011110 withdrew.—

## The Rennel.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### TREATMENT IN CASES OF POISONING.

OUR attention has recently been called to a large number of source for ber of cases of dog-poisoning; but we are pleased to state that the majority of them have been caused by accident and not the result of design. Believing, there fore, that a brief reference to some of the more common and popularly known poisons which our dogs are most likely to suffer, and their antidotes, may be of use to our readers, we quote as follows from Mr. Dalziel's excellent little book on "The Diseases of Dogs:

little book on "The Diseases of Dogs?"—

Perhaps none of our domestic animals are so liable to suffer from the effects of poisonous substances as the dog; his restless and inquisitive nature, and that inveterate labit of routing into every necessible lole and corner, lays him open to it, while the sporting dog, on duty in places where unsportsmanlike practices prevail, is exposed to special danger. Dog-poisoning is either the result of design—where some envious or malicious and cowardly person is the perpetrator—or it is the result of the ignorance of persons administering to the animal drugs of the nature and action of which they are ignorant; or from accident, which, properly interpreted, in most cases means culpable neglig-nee on the part of those having to use poisonous substances for the destruction of vermin or other purposes.

Against the mulicious poisoner it is difficult to provide; being rarely forewarmed we cannot be forearmed, and against accidental poisoning much can be done by using

most cases means cupator negatence on the part of those having to use poisonous substances for the destruction of vermin or other purposes.

Against the mulcious poisoner it is difficult to provide; being rarely forewarned we cannot be forearmed, and against accidental poisoning much can be done by using reasonable care when it is necessary to use poison. The following will cover the great majority of cases: Arsenic, cortosive sublimate, phosphorous, strychnine, cantharides, carbolic acid, and what of late has caused serious trouble, Paris green. As a general rule, for distinguishing between the evidence of poisoning and the symptoms of disease, the suddenness of the attack naust weightargely; and by tracting where the dog has been, and what he has or is likely to have picked up, a pretty accurate conclusion may be arrived at.

The first step to be taken in most cases is to freely empty the stonach by means of emetics, as tartar emetic, sulphate of zinc, ipecacuanla wine, or, if none of these are at hand, by drenching with lukewarm water, and afterwards giving the antidotes indicated, if procurable, but, under any circumstances, give demulcents, such as boiled flour and milk, starch, gruel, milk and eggs beaten up, olive oil, etc., in considerable quantities. A dose of castor oil may also be given, and, if the dog suffer much pain, a dose of opium or laudanum every three hours. Where great depression and weakness follow, stimulants (as ether, wine, whiskey, brandy) should be given in small quantities at frequent intervals.

Arsent.—Spanjtoms: Great heat and pain in the stonach and bowels, sometimes accompanied with swelling, the belly being very tender to the touch; great thrist; frequent vomiting and retching; imore or less discharges of froity saivs: frequent evacuations of fluid, dark colored matter often marked with blood. The animal soon loses muscular power, to a great extent, showing an indisposition to move: the tongue, lips, etc., become red and swollen, and the breathing more and more labored and pain

quantities

HOSPHOROUS.—Antidote: Calcined magnesia, with di-

Phospiorous.—Antidote: Calcined magnesia, with diluents and demulcents given in quantity.

CANTHARDES.—Frequently given by ignorant men for
purposes, which are defeated, which produces dangerous
results causing inflammation of the urinary organs.

Symptoms: Violent thirst; copious discharge of bloody
mucus from the stomach, mixed with which may be seen
the shiny green particles of the flies. There is great pain
in the loins, swelling and inflammation of the genital
organs, pain in the bowels, and bloody stools and urine.

Antidotes: An emetic should at once be given, and the
dog should afterwards be deneched with demulcents
(such as oil), and a dose of opium given every three or
four hours.

four hours.

Corrosive sublimate is used for a variety of purposes Corrosive sublimate is used for a variety of purposes about farms. It is also used for destroying vermin. Symptoms: Violent vomiting and purging of stringy and offensive matter; the beliy distended and painful to the touch; the urine suppressed; cramp and twitches in the limbs, and frequently paralysis ensues. Autidotes: Tartar emetic, as an emetic; white of egg, followed immediately by infusion of galls; milk or gluten of wheat. Of the chemical antidotes, the albumen of eggs is by far the best; the white of one egg is sufficient to neutralize or render insolute four grains of solid bichloride of mercury.

Cambolic ACD.—This produces baneful effects even by absorbin through the pores of the skin, when too

Carbotic ACID.—This produces baneful effects even by absorption through the pores of the skin, when too freely used. It causes great prostration with trembling of the whole frame. Symptoms: Extraordinary depression of the vital powers; there is general shivering and almost constant trembling of the limbs, and a paisied notion of the head; bleeding at the nose is a frequent symptom, and the discharges from the bowels are also often stained with blood. The countenance of the sufferer is expressive of a most helpless and painful state. Parts Green.—The arsenite of copper; extensively used for destroying the "potato bug," Symptoms and unitials: Same as by arsenie poisoning. Corrosive sublimate, phosphorous and strychnine each enter into the composition of paste and powder largely

sold for the destruction of vermin, and it is when so used, being placed on bread and butter, bits of meat, etc., that they are most likely to be picked up by the dog.

Deaths by Paris Green.—West Boylston, Mass., July 20th.—Mr. Charles P. Smith's (Waltham, Mass.) orange and white setter Ned died on July 4th, and also Mr. Jerome Marble's (Worcester, Mass.) black and tan setter Nelson, (from the effective State of the Nelson, (trouse-St. Kuda, med on July Juth, from the effects of Paris green. Both dogs were poisoned at same time by running through a potato field where Paris green had been sprinkled on the vines to destroy the Colorado beetle. Mr. Marble's Nelson was a beauty, not a white hair on him, and the very picture of Grouse. Mr. Smith's Ned was a year old and a very promising field dog. J. P. B.

Horsehair for "Distemper."—In our issue of June 14th we published a communication recommending horselair as a sure cure for "distemper," our editorial comment at the time being that horselair cut fine would no doubt create local iritation and rid dogs, to some extent, of worms, but how it would cure "distemper" we utterly failed to see. This, has caught the eye of our friend Mr. Dalziel, who, in his usual happy way, alludes to it in an English contemporary as follows:—
"An American sage has discovered that horsehair is a cure for distemper in dogs. The hair must be taken from the tail of the horse, cut very fine, and a heaped-up teaspoonful given to the dog three times a day in his food nutil he is cured—the italics are mine.

"Distemper is a term used for want of a better, and is in itself an admission of our ignorance of the disease or distellar."

mutil he is cured—the italics are mine.

"Distemper is a term used for want of a better, and is in itself an admission of our ignorance of the disease or diseases it applied to. I say diseases; for with extended experience of distemper cases my conviction grows that under that name maladies distinct in character and in their symptoms are included. I am much disposed to think that faith in vaccination as a preventive of distemper is to be accepted as justified by results, if, as appears to me probable, dog-pox (which is similar to smallpox in man) is one of the diseases very often classed under the general term distemper. I by no means wish to dogmatize. I admit this to be presumptive only, and I offer the hypothesis to thoughtful and observant breeders with the suggestion that they might greatly benefit themselves and others by carefully noting the symptoms in cases occurring in their own kennels, giving them in sequence of time, with the treatment adopted, and submitting them for comparison. The kennel columns of all papers devoted to such subjects would be better filled with clear observation of symptoms, etc., of many cases, or an occasional digest of these, with inferences to be drawn from them, than such bald statements of cures with this, that, or the other, which like the case referred to at the comming of this letter are concerning as about to the inventor of the letter are concerning as about to the

observation of symptoms, etc., of many cases, or an occasional digest of these, with inferences to be drawn from them, than such bald statements of cures with this, that, or the other, which like the case referred to at the opening of this letter, are generally as absurd to the intelligent as they are misleading to the uninformed.

"Horsehair has long held a place, if not in the canine materia medica of the colleges, at least in that of kennel men. The hair from mane or tail is from its thickness most suitable; for if very flue it would have no effect, and if very strong, like pigs' bristles, or the label-wire-hair of Badger's Scotch terriers, it would penetrate the gut; indeed, there is always more or less danger of it at feast causing more intestinal tritation than is sought or needed for the expulsion of worms, for that is the purpose for which it is given. On that account I do not recommend it; but for those who wish to try it, the following will prove a suitable dose for a dog of fitty pounds or so: Cut the hair in lengths of about the 32d of an inch, and give half a drachm made into one or two balls, with a little limseed meal and lean meat well pounded together.

"Cut horse-hair belongs to the last of mechanical vermifuges, others being cowbage, iron filings, granulated tin, and tinely powdered glass. Youtat strongly recommends the latter; and against the popular belief in the danger attending its administration, he says: 'Not a particle of it penetrates through the mucous that lines the bowels, while it destroys every intestinal worm.'

"The dose for a pointer, greyhound, or dog of similar size, is a small teaspoonful, with about ten grains of ginger, mixed with suct or hard butter.

"Befor leaving the subject of worm medicines, let me point out how otten disappointment follows from the use of inferior drugs, or such as from age or other cause have lost their efficacy. Areca nut is one of the most useful vermifuges we have; but unless the nut is sound, it cannot be relied on. Last summer I had to pass a

not be relied on. Last summer I had to pass along one of the principal thoroughfares in the city of London several times a week, and, month after month, I saw exposed in a window a large heap of areca nuts, many—if not most of them—worm eaten. These were utterly useless as a vermifuge; yet it is generally these that are ground up and sold as areca nut powder. Let the dog owner beware; and if he wishes to use arneca nut for worms, let ware; and it is wisses to use alneed that he sees are not wormed at an and that weight the heaviest. It will be a sufficiently line powder to rub these down on a nature grater, although a further rub down in appropriate to be preferred, especially if intended for in a protrain is to be preferred, especially if intended for in a protrain is to be preferred, especially if intended for in a protrain is to be preferred, especially if intended for in a protrain is to be preferred, especially if intended for in a protrain is to be preferred, especially if intended for in a protrain in the contraint i

DEW CLAWS IN ST. BERNARDS.—La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, E. C., London, Eng., July 19th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I have just read Mr. Dalziel's letter to the Live Stock Journal in your columns, and as my name appears in it I should like to beg space in which to state how much I disagree with him on the subject of dew claws in St. Bernards. It is all very well for our good friend to talk airly about accidental monstrosities, and to quote letters from the author of the Descent of Man, but I only consider it a ruse to draw us away from the main point at issue. I have no hesitation in saying that 99 out of 100 St. Bernard breeders here and elsewhere like dew claws when they can get them, and m saying that 90 out of 100 st. Berhard breeders here and elsewhere like dew claws when they can get them, and it is when they get a good dogs without them that they profess to be indifferent on the matter. People might just as well say that the trace on the back of a pug, the lines up a black and tan terrier's feet, the shortness in face of a buildog, or the beautiful features of a setter were matters of no consequence, and I darseay Mr. Darrier accounted by the pure I fail to see win, or sombody else, would back them up. win, of sombody edse, would back them up. I am to see why, because Tell was blemished, other dogs similarly affected should be given prizes; and Tell, good dog as he was in his day, even if he had dew claws, could hardly win now against our modern champions. One thing I know is, that it will be very much against up inclinations.

tion if a St. Bernard without dew claws or a white-colored dog ever wins under yours fraternally, VERO SHAW.

VERO SHAW.

CARROLIZED PAPER FOR KENNELS.—Stranley, Morris County, N. J., July 19th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Permit me to call the attention of your many readers, who own dogs, to the best and simplest appliance for relieving both dogs and their kennels from fleas. Capt. John F. Rodgers, U. S. A., discovered that carbolic acid (which is naturally a volatile body and very caustic when coming in contact with the skin) would unite readily with bitumen; also that cloth or paper saturated in this compound was not caustic, and the virtues of the carbolic acid would be perpetuated for several years. "Water Proofed Carbolized Paper" is now being manufactured, and is known to most of the dealers in sportsmen's goods in New York. It costs but ten cents per yard and is clean and healthful. Kennels lined with this paper will always be free from fleas. This paper also affords absolute protection from moths.

[GRO, SHEPARD PAGE.]

GEO. SHEPARD PAGE.

The use of this paper would not be injurious, unless the odor from it is too strong, and the kennel small.

WITHDRAWAL OF FAUST.—St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, July 37th.—Editor Forest and Stream;—Please state in your paper that the St. Louis Kennel Club has withdrawn "Faust" from the public stud.

CHAS. H. TURNER, Sccretary,

#### KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Rona—Mr. C. M. Ogden, of Washington, D. C., claims the name of Rona for Gordon setter bitch out of Mr. C. H. Raymond's imported Juno, by Dr. H. F. Aten's field-trial winner Glen.—Gen.—Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, N. Y., claims the name of Glen for a brown and white bare beagle hound bitch puppy, bred by Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., out of his Victor and Lucy. Mr. McKoon obtained the bitch in exchange for a fine cocker blich puppy. Sue—Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., dakins the name of Sue for his blue-mottled foxbound this accordance of the Mr. McKoon of Franklin N. Y. Conn., canns the name of such for his note-motion formation, blitch, presented to him by Mr. McCoon, of Franklin, N. Y. Sam Weller—Mr. William Stanley, of Englewood, N. J., claims the name of Sam Weller for his black and tan puppy, out of champion Belle, by Toledo Kennel Club's champton Grouse.

SALES,—Victor-Venus, whelp-Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., has sold to Mr. Thos. Blyth, of Melityre, Pa., a fine English hare beagle puppy, by Victor out of Venus. Mr. Elmore writes that the sale was made through his advertisement in our last issue.

WHELPS .- Nellie-Mr. Chas. F. Mann's (Worcester, Mass.) black Mass., whelped July 29th twelve pupples, seven dogs and five bitch. R. A. Taft's, of Dedbam, Mass., whelped July 29th twelve pupples, seven dogs and five bitches, by Mr. F. A. Taft's Jerry.

PRESENTATION.—Elmira, N. Y., July 30th.—I have been pro-ented by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., with a fine beagle puppy by Victor out of Lucy. Please acknowledge through your kennel notes and oblige. E. H. WALKER

# The Rifle.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### COL. BODINE AT HOME.

THE Inman steamer City of Chester arrived in port on Sunday evening last, and after a night spent at Quarantine anchorage, Col. Bodine and Messrs. Clark, Rathbone and Fisher, of the late American team in Iridand, reached the city. There was no demonstration on their arrival, and the four gentlemen were soon hurrying off to their families. They were all in oxcellent health, and spoke of their trip as a most enjoyable one from start to

finish.

Col. Bodine, in conversation with our representative, speaking of the work in Ireland said: "The day after we reached Dublin the men began to get ready for the march. I suppose our scores looked rather low, but we were not shooting as a team or for record. Many of the men had new likes and the ammunition had all to be tested and tried to get its best effect. There were no flags on the range to show the direction of the wind, for the Irish Ride. the range to show the direction of the wind, for the Irish Itife Association had but Just taken possession of the spot. On the Fiday before the Tuesday on which the match was shot, isolected my six men out of the nine, and on that Saturday we had a regular shoot with the men squadded as for a match. The Irishmen had been very confident of winning, and the feeling over there was that we were to be whipped. They Judged merely by the scores which we were making. When we rolled up that Saturday score the opinion changed. I never had any doubts of the result. On the day of the match my men worked magnificently. Mr. Donaldson, the Secretary of the National Rufe Association here, kindly went down to the hutts to see that the marking was all right. On one target were Clark, Scott and Fisher shooting here, singly won't down to rise full to see that the manage was all right. On one target were Clark, Scott and Fisher shooting in order, with Laird as spotter at the target, while on the other target Rathbone, Parrow and Brown were the shooters, while I sat at the glass and watched the shots.

"We did not shoot our match as it is usually done, each man

following his leader at his own leisure. In place of that we shot in following his reaction at his own results. In place of that we shot in sections. The plan was to send in our shots as quietly as possi-ble; that is, each three men would load and then as fast as one shot, the next would drop down and deliver his fire, taking, of course, ample time to aim. We fired each particular shot as though it was the deciding shot of the match, and I never saw though it was the deciding snot of the match, and it here's saw finer discipline. We had no utaccountable misses, and none of the men kicked over the traces. Clark and Rathbone were good leaders, and there are no two botter tidemen for judgment in the world. The light was good, but the wind was fluctuating from 5 to 7 o'clock on the dial, what we would call at Creedmon at bot rem fight-tall. The wind gauges were changed between every shot, and often would be moved from a point or two for a left wind to a

often would be moved from a point or woo for a feet wind to a point or more for a right wind. It was a wind that needed to end of watching, and we were all keenly keeping track of it.

"In my difficial veport I think I will give lithographed copies of Clark's record book, made on the range, so that it will enable elflemen to understand precisely the difficult conditions under

which the match was shot.

"We received the best of treatment during the match, but toward the end of the match there was a rush of smoke across the

range from the furze bushes which had been set on fire. This stopped all firing for a time. My impression is that the stuff had been fired by some one who wanted the Irish to win, and thought been fred by some one who water the first by what and thought that the haze of a smoky atmosphere would favor them and baffle us. The smoke was too heavy, however, and all wete compelled to suspend for a while.

"When we shot on Saturday before the match and got an aver-

of 211, I thought that would win and did not look for the big

of 211. I thought that would win and did not look for the big record of the match.

"The New Righty is very like our new Hepburn rifle, but heavier in the breceh mechanism. They have adopted our slow-burning powder in place of their quick Curtis & Harvey. They have taken our eartidges and our rifle in all essential points. They can do the very best of work with them, and we have got to work very hard if we expect to hold our own any more.

"The Irishmen took their defeat courteously, and said they would get a team over here next year, either to compete for the Palma, which they have not given up, or for this same match

again.

"Thenr there has been much ill feeling about Jackson belog put on the reserve, but Jackson was left off on his record. He had not been shooting well before he left, and he did not shoot steadily after we reached Ireland. He was left out on that are count only.

When the Hyde flasco was mentioned Col. Bodine said: "I want When the Hyde flasco was mentioned Col. Bodine said: "I want to say as little as possible recarding that unfortunate Wimbledon affair. The matter is already protty well understood by the public. I endeavored by all the means in my power to prevent the match coming off, and told the refractory members of my team that I should leave before it would come off, together with those of my original six who might be ready to sail with me. I did not want to indorse the match even by my presence in England. However, Parrow and Jackson would not itset to my sailvice, and finally left me, after which I had nothing further to do

with them.
"I very much regret the Hyde affair. I did not hold any com-"I very much regret the Hyde affair. I did not hold any com-numication with him while I was away, and carried out what I considered to be the feeling of the American National Rifle As-sociation roward him and his march. I am gial I was present to let the Englishmen know just what was thought of Hyde and his doings on this side of the water. He and Haltord seemed to have an infatuation in pushing on that match. They had induced the N. R. A. of Great Britain to show it special honors by putting it on their programme as an 'international match.' I wrote to Earl Stanhope, who succeeded Lord Eloho as President of the British N. R. A., and regived a very courteness reply. In which Earl Stanhope, who succeeded Lord Leads as President of the British N. R. A., and received a very courteous reply, in which whatever of recognition the match had received from the British N. R. A. was taken from it. I was anxious to avoid the breach which would have taken place between the two associations if which would have taken place between the two associations if one had persisted in leading its countenance to a match which the other had repudiated. I think now it is pretty well understood that it was nothing more than ascrub faffar, and while the English team shot in fine shape the Hyde team were in no shape to meet them and invited the defeat which they surfered. I had left Wimbledon and was on my way back when this scratch match was fought, as I did not wish to give it even the countenance of my presence. I am very sorry that is should have happened, and think that the English ridemen and the association will be more careful in future about associating with irresponsible marksmen who wish to get up matches to any purpose: "

oi. Bodine had a bit of a trouble at the Custom House, and Col. Clark's rile was seized through some misunderstanding with the customs officers.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

Boston, July 28th .- A fair number of riflemen appeared at Wal-Hostins, Jan 2011. The most of the transport of the marksmen. Mr. Halbeth was very unfortunate at the last distance. The day was a good one for the marksmen. Mr. Rabbeth was very unfortunate at the last distance. His miss was a bullseyo on the wrong targot, causing him to lose first place. The score stood :-

D. Webster	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 4 6 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 9 5 6 9
J. S. Sumner	$\left. \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
F. J. Rabbeth 800	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
S. Lewis	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 5 5-69 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5-72 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 2 3 5 3 4 5-64
Salem Wilder \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & -69 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 3 & 4 & -65 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 5 & -66 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cdot 200$
C. Moses \\ \begin{pmatrix} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Medrond, July 28th.—There were 51 entries in the competition MEDFOND, July 2200.—I here were of entries in the competition at Bellevue range to-day. The general prize was won by H. Kimhall and W. Charles in the first class, A. C. Gould and J. R. Teel in the other classes. The best scores were:—

H Kimball		5 6 6 6 6 5 6 6 5 6-57
CT TT Thursday		8 6 8 5 6 5 6 3 6 3-56 1
TIT (Theoretes)	(	5 6 5 5 5 5 6 6 5 6 60
A C Could		i a 6 6 4 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5
12 Hollie		6 6 5 6 5 5 6 4 5 6-54
T TA FINANCI	4	4 6 5 5 6 6 5 5 4-49
Ct T) Hamisan	4	4 6 4 5 5 4 4 6 5 5-48
A. Locke	4	1 3 3 5 5 5 4 2 3 5-89

Yesterday the Medford Amateur Rifle Association opened a A ssterday time Mediorn Amateur Rule Association opened a new match, designated as the "Gold-badge series match, No. 1." This inatch will be shot on a Creedmoor target. The first prize will be a gold medal and the second prize a sliver medal; also cash prizes in first and second classes. The regular matches in the Medford count targets will be continued as usual on the same day.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31st .- The attendance to-day at Walnut

Hoston, Mass., July 31st.—The attendance to-day at Walnut IIIII was not large. The wind came from the west, gentle, indicating 9 o'clock, and never changed a point during the entire day. In the early stages of the shooting a slight haze prevailed, which produced a most perfect light. The little 4-inch bull on the Mass, target looked prominent, and was easily found by Mr. O. M. Jewell, who made the score of 210 out of a possible 220, followed closely by Mr. Richardson, who was recorded 200, and Mr. Charles, with his military rile, made 203.

In the trial on the Creedmoor target a large number of entries were made. Mr. C. C. Wemyss, a member of the Roxbury City Ghards, took the first place with a military rile, making a good 45 with no handicap added; Mr. R. Davis came next with 45, being outranked by the former, and Mr. Richards was recorded with 45. The 500 yard match did not fill, and only a few entries were made in the amateur match. The best score made was by Mr. Richards, who made an elegant score of 47, which places him among the leaders jn the struggle for the gold medal which is

oveted by all the marksmen. The following scores are the best made in all the contests:—
THE MASSACHUSETTS TARGET MATC O. M. Jewell 12 12 10 12 9 10 11 11 11 12-110

	L. f. Richard							122	9			110	1.1	11-109
Н	W. Charles (r.	mil.t			. 9	10	11	12	11	11	10	11	11	12 - 108
ı	C. U. Meigras.				9	9	- 8	8	7	12	12	11	10	10~ 96
1	C. U. Meiggs C. Richards				. 10	8	9	11	9	8	9	0	12	9 - 94
ı		TI	Œ	CILI	ED	MOO.	R M	ATU	H N	0. :				
ı	C. Wemyss (m	il.)						4 4	4	5	5 5	5	5	4 5-46
ı	R Davis							A $A$	5	5 .	4 5	5	5	5 4-46
J	C. Richards							4 5	5	4 :	5 4	5	4	4 5-45
1	A. C. Gould							4 5	5	4 :	5 4	5	5	3 4-41
1	J. Borden C. C. Foster							5 4	4	5 4	13	4	5	5 4-43
ı	C. C. Foster							4 4	5	5 .	4 4	3	5	$4 \ 3-41$
1	G. E. Field							3 5	3	5 :	4 3	5	4	3  5-40
ı			3	нЕ	AM	ATE	UR	MAT	CH.					
ı	C. Richards							5 5	õ	4 3	5 4	5	5	5 4-47

Wakefield, Mass., July 31st .- The attendance to-day at Wake-WAREFELD, Justs, July 318:—The attendance to-day at wake-field range was not large, although the rillemen present made many refutries. The wind gave no trouble, and the day proved a perfect one for the contest. The Mediord target was used, Mr. Howard leading all the contestants with 51 out of the possible 60. Chandler and Rodgers following with 53 cach. The summary shows how well the gentlemen held on to the 8-inch bullseys

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY .- Boston, Aug. 2d .- The Any Rifle MAMOTH RIFLE GALLERY.—Boston, Aug. 22.—The Any Rille Match closed last Saturday night, and throughout the month good shooting has been shown, but it remained for Mr. E. F. Richardson, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, to lead all others in this respect. On the evening of the 31st, after the Walnut Hill meeting of that day, he visited the gallery and made the 5 best consecutive scores ever made in the gallery; three 38s and a nest consecutive scores ever made in the gallery; three 3% and two 3%, or 120 out of a possible 2%, is a great accomplishment and worthy of especial mention. Mr. Frank Hollis, of the Medford Ride Association, wins the second prize with 187 out of a possible 200. The following are the prize winners with their scores in detail; 50 yards; rounds 8; possible 40; 5 scores to win, or pos-

																		39-182
Geo. I	F. El	lsw	or	th	 	 		٠.	 					36	36	37	37	35-184
Geo.	D. E	dsa	n.			 					 			37	87	37	37	37 - 185
																		35-186
																		38 - 187
																		39 - 192

During the month of August no match will be had or prizes given, except that the management will offer \$10 to any one makgreen, except that the management will our 70 to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. As the gallery will be closed on or about Aug. 15th, for repairs, it is the intention to relit and refurnish the gallery throughout with new riles, new targets, and to reopen on or about Sept. 10th, of which due notice will be given.

SOUTH GARDNER, Mass., July 31st.—The following scores were made to-day at Hackmatack Range by members of Gardner Rifle Association; 2 scores of 10 shots each; distance 200 yards; offhand, using the inch ring and Creedmoor targets combined:-

		treed.	King.	creed.	Totais.
F. E. Nichols		46	86	45	169 - 91
G. R. Pratt		47	76	44	169-91
J. N. Dodge		4.5	80	46	166-91
S. Hildrith		47	75	45	158-92
F. Knowlton		41	70	44	144-88
Wm. Austin		44	70	44	134~88
C. Shumway		40 -	78	44	130-84
A. Coleman		41	57	40	109-81
L. C. Recd	47	43	57	40	104-83
	0011	200 4.4	-14	- 6 41 -	a

Rifle Club: weather fair, but strong wind: 100 yards off hand: 

ı	E. M. Squier	5 4 5	5 4	4 5	5	5	4-10
ı	E. M. Squier P. P. White	5 4 5	5 5 4	4 4	5	4	5 - 45
ı	A. Brown	5 5 4	5 4	5 4	4	4	5-45
]	T. Fitz						
ı	J. W. Todd	4 4 5	4 4	5 5	5	4	4-44
Į	Dr. L. S. Marsh	5 4 4	4 5	4 5	5	4	3 - 43
ł	Dr. A. Stub	4 3 4	4 3	3 4	5	4	5-89
ì	J. L. Farley	3 3 3	4 4	4 2	4	4	4-35
Ì	Same day. Champion Marksman's	Badge	Mate	la :			
ł	400 TT 7		***	27.1		Δ	gare-

NEW JERSEY.—About Sept. 1st the Central Rifle Associa-tion, of Newark, N. J., will hold a meeting for the purpose of arranging for the fall tournament, which will be begun in Sep-tember. There are now 12 clubs in the association.

tember. There are now 12 clubs in the association.

—The August programme at Brinton range begins to-day as follows: Sharps' match for military rilles, Thursday, Aug. 5th, at 3 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 19th, at 3 p.m. Trophy match, Thursday, Aug. 19th, 32 p.m. Chompion marksmen's badge of 1880, Saturday, Aug. 7th, 14th, 21st and 23th, at 3 p.m. Remington match, Saturday, Aug. 7th, 14th, 21st and 23th, at 30 p.m. Remington long range match, Tucsday, Aug. 10th and 24th, at 130 p.m. Winchester repeating rille match, Thursday, Aug. 12th and 25th. Whitney match, Saturday, Aug. 14th and 25th. Whitney match, Saturday, Aug. 11th and 23th.

EUGENE CITY, Oregon, July 17th.—Herewith is the score made

to-day on the occusion of the third and deciding rifle match between the Creswell and Lane County sportsmen's clubs. Conditions: 100 yards; 5 men on a side; 10 shots each; bullseye, 3

inch:-							
	Eug	ene Te	eam.				
J. E. Stevens, Capt. Rodney Scott S. Meeks Robert Campbell John Anderson Total							-
	Cres	well T	eam.				
C Stevenson, Capt. W. F. Jones. S. Miller Frank Golden Lud. Gay	 		3 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4	4 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4	4 5 4 4 4 8 4 4 4 4	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4	4 5-41 4 3-41 3 4-38 4 4-45 3 4-40

The majority used Winchester rifles. It is proposed to shoot a match at 200 yards range this fall,

RIFLE SIGHTS .- Middlefield, Conn., July 31st .- For the benefit of those who have ordered gun sights of me and have not re-ceived them, please state that my orders for the gun sight have been so large for the past few months that I have been unable to fill many of them promptly. In a few weeks, with the aid of new tools, I shall be able to keep a stock of improved sights on hand WILLIAM LYMAN

# Archery.

- Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

ARCHERY IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS .- On Monday, July 26th . ARCHERY IN THE LITCHETED HILLS—On Monday, July 26t1, "an interesting match took place at the Reers House, Cornwall, Litchfield, Conn., between rival teams, E. I. Horsman, of the Brooklyn Archery Club, acting as Captain of the Blues, and Judge Rufus B. Cowing, of New York, acting as Captain of the Reds." The return match took place Monday, Aug. 2d, as previously announced. Mrs. Col. Jos. G. Story, of Brooklyn, presented the archers with elegant slik badges: blue for one team and red for the other. Judge Cowing baving been summoned to New York, Mr. L. S. Hallock, of Orange, N. J., acted as Captain for the reds. The fitchfield stage brought numerous spectators. The shooting was highly exciting and spirited throughout, and the match was closely contested, as the following score will show. Blues, E. I. Horsman, Captain:—

Hils, Score. Hita

Prof. P. de P. Ricketts Is	96
E. I. Horsman 23	117
S. R. Tooker 22	168
H. K. Agar 13	633
Miss Lillie Wallach	118
Mrs. Col. Jos. G. Story	106
Mrs. Judge Cowing	93
Miss Calie Ricketts	88
Mrs. Atex. Agar	79
Mrs. Charles Caldwell 18	70
Mrs. Charles Caldwell	
and the second s	
Total	510
Reds, L. S. Hallock, Captain :	
Hits.	Score.
Henry Calhoun	136
L. S. Hallock 24	116
Alex. Agar 18	80
Chas. Cardwell 18	84
Mrs. E. I. Horsman	113
Miss I. E. Touker 19	
Miss L. E. Tooker	81
Mrs. L. S. Hallock	98
Mrs. L. S. Hallock	98 79
Mrs. L. S. Hallock. 22 Mrs. Prof. Ricketts 17 Miss L. Parkhurst. 19	98 79 86
Mrs. L. S. Hallock     23       Mrs. Prof. Ricketts     17       Miss L. Parkhurst     19       Mrs. L. J. Briggs     16	98 79 86 76
Mrs. L. S. Hallock     22       Mrs. Prof. Ricketts     17       Miss L. Parkhurst     19       Mrs. L. J. Briggs     16	98 79 86 76
Mrs. L. S. Hallock     22       Mrs. Prof. Ricketts     17       Mrs. Prof. Ricketts     19       Mrs. L. J. Briggs     16       Total     202	98 79 86 76
Mrs. L. S. Hallock     22       Mrs. Prof. Ricketts     17       Miss L. Parkhurst     19       Mrs. L. J. Briggs     16	98 79 86 76

—Mr. L. L. Peddingbaus, of Marietta, Obio, who won the championship at the second grand annual tournament of the National
Archery Association, held at Buffalo last mouth, has decided to
make his home at the East. He has associated himself in business with Mr. E. I. Horsman, of Now York, and at the monthly
meeting of the Brooklyn Archery Club, held at Prospect Park
Hotel on Saturday evening, July 31st, Mr. Peddinghaus was
proposed and duly elected a member of the Brooklyn Archery
Club. It is to be hoped that with so fine an archer as Mr. Peddinghaus in our midst, that the interest in archery will be
greatly increased at the East, and, at the next grand annual
tournament, to be held at Prospect Park in 1881, may the scores
of our Eastern Archers compare favorably with the toxopolities. of our Eastern Archers compare favorably with the toyonholites of the West.

-The Oakland Bow Club, of California (F. C. Haren's club), have challenged the Crescent Bowmen, and they will shoot (by telegraph) the American Round on Aug. 11th. 1880.

telegraph the American Hound on Aug. Hth. 1889.

YORK, PA.J. July 21th.—Following is practice score made at 40 yards, 8 ends: 5, 7, 3, 7, 7—25; 5, 9, 5, 3, 7—21; 9, 9, 5, 7, 9, 3—2; 7, 7, 5, 5, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1—25; 1, 9, 9, 5, 7, 9, 5, 9, 7, 7, 7, 9—35; 48 parcows, 46 hits, 10 golds, 14 reds, 10 blues, 9 blacks, 3 whites; total 256

# Dricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

August 6th-At Haledon, Paterson vs. New York, August 11th-At Hoboken, St. George vs. Manhattan.

A match between the Gentlemen of America and resident —A limited between the Gentlemen of America and resident professionals has been arranged to take place in Philadelphila early in the autumn. The inauguration of this fixture promises to be one of the most interesting events in the history of American etcket. The professional team will be represented by the following players: George Wright, Lane, Tyres, Brooks, Norley Smith, Brewster, Glies, Bromhead, Mart and Oldham.

-The Longwood Cricket Club, of Boston, has decided to make a week's cricketing tour through Canada next week. The cleven will leave Boston on Saturday, and play at Montreal, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton. The team is as follows: Messra Dutton, Farley, Fay, Bixby, Kimball, Hubbard, I ickering, Mixer, Caton, Tyler and Peabody. Mr. Haughton, of the Staten Island Cricket Club, will act as umpire.

-Canterbury week began on Monday last.

-T. A. Fison scored 254 (retired) for Hendon vs. Highgate, Aug. 2d. 1879.

-Mr. J. B. Thayer, of Philadelphia, is spending the summer in Colorado.

-Secretaries of cricket clubs newly organized will please sema their addresses to this paper.

THE LAWS OF CRICKET IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

WE take pleasure in presenting to our readers an illustration showing how the game of cricket was played a century ago. This quaint picture is taken from a little paper-bound book of the Laws of Cricket, brought to this country in 1775 by Benjamin Franklin, now in the possession of the Young America Defining Franking flow in the possession of the Foung after Creicket Club, of Philadelphia. Through the kindness of M Daniel S. Newball, we are enabled to reproduce the fac-simile, the original appears in the frontispiece. Unfortunately the hittery of this valuable little book is not as clear as we would wish tory of this valuable little book is not as clear as would wish. It was presented to the Young America C. C., June 4th, 1867, by Miss Mary D. Pox, of Philadelphia, who gave, through a third party, something of its history, but not definite enough for publication. That Franklin was an admire of outdoor sports there can be no question, for in several letters of his written while in London, the originals of which are now in the possession of the editor of this column, he mentions having been a looker-on, while a series of matches of cricket were being played, but whether he himself added the accomplishments of howling "grubhers" and "taking a few," to that of kite-flying he omits to state. It may not be generally known that two of the sayings of Poor Richard, most often quoted, were forced from the lips of the philosopher upon witnessing the two days' match, namby; "Never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day," and "Dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of." stuff life is made of."

To enable those of our readers who are interested in the records of cricket to make a comparison between the laws of the game of a hundred years ago, and those supposed to govern the rulings of to-day, we reproduce below the contents of the little book. This will show with what obstinacy the Marylebone Club

The Party which Goes from Home shall have the choice of the innings and the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a center fixed by the adversaries.

When the parties meet at a third place, the bowlers shall toss

up for the pitching of the first wicket, and the choice of going in.

The Bowler.

Must deliver the ball with one foot behind the bowling crease, and within the return crease; and shall bowl four balls before he change wickets, which he shall do but once in the same in-

He may order the player at his wicket to stand on which side

The Striker Is Out, If the buil is bowled off, or the stump bowled out of the ground. Or, if the buil, from a stroke over or under his bat or upon his hands (but not wrists, is held before it touches the ground though it be hugged to the body of the catcher.

though it be lugged to the body of the catcher.

Or, If in striking both his feet are over the popping-crease, and his wicket is put down, except his bat is grounded within it.

Or, if he runs out of his ground to hinder a catch.

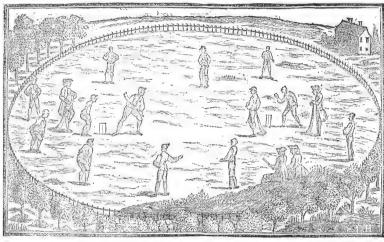
Or, If in running a notch the wicket is struck down by a throw, or with the ball its hand, before his foot, hand or bat is grounded over the popping-crease, but if the ball is off, a stump must be

over the popping-crease, but it the ball is out, a stump must be struck out of the ground by the ball.

Or, if the striker touches or takes up the ball before it has been still, unless at the request of the opposite party.

Or, if the striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevents the ball from hitting his wicket by it.

It the players have crossed each other, be that runs for the wicket that is put down is out; if they are not crossed, he that has left the wicket that is put down is out.



have held to the traditions of the past, and how, from year have held to the traditions of the past, and how, from year to year, rules have been added to this mass of incomprehensible patchwork. No beginner, outside of a lunatic asylum, would take a copy of the laws of cricket, as revised by the Mary-lebone C. C., in 1870, as a guide to play the game. As we have said before, excepting the accounts of the "Adventures of Alice in Wonderland" and the "Hutting of the Snark," the equal of the Marylebone laws for descriptive clearness have never been published. "Fancy a party of beginners," says a writer on this subject, "who had never seen the game played, attempting to learn the laws without other onlightenment. For example, they would never run 'byes' or 'leg-byes,' for the former are not mentioned[in the laws, and the only proment. For example, they would never run 'byes' or 'leg-byes,' for the former are not mentionedfin the laws, and the only provision regarding the latter '(viz., in Rule XIII—If the ball shall first touch any part of the striker's dross or person, except his hands, the umpire shall call 'leg-bye') 'does not suggest running as an essential.' The fact is, that the Marylebone Clubshould put the laws of the game in such a shape that the lovers of cricket can introduce them intelligently in a strange land. They are too primitive, mysterious and incomplete at present. Not a week passes but we are petitioned by some far-away club to send them a set of rules for playing the game, that "they cannot make clear to some of the members that the umpire has got anything to do with the decisions, and that some of the laws seem to bear a double interpretation; and although a few may be determined easily off-hund by the least crudite of umpires, there are others which puzzle the most astute."

TBL LAWS OF CHECKET.

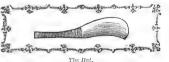
THE LAWS OF CRICKET.

The Ball.

Must weigh not less than five ounces and a half, nor more than five ounces and three quarters.

It cannot be changed during the game, but with the consent of

both parties.



 ${\it The Bat.}$  Must not exceed four inches and one-quarter in the widest

art. The Stumps.
Must be twenty-two inches; the ball six inches long.

The Bowling Crease

Must be parallel with the stumps, three feet in length, with a

The Popping Crease.

Must be three feet ten inches from the wickets, and the wickts must be opposite to each other at the distance of twenty-

\*By a subsequent appointment, it is settled for to use three stumps instead of two to each wicket, the bail the same length as above,

When the ball has been in the bowler's or wicket-keeper's hands the strikers need not keep within their ground till the umpire has called play; but if the player goes out of his ground with an intent to run before the ball is delivered, the bowler may put him

When the ball is struck up in the running ground between the wickets it is lawful for the strikers to hinder its being catched, but they must not neither strike at nor touch the ball with their If the ball is struck up the striker may guard his wicket either

If the ball is struck up the strucer may guard his whose clause with his bat or his bodly.

In single wicket matches, if the striker moves out of the ground to strike at the ball he shall be allowed no notch for such stroke.

The Wicket Keeper.

Shall stand at a reasonable distance behind the wicket, and

shall not move till the ball is out of the bowler's hand, and shall not by any noise incommode the striker, and if his hands, knees, foot or head be over or before the wicket, though the ball hit it, it shall not be out.

It shall not be out. The Umpires.

Shall allow two minutes for each man to come in and fitteen minutes between each innings; when the umpire shall call play, the party refusing to play shall lose the match.

They are the sole judges of fair and unfair play, and all disputes

Shall be determined by them.
When a striker is hurt they are to allow another to come in, and the person hurt shall have his hands in any part of that innings.
They are not to order a player out unless appealed to by the ad-

But if the hower's foot is not behind the bowling-crease, and within the return crease, when he delivers the ball, the umpire, unasked, must call no ball.

If the strikers run a short notch, the umpire must call no

Notch.

Bets.

If the notches of one player are laid against another, the bet depends on both innings, unless otherwise specified.

If one party beats the other in one innings, the notches in the first innings shall determine the bet.

But if the other party goes in a second time, then the bet must be determined by the numbers on the score.

LONGWOOD US. FALL RIVER.—Played at Boston July 19th, and resulted in the victory of the former by 75 runs on first innings

LONGY	YOODS.	
Pint Innings	Second Innings.	
Coton not out	b Travis	1
Mixer, b Waters 0	b Clark	1
Hubbard, stumped Holt, b	1 m	٠,
	b Travis	
Wright, b Clark 0	not out	Þ
Tyler, c Clark, b Nuttall 30	c Hyde, b Sharpe	2
Jones, b Waters 19	c Pomfret, b Waters	
Dutton, b Nuttall 0	e Naden, b Travis	
Stone, b Waters 0	b Nurtall	
Fav. not out 5	b Nuttall	
Young, b Nuttall 0	c sub, b Sharpe	
King, absent 0	b Sharpe	- 1
Bycs 5, leg-byes 4, wides 9 18	Byes 16, leg-bye 1, wides 13	31
-		-
4 Total 105	Total	Ð

	L RIVER.	
Holt, e Stone, b Dutton Nightingale, b Wright	5   Sailes, e Hubbard, b Wright. 0	Į
Pomfret, c Young, b Dutton. Hyde, c Tyler, b Dutton	0 Sharpe, e Tyler, b Dutton 0 0 Byes 3, leg-byes 2, wides 2 7 8	
Naden, e Canton, b Dutton	0 Total	

BOSTON 18. FALL RIVER.—Played on the common at Boston July 20th. Won thy former on first innings score. The Bostons commenced a second innings and had contributed 23 runs for the

loss of 8 wickets when rain stopp	ed the play. Score :
BOSTON-FIRST INNINGS.	FALL RIVER-FIRST INNINGS.
Ormiston, b Nuttall 10	
Rofle, b Nuttall 5	O'Hare 1
Furnes, b Traviss 0	Hyde, b O'Hare 16
O'Hare, b Nuttall 1	Nuttall, I b w, b Shaw 5
Lockart, b Travis 6	Pomford, b Shaw 0
Shaw, b Nuttall 8	Holt, b O'Hare 2
Learned, c Sayles, b Nuttail . n	Clark, b Shaw 6
Bate, c Sayle, b Travis 0	Travis, c Edwards, b O'Hare. 3
Edwards, c Sayles, b Travis. 0	Naden, b O'Hare 2
Gatland, b Travis 1	Sharp, run out 0
Pettit, not out 1	Sayles, not out 0
Byes 3, leg-byes 7, wides 4 11	Windle, b O'Hare 0
_	Leg-bye I, wide I 2
Total 46	_
	Total 37
Umpires-For Boston, Mr. Evan	ns: for Fall River, Mr. Burgess.

"The Milliprook cricketers have organized with the following officers: Prosident, W. H. Sowden; First Vice-President, Mr. Kirchoffer; Second Vice-President, Mr. Kirchoffer; Second Vice-President, Wr. Howelt; Captam, Mr. Clarey; Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Cograve; Secretary, Mr. Weller; Committee, Messrs. Grandy, Beatty and Hunter.

MANHATTAN (2d) D. APPLETON.—Played at Prospect Park, July

17th, and resulted in a victory for the Manhattans by one is d 66 runs. Score :-

	APPL	DITTO NO.
	First Innings.	Second Innings.
	Kelly, run out	
	Hamilton	run out 0
ı	Hamilton 0 Nelson, b Hamilton 0 Fergurson, b Hamilton 1	e Jackson, b Hamilton
	Woolenough, c Lawlor, b Jackson 2 Veshlage, b. Hamilton 0 Heurshill, b. Jackson 3 Wise, not out 5 Pres 3, leg-byes 2, wides 2 7	b Hamilton. 5 b. Hamilton 12 not out. 4 run out 1 Byes 2, wide 1 3
ı	Total	Total
ı	MANHATTAN-E	THET INNINGS.
	Vint, c and b W. Williams. 23 Ames, b W. Williams. 5 Woodhouse, b Swanson. 25 Hamilton, run out. 4 Mackenzie, run out. 3 Middleton, b Swanson. 1 Jackson, not out. 42	liams 3

HAUGHTON vs. MOERAN.-Return match. Played at Staten

MH. HAUGHTON'S TE	AM-PIRST INNINGS,
ardson. 0 H. A. Webster, b Moeran. 0 J. J. Eyre, c Richardson, b Sadler. 21 J. Rankine, c Richardson, b Moeran. 4	Sadler E. A. Woolston, c. Moeran, b. Sadler R. Waller, Jr., not out. 1 M. G. Haughton, b. Sadler Byes 22, leg byes 2, wide 1 2 Total 37
MR. MOERAN'S TEA	M-FIRST INNINGS.
S. Hosford, st. Moore, b Haughton	b M. C. Eyre b Webster st. Moore, b M. C. Eyre
b Haughton	not out
E. W. Sadler, c Waller, b Haughton	not out
A. Eyre, b Rankine 0 Byes i, wide 1 5	Вуе
Total	Total
	James Lilly white writes us from

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.—Mr. James Lilly white writes us from Tunbridge Wells, July 24th, as follows: "With regard to the Australian team, now in England, I cannot give you any positive information at present. Mr. Alexander, their manager, will write you on the subject. By what I hear, they have not yet settled by which route they will go home, via India or America. They will be a subject to the property of the property of the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in the be playing in this country till September, or perhaps a little later.

AN OUTSPOKEN OPINION.—Macon, Ga., July 17th.—I enjoy your paper very much. I find it greatly improved since I began taking it a second time. The general excellence of all the articles is so much more elevated. In its editorial department it does my heart good to hear the way in which you express your opinion on the subject of selections of international rifle teams, steam catamarans, etc. No "straddling the fence." G. F. P.

LION CULTURE.—The number of lions in Algeria is fast diminishing, and it is expected that the animal will soon be extripated from the colony. As there is an in creasing demand for public exhibitions at fairs and cological gardens, an establishment has been formed at Hona, by a private individual, for lion-breeding.

## Wachting and Canoeing.

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#### FIXTURES.

Aug. 5 - Canoc Congress Regatta, Lake George, Aug. 6 - Canoc Congress Regatta, Lake George, Aug. 7 - Sen Francies V. C., Annual Resatta, Aug. 7 - Sen Francies V. C., Annual Resatta, Aug. 7 - Sen Francies V. C., Annual Resatta, Aug. 11 - N. Y. Y. C. Annual Cruise Eastward, Aug. 11 - N. Y. Y. C. Annual Cruise Eastward, Aug. 11 - N. Y. Y. C. Championship Regatta, Aug. 11 - V. J. - Beverly V. C. Cle ni Regatta, Swampscott, Aug. 11 - Washington Village V. C. Rogatta, Aug. 13 - Sen Linky V. C. Full Regatta, Aug. 15 - Chila Paper V. C. Regatta, Aug. 17 - Cape May Regatta, Aug. 18 - Outprincetown V. C. Regatta, Aug. 18 - Quincy V. C. Regatta, Aug. 19 - Regatt

Aug. — Bunaio 1, C. Regatta. Aug. 26—Quincy Y. C. Regatta. Aug. 25—Beverly Y. C. Championship Races, Beverly.

#### YACHTING NEWS.

YACHTING NEWS.

The Fream Catamaran.—A correspondent recently wrote he liked Fonesy and Syneam because it was not "on the fence" about current sucstions, but spoke its mind about things, from gun-louse pile teams down to my their steam extranamins. We mounced the expectation of high speed from such oraft as vision-nyr and not founded upon the cound principles of naval science. Now to honest "experiment" there can be no objection; it is the ridical properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. We are one more horne out by facts. The estimators are discussed in speed from the new force our advice to readers to take no stock in steam catamarans. We are once more horne out by facts. The estimators in the Nyack catamaran, how ruthlessly the vain, upme dreams of its projectors have been stateted 18 sb was ille suggestion of some bystander, who witnessed the abortive attempts to haunch the abait as she lay on the ways. She made attention of the properties o

copy, or \$1 a year.

Asymptotics or Massurement—The strange tangle into which some people yet when trying to unravel time allowance and measurement by their own pet back-acting process is singularly well illustrated by a rather comical attempt signed "Cyclone," which appears in a lesser publication. The announcement is made at the outset that "size" is the only true back, but substrained the outset that "size" is the only true back, but substrained the outset that "size" is the only true back, but substrained the outset that "size" is the only true back, but substrained the outset that "size" is the only true back, but substrained the outset that "size" is the outset that "over terms with one of 120 tons! Reduction all abstrainm with a vengeance. Webster defines "size" as the extent of volume, bulk or bigness, as the size of a ship or rock. It is well that "Cyclone" writes under cover, it was not begin to the process of th

Arrived.—The little 15ft, dory Little Western arrived safely at Cowes, England, July 28th, after a passage of 46 days from Glou-cester, Mass.

ARRIVED.—The little 15ft, dory Little Western arrived safely at Cowes, England, July 26th, after a passage of 46 days from Gloucester, Jass.

Empire Yacht Club.—The regular midsummer regatta was sailed in Plushing Bay, from Harry Hill's Hotol to College Point. On the Plushing Bay, from Harry Hill's Hotol to College Point. On the Plushing Bay, from Harry Hill's Hotol to College Point. On the Plushing Bay, from Harry Hill's Hotol to College Point. On the Plushing Bay, from Harry Hill's Hotol to College Point. On the Plushing Bay and Plushing Bay and the Plushing Bay and the O'Brien, after some close work with the Prince. In the extananan class Tranntella Mr. F. Hughes, had a sail over. The prizes, basides entrance fee of \$5, included a silver cup, value \$50, presented by Harry Hill.

NEWMERYPOOR YACHT CLUB.—The annual union regatta was sailed in the harbor July 28th. Some 40 yachts went over the course, many others being excluded by the rule limiting the The course for the first and second classes was down the river to the sea, around the outer buoy ton stakeboakanchored of Salisbury Heach and return—12 miles. The third class sailed over a portion of this course military with a from the north and light at the start, but soon freelmend up, causing some lively work shortening sail and sending many of the paneaks fry bottom up, which seems to be their safeet position and the one nature seeks but man at the chair sail and sending many of the paneaks fry bottom up, which seems to be their safeet position and the one nature seeks but man and by dumping her crew and benominiously capsking for no other cause than an attempt to jibe! The Psyche con followed suit. Dauntiess carried away her sticks and cower higging, Clyte's lailoon jib vanished, Alliance let the rudder, and so on other cause than an attempt to jibe! The Psyche con followed suit. Dauntiess carried away her sticks and cower higging, Clyte's lailoon in his

YACHT HACING ASSOCIATION.—According to the London Field the Prince of Wales has been chosen President of the Y. K. A. No doubt this will aid in bringing in the Royal Yacht Squadron, with the Royal Thames and New Thames, whose mulish pro-clivities have caused thom so far to abstain from the Association.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The following order regarding the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Chub.—The following order regarding the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Chub has been issued;—Thacship Hanner, New York, July 27th.—The squadron of the New York Yacht Club will assemble at 61er Cove on the 11th of August for its annual cruise. Captains will report on board the flassplip at 8:30 P.M.

The Commodore would suggest that the usual ports, as far east as Oak bludies, be visited during the cruise, their order to be determined by the content of the country of the count

ort. The time of each yacht, at start and finish of each day's run, ill be taken by a member of the regulta committee on board a cam yacht, affording an opportunity for sweepstakes and atches.

stellin yzeiti, inzioning an opportunity ou broops and man and the commodore has much pleasure in stating that the Eastern Yacht Club has accepted this club's invitation to join the squadron and to participate in its regattas and ruccs.

The commodore hopes that all yachts of the club in commission will join the squadron, and in view of the late important addition to the list of steamers, earnestly desires their presence. By order of the commodore.

G. L. HAIGHT, Fleet Captain.

America—Dauntless,—The Heroid says: "There is a probability of a mutch being made between Vice-Com, Waller's schooner yacht Dauntless, N. Y. Y. C., and Gen. Butter's schooner yacht America, Boson Y. C., of Queen's Cup memory, to be sailed off Cape Ann previous to the August cruise of the New York Club,"

The Collision Mania,—Sloop Hope, Com. E. J. Anderson Providence Y. C., was run into and badly damaged by steame Bay Queen, in Providence River, July 27th.

Providence V. C., was run into and badly fanaged by steamer Bay Queen, in Providence River, July 27th.

NEW STRAM YACHIN.—The steam yacht Orizaba, built at a cost of \$30,00 for Mr. Howard, of Buffaio, is now atloat. She is 104tt, in length, 134tt, beam, has an iron built, and runs to indican hour. Mr. John Boach has also about hished a steamer for Mr. V. B. Mr. John Boach has also about hished a steamer for Mr. V. B. G. T. G. Mr. John Boach has also about hished a steamer for Mr. V. B. G. T. G. Mr. John Boach has also about hished a steamer for Mr. V. B. G. T. TRI BAY BRUATTA—New Orleans is wide awake. Funcy sending a yneut 2890 miles to sail in the New York Hay Recratta, yet that is what the Southern Yacht Club has done. The Startie, of that club, is entered, and will appear at the line next Monday.

SAN FIRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.—The match race between the Consucio and O'Conner for \$1,000 a side, was sailed Saturday, July 15th, in San Francisco Bay. Consucio had her cafin built cut hush with the rail, and O'Conner had stepped a shorter bowsprit. Each bad a crow of miotecen bands, all told. From the start, to Hunter's Point, it was an even sail; but, who in the start, to Hunter's Wolat, it was an even sail; but, who in the tacking commark, O'Conner seemed to hold the bestylind and cat out on the other's weather. Later Consucio lost her maintonnast, and the O'Conner continued to increase her lead, winning, after a hard sailed race, in the unequalied time of \$3, 32m. 26s, the other schonner tolowing at 4, 5 lim. \$8. Consucio measures \$5,070; and O'Conner of Satt, the former allowing 30s, time.

O'REGON FAGITING.—The annual regarding price by the Portland

OREON YACHTRO.—Phe annual regatta given by the Portland (Oregon) Yachting Association was sailed July 27th. Wido Awake took first money and colors. Oregonian second, Fleetwing thru and Water Lily tourth, beating Dip, Mermald, Glide and Arand, Water Lily tourth, beating Dip, Mermald, Glide and Arand.

ATLANTA.—This schooner, flying the flag of Rear-Com. Vermilye, A. Y. C., arrived at Gaspé, July 28th. recently from Labrador, and was to sail next day for Sidney, C. B.

STEAM YACHT RACE.—A race for steam yachts at Newport, during the cruise of the N. V. Y. C., in August, is announced; steam to be carried at a fixed pressure, a rule which, it is need-less to say, is impracticable in view of the different styles of boilers in use.

less to say, is impracticable in view of the different styles of boilers in use of affairs. There are on the list 9 keel schoolers, I center-board schoolers, I tenter-board schoolers, I tenter-board schoolers, 2 steamers, 13 keel sloops, IT center-board schoolers, et center-board schooler, 25 centers hourd schoolers, I center-board schooler, a cutters and 25 center-board schooler, the I center-board schooler, and the schooler schoo

agent of the ciub in New York.

CLEVELAND YAGHT CLIM.—At the last special meeting, Com,
Gurdner was presented with an elegant silk broad pennant, bearing the device of the commodore in white on a blue field. The
flag was presented by City Clerk Eckman in the name of the club
in a very happly chosen speech which brought forth appropriate
remarks in return from the Commodore. The following committee was appointed to revise the constitution of the club:
Messrs, F. H. Merchant, C. P. Smith, C. C. Rettger, Wm. Gerlach
and Cornad Cruuee.

and Conrad Cruuse.

Magic-Cino.—It was the intention of Mr. Maxwell to sail the Clio for the Bennett challenge cup now held by the latter, but it appears that Mr. Weld, of the Magic, got in ahead, and has first chance. The winner will then be challenged by Crusader, and possibly again by Clytic, it has eason in not too far advanced, or Joseph Mr. Whitney to Mr. Ayer, of Lowell. Prices and to be \$5.854, certainly low enough, as she was thoroughly overbauled by Lawlor hat winter. She is one of the famous Steers family, and as a sloop in New York was fast when in the hands of Mr. Waterbury. In model, she is, however, a long way behind the America.

#### THE ANTHRACITE ANSWERED.

An article anent the refusal of Major George Deane, Secretary An arteres anent the reduce of sinfor George Beans, Secretary of the Perkins Steam Engine Company, to meet the Lelia in a test of economy, appears on our editorial page. It was written before the receipt of the following from the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, whose opinion seems entirely in accord with our own

Company, whose opinion seems entirely in accord with our own.

To Major George Deans, Secretary Perkins Engine Co.:—
Dean Sin '- Yours of July 28th is recorded Engine Co.:—
Dean Sin '- Yours of July 28th is recorded Engine Co.:—
Dean Sin '- Yours of July 28th is recorded Engine Co.:—
declination of a practical test between the Anthrocite and Leim.
Although we recognize and appreciate the difference between
the two vessels in point of speed, we still fail to see why a satisfactory test at the dock, if preferred, of twelve hours or more,
could not be made, and the results, so far as economy is concerned
the property of the control of coal and horse power, be taken as
Clabbe, and the company of coal and horse power, be taken as
With the carriest wish that a fair and satisfactory trial may still
be arranged, we remain,

The Hendesshoff Manufacturing Co.

#### THE BAY REGATTA, AUG. 9TH.

Entries.—Ratifies to be mude in writing accompanied by the cutrance foe, and actual water then measurement of the yachteniced, to be filed with a member of the Friday, Aug., 6th, 1893, at 90 clock P.M., when entries will be considered closed, and no entries will be taken thereafter, except by unanimous vote of the committee.

Friday, Aug., 6th, 1893, at 90 clock P.M., when entries will be considered closed, and no entries will be taken thereafter, except by unanimous vote of the committee.

Classification.—Class A, 35 to 30 feet, entrance fee \$3; class it, 25 to 32 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 32 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 32 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 32 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 32 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$5; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance fee \$6; class it, 25 to 36 feet, entrance feet, 26 feet, 2

gan will be timed as though passed at the expinition of said ten minutes.

Course.—The course will be, for classes A, B, C and E, from imaginary line between two stateboats anchored above Coney is land as second of the course of the course

ie foot for classes A, B and C, and I; minutes per foot for classes and E. Ballast,—No restrictions as to ballast or number of men carried

No man allowed to leave a yacht during the race. Beoming out or taking in ballast will not be allowed.

however, the year to country of so without couning in country or bouy, the yacht nearest ther most boar, and should any other race compel a yacht nearer any said mark, boat or buoy, the yacht of the year to the prize.

#### MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Lobserve from your writings in Fornest and Strugar that you are a decided opponent of measurement by length; and, as you seem to attribute all the bad qualities of your "sloop" type to the effects of that system, this is not to be wondered at. I quite agree with you in your characterization of American and English yacits. The latter have certainly run fals a groove quite pecupacity of the properties of the system and the properties of the properties of the system and the stream of the structure of the control price of the system and the structure of the course, quite pecupacity of the seem insight by that experience that a "found work well. But perhaps it may still be permitted to doubt whether we are justified, on this evidence, in condenning attack, length as the basis of classification, and whether it would make the properties of the seem to be succeeded by the second properties of the classification, and whether it would not be succeeded by the second properties of the classification, and whether it would not be structured to the use of the center-board. The center-board is a mechanical contrivinger, which, in smooth water, places a shiftow, flat-bottomed vessel on an equal-interest properties of the second properties of the would be strunge, indeed, if builders did not take advantage of it and build shallow boats.

board. The center-board is a mechanical contrivance, which in smooth water, piaces a similow, hat-bottomed vessel on an equality with a deep one for working to winchard; and traves her far would be strange, indeed, if builders did not take advantage of it and build shallow boats.

2. No restronge, indeed, if builders did not take advantage of it and build shallow boats.

2. No restruction as to number of crew, und, consequently, to stead of carrivas. You say your slope repulses almost twice the work them to advantage. With a moderate crew, would not a moderate sail streat be a necessary consequence? And would not excessive beam disappear when enormous initial stitutess could not make a subject of the state of the control of the con

by messuring ber 3 dimensions, I should be disjoised to doubt that the Nova Scona V. S. rule would give satisfactory results in the long run. The long run that includes most rules in tase, tend to produce long vessuls that includes most rules in tase, tend to produce long vessuls is an exception specially of seagong purposes. The Ihames rule is an exception simply because t does not do what it was intended to do—it does not afford a measure of power.

As already stated, I am ready to concelle, on the strongth of As already stated, is run ready to concelle, on the strongth of coxcessive still rules, which is common to almost int rules; but it is by no means clear to my mind that length should not be the basis of classification for spood. It is possible attough I cannot be taken into account, but assuming the run same shape should be taken into account, but assuming the run same shape should be taken into account, but assuming the run same shape should be taken into account, but assuming the run same shape should be taken into account, but assuming the run same shape should be taken into account, but assuming the run same shape should be called as the product of the long of the

Lauren, Norwey, July 4th.

It altoris us great bleasure to publish the matured thou, offs of mon by their qualifications fully able to deal intelligently with the question they discuss, whether they agree with us or not. Mr. Colin Archer's letter will be read with attention by all on this side of the Atlantic, as his name is as well known on this continent as it abroad for his valuable contributions to modern naval science. Incidentally we may also puth to such examenations are eidence of the universal circulation of Foress and Streem and the center of the contribution of the con

we will not take advantage of the fact and enter upon an area-

we will not take advantage of the fact and enter upon an argument doub outraine, but indicate the line of thought by while we arrive at our conclusions.

Two things by way of premise, however. We cannot blame Mr. Archer for making us at our word and identifying "power" with "stability." We used the word "power" as it is generally understool, among yachtsmen here, as synonymous with "momenstool, among yachtsmen here, as synonymous with "momenstool. stood among yacusuna nere, as yanun mons with tum," though in technical parlameet there is no connect tion between the two, "power" among naval architects meanin "stability," something altogether different from "momentum, Liko Mr. Archer, we are very far from counselling "stability" a a basis of measurement. It is so clearly the outcome of model, and therefore something that should not be taxed, that we have and therefore something that should not be taxed, that we have allways set our foot upon anything like measurement by sail area, by area of water line, or the Thames rule, all of which are indices of a vessel's stability. We believe Mr. Kemp once published a table of sail areas showing how nearly the Thames rule measure storie of sati areas snowing now nearly the I names rue measures stability, hence to be abnormal tendency among the modern cut-ters to decrease their stability, and consequently their measure-ment, in proportion to size, by deflucting from beam and adding more rapidly to unfaced size and momentum than to stability forcrease of length. We delive with Mr. Archect that the modern cutter, though possessing underiably good qualities in the most cutter, unuga possessing undernany good quanties in the most important directions, is not the best type of vessel for the money invested, except when salling under the rule of measurement which has favored their production so strongly, and that under a more equitable rule more moderate forms would come to the fore, especially where speed is expected. In the three example order, especially where speed is expected. In the funce examples given and in the following phrase Mr. Archer strikes the key note of the weakness of measurement by three dimensions pure and simple: "The influence of length, breadth and depth in enabling a vessel to get over the ground is very different not only in de gree, but in kind, and any formula in which the three dimensions gree, but in kind, and any formula in which the three dimensions have the same innetion necessarily offers a direct encouragement to extend that dimension which is of most value for increasing the potentiality of speed." This is meontrovertible and this danger we had foreseen all along. To obviate the desired to have the three dimension rule so modified as to make it virtually the Thames rule minus the had features. We proposed the adoption of "standard depths" for measurement purposes, such depths to depend upon a consideration of the other two clifed dimensions. Such a step would at once remove the tendency to build shallow vessels on one hand, and on the other would debuild shallow vessels on one hand, and on the other would deprive the designer of any incentive to extravagantly narro prive the designer of any incentive to extravagantly narrow craft, as the Y, R. A. or Thames rule now does by making what we ma, fairly call its "standard depth" dependent upon only one of the remaining two, thereby checking on one and street-ing the other. But knowing the difficulty of moving great bodies, especially when disorganized, as the American yachting public still is, we deemed it advisable for the time to drop pressnumer starts, we deemed a navisator for the time to cop press-ing the point for fear of wrecking the whole scheme at the out-set by complications which the general public is never fond of On the principle that half a loaf is better than none at all, we hoped that after the three dimension rule had once become gen-Anopea that after in three uniesson fur an once become generally adopted, it would have been an easy matter to induce the final step of substituting standard depth and avoid the construction of types which other no inducement to other phases of the sport than racing. Confect que to premier pasqui coute.

However, these are side issues. We will attempt to lay our course of reasoning in the matter before the reader in concise

We take it for granted at the outset that races are sailed as a test of model, and that the object of granting time is to allow a fair test between yachts differing in some initial advantage due to tural causes and which are not the result of artifice or form natural causes, and which are not the result of artines or form. Eliminating extraneous, irrelevant disturbances, let us consider a series of races between two yachts, A and B, in all their variations. A and B are supposed to be built on exactly the same lines, but A the larger of the two. In a fair race A will outsail B. The dis ce between them at the finish represents the value of the diftance between them at the finish represents the value of the dif-ference in six between A and B, and is the amount which A should allow B in order to bring about an equitable test of their models. Heing exactly alike, they should at the end of our "theo-retical race" be piaced even at the finish, and this the time al-fowed B should exactly accompish. The distance which A has outsailed B is not due to the difference of length in her favor, for beam and depth have been increased in the same ratio and the canvas as well. In other words, while the resistance may have been doubled, the propelling power has only been increased in canvas as well. In other works, while the resistance may have been doubled, the propelling power has only been increased in exactly the same ratio, and were it not for some wirthe intredy independent of linear dimensions, per se, the yacht A would clearly sail no faster than her smaller sistor B. Why, then, has A beaten

This is the answer. Upon the assumption that  $\Lambda$  is twice as This is the answer. Upon the assumption that A is twice as long, twice as wide and twice as deep as B, she will experience four times the resistance of B, but her size, diplacement, and therefore momentum, will be cight times that of B. It is in this factor increase in size and momentum in proportion to resistance, that we have the reason of A's outsailing B, and in this only. Hence a theoretically correct table of time allowance should be constructed upon the value found in practice to attach to various constructed upon that the control of the definition of the differences of momentum. The fact of A's length being greater than that of B is purely incidental, and to it alone none of the excess of speed over B is to be ascribed. Building time tables upon length is confounding cause and effect.

Further, that length is a deceptive criterion, will appear from the following: Instead of A being built on the lines of B, assume her to be shorter, but yet of greater size—a very likely assump-tion. A length measurement would saddle B with a penalty, whereas from the foregoing it appears that the natural advantages whereas from the foregoing it appears that the natural advantages flowing from greater size are in possession of A, and the latter is the subject for a just tax. Let them sail a race as a test of model. Again set us uppose A whos. The amount by which she has won is certainly not an exhibit of the superiority of her shape, pure and simple, for she has been aided to a certain degree by the momentum due to her excess of size over B. To justly weigh the worth of their models, then, an allowance must be made by A to write the first models, the latter is the superiority of the model. A first all the subject is the superiority of the model. d B. will represent the superiority of the model A.

sailed B, will represent the superiority of the model A. Should nothing remain after the subtraction has been performed, it indicates that the speed of A and B is exactly ailke, If "less than nothing" remains: in other words, if the subtraction cannot be performed, it proves that after eliminating the natural advantage of superior size, and bringing the two down to conclude that, research. nating any ange of superior sactions of the subtraction one level in that respect, A is not only not faster than B, but slower by just the amount by which the subtraction cannot be performed, or what in algebra would be known as a minus quan-

ty.
In each of the previous cases, allowances on length would have brought about exactly the wrong conclusion, and would have handed the prize to the wrong vessel, that is to the slower model, or at least modified the verifiet so much as to rob it of its value to naval architects. This is exactly what we see in America every day, where inferior models win prizes time and again ow-

ing to time allowance on length working just the wrong way making a vessel of moderate form pay to one of greater tounage but of less length, yet inferior in all other desirable attributes of a good vessel.

One thing more. We may have used the terms size and momentim as inter-convertible. Above Mr. Archer points out the difference between the two, where he instances the rubber ball and bullet. We have, in advocating a "three dimension rule," taken no notice of this difference, because a given size of vessel will enable the designer to settle upon a given displacement to produce one the designer to extent he prefers, large or small, and the re-sult he is prefers, large or small, and the re-sult he is not have to abide to small, it is not engine size the dis-tension of design in-tensionally executed upon the problem as an whole. Size of the tortiginal standard from which he works and which places is the big grasp a certain possible speed. What he manuges to produce from that size is model, and must sail on its own merits, varying

n that size is model, and must san on its own merits, varying discoments included. order to meet the chief objection sgainst bulk measurement to by those who in their baste condemn the seeming incongruity of taxing it when perhaps actually retarding speed by faulty location, we offer the following for consideration. Butk is taxed for its quantity in the rule, and not at all for its position. The objection urged does not hold good therefor. Its position always remains optional with the builder. If he puts it where it may actually be hurtful to speed, it is a matter of model, and if may actually be nutrul to speed, it list matter of model, and it the boat is beaten she is beaten owing to her poor model, which is no reason at all why in equity the builder should be exempt from paying for the greater momentum he has had the use of over the whole course, and which, as explained above, is at all times the necessary accompaniment of an excess of bulk, frespective altogether of its location in the model. To make this still plainer. gether of its location in the model. To make this still plainer, let us apply it to an example. If A is larger and of poorer model than B, the latter may outsail A. To obtain a truthful estimate of the worth of their models for speed, it is certainly elear that we must in equity eliminate the excess of mouentum which A possesses, due to her excess of bulk. Only when this has been done, when A has been shorn of such natural advantage, will the cone, when A has been short of such latural advantage, will the models have been placed on an equal basis, and the actual super-tiority in shape of B laid bare. To effect this in practice, an al-lowance of time deduced from practical observation must be given by A to B. The sum total of this allowance, added to the recorded victory of B, will represent the true gauge of B's supe recorded victory of b, will represent the true gauge of a super-tiority of shape or model, which was the aim of the vace in the first place. This is the rock that most split on, but we trust that after a thorough digestion of the foregoing it will be clear why a vessel should pay for excess of bulk, no matter where found, and why such payment is in no wise taxing model, but simply the attainable momentum, the only natural advantage which is innt to and varies with size, independent entirely of what fo

A bulk measurement is the only one devised which is correct in theory, and which leaves the modeller absolutely unfettered in choice of such shapes as will be most conducive to the aims be enouse of such snapses as with the most conductive to the same he has in view. When it is deemed desirable to so frame the rule as to encourage a particular kind of model, it can be submitted to limitations as required, with less departure from equity and logic than any other; and with no liability to produce what is not wanted or what was not expected.

Tax size and you reach the bottom, beyond which no one can tax size and you reach the bottom, beyond which no one can obtain any natural inherent advantage not accounted and paid for at the start in the shape of time allowance. In practice you may then modify the rule to the extent neces-

sary to produce the most serviceable type of yacht.

OCEAN PASSAGES.—From our excellent French contemporary, & Yachl, we clip the following concerning the occun passages underly American yachts:—1851, America, schoolner, 170 tons, New York to Havre, 21 days. 20078. Visi

Charter Oak, sloop, 23 tons, New York to Liverpool. Christopher Columbus, sloop, 45 tons, New York to Cowes,

days, 1863, Gipsy, schooner, 135 tons, New York to Queenstown, 18

1845, (i)psr, schooner, 185 tons, aver 1978 to generation, 1878, 1

1883, Daunties, schooner, 283 tons, New York to Cowes, 12 days hours & minutes. 1892, Meteor, schooner, 233 tons, New York to Cowes, 1811, Eachantees, schooner, 233 tons, New York to Galiration, 1812, Daunties, schooner, 283 tons, New York to Cowes, 23 days, 1812, Daunties, schooner, 283 tons, New York to Cowes, 23 days, 1812, Enchanterses, schooner, 283 tons, New York to Cowes, 22

als. 1673. Faustine, schooner, 15 tons, New York to Cowes, 15 days. 1874. Viking, schooner, 157 tons, New York to Cowes, 91 days. 1874. Viking, schooner, 157 tons, New York to Cowes, 91 days. Supphio made the farsets run in 12 days 9 hours and 39 menute The Charter Oak. Columbus and Gipsy were sold abroad, and t lettor was 16st off Tripoll.

The Charter Oak, Columbus and Gipsy were sold abroad, and the Metor was lost off Tripoil.

LANCASHIRE WITCH.—From the San Francisco Call; The English steam yacht Lancashire Witch, Sir Thomas Heskoth, owner, returned from her northern trip on July 16th. The Witch sailed from Cowes, January that Lancashire Witch, Sir Thomas Heskoth, owner, returned from her northern trip on July 16th. The Witch sailed from Cowes, January that Lancashire Witch and Sandan and January Lancashire Witch Lancashire Wit

—Sharks are unusually plenty in New York Bay this season, many of them even running up into Newark Bay. One measuring nine feet was recently caught at the foot of Bement avenue, West Brighton.

—Spearing sturgeon is one of the sports of San Francisco Bay. A harpoon line is used, and the San Francisco Bulletin describes the sport as exciting,

#### Answers to Correspondents.

137 No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

Por Hunter, New Bedford, Mass. - Send us your name and we will be happy to publish your letter.

HALL, Syracuse, N. Y,-You will find the "Bull Frog" song in the college song book, Carmina Collegiana, we think T. W., Randolph, Mass.—For passage to Florida on sailing ves-

sels write to Warren Ray & Co., 62 South street, N. V. They regular line of schooners to Jacksonville.

C. B., New Hampton, N. Y .- The open season for woodcock in New York began Aug. 1st, with the exception of Oneida and Herkimer counties, where the season does not open until Sept. 1st.

Mass, R. A.—Will the person sending us a letter from Boston dated July 27th and signed "Mass, R. A.," kindly send his proper name, as the article is of too serious a nature to publish anony-

M. W., Hoboken, N. J.-Is there any law prohibiting rail shootin the State of New York, and especially on Long Island? I can find none mentioned. Ans. No mention of the birds is made in the law. No sora shooting to be had on Long Island.

F. B. H., Elmira, N. Y.-For government and railroad lands in The Brillian, N. 1.—For government and random adous lows and Munesota, write to Chas. Estimons. Supt. Lend. Its Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 415 Broadway, N. Y., and the Commissioners of lumigration of the respective States.

PLUVIER, Boston, Mass.—How would you loud a medium choke 10 gauge gun, giving size of shot, for fall plover, at sixty yards? How for coot? Ans. It is impossible to answer such a question as yours. Give the weight of gun. For plover use 8 shot; for conts, 3 or 4.

W.S.S., Pottsville, Pa.—Your setter is out of condition. A mild course of sulphur, followed by \$xrs. of quinine three times a day for a week, may do good. Write result. We make no charge for treatment of dogs through this column, and are pleased when we can be of service to our friends.

A. M. R., Clearfield, Pa.-1. To what point of the compass is it best to face a target for aftermon shooting? 2. What substance is used at Creedmoor for painting the targets and marking off the builtet marks? Ans. I. Have the sun behind the backs of the shooters. 2. Whiting for white; lamb-black for black. Water or

J. H. E., Northumberland, Pa.—My setter bitch has been slock, Her bladder must be affected, as the water drops from her. Her nose keeps bot and her tongue is an unnatural color. Please ad-vise me what to do for her. Ans. Open her bowels freely with castor oil, and give her ten drops of tincture of fron in a little water three times a day.

E. G., Albany, N. Y .- Nothing as yet has been definitely arranged about sending an American cricketing team to England nextyear. But the matter is being seriously considered by the best exponents of the game, and we sincerely trust the venture will be carried out while the Newhalls and men of their class are in their prime.

W. S. H., Lewisberry, Pa.-Can you tell me what to bait v W. S. H., Lewisberry, Pa.—Can you tell me what to bait with to eath fall this, and how to fish for them? Also, how to "skitter" with frog, minnow or pork bait? What is the latter? Ads. For "fall fish" bait with worm or piece of fish, use float and fish at middle depit; they take fly at all times. To skitter well, the line should be but a trifle longer than the rod, the lait is east and by a movement of the rod sideways it is made to skip or "skitter" like a fish trying to escape on the surface. A pork bait is simply a piece of salt pork

W. A. K., Fort Hamilton .- My red Irish setter puppy, seven W. A. R., Fort Hamilton—My red trish setter puppy, seven months, has a continuous jerking and twitehing of the muscles and joints. Her bind quarters are so weak from this that they frequently give way under her. She is otherwise well, lively and has a good appetite. The nervous, jerking movements followed what I supposed to be a severe attack of distemper. Ans. The chorea of distemper is very difficult to cure. Quinine and nux romica seem to be the two best remedies. Two grains of the former and one-eighth to one-quarter of a grain of the latter tbree times a day.

W., Unionville, Conn.-Will you inform me wher e to find in W., Unionville, Conn.—Will you inform me where eto End information regarding the carp, what waters they thrive in, and where the young lish can be procured? Ans. The reports of the United States Pish Commission give the nost complete information on the carp. They thrive in warm ponds, frog ponds, etc., where there are few other good lish. They are vogetariaus to a great extent. You can get young ones from Prof. S. F. Baird, Cnited States Pish Commissioner, Washington, D. C. It would be best to make application to him through your member of Con-

P. C., Rhinebeck, N. Y .- I have a foxhound, which I found on P. C., Rhinebeck, N. Y.—I have a foxhound, which I found on my arrival home the other day to be very badly off. The trouble seems to be confined to the head, which, as far us appearances go, looks all sound, no swelling or eruption of may kind, but there is a discharge from one nostril, which is quite offensive. He also seems to have some difficulty in breathing, and his appetter is gone. Can you tell me what to do? Ans. The dog has, very probably, what used to be called head distemper, and which is not the epizontic form of the disease. Let him inhale the smoke of burning tar, and give him five grains of quinine myth and morning for four or five days. Open his bowels with castor oil and keep him quiet; diet liels and nutritious. keen him quiet: diet light and nutritious.

W H N Nor-ark - In a rite match with rules of N R. Associavern, A. B and C compete for prizes at 800, 900, and A used a breech-louder, B and C muzzle-loading rilles-1,000 yards. During the 1,000 yard stage, A had a " miss-fire," by reason of lecting to put any powder in his shell, exploding cap only. B folnext, and after firing, found he had neglected to put a bullowed next, and after firing, found he had neglected to put a bul-let in his gun. A and B each chaim another shot, while C claims each should be scored a miss. A also claims B is not entitled to another shot on ground that the gun "went off." Which is right? Ans. C is right. A and B both are entirely wrong. A rille going off at firing point counters as shot; if it go off not at firing-point, the careless fellow should be barred from the ground.

W. H. W., Philadelphia.-I have a setter dog, four years old, who has always been troubled with a wheezing or asthmatic cough. Of late it has become aggravated considerably. Wher rts to run, he coughs half a dozen times ; it then ceases. the starts to run, he coups han a dozen times; it then tied, tugging at his collar will produce the barking or He lives in the house, but gets a run of from four to every day; is in good condition for work at all times; wheezing the table, and receives many a little luxury. Will you please suggest a remedy? Ans. Remove the luxuries and give a very plain gest a tenery. And the state of the state of the state of the state. Medicine is not likely to do any good unless it be a mild purge. The condition you describe often follows an attack of distemper.

G. F. H., Hartford.—I have a setter bitch puppy ten months old, suffering from paralysis of ber bind legs, caused by distem-per. She is unable to stand at all on account of the paralysis. No running from the eyes ornose : in fact, the distemper has troubled running from the eyes or nose; in fact, the distemper has troubled her but little at any time, and I had supposed sho had recovered from the disease entirely, when this trouble appeared. It did not come on from exposure or over feeding, as cat meal and milk has been her principal diet. Considering her condition she has considerable strength and very good appetite. Have been giving quinine and strychnine, and occasional use of battery. The paralysis has been lasting about two weeks with a tendency of increasing. Can anything be done? Ans. Substitute one-quatter to one-cipith of nux vomica extract for strychnine, and you are doing all that can be done and advantage in such cases. doing all that can be done to advantage in such cases

doing all that can be done to advantage in such cases. F. P. D., Jr., Maryland.—I. Can you inform moif dogs are subject to gravel? I lost a fine English setter several weeks ago; the was only sick two or three days. After death, the examination showed that be had two large stones in his bladdor, and both it and his kidneys had mortified and suppurated. I do not understand bow be could have been so afflicted. I have owned him three years, and he has not been sick a day. Are dogs subject to this, and is there any cure? 2. Please inform me of the most reliable party from whom to purchase a good, young setter. Ans, I. Dogs are subject to gravel or stone, Just as man is, and from similar causes. The annoyance can be allayed, but the chance of a radical cure is very slight. You have neglected to state the stee of the stones; let us hear from you on this point. 2. We cannot recommend any special dog man. We call your attention to our kennel advertisement. our kennel advertisements.

Moders—Turpentine is a good vermifuge, but apt to inflame the kidneys. To prevent this an omulsion should be formed by mixing it with yolk of egg and olive oil; the dose for a medium sized dog is a teaspoonful. Venice turpentine is a milder remedy. It may be given in doses of a drachm, made into pills with flour or with arean nut powder freshly grated. The dose of nut is two grains to every pound weight of the dog, but no dog should be given more than two drachms. A strong and mature dog should be kept without food for twenty-four hours before giving a vermifuge. Give a tablespoonful of olive oil the evening before giving the vermifuge: and the worm medicine should always be vermitage. Give a tablespoont of coive oil the evening before giving the vermifuge; and the worm medicine should always be followed by a purgative a few hours later. In the case of tapeworm the remedy or remedies selected must be persevered with until the head of the worm is expelled, and in all cases the worms and all discharged faces should be either burned or mixed with some powerful disinfectant and deeply buried, to prevent propagation of the parasites by their ova-

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A SUGGESTION TO SUMMER TOURISTS.—A change of climate is at all times more or less dangerous. There are elements in a new atmosphere which are injurious, especially when the system is exhausted by care and overwork, and which should be guarded. against. After careful observation we have come to the concluagainst. After careful descriation we have come to the consen-sion that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the best pre-ventive for atmospheric evils, and that it will restore health and vigor sooner than any remedy which has ever been discovered.

All orders for my patent rough glass bans nerealist addressed to J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. H. Bogardus. All orders for my natent rough glass balls bereafter should be

A. H. BOGARDUS.

BOGARDUS BALLS.—All orders received by us for the Bogardus patent rough ball will receive prompt attention. Hereafter these balls will be packed in barrels containing 250 balls, and will be packed as securely as possible to prevent breakage in transf tion. The quality of the ball will be greatly improved. Ser prices and sample ball.

J. Palmer O'Nell, & Co.,

Pittsburg, Pa.

FINE GUNS - For sale second-hand W & C Scott & Son's breech FINEGUSE.—For sele, second-hand W. & C. Scott & Son's breech, loader: 12 bore, 20 inch, 8 pounds weight, top action, double bolt, extension rib, half pistol grip, horn heel-plate, patent fore-end, large head strikers; cost new \$175; good as new. I have in stock a fine assortment of the celebrated W. & C. Scott & Son's breech-loaders, from the "Premier Quality" (both with and without haumers) down to their lowest grade; 16 and 20 hores of each grade on hand. Also of the world renowned makers. "West-ley Richards" hammerless, 12, 10 and 20 bores.

CHARLES L. RITZMANN, "New York."

943 Broadway, New York

To "Guns."-The advertiser who made use of this pseudonym in these columns some months since is notified that there are a number of letters awaiting him at

THE HIGHEST SCORE.—A Southern correspondent inquires for highest team score, at birds, eight men to the team, ten birds each. We are unable just at this moment to give this information. Can any of our readers give it?

—A number of Newton, N. J., sportsmen have a clubhouse on Hamburg Mountain, at the Sand Pond.
—In the article "Haunts and Habits of Bears," July 2ist, for "Hamilton, Maine," read Houlton, Maine.

#### A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

EVOTED TO SHOOTING THE KENNEL, THE RIPLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCUCCATION IN MENAND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

Published by FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPA\*(Y, Nos. 30 And 40 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

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Nows Company.

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Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday of each week previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted. We cannot receive new advertisements, nor alter standing advertisements there than Tuesday morning.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but attention, of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attention, secretaries of Clubsand Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

Aldress,
Aldress,
All communications, of whatever nature, relating to the busiess or editoria, departments of this paper must be directed slupply
FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
New York City, N. Y.

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KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

ABELT S PART PARTITY-MADE SHIRTS, easily inished,
KEEP'S KID GLOVES, none better.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR, the best.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR, the strongest.
KEEP'S JEWELLAS, the strongest.
KEEP'S NECKWEAR, latest novelties.
KEEP'S NECKWEAR, latest novelties.
KEEP'S BEST CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to measure, 5 for 8 TABLET OF STATE OLLAR AND SLEEVE BEST OF STATE OLLAR AND SLEEVE HET OLLAR AND SLEEVE KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S SHIRTS delivered free in any part of the Union, at KEEP'S trik.

KEEP'S GOODS ALWAYS! THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Money refunded for goods not satisfactory Samples and Circulars free to any address.

# Keep Manufacturing Co.,

31, 633, 635, and 637 RBOADWAY,; N. Y.

#### Ostrich Farming.

ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER, vous wanted, with \$23,000 to \$30,000, to Join as young man in the above business in \$31,000, to Join as young man in the above business in \$31,000, to Join as perience on osirche farms in South Africa; thoroughly understands the business in all its thoroughly understands the business in all its feather brids, rearing of chicks, and sorting feathers for the London and Paris markets. Large profits can be derived from the invest-large profits can be derived from the investmental of a dering as active partner must be strictly temperate; none others need apply selective temperates and required, Address profits and required. Address profits and profits and required, Address profits and profits and required. Address profits and profits and required address profits and profits and required. Address profits and profits and required address profits and profits and required address profits and profits and required. Address profits and profits and required address profits and required address profits and required address profits and profits and required address profits and required



#### Horsman's Archery

is Indorsed and Highly Recommended by dorsed and Highly Recommended by a Hospison, Faber of Archery in fils country; amount, but, Champion Archer of the United States, as well as the Archery of the States and Archery Association, etc., P. President of the Eastern Archery Association; there leading Archery Association in the leading Archers. Sentence is called to Hospian's Spanish Yaw-Backshootel packork feathered Arrows.

of Archery & Lawn Tennis.

# Spanish Silk Worm Gut.

THE GREAT REDUCTION in the quality of this article, and the increasing admixture of rough strands, has forced as to go into the manufacture of it for our own account. Our Mr. Imbrie has just returned from Murcia, Spain, where all the high quality gut is made. While there he organized the most extensive and perfect factory for making this article in the world. The grades named below will run at least 25 per cent better than those of any other manufacturers.

Per Thousand.

Regular Ordinary..... 1 75 Padron " ...... 2 50 Regular Superior,..... 4 00 Padron 2d " ..... 5 00

Maraña 2d " ...... 12 00 

Regular Superior, 16 inches.... 12 00 Padron 2d " 15 inches.... 13 00 Padron 1st " 15 inches.... 15 00 Maraña 1st " 15 inches.... 50 00

Discount to Manufacturers.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE, 48 Maiden Lane, New York.

# CHARLES L. RITZMANN

Fine Breech-Loading Guns,

Fine FISHING TACKLE.
The Celebrated "Frankfort" Reels
in Stock.
THE NEW FLOAT TROLLER.

Bass, 75 Cents: Pickerel. \$1 00: Maskalonge, \$1 25.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.

CUTLERY OF THE

#### Finest Quality.

The celebrated "Le Coutre" razor, in stock. Razors with safety attachments.

Bowie Knives, Hunting Clasp Knives, Stilletos, Dirks, etc.

# Fire-Arms of Every Description.

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO SHOOTING AND FISHING OUTFITS. ALSO, OPTICAL GOODS.

TELE-COPES, MARINE GLASSES, FIELD GLASSES, COMPASSES, Etc. The "RED RUBBER RECOIL PAD," (recommended by FOREST AND STREAM) sent

(recommended by FOREST AND STREAM) sent post-paud for \$2. GUNS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. SHELLS LOADED TO GIDAR, SEND STAMP FOR LIST OF SECOND-HAND GUNS. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a kennel. One who thoroughly understands the rearing and breaking of pupples. A single man preferred. Good references wanted, Inquire of C. Z. MILEY, Lancaster, Ps. July20,3t.



N. M. SHEPARD, 150 Fulton street, New York Designer, manufacturer and jobber in every kind o

N. M. SHEPARD, 150 Fullon street, New York, Designer, manufacturer and jobber in every kind of jewelry made. My specialties are badges, emblems and achaoi, knowing, shooting, athletic, archery, college and school medals of every description. All the army corps in the state of the second school medals of every description. All the army corps in the second school medals of every description. All the army corps in the second school medals of every description. All the series characteristics are the support of the second school medals and the second school medals and the second school medals and by mail upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

Nortce—Two club campaign medals made in first-cluss style in solid gold, coil silver and heavy plate, with three colors of canamel—red, white and blue. Trefoil in the colors of canamel—red, white and blue. Trefoil in and acorn in center of darheid badge, representing the Fourteenth Corps.

Fine solid gold, \$2; coin silver, \$1; heavy old plate, \$1.

Sent by mail to any address upon receipt of price to any part of the United States.

A liberal discount in quantities to the trade and clubs.

ALLEN'S DECOY FRAME. ALLEN'S DUCK CALLER.

## ALLEN'S DECOY FRAME IS SIMPLY A DEVICE TO HOLD THE DEAD DUCK IN A NATURAL POSITION IN THE WATER,

THE DEAD DUCK IN A NATURAL POSITION IN THE WAYER.

or on the ice as a decoy.

We claim in that they wither decoy state part of the general part of the claim in the state of the coy state part of the

168 Tremont street, Roston, Mass.

#### COUGHTRY'S PATENT "FOLDING BOAT.

JOHN D. COUGHTRY, P. O. Station L, N. Y. SUITABLE for Yatchs, Dingeys, Sportsmen and family use. Folds up less than six naches thick. Light, cheap, strong, portable; fine model. Send for circular. The new pattern HUNTER'S BOAT-roomy, easy to row; weight, complete, 25 lbs. Price, only \$20.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES for Taxidermists and Naturalists.

Lave the largest and best stock of artificial eyes for birds and nominals in the country, and have greatly reduced the prices.

W.J. KNOWLTON,

W.J. KNOWLTON,

# Shooting Tournament,

AT BRADFORD, PA., RRADFORD BRADFORD BRADFORD BRADFORD SHOOTING CLEB Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug, Ilth. 12th and 13th, 18-6. Five thousand birds in coops, No tro Retail No postponement! Nobody barred! And no facilities of the purses guaranteed. No Style rules

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WANTED.-A first class, second-hand breech-loading Shot Gun. Address, with rulp particulars, "B," P. O. Box, 2,475, New York. Aug.5,1.

for Sale.

#### FOR SALE,

An Earthly Paradisc. PLEASURE, HEALTH, HAPPINESS, Address BOX 97, CAMBRIDGE, Md. may18.6m

FOR SALE.—One Steven's single barrel Shot Gun, hest quality, lot of shells, etc., encap. P. H. PARKER, Ashburcham, Mass.

FOR SALE.-A W. & C. Scott & Sons breech-loading Shot Gun, 28-inch Damascus barrels loading Shot Gun, 23-inch Damascus darres, auge, 8 pounds, histol grip, rebounding locks, ent fore end, and all the latest improve-tes, Bouch new in May last; in perfect lition and a first-class shooter. Will sell for ft taken soon. CHAS, F. KENT, Bingham, N. Y.

#### Wanted.

WANTED—Cheap for Cash.—A double breech-loader, six pounds or under; must be in good condition. P. O. BOX 1,928, Philadelphia, Pa. Aug.5,14

Pa. ANTED.—A lot of Florida bird skins and faucy feathers. H. F. AHRENS, Jr., Closter, N. J.

WANTED.—A partner with a capital of \$3,600. and useful sporting rifle. Can be manufacture of a new houseful sporting rifle. Can be manufactured for less than \$3, and sells readily for \$10. Can be considered to the configure at reverted leading a box gull into \$10. Can be manufactured as the configure of the configuration of

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# Swedish Insect Powder.

SUPE DEATH TO Ronchos, BedSUPE DEATH TO Ronchos, BedBugs, Fleas, Insects or Vermin,
Contains no poison
that is hurtful' to the human family or Domestic antimals. Put up in packages with our patent
perfected server vion, requires no powder you.
WARKAN TED to THOROGOTHE and perfected
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Great Western Gun Works, 169 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, Pa. N. B.—Send stamp for our new Illustrated Cata-logue for 1881.

#### VALUABLE DRAFT

# LIEWELLYN SETTERS AND POINTERS,

CONESTOGA KENNELS, FOR SALE.

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Rack, a handsome red Irish extrer; thoroughly broken; is one of the best qualit and woodcock on the control of the control of

Su5. Cypsic Queen, a handsome, large, blue Belton blich, out of champion Gludstone ex Clipp in whelp to Royal Ben; price \$150. Imported red Irish prize bitch Floss; price \$75, cheab.

cheap.

Lady Beaconfield, a beautiful black and white
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rice \$75. Belton blitch Belle, a handsome and extraordi-my fast bitch; price \$75. Loll, a handsome white setter bitch, stanch n the field; price \$75. Perl V., a handsome lemon and white bitch,out f Kussia and champion France, a beauty; price

Short, a bandsome red Irish setter, Is months of price \$55, very cheap.
One brace of handsome red Irish etter, Is months of the price \$55, very cheap.
One brace of handsome red Irish pups, 4 months old, out of Norn, site by champing York et Delit (Hompson Norn, 200), by champing the price \$15, cheap.

f Lady Begconsheld, ex, 100 m nen; purce year, the hope, men bitch pups, 10 weeks old, out of Loll, y tobin Hood; price \$20 cach.
Four handsome liver and white pups, out of verl V, and Brussle, full brother to champion arisis, now lovels old; price \$20 cach, and a result of the price \$20 cach, and to give substantial way to give trial, row and meet the buyer half way to give trial, provided baif my expenses are paid, to be decosted in the bands exhibiting in the form of For pedigree and particulars inquire of For pedigree and particulars inquire of Lancaster, Pa.

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DEAGLE PUPS—One fine dog pup, three and one-half months old, by "Victor" (imp. hattler, imp. Blue Bell) from weeks 18, 18 are from the bell fr

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Imperial Kennel Setters and Pointers thoroughly Field Broken.
Young Bors handled with skill and judgment.
Dogs have daily access to salt water.
N. B.—Setter and Pointer pupples; also, broken dogs for sale full ped grees. Address H. C. CLOV Br. Froms liver, N. J.

POR SALE—Three handsome red Irish setter pups, eight weeks old, large, s rong and healthy, out of Nora, she by champion York x Belle; and one brace of handsome Liewellyn pops out of Belle, she by Pride of the Border x Kirby and Warwies, both parents being thorse pops out of Benes and by Frace of the bener the Kirby and Marwick, both parcents being thor-oughly broken and prize winners. Fricas reason-able. For particulars and full pedigrees, in-quire of the COMESTOGA KENNEL, 532 East Orangestreet, Lancaster, Pa. June1, ft

RORY O'MORE KENNEL,—Champion New Y O MORE RENNEL,—Champion A Way of the Service of Service o

#### LACHINE KENNELS.

HAVE moved my kennel of cockers to the vicinity of New York. Will have no pups before October. Cora, Flirt, Madcap, all to be bred to Blou, this week, June 21st. GEO. D. MACDOUGALL, P. O. Drawer 4312, Yune24-tf.

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Custom House and Forwarding Agent, 58 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS Dogs, Fowls, etc., to any destination. Kennel Clubs, Sportsmen and others, intending to Import dogs from Europe, should have their stock consigned to bim. Information furnished in regard to the best methods of importing, shipping, etc.

DINE LODGE KENNELS.—I am prepared to take a limited number of dogs, either setters or poluters, and train them thoroughly. I give my puppies seven months work out of the twelve, and guarantee satisfaction, if ences on application. Prices, \$50 and \$75, according to length of time I keep the dog, with discount to parties at long distances. A. WINTER, Cairo, Thomas County, Georgia.

FOR SALE—A red setter dog puppy, ten months old, by Rake, out of Helle II. Rakety Dr. Gautier's Dan and Laverneck's Ruby, Belle II. by Dr. Strachan's Dan II., out of same owner's Belle. The puppy shows signs of bring good condition. Address X.Y. Z., this office. juncalif

WANTED-WANTED.—One or two dogs to train for Field Trials. M. VON CULIN, Del-ware City, Del. June24tf.

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BREAKING, breeding, boarding, Large tream on the place, and daily access, Each ged and care. Terms easy, Incline stamp, By and the place that the place of the place that t

PEDIGREES.—For samples and prices send two three cent stamps to M. VON CULIN. (See above.) June2itf.

### Fleas! Fleas! Worms! Worms! Steadman's Flea Powder for Dogs.

Steadman's Fiel Toware for Dogs.
A BANE TO FLEAS—A BOON TO DOGS.
THIS POWDER is guaranteed to kill
fleason dogsorany other animals, or money
returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliday pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its
use. Simple and effections.
Frice 50 cents by mail, Postpaid.

ARECA NUT FOR WORMS IN DOGS.

A CERTAIN REMEDY.
Put up in boxes containing ten powders, with full directions for use.

Price 50 cents per Box by mail.

Both the above are recommended by ROD AND UN and Forest AND STREAM,

CONROY, BISSET & MALLESON,

65 Fulton Street, N. Y.
HENRY C. SQUIRES,
1 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WANTED.—A well-bred Cocker Spaniel, thoroughly broken on woodcook and ruffed grouse and to retrieve. Owner must be willing to send dog on trial—expenses to be paid by mc. I wish only a dog that is perfectly broken and understands his business. Aug. 5,1 a. S. S., Southampton, L. I.

ENGLISH BLACK SETTER FOR SALE

TNGLISH BLACK SETTER FOR SALE.

—Three years old, shot over hat season. Is thoroughly broken and a good worker; retriever from land or water, and must be sold for want of use. Cut give good was a few of the season of the seaso

WANTED—A good rabbit dog, cheap, either beagle or mixed hound. Address, with particulars, H, Wise, Mt. Prospect avo, Rwark, N. J.

The Rennel.

# Cathery's Dog Soap,

PRIZE MEDAL.

FOR WASHING ALL KINDS OF DOGS Scurf and Smells, making the Coat had lossy, without giving cold or doing the harm to the sulmal, and safely and effec-cure; the Mange.

very cure; the Mange.
PRIOE, 50 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Wobesale Agents.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS,
NEW YORK.
Sample Cake sent on receipt of 50 cents.
July 8-13r.

#### FLEAS!

USE DR. AL. WATTS' FLEA SOAP,
a safe and effectious remedy and preventive for fleas and all cruptions of the skin promore than the same all cruptions of the skin promore than the same all cruptions of the skin promore than the same all superships door, and
possesses the most thorough distinceting proportics. It is impossible for fleas to live where it
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A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, English A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, English while taked dog, brother to Champion France, but superforevery way, \$80; Molla very beam, but superforevery way, \$80; Molla very beam prizes, \$70; Holk, a very fine dog, orange white black points; Husa II., orange white thead second prize; she with Dick, \$80; the best brace dogs, twelve months old, very line, full of hust, \$20 each; is also pupples ten months old, Gordon and Laverack combined. Bob black, white and blue ticked; Jim, black with tan, \$10, 200; A. black white tan gyp, live months old, \$10. Pupples two months old, out of Rusa II. by Don, orange white ticked, a brace for \$50 if taken by mitural field qualities. This is a chance you cannot afford to lose if you want fine stock for very little money, Address ASA L. SHELWOOD, Skancateles, N. Y.

C.T. BERNARDS FOR SALE.—The unDeterigned, wishing to reduce his kennel, offers
for saie several inagnificent imported Mount St.
Bernard dogs and bitches, carefully selected from
futil. For prices, pedigrees, etc., addresse: no
LEROYZ, COLLINS,
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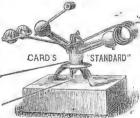
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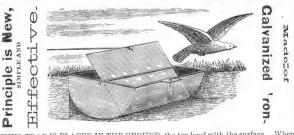
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#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12,1880.

Volume 15-No. 2. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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# Forest & Stream.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

Advertisers are respectfully quested, in all cases where it is possible, to send in their advertisements by Saturday of each week before the issue in which they wish them to appear. We cannot receive new advertisements, nor make changes in those already standing, later than Tuesday morning.

WILD RICE.—We are in receipt of numerous inquiries for wild rice. At present none is in the market : it is too early. When the harvest is gathered, those who are collecting it will give due notice in the FOREST AND STREAM. We shall then repeat full instructions for its

PALACE CARS FOR SPORTSMEN.-The cars "Davy Crockett" and "Izaak Walton" are fitted up expressly for the convenience of sportsmen. As there will probably be a great demand, this autumn, for these comfortable moving hotels, we recommend our friends to apply early to the Pullman Palace Car Company, in order to secure their accommodations without fail.

-Those who read Porter's Spirit long before the FOREST AND STREAM was published will recognize in "Rough Notes from the Woods," published to-day, the same pleasant that "Nessmuk" used to contribute to that journal. We have further notes on hand, and shall publish them shortly.

-The leader of the crew making the reprisal, related by "Awahsoose," is now a fish warden-evidently the right man in the right place. The moral of that tale, by the way, is not wholly for poachers; it may well be ap-plied by organized or non-organized game protective societies. If a net catches fish when fish should not be caught one remedy is to burn the net.

#### THE MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCI-ATION.

THIS is one of the best organizations of sportsmen I in America. It is what all such associations should be, a protector of fish and game : and its deliberations are of the most interesting character, comprising essays upon all subjects which come within the scope of the organization and which are followed by discus-We are in receipt of their third annual report of the fifth annual session of the association, which was held at Bay City, Feb. 3d to 5th, 1880, a neat pamphlet of one hundred pages, to which is appended a synopsis of Michigan game, fish and allied laws. Instead of being a mere pigeon shooting club, it devotes its time to considering the habits of fish and game, the laws for their protection during such times as an increased knowledge of their habits requires, and even the introduction and acclimatization of such species as may seem suitable to the climate of the State. At the last meeting President Holmes, in his address, while of the opinion that the migratory quail. Coturnic vulgaris, was hardly suitable for their State on account of its habits, which might impel it to leave for a warmer clime as soon as the young were fit to travel, strongly recommended the introduction of the "gray partridge" of Asia and Africa, Perdic cineria, as an addition to the game birds.

A paper by Mr. Fred Mather was read, appealing to the association to save the grayling from extermination, and citing cases where the spawn of this fish had been artificially taken and the young reared in this country, notwithstanding there was an impression abroad that this had never been done. Mr. Geo. H. Jerome also wrote a brief note on the same subject, and Mr. McLean advocated the right of the settler to kill game to supply his wants, to which most of the members gave assent. Mr. Frank Clark gave his experience in bringing East and preeding the rainbow trout, Salmo iridea, with which he had been very successful.

The Committee on Nomenclature made a report which was followed by that of Mr. E. H. Gillman, chairman of the Committee on Sporting Dogs, in which he treated dog culture, management and field trials, in a very able manner, and to which we had occasion to allude in a former article. Mr. J. G. Portman, Superintendent of Michigan Fisheries, read a paper on fish culture in the State, in which he spoke of the attempt to introduce shad into the lakes, the land-locked salmon, the eel, the trout, the whitefish and the carp. The eel had been planted to the extent of about 700,000 in the years 1877-8. At the Pokagon hatchery Mr. Portman has hybrids of Salmo fontinalis and S. namayensh which are fertile.

Following the report of the Committee on Laws for the Protection of Game, Mr. C. W. Higby read a paper upon the subject, in which he advocated reducing the market value of game by preventing its shipment out of the State, or shortening the time in which it was allowed to be killed; also to pass a law punishing persons who killed deer for the skins and left the carcasses to rot. The question of shortening the open season for deer by making it from Oct, 15th to Dec. 1st, instead of, as at present, from Sept. 15th to Dec. 15th, was, by general conent, allowed to lie over until another year. Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., then offered a resolution of regret at the death of Prof. James W. Milner, of the United States Fish Commission, and an obituary paper was read on the death of Dr. Thomas A. Brewer. Senator Palmer referred to the custom of shooting pigeons from a trap, and hoped that the association would discountenance it, whereupon Mr. Colburn showed that the association had never recognized the question of trap-shooting as a legitmate one for discussion in its deliberations; that the association had more important business in hand than the agitation of a question which would only serve to bring discord into the convention and cripple its effectiveness for good, the opinions held by the members upon this subject differing widely; and closed by quoting from Mr. Mather's paper his sterling compliment to the association, in which he pronounced it one of only three clubs in the United States whose meetings are for the the FOREST AND STREAM.

protection of game instead of pigeon slaughter and shooting for prizes.

The good that it is possible for the Michigan Sportsmen's association to do is almost unlimited, and we are glad to see that its work is meeting with appreciation, an evidence of which is the increased demand for its pullished reports, which in 1878 was only 1,000 copies; in 1879, 1,500, while the present year witnesses an edition of 2,000 copies distributed gratuitously to Michigan sportsmen and to all others who are thoughtful enough to inclose a stamp. This is doing excellent missionary work and is well worthy of consideration by all bodies of sportsmen who desire to elevate not only their sport but themselves from the mere routine of slaughter, shooting and fishing for count and for brag, to the highest level of sportsmanship which propagates and protects the game for the sake of healthful recreation in forest and by stream, and which never allows sport to degenerate into slaughter nor approach extermination.

#### SIXTEENTH CENTURY DOG LORE.

THE "foure good dysportes and honest gamys that is to wyte, of huntynge: hawkynge: fysshynge: and foulynge," must have held a high place in England in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, for some of the first laborious and clumsy efforts in printing were devoted to rehearsing their merits and to instructions for their pursuit. English books of sport are almost as old as the English printing-press. The first press established in England was that of Westminster in 1477, after which came, two years later, that of Oxford, and the third at St. Albans in 1480. We do not know even the name of the first printer of St. Albans; we only know that he was a schoolmaster, for Wynken De Worde, who reissued one of his books, tells us that the original was printed by "one sometyme scolemayster of Saynt Albon," and we could wish that more than these meager details had been left to us of one to whom, even at this late day, sportsmen of antiquarian tastes owe so much pleasure. For among the eight books-six of them devoted to education—printed during the six or seven years after 1480, and before the worthy man relinquished his new labor for the old work of tutoring, was "The Book of Hunting and Hawking, and of Cote Armour," or what is better known as the "Boke of St. Albans." This rare old work was printed in red and black, and its crude type filled twenty-eight pages, upon the last of which was the colophon: "Translatyt and compylit togedyr at Scynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of oure lorde Jhu Crist. M.CCCClxxxvi."

This old work has taken its place among the rarest of literary and antiquarian treasures. It has been estimated that probably not more than fifty copies of the original edition were printed, and of these, now after a lause of four centuries, those which have survived the destructive agencies of fire, damp, the worm and neglect, are extremely rare, and all but one of them almost inaccessible. Imperfect copies are in the Bodleian, Oxford, and the University Library at Cambridge, and a fourth, having been sold for old paper at a penny a pound, afterwards lingering on a kitchen shelf for many years, and passing neglected and unknown through a great many like vicissitudes, finally came into literary hands, and is now exhibited in a glass case in the King's Library of the British Museum. We are glad to learn from the Antiquarian that a fac-simile reprint of the "Boke" is now being prepared for publication, which will afford the curious reader an opportunity of studying over the quaint illustrations and the old-time spelling and dialect of the specimen of Fifteenth Century lite-

A part of the book, the charming "Treatise of Fysshvnge with an Angle," attributed to Dame Juliana Berners, was reprinted in London in 1827, and in 1875 an American reprint of this edition was edited, with appreciative care, by that well-known and genial angler, Geo. W. Van Siclen, of the New York Bar, and is doubtless now to be found on the library shelves of many readers of It was half a century or more later that Roger Ascham published his "Toxophilus," a book to archers what the "Fysshynge" is to anglers. It is somewhat curious at this day to read of the worthy "reader to Queen Elizabeth and her secretarie for the Latin tongue" as distinguished for his classical attainments and much given to play and cock-lighting. Latin professorship chairs and cockpits is an association altogether too bizarre for the tastes of the present, but it was not so then, and of the two books which Ascham wrote, the "Scholarca" and the "Toxophilus; or, Schole of Shooting," the latter won for him the most distinction, and to it he appears to have owed his clurreh preferment, for he says: "I once wrote a little booke of Shewtynge, which King High and allow, that he gave me a living for it."

Less known than either of these two books, but none the less quaint and charming to the delver in ancient sport ing lore, is the treatise "On Englishe Dogges," by John Caius, published in 1576, and the first book on dogs ever printed in the English language. Conrad Gesner, the preface to the well disposed reader tells us, "a man, while he lived, of uncomparable knowledge and manyfold experience, being neuer satisfied with the sweete sappe of ynderstanding," requested John Caius, "a profound clarke and rauenous deuourer of learning, "to write a short treatise of such dogs "as were engendered within the borders of England." To the accomplishment of this task, we are assured, Caius spared no study, withdrew himself from no labor, repined at no pains, forsook no travails, refused no endeavor, pretermitted no opportunity or circumstance; and his friend adds: "The sundry sortes of Englishe dogges he discouereth so enidently their natures he rippeth vp so apparently, their manner be opened so manifestly, their qualities he declareth so skillfully, their proportions he painteth out so perfectly, their colours he describeth so artificially, and knytteth all these in such shortnesse and breuity, that the mouth of th' adversary must needes confesse and give sentence that commendation ought to bee his rewarde, and praise his deserved pension." This is high praise, and if to our modern ears it sounds bombastic, we must remember that it was written in an age when such hyperbole was much in vogue, and we may well heed the apologetic remarks of the translator: "As for such as shall snarr and snatch at the Englishe abrydgement and tears the Translatour, being absent, with the teeth of spyhtfull enuy, I conclude in breuity there eloquence is but currishe, if I serue in their meat with wrong sawce, ascribe it not to vnskilfulnesse in coquery, but to ignorance in their diet.'

A copy of this old work is preserved in the British Museum; this Mr. Hugh Dalziel carefully copied, and an edition has been recently published in England, preserving the exact original line for line, and error for error. Looking through its pages we have found so much pleasure in the homely diction, the antique instruction and the charming simplicity of the text, that we have thought it well worthy of a place in our columns, whereby, it may be, we shall help to erect for the author "the monument of immortality" which his translator three hundred years ago bespoke for him.

#### ANGLERS AND ANGLING.

FORTUNE," says Machiavella, "likes an ardent wooer and turns the cold shoulder to one who delays." "All is fair in love and war." In angling all is not fair, but activity, early rising, stealthy approaches and delicate casts come under the head of legitimate means of capture. The fish admire determined efforts, and reward them as fortune rewards the ardent wooer, yet let there be no unseemly haste, bustle or anxiety about your movement, but be very quiet and apparently unconcerned, for by those tokens you manifest the instincts of the gentle angler himself.

The most successful anglers are the men who are fre quently called slow-coaches, but their slow and careful movements are not incompatible with Machiavella's fortune hunters; the quick, nervous, impetuous men who act before thinking, rarely make good anglers. Their lines are too frequently caught in branches overhead, or their hooks fasten to some submerged snags, accidents which will happen to any one, but the slow-coach has the advantage in his method of extricating himself from the situation. One may perhaps indulge in a variety of sulphurous ejaculations which frighten the fish, while a few illtimed twitches fasten his tackle more securely, and the natural consequence follows-he loses his hooks as well as his head. Slow-coach, when he gets into trouble. calmly surveys the situation, goes to work the right way. and in a few seconds has conquered the predicament and resumed his fishing, while the other fellow has waded ashore to repair the Jamage he has sustained.

A queer compound is the angler—a bundle of contradictions! He is the antipodes of himself. He delights in the protection of God's creatures. He is a cruel deceiver, using the finest and most delicate implements in the carefullest manner, unrelenting in the attainment of his object; but he is also kind-hearted, quiet, patient, gentle, with a cheerful word and a helping hand wherever it is deserved and needed. He handles the fish with womanly

tenderness, but their struggles awaken no sympathy. See how skillfully he manages his tackle; not a kink in line or leader, but perfect harmony from reel to stretcher fly; the tip of the rod never for an instant losing the feel of the line, which doubles and turns so gracefully, describing all the curves of beauty and never interfering with itself. How lightly, with perhaps the faintest splash, with "a sound so fine that nothing lies twixt it and silence," does he place his feathery counterfeits on the water, the leader smooth and straight as a newly made candle.

Placing the flies gently and noiselessly as fall the snow flakes, may indicate the acme of fly casting, but if they land like a drop of water, with the softest plash, they will not frighten the fish, and you will catch as many as the angler who preaches snow flakes and thistle-down. One can be more careless while fishing American waters -though carelessness in an angler is always inexcusable than if he were angling in most of the trout streams of Great Britain. Our trout have not all as yet learned that curiosity sometimes leads to certain death, and it is this ability to capture them so comparatively easy that in many cases makes the American angler the inferior of his English and Irish brethren in all the minutiæ attendant upon the gentle art. Had we been schooled as carefully as our transatlantic friends, we would not have sometimes to wonder at our ill-luck. Indifference to minutive will counteract many admirable qualities, for the trout is himself an admirable sportsman in certain waters and seasons, and at times attains the highest pinnacle of sagacity. Our best rod makers turn out work equal, if not supe

Our best rod makers turn out work equal, if not superior, in every respect to that of any foreign makers. Our flies are perfect in strength and beauty, and the variety is infinite. Every winged insect, from the creation of the world to the millennium, and perhaps earlier and later, is imitated close enough to deceive even the originals.

Year by year our anglers are improving their methods and implements, as the trout are growing wiser and wiser, until now it requires, on the more frequented streams, the utmost skill and delicacy to capture so wary a general, one so well versed in all the expedients that experience and natural cunning bring to him in his search for the morning and evening meal. There he is a sentient being, cunning as Iago and thoroughly up to the "tricks that are vain."

MILLARD.

#### BAY SNIPE SHOOTING.

IL-LOCALITIES.

"Seek'st thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chafed ocean side?"

WHO can tell of the habits of our wild fowl and aquatic birds as well as the men who, day in and day out, in cold and heat, and in all kinds of weather, follow shooting for a livelihood? Unfortunately for the public, these men cannot, for the most part, spare the time to dot down their experience. Indeed, but few of them can write, and what if recorded would be of real value to the shooting world, is lost. The educated sportsman is rarely of assistance in this matter, for he, as a general thing, leaves everything to his bayman, and with a profound ignorance as to the habits of the birds, learns little and remembers but little, after a week's shooting, save the number and quality of the fowl brought to bag during his holiday. If he has had good shooting, he is generally liberal to the caterer to his sport; but for the life of him he cannot tell why the stools were set to windward, or why he had better or worse shooting than the guns in the other "rigs." Our experience has taught us that too often the purely scientific man knows even less, and that many works on ornithology abound in absurd inaccuracies, which lead to "confusion worse confounded." True, the scientists tell us the measurements and weight, and the coloring and shading of each bird but often these descriptions are of the faded plumage of the dead specimen, and not of the live fowl. ored plates are introduced into their works, they are often so unlike the bird they are intended to represent that if it were not for the name underneath it would be impossible to identify them. In fact, we have seen several which resemble Egyptian hieroglyphics more than birds that have been seen to fly. It is from works of this kind that almost all our sporting book writers draw for their material, and not from real experience: hence errors and traditions are handed down to us, and continued ignorance is the result.

From the Bay of Fundy in the North, to the Florida Reefs in the South, there are miles of the Atlantic coast shielded by long sand bars and shoals, which, at every ebbing tide, abound with every variety of aquatic food. At one time or another throughout the year each locality is visited for a short or long period by the bay snipe, Leaving the South early in the spring, they seem drawn by some magnetic influence toward the North, passing this vicinity in May, the date being regulated according to an early or late season. Once in their home in the far North, they speedily set about nesting and the rearing of their young. This is soon accomplished, and then their

return flight begins, the old birds preceding, followed by the young several weeks later. But it is a mistaken idea to suppose that all the varieties of bay snipe seek the North to pursue their matrimonial inclinations. Several kinds, and especially the willet and some of the plover, breed to the south of New York. It is during the summer flight that the bay snipe run the gantlet of the thousand stands that dot the coast from Maine to Eastern Virginia. We shall not attempt to specify each locality, particularly those that are remote, but simply mention the places that are easy of access and well known to the sportsmen of this vicinity.

Beginning at the north, we follow to the south the line of coast of those States on the Atlantic scaboard, mentioning the names of the counties of each in their geographical order, and the places where more or less shooting can be had at this season. Of course, the shooting begins first at the North, but the rapidity with which the birds make their flight causes the first guns to be echoed along the coast, even to the far South, in quick succession.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE BAY SNIPE ARE SHOT

Maine—Washington County.—The Island of Grand Menan. The island and bars along the entire coast of Lancock, Waldo, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahock, Cumberland and York counties.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Rockingham County.—Rye Beach and Hampton.

MASSACHUSETTS—Essec County.—Plum Island, Ips-wich, Cape Ann, Gloucester, Beverly, Marblehead, Salem and Lynn. Norfolk County.—Randolph and Cohasset. Plymouth County.—Marshfield, Duxbury, Clark's Island, Plymouth and Manomet Point. Burnstable County.—Sandwich, Chatham, Queshnet, Wood's Hole, and at almost all the towns along the coast, on Cape Cod and Buzzard's bays, and the ocean side. Bristol County.—South Darthmouth and Quansett.

Rhode Island—Newport County.—At all the islands, Washington County.—Point Judith, Block Island, Bristol, Peacedale and Watch Hill,

Long Island.—Suffolk County.—Fisher's Island, Plum Island, Ram Island Shoals, Orient Point, Montauk Point, Bridgehampton, Southampton, Shinnecock Bay, Moriches and Great South Bay, and, indeed, all along the south shore.

STATEN ISLAND—Richmond County,—Great Salt Kills.
NEW JERSEY—Monmouth. County,—Manisquan Inlet.
Ocean County,—Squan Beach, Burnegat Bay and Long
Beach, Burlington County,—Tuckerton, Atlantic County,
—Brigantine Beach, Absecom and Somer's Point. Cape
May County,—Peck's Beach, Townsend Inlet and Leaming Beach.

DELAWARE—Sussex County.—Lowes, Rehoboth Bay, Indian River and Long Neck.

 $\label{eq:MaryLand-Worcester County.-Hammock Point, Berlin and Sinepuxet Beach.}$ 

VIRGINIA— Accomac County. — Chincoteague Island, Watolop's Beach, Gargathly Inlet, Assawman Island, Matomkin, Cedar Island, Bucton's Bay, Trout Channel, Little Matchipongo Inlet, Revel's Island and Matulikin, Northampton County.—Hog Island, Sand Shoal, Great Machipongo Inlet, Cobb's Island and Smith's Island.

#### THE ANTHRACITE.

S far as we have been able to learn, the Messrs, A S far as we have been and the street any response to their last letter for Major Geo. Deane, Secretary of the Perkins' Engine Company, for the first communication of the Secretary can hardly be regarded in a serious light in view of the outspoken blunder therein made. As it has now been clearly pointed out to the agents of the Perkins boiler that the grounds upon which they declined the very fair and reasonable challenge of the not tenable, but conflict with the simplest truths of engineering science, it becomes all the more their duty to explain to the satisfaction of the public one of two things : either why the Anthracite dared not meet the coil boilers in a test of economy, or else, upon what grounds the remarkable statements of Major Deane are to be justified. It would be snap judgment to assume that no satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming, and consequently we prefer waiting another week to hear from the proper source. We are inclined to think that, in his first answer, Major Deane was acting upon the advice tendered by incompetent and unworthy counsel, and that he was induced to frame his answer in a hurry, whereas, upon second thought, he would not care to indorse statements which he now knows must have raised a smile among the profession. It is hardly to be supposed that a gentleman, representing such large interests as the Perkins Engine Company, should not be acquainted with the commonest of problems an engineer has to meet; nor does it seem likely that one who has shown such wonderful astuteness in obtaining a vast amount of free advertising for an old resurrected apparatus, fully known these last ten years to the profession in America, should really be in total darkness concerning the line of business he represents. For these reasons, we prefer be; lieving that, a stranger in a strange land, the baleful in

fluence of sundry scheming worthies was really at the bottom of the questionable engineering talent now wrongfully credited to Major Deane. All the more reason why an explanation should be forthcoming, unless the Perkins boiler can afford to shoulder the charge of being put forward by persons not competent to judge of

Should the Perkins Engine Company contemplate establishing a branch of their business in America, they will probably thank us for conning them clear of certain individuals of unsavory reputation, who, unfortunately appear to have "rung in" with the company's gallant Secretary to the extent of placing the latter's ability in a wrong light before the public. Connection of any sort with confidence men can do the company no good, and the sooner they get a clear conception of the lay of the land, the better.

#### FISHERY EXHIBITIONS.

THE success which attended the great exhibition at Berlin has set the fashion, and fishery exhibitions are, no doubt, destined to become more or less popular. Germany has had another one, at Wurtzburg, which was not international in its character, although we learn that Messrs. S. Allcock & Co., of Redditch, England, makers of hooks and fishing tackle generally, received a diploma, a gold medal and a "prize of honor" for their exhibit. This firm also received a gold medal at the Berlin Exhi-

It is now proposed to hold a similar fishery fair in England, this fall, under the management of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fish Acclimatization Society, and Norwich has been selected as the place for it. This one is to be somewhat international in its character, we infer, from the fact that the Fischerei Verein of Germany have signified their intention to "assist," whatever that may mean, but it is certainly too soon after the splendid exhibition in Germany to hold an "international" one; surely a breathing spell of a few years is necessary before the United States would entertain the idea of being officially represented, if it ever docs again. The United States Fish Commission not only has much other work to attend to, but there are many other reasons why there are objections to a display by our government, besides the ex ense, the main one being the damage done to the collection belonging to the National Museum, which will soon be set in position in the new building, many articles in it being impossible to duplicate. Of course such exhibitions are open to private exhibitors, but somehow very few of them had enterprise enough to take advantage of it as the English manufacturers did at Berlin, where almost the entire display in the English department was made by individuals, We imagine that it will be a long time before such a fishery exhibition as the one recently held in Germany will be attempted, for the reason that we do not know of any fishery organization in the world which has the enterprise to conceive and the courage to attempt what was done by the Deutsche Fischere Verein. The Norwich Exhibition has also the promise of support from Messrs. Buckland and Walpole, Inspectors of Fisheries of Great Britain.

THE TEAM CAPTAIN AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE,-Col. Bodine's lot just now is not a particularly happy one He made an error in getting his personal effects past the scrutiny of the customs officers, and now every exchange from the country over has its little fling at the leader of the American riflemen in Ireland. It is really to be re gretted after such a brilliant run of luck and skill on the field of Dollymount that the record should be smirched by a misunderstanding with such an object as a tide-waiter of the New York Custom House. But such was the fact, and rolls of silk and packages of kid gloves in the Colonel's gun case, without a corresponding notice of their presence on the passenger declaration of the late team captain, makes an annoying contradiction to be rectified. There was manifestly no intention at smuggling, as there was no attempt at concealment. When the team of 1875 came home the display of baggage was somewhat enormous, and particularly excessive as compared with the amount taken out. All of this miscella-neous collection of valuables were then passed by the customs officers without word or question, intending by the act to have a compliment shown the team. Relying on something of the sort again, the Colonel found, when too tate, that he had miscalculated, hence the position of affairs to-day. It is unfortunate that any such an occurrence should have taken place, and it is only to meet in some measure the current misapprehension that we speak

THE CANADIAN MATCH .- During the present week Creedmoor range has been occupied pretty constantly by the practicing of the Canadian team. The gentlemen who have crossed the border this time have come to win. They are taking time, and proceeding along with a system and care which augurs well for their success They are wooing the goddess Fortune, as the really sucvessful rifle shot always does, by assiduous court. The men do not lack familiarity each with the other, and

with rifles all of a make, and these, too, American rifles it will look like a breath of bad luck for them to be beaten. The probabilities of the record are, of course, in favor of the American, or Amateur Rifle team; but the gentlemen of the Amateur Club will not regret a defeat at the hands of their kindly neighbors from across the lake. To-day the team visit Manhattan Beach for a formal dinner, and the match on Saturday will be carefully noted by our special rifle contributor, and the whys and wherefores of victory or defeat duly set forth,

TO COLLECT SEAWEED. - Few objects of natural history are more interesting than the scaweeds and algae of our coasts when properly preserved, and a stroll on almost any beach will reveal to the collector a number of beautiful forms, which are well worthy of the slight trouble involved in their collection and preservation.

Seaweeds are such beautiful objects when fresh, and are so unsightly when shriveled and dried up, that it seems desirable to give full directions to those who may be interested in this department of botany, but who are ignorant as to the best method to be employed to make these objects retain their colors. The present time, too, when so many of our readers are at the seaside, seems peculiarly fitting for the publication of such directions, We publish elsewhere very full directions for collecting algae, which we owe to the courtesy of Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, Professor of Botany in Yale College, Prof. Eaton is one of the first authorities in the country on seaweeds. and we desire to express here our appreciation of his kindness.



GREENE SMITH.

FEW men were better known to the sportsmen of America than was Greene Smith, a brief notice of whose death on the 23d ult. was given in our columns a fortnight ago. To-day we publish the accompanying portrait, which we have spared no pains to make faithful to the photograph from which it was engraved. Those who knew the original will at once recognize its fidelity.

Greene Smith was born in Peterboro, N. Y., in the ear 1842, and was therefore at the time of his death just in the prime of life. He was a son of the late Gerrit Smith, and was given a superior education.

At an early age he manifested the taste for natural history pursuits, the gratification of which, in later years, was his chief employment and pleasure. In his younger days, too, he exhibited those qualities of char-acter which made him so remarkably a friend of every one with whom he was associated. Greene Smith had a strong social disposition, and his affability drew friends about him at home and abroad. He enjoyed traveling, and spent much of his time away from home; but, as has been happily said of him, "he never got far enough away to find any enemy,"

Although coming of a family somewhat prominent in public life, and naturally possessed of those qualifications which might have given him like prominence, his inclination led him elsewhere, and his life was passed mainly on the family estate, and without much that was note worthy. He was at one time professor of ornithology in Cornell University, but his interests always centered closely in his wonderful collection of birds, to the perfection of which his time and enthusiasm were devoted.

Among the sportsmen of this State Greene Smith always held a prominent and a very pleasant position. He was the president of the National Sportsmen's Association, of Niagara Falls, in 1875, and in 1877 presided over the Convention of the New York State Sportsmen's Asso ciation for the Protection of Fish and Game.

For many months preceding his death it had been evident to his friends that recovery from his pulmonary complaint was impossible, and for several weeks he had been perceptibly failing.

These last weeks were spent in the "Ornithon," or bird-house, among the treasures he had been so long gathering together. Here, propped up in his sick bed and surrounded by all that love and wealth could supply for his comfort, he sought relief from pain by applying himself to a final cataloguing and arranging of his ornithological collection; and it was here that he passed away from earth.

The following description of the "Ornithon" was published in this journal (ROD AND GUN) :-

The following description of the "Ornithon" was published in this journal (ROD AND GUN):—

After walking some two or three hundred yards down a gravel walk, we came to a large building in Gothic rustic style, the sides covered with hemiock bark. On the rustic door is the word "Ornithon" in ivy. The building is in the form of the letter T, the main part being one and a half stories high and 58.03 feet; the L is one story, and 25x40 feet to the ground. The entrance is in the center of the L portion of the building. In the center of the L portion of the building. In the center of the Lyontion of the building. In the center of this room, immediately in front of the door, is a large double desk, surmounted by statuettes, and containing writing materials, with inkstands and study appliances, all rich, and in modern taste. On the timbers over the desk are curved an immense pair of elk autlers, from which depended Sharps and Spencer rifles, with game bag, riding whip, powder flasks, horns, rod, creet, and other sporting implements; also a riding whip which Mr. Smith said once belonged to a soldier in Stuart's cavalry. The sides of the room are hidden by immense glass cases, the one on the right containing specimens of skins, duck, teal, suipe and other game birds; also a darge variety of song birds, lerons, swans, etc., in a fine state of preservation. Behind this case is a gun-rack fitted with drawers, containing amunition, shot, wads, shells and shooting fixings. The case on the other side of the room is of the same size, and contains some of the finest mounted specimens we had seen. Among them were the English woodcock, European kingfisher, cuckoo, a whooping crane (of which there are very few specimens in this country), a pair of black swans from Australia, a roseate spoonbill, monster owls, hawks, pigeons and other birds, with study foxes and quadrupeds, many rare shells and curiosities of various kinds. Behind this case is a well-filled book-case, containing a good collection of modern literature, in which are th

best books and many rare works in sporting and natural his ory.

The entrance to the main building is about fifteen or twenty feet wide, and in the center stands a beautiful fountain of cool water, with a few speckled beauties sporting in the crystal flood. A grand wide stairway leads to the upper part of the nain building, and on either side are large rustic rooms inclosed with wire screens. The room on the right had a rocky bed, with a stream of water flowing through, and was exclusively for song binds, and would accommodate upward tailwilding for some pinds, and would accommodate upward of a hundred without crowding their movement. On the left, in the main room, is a miniature pond, with rock work arranged especially for ducks and other aquatic birds. Beyond this is a large wire room used as a kernel.

We turn to the right, and there find a loading table for guns and ammunition, and in a cosy nook, neatly arranged, are ground and plunge traps, and all the paraphernalia for trap shooting, according to the most improved plans of English and American rules. On the left side of this loft or large balcony we find the professional tools of scientific draughtsman and civil engineer, all bail out in order repart for use not show the state.

sional tools of scientific draughtsman and civil engineer

left side of this loft or large balcony we find the professional tools of scientific draughtsman and civil engineer, all laid out in order, meant for use, not show, but a rich man's, nevertheless, love for their use being shown by the perfection and finish of the tools.

In another case are the appliances for taxidermy. A second collection of books is found in this department in keeping with this subject; and here we found Wilson's Ornithology, 9 vols., of 180s; Charles Lucien Bonaparte's work of 1895, that'ols Lucien Bonaparte's work of 1895, that'ols; Audubon's complete works of 1856; also John Cassin's Appendix; The birds of North America, by Spencer F. Baird, John Cassin and George N. Lywrence, of 1809; Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's N. A. Birds, of 1874, and all works of the best authors complete, not forgetting flies of American Sportsman and Rod And Gux.

The walls throughout the building are covered with engravings and specimens, mostly fline illustrations of birds and sporting secnes, together with trophies of the chase, specimens are the spikes of ibex, hartbeets blessbok, eland, gnu, springbok of Africa, the gazelle and chamois of Switzerland, antelope and buffalo from the plains. Bird cages without number, containing song birds, hang from the timbers. Also a variety of trout and salmon rods, with flies attached, ready for a cast. Trailing arbutus, clematis, wisteria and other creepers cover the walls, draping all unoccupied spaces. butus, clematis, wisteria and other walls, draping all unoccupied spaces.

CELEBRATED SHOTS .- Dr. and Mrs. John Ruth, the celebrated California experts with rifle, shot gun and pistol, are now in this city, and it is to be hoped will before long give a joint exhibition of their skill with the arms that they so well know how to handle.

Dr. Ruth we find is well acquainted with our old friend Major Frank North, himself one of the best rifle and pistol shots that we have ever seen, whose name is so vell known west of the Missouri River as Commander of the Invincible Battalion of Pawnee Scouts, Major North's letter, recommending the Doctor to the public as one of the finest shots in the world, is a document to be proud of.

Dr. Ruth has just received from William Read & Sons of B ston, one of Scotts' hammerless guns, of latest model, and will use it in all his exhibitions and matches.

-The Virginia mountain trip, of which we have already made extended and commendatory notice, will begin Sept. 9th, and not, as it was at first proposed, Sept. We have reason to believe that those who join the expedition will find it a rarely enjoyable mode of pleas-

## The Sportsman Tourist.

A MORAL TALE FOR POACHERS.

A MORAL TALE FOR POACHERS.

It was in the days before there were any laws in our State for the protection of fish and game, or any State Assemblian for the Protection of Fish and diame, or any State Assemblian for the Protection of Fish and diame, or any State Assemblian for the Protection of Fish and diame, or any State Assemblian for the Protection of Fish and diame, and explaid diamers and—what else? Any one could shoot, trap, net and snare from one end of the year to the other without fear of man or act of legislature, and no fish, bird nor beast that swann, flew or ran wild, had any friends but the few sportsmen and anglers who preached and practiced and were a law unto themselves. In those happy times there were two market fishermen named Andre and Joe, who, in the exercise of their rights as free and newly naturalized citizens of the United States, saw it to hedge Womdakatatuk with a fyke, and so prevent, to their own great profit, the passage up stream of all fish that sought to go thither in quest of food or spawning grounds. No one up stream could get a lish. Anglers in the upper waters sat like Patience on a monument, only swearing more than smiling, at grief—and went down, with not a bite to brag of bin those of mosquitos, wickedly cursing these honest fishermen, who had only taken what belonged to them—for were not all the fishes of or waters created especially for Canneks to catch and self: But some were naughty enough to rebel against this heavenly decree, and took up the net of Andre and Joe, who then prepared to defend their rights. Andre loaded his Queen's arm with a deadly charge of BB, and swore a double-barrelled coath in bac French and worse English "dat if he ketch any Yankee 'round hees not, he d sting it worse as a new' of bumbly-bee!" and when he and his companion had set their net at twilight, they tide their sow to the head stake of the fyke and sat sunoking and gibbering, alert for the fee.

But even the tongue of a Canuck will tire in time, and his powers of suction will not endure

#### ROUGH NOTES FROM THE WOODS.

Moose River, July 21st.

SHE'S all my fancy painted her, she's lovely, she is light. She waltzes on the waves by day, and rests with nie at night. But I had nothing to do with her painting. The man who built her did that. And I commence with the cance, because that is about the first thing you need on entering the Northern Wilderness. From the Forge House, toot of the Fulton Chain, on the west, to Paul Smith's Lower St. Regis Lake, on the east, is ninety-two miles. About five miles of this distance is covered by carries; the longest carry on this route is about one mile: the shortest, a few rods. If you hire a guide he will furnish a boat and carry it himself. His boat will weigh from sixty to one hundred pounds, and will carry two heavy men, with all the dunnage you need. He will "take care" of you, as they express it here, and will work faithfully to forward your desires, whether you be artist, tourist, angler or hunter. His charges are Moose River, July 21st.

will work faithfully to forward your desires, whether you be artist, tourist, angler or hunter. His charges are \$2.50 per day, and found. The tired, overworked man of business, who gets away from the hot, dusty city for a few days or weeks, cannot do better than come to this land of lake, river and mountain, and hire a guide. What the nunle or mustamy is to the plainsman, the boat or canoe is to guide, hunter or tourist, who proposes a sojourn in the Adirondacks. And this is why I propose to mention at some length this matter of canoeing and boating. Being a light weight and a good canoeman, having the summer before me, designing to haunt the nameless lakes and streams not down on the maps, and not caring to hire a guide, it stands to reason that my nameless lakes and streams not down of the maps, and not caring to hire a guide, it stands to reason that my cance should be of the lightest, and she is. Perhaps she is the lightest coalre-built cance in the United States, or anywhere else. Her stems and keel are oak, her ribs red elm, her gnuwale spruce, and six pairs of strips, three-six teenths of an inch thick, with copper fastening from stem to stem, leave her weight, when sandpapered ready for the paint, fifteen pounds nine and a half ounces. The paint adds about two pounds. She is ten feet long, twenty-six inch beam, with eight inches rise at center, and, propelled by a light double paddle, with a one fool power in the middle, gets over the water like a scared loon. I propose to take her a rather extended trip be-

fore snow flies, if she does not drown me. I reckon her carrying capacity, in ordinary weather, at 150 pounds. If she proves reasonably safe on the larger lakes of the wilderness, she is an achievement in the boat-building line. She was built by J. II. Rushton, of Canton, N. Y., and is by several pounds the lightest cance evermade by him. I will only add that she is too light and frail. I would recommend ten and a half feet in length, with thirty inch beam, and ribs two inches apart instead of three. Such a cance wound be stanch and safe for one, and need not weigh more than twenty-two pounds. She can easily be carried on the head, in an inverted position, first placing a blanket or an old coat on the head by way of cushion. When I reached here, just one week ago, irred with a twelve mile ride on the corner of a trunk, while I hugged that frail boat like a faithful lover, I only meant to stop until I could get my traps carried through to the Fulton Chain, which, in the case of the canoe, was not so easy. I was in no hurry—the hotel here is neat, well kept and prices very reasonable. While waiting for the man to turn up who wanted to carry the little craft on his head to the Forge House, it dawned on me that I was well enough where I was for a few days. Parties were constantly coming and going, and all stop at Moose River, which is the half-way house between Booneville and the lakes. fore snow flies, if she does not drown me. I reckon ber

lakes. For interviewing guides and taking notes of the region to the eastward, there could be no better point than this; and I needed practice with the canoe before taking her over the larger lakes. Moreover, I came here for a superior quality of water, air and angling, with a little hunting thrown in at the proper season.

What if these things were at my hand, right here, and parties hurrying through post haste to the Brown Tract or the Raquette waters were running away from that they sought? Those coming out of the woods do not, as a rule, claim notable success with the trout. Many of them would eat salt pork oftener thum broiled trout were

or the Raquette waters were running away from that they sought? Those coming out of the woods do not, as a rule, claim notable success with the trout. Many of them would cat salt pork oftener than broiled trout were it not for the guides, and one of the latter told me that "trouting" was poor on and around Big Moose, while he thought Little Moose and Panther lakes not worth a visit. "I could catch all the trout I wanted right around here," he added.

So I overhauled my fishing gear and went in for brook trout, and, as I supposed, found all I wanted; found that I could, by angling just enough for recreation, eatch more speckled trout by far than I need, while there is very pretty lly-fishing at the spring holes in the river. Many gentlemen who go far into the wilderness, at much expense of guides, etc., would be well content with just such fishing as I am enjoying at Moose River. Then there are, within an easy walk of the hotel, several small lakes where deer "water" nightly, and may be "floated" for with a fair prospect of success.

But this is not camping out—not a genuine woods life. We seek the forest for adventure, and a free, open air, Junnter's life, for a time at least. Well, it may be a little tame, but it is very pleasant and healthful, all the same. As for camping for the benefit of open air, bright fires and beds of browse, fresh picked from hemlock and balsam, we have that right here. Just under my eyes as I write, there is an island in the river some twelve rods long by six wide. It is well fundered with spruce, balsam, hemlock, cedar, pine, birch and maple. It is one of the pleasant spots that nature makes and man neglects. The island lies high, with roaring, rushing rapids on the left, and a broad rock dam on the right, which at low water becomes a cool, clean promenade, 100 feet long by forty feet broad. Near the center of this rock is a natural depression, forming a hasin into which the water slowly filters from the river. In this little dock I let the canoe rest at night: against the largest s

#### LONG POINT.

#### "THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUND."

BY kind invitation of my good friend, Sheriff Wood ruff, and with but, a few minutes to P 'k kind invitation of my good friend, Snerit wood-ruff, and with but a few minutes to catch the train, I hastily bundled what few things were necessary into a bag and started to meet my host at the Hamilton Station. On my arrival I met Mr. R. A. Lucas and Mr. J. J. Mc-Kenzie, both gentlemen from Hamilton, who with my-self made a party of four for that "paradise of hunters," Long Point. We went to fish for green bas and enjoy the pleasant breezes and beautiful scenery at all times to be found more the island.

the pleasant breezes and beautiful scenery at all times to be found upon the island.

We arrived at about 7 in the evening of the 21st of May, after a pleasant trip on the Annie Craig from Port Dover. Approaching the dock we were greeted with handerkerchief salutations from friends on shore, conspicuously among whom was that dear old veteran Christian sportsman, Dr. Edgerton Ryerson, whose hale and hearty figure at seventy-seven shows how careful living and abundant exercise, mentally and physically, do to keep age young.

age young.

This charming island is situated on the east end of Lake Eric, and contains an area of about 20,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is marsh, and which affords fine feeding and nesting ground for all the varieties of ducks which breed in this neighborhood, such as mailard, teal and woodduck. Fish of all descriptions abound. The woodland is largely supplied with deer, wild turkeys, partridges, wooncock and sinje. Endless numbers of muskrats, when seasons are propitious for breeding and catching, yield quite a revenue to the company, trapping as they do from 10,000 to 25,000 annually, which tends in some degree to lessen the expense of supporting the four or five gamekeepers. The time of these keepers is spent in watching and protecting the grounds from the inroads of poachers. The caretakers consist of William Leary, steward; Helmer, head gamekeeper, and Jackson, second gamekeeper, all of whom live upon the main island. Morris, Fitzmorris, or "Monty," by which cognomen he is better known, takes charge of the fifteen or sixteen cottages, which belong to individual members of the club, or are used by punters engaged during the shooting season. In addition to these is a club house, in which is the dining-room, a large apartment, finished in oiled chestmut and decorated with stiffed animals, maps and paintings, with an autograph register or tablet of celebrities who from time to time have been guests of age young.
This charming island is situated on the east end of

the club. These buildings are all constructed upon piles, forming a wharf, and distant about two and a half uniles from the island proper, and upon a spot known as the "Carrying Place Creek." This is a most beautiful place for a summer resort: free at all times from dust, smoke and noise, with generally a refreshing breeze to make things pleasant. Each cottage has its cooling room—a sort of "corn crib"—in which each night the birds shot during the day are hung up, and a refrigerator contributes to the many creature comforts that are to be found here. There are a good many celebrities connected with this place, and some few whom I met who have shot in the marsh and hunted the unland game for from sixts to

to the many creature comforts that are to be found here. There are a good many celebrities connected with this place, and some few whom I met who have shot in the marsh and hunted the upland game for from sixty to seventy years; among them Dr. Ryerson, who is perhaps one of the oldest, has spent some months here with his good wife this spring in his jolly little hunting hox, where in his quiet ease, he told me, much of his admirable book on Canada has been written. Then there are the Messrs, Woodruff, of St. Catherines, and others whose names at present do not suggest themselves. Yes, old Peter Price, nearly ninety years old, still trolls about, and his son, Bill Price, a sweet-scented old "geranium," and Bill Woodward, too; and last, but not least, comes the worthy Ayres, who has made the marsh "hum" over and over again with old Westly-Richards, and tells every time she goes off a tale of woe to anything that comes within his reach. There is a little history attached to all connected with the association.

Our fishing party, which consisted of Sheriff Woodruff, Mr. Lucas, Mr. McKenzie and myself, upon our arrival, were coupled off together in cotrages, each with two bedrooms and a sitting-room, furnished with everything to conduce to the confort and case of the wearied hunter after a hard day's sport. Now, this party was essentially a pleasure-bent organization, seeching rest and relaxation from the tolls and cares of husiness from ver-worked brains, etc. Our time was chiefly spent in hooking fivenound green bass. The fish were most abundant, and had the water been more clear we should no doubt have doubled the catch, which, I believe, would average one every three minutes, and, in fact, with two hooks, as many as sixty or seventy an hour were taken. Of course the more scientific disciples of "Isaac," with delicate tackle, such as friend Harris nascd, could not land as quickly as when "yanked out" with a stiff rod and a strong line, but, be that as it may, the fish are most abundant and gamy, and only exceeded This, by the by, was one of the most pleasant trips I can recall. The bay abounds in the largest bass and pickerel

recall. The bay abounds in the largest bass and pleasers on the continent of America.

On Sunday morning quite a number congregated in the dining-room for prayer (and I must here remark that, unlike similar places of resort, the Sabbath is most strictly observed), and Dr. Ryerson preached a most beaustrictly observed), and Dr. Ryerson preached a most beau-tiful sermon. Among the congregation were Mr. Ed-ward Harris, of London, and Mr. Charles Ryerson, pro-fessional gentlemen of entinence, and their wives, who came over to spend Sunday and the Queen's birthday. The hearty way in which the national anthem was sung left but little doubt as to the loyalty of the party

sing left but little doubt as to the loyalty of the party present.

As all pleasures have their end, so had ours, and on Tuesday morning, after a round of handshaking and regrets at leaving, we turned our faces homeward, ere long, I trust, to meet with similar scenes of enjoyment.

No spring shooting is allowed at Long Point. Nesting birds have perfect quiet and find an undisturbed home during the summer season; consequently when the fall shooting commences birds are found in an abundance unequaled anywhere. By the laws of the club, no guns are fired between sunset and sunrise; the result is from 100 to 200 birds a day to each shooter, and I trust that ere long the Munroe Marsh, which is now being ruined by pot hunters at all secsons, will fall into the hands of gentlemen now negotiating for its purchase, and with whom Long Point friends will be able to shake hands and to congratulate each other upon having brought the protection of game to a successful issue.

N. B.—I quite forgot to mention that last summer Dr. Ryerson, in his little skiff, rowed over to Port Ryerse, seventeen miles, preached two sermons and returned; and this spring, when goose shooting, was overtaken by darkness and compelled toremain all night in the marsh. Rolling himself in his blankets, he quietly went to sleep in his boat, and when he returned the next morning was rewarded by capturing nine wild geese.

St. Catherines, Ont.

J. BEVANS GILES.

#### A MIDSUMMER FOX CHASE.

GASTON, N. C.

GASTON, N. C.

H OWEYER unhuntsmanlike it may seem for a practical huntsman of full forty seasons to be engaged in the sport during inidsummer, I must nevertheless give you an account of a red fox chase I had July 234, 1880,

For several days previous the weather had been cool and damp, much like such spells in early autumn, and it occurred to me a good time to reconnoiter to ascertain if the information received a few weeks before was correct, that a den of red foxes had been found on the Mt. Misery plantation on the Roanoke Kiver, five miles above me. The morning was very damp, cool and cloudy, with misty showers at intervals, but in other respects exactly suited for the purposes I had in view. The female red fox invariably provision such days, and I calculated on striking a trail or confronting one, if my information was correct, as soon as I entered the Mt. Misery planation.

on. After ordinary breakfast I mounted and moved up the After ordinary breakfast I mounted and moved up the Roanoke, keeping the Eaton Ferry road for several mides and turning south down a cartway to the hills overlooking the Roanoke, with some eight couple of hounds that I had liberally mushed to take off their fire, soon came upon a moving fox, and some distance from the place I had expected to do so. The pack broke off in full cry, and so loud and furiously that I was started. I was at a loss to determine the character of the game. I could not venture to hark or encourage the hesitating pack, but keeping my silence and hastening to head the pack soon discovered, as in the darkening wood they passed me, that the game was large and a race was before me. But whether deer, rod or gray fox, was not so evident. The run was directly up the Roanoke, over its hills for more then a mile; then due south through a large body of

woods (sacred to the memory of Pious "Jeems"), passing through its entire length and then rounding and returning south to the Mt. Misery plantation. As soon as I heard the backward move I halted to see fox and hounds and to mark positions. In a moment all were upon me. The mushed dogs, with tongues hanging out and tails dropped, were in earnest and doing their work like trained fellows, but sorrowfully. The fox seemed nerfectly fresh, and at a bound moved off, closely pursued by one of the hounds that had been left behind by the pack when it emerged from under the river hills, turning right back into the pursuing pack. Up to this point things looked discouraging to her, and were so but a temporary break, followed by only a minute's confusion, proved a fortunate respite and gave her time to widen the distance between her and her pursuers. She made judicious use of it, and down the Roanoke she flew, keeping close under the hills and in paths that skirted the low grounds until reaching the Roanoke Mills, some three miles from the break. She here turned due north out from the river a mile and kept up east until parallel with Eaton Perry road, for a while.

A few hundred yards above the "scratch field"—a field sacred to the memory of Cols. Edmonds and Putney—she crossed the road, returning to the Roanoke. Here I headed the pack and had a fair opportunity to enjoy the sport and note positions of each dog. Plunder, a full brother of Brodnax's Ledrow, was in the lead, with little Mischief well contesting his position. The mush had gone, and the whole pack looked drawn for the race. And so they moved. As they passed me, with every individual dog in his place, I was enthused with the scene, put spurs to my horse and dashed through the woods with no feeling of the lagger about me. I had not gone over half a mile when I was abruptly thrown against a tree, backwards from my horse, momentarily stunned, with the blood flowing from my forehead and nose and unable at first to get up. There I remained until the sweet music of my

again on my recease terms try it again.

The result of the chase I cannot give. If there was no interruption of it, the fox soon was either put to earth or killed. It was impossible for him to stand up and escape killed. Apart from this the pack soon returned

interruption of it, the fox soon was either put to earth or killed. It was impossible for him to stand up and escape under the press. Apart from this the pack soon returned home, and pretty much together. Logan was in the advance, and Logan "never surrenders."

How my collision against the free occurred may be a matter of interest to all huntsmen. My horse is a thoroughbred one—very intelligent, easy and quiet in the chase, and perfectly under control of the rein. So he may be pronounced a perfect "hunter," more especially when you add that he is a fine leaper and no blunderer. In riding through woods I usually look some distance in advance, marking the line of my motion. I did so on this occasion. But the woods being very open and free from shrubs, I did not use my customary discretion, and permitted my horse to have his own way up to within a few yards of the tree. I discerned if he went to its right the space between it and another was too small to allow safe passage, I consequently attempted to pull him to its left, and succeeded; but it brought the half of my body and face against the tree, and with a horrible crush of my whole frame. The feeling cannot be described. If I had been a heavy max he result might not have been so favorable. I weigh only 112 pounds in full dress, and the speed of my horse could not have added enough to my momentum to render such a condition fatal. At all events I am still myself.

### Hatural History.

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#### A CAPTIVE WOODCOCK

A CAGED woodcock, now to be seen is this city, is attracting much attention. The bird, which is apparently a male, was captured July 28th by the proprietors of an auction store on Sixth Avenue, into which it had flown, and was afterwards transferred to the hands of Mr. J. Morris, of Jefferson Market, where it is now to be seen. Its present owner, who was formerly a dealer in game, and has a very clear idea of the requirements of a woodcock, has fitted up for his pet a very comforta-ble prison. This, which is an ordinary canary's breeding cage, is covered on the floor with dry moss, except at one end, where there is a box of mud three inches deep, ten wide and eight long. The bird is fed wholly on earth wide and eight long. The bra is ten whonly on each worms, of which he eats each day a great number. They are buried in the box of mud by Mr. Morris, who has great difficulty in keeping the bird away from that end of the cage until the food is covered up. When his master introduces his hand into the cage the bird manifests great excitement, and declines to give up his place on the mud, so that he has to be pushed away to the other end of his quarters. As soon as he is permitted he returns to the box of mud and commenced to bore with the utmost

Stalking over the damp earth with much deliberation. he introduces the extremity of the bill into the mud at an angle of about 80°, and by a series of slow pushes, buries it to the base. While doing this his left foot is advanced and his body slightly inclined downward. When his bill is fairly buried the woodcock stands perfectly still. He

looks as if he were listening, and many of those who have seen him believe that this is what he is doing, but we think that there is no doubt that he waits to feel if there is any movement in the mud. The point of the bill of woodcock, snipe and some other waders, are extremely sensitive, and they can no doubt detect any movement in the soft earth in which the bill is plunged. If the bird then feels no movement he withdraws his bill and repeats the same performance at a little distance. If a worm is felt, however, or the motion which indicates that one is near, he partly withdraws the bill, and changing its direction slightly, plunges it in again, and withdraws the luckless worm, which he then devours, apparently with great satisfaction. This proceeding is repeated until all the worms supplied have been extracted from the mud. He then with great deliberation cleauses his bill by means of his feet, ruffles up all his feathers and gives himself a shake or two, and then retiring to the dry moss at the other end of his cage, buries his long bill among his scapular feathers and prepares for a nap. Slowly his bright brown eyes close, and at last he drops off, to dream, no doubt, of the swamp where he was born, and where he passed his early days.

One of the most remarkable things about the bird was the rapid way in which he sucked in the longest worms His upper and lower mandibles came together very rapidly, and almost before the worm was fairly drawn from his hole he disappeared down the woodccck's throat.

We understand that Mr. Morris is having a larger cage built for Dick, as he calls him, und we hope that in his more ample quarters the latter may live long and hap-

#### DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING ALG.A.

BY DANIEL C. EATON, PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN YALE

THE following notes are printed for the use of those who are willing to help the cause of natural history by making collections of seaweeds and sen-mosses, but are yet uninformed as to the modes of collecting and preparing their specimens,
WHERE, WHEN AND HOW TO COLLECT

WHERE, WHEN AND HOW TO COLLECT.

After a heavy gale blowing on the coast, almost any beach of sea, gulf, or bay, will be covered with algre, often in great quantities, coarse and fine, black, red and green, in entangled masses. Such heaps should be carefully examined as soon as possible after their formation, or else the more delicate kinds will be quickly destroyed by decay.

green, in entangieu masses. Such a presentation of cache fully examined as soon as possible after their formation, or else the more delicate kinds will be quickly destroyed by decay.

At extreme low water the sea will leave tide pools among rocks, or sometimes in the sand, and by wading in these pools many sorts may be obtained. The rockpools with clear water and some shade from the rocks will generally yield the finest specimens. Old buoys, piles, wrecks, etc., afford good nesting places for seaweeds. In quiet weather a small dredge worked from a boat, in water from one to fifteen fathoms deep, will often bring up varieties not to be obtained in any other way. A strong fishing line with coarse hooks will bring them up from the bottom also. A seine left a day or two in the sea, as a pound-net for instance, will catch many algae which were floating in the water.

The collector ought always to have a light hand-net—a bag of mosquito netting stretched on a brass hoop of 8-10 inches diameter, and secured to a good six-foot staff, is very convenient—a light basket containing several quart or pint preserving jars, a few smaller wide-mouth jars, and perhaps a pair of brass forceps and pocket magnilier.

The coarser sorts may be put in the basket, and the finer ones in the jars, keeping the latter filled with clean sea water. It is well to wash each specimen clean when first obtained, so that the collection taken home may be in good order. Very rare or delicate specimens should be taken to get the whole plant if not too large, and if it be very large, to cut out for preservation the root or the plant.

The most extend collector will note also the kind of

be very large, to cut out for preservation the root or "holdiast," and portions of the stem and other parts of the plant.

The most careful collector will note also the kind of place where the plant was obtained, whether on rocks, piles, floating, or growing on coarser varieties.

OF PRESERVING THE COARSER SOUTS,
These should be shaken a little, loosened or spread out a little, but never washed in fresh water, and then dried in the air. The best way is to stretch a cord in some windy, and if convenient, shadly place, and to hang the specimens on the cord. The flat-leaved forms, however, dry to best advantage if spread out on coarse paper and laid on a board. They should be protected from the dew at night, or brought under cover. In this way a day or two will dry almost any sea-weeds, and, as the salt remains in them, they will keep for years, and may be easily soaked out and mounted on paper at any time. This rough-dried collection should be packed in boxes, and if the specimens pack too closely, twigs may be placed among them; if not closely enough, a slight sprinkling will make them so pliable ac to pack nicely. Such seaweeds, however unsightly they may be in this condition, may eventually be made into excellent specimens. Corallines and other stony algo-may be wrapped up in paper, and will keep so indefinitely.

OF MOUNTING THE MORE DELICATE SORTS ON PAPER. Dr. Harvey has so well deacribed this process, that the following description of it is taken from one of his works on alga. "The collector should have at hand a couple of large flat white dishes, filled with [fresh] water, in one of which the specimens may be washed, pruned and freed from parasites, and singly introduced into the other when sufficiently cleaned. When the specimen is floated in the second dish, a piece of white paper of proportionate size is to be introduced under it, the branches finely displayed with a pointed instrument, a porcupine's quill or a small forceps, and the superfluous parts removed. The paper, with the specimen is odisplayed

be carefully withdrawn from the water, placed between two sheets of soft paper, and subjected to pressure like other plants. Thin calico (white muslit) rags are useful to lay immediately over the specimens, between them and the soaked paper, as the cloth is less likely to adhere to their surface than paper, and if it does adhere, is more readily removed without injury. After the first six hours, and again once every day till the specimens are fully dry, the wet paper must be changed, and then it will be found, in most cases, that the specimen has adhered to the white paper on which it was displayed. The smaller kinds will be sufficiently dry in forty-eight hours. A very little practice will make the process casy, and the rouble will be repaid by the beauty and interest of the collections which may soon be formed. To the above it may be added that the firmer red varieties will improve in color for several hours' steeping in fresh water, but many of the most delicate must be mounted from salt water only, else the color, and sometimes even the structure of the plant, will be destroyed. The best, as well as the cheapest kind of press is two good pine boards, about twelve by eighten inches, and half a dozen bricks separately tied up in wrapping paper. Too great a pressure leaves a print of the cloth on the specimen, and renders it also more difficult to revive a fragment for microscopic examination.

For ladies' albums alga are often mounted on fine bristol board or large wedding cards, and some very beautiful specimens are pressed between layers of white flannel—half cotton is best—without the use of either muslin rags or soaking paper.

A solution of one part crystallized carbolic acid, ten parts pure glycerine, and forty parts of water, will preserve algae a long time, and such specimens are even better for study with the microscope than the specimens on paper.

on paper.

It remains only to add that the writer of these notes will receive with thanks any collection, large or small, from all parts of the world, and will endeavor to name all American specimens sent to him.

New Haven, Conn.

A RAT WITH A COLLAR, -Many of our readers will remember that some years ago we published an account of a deer with a bracelet, and gave a wood cut showing the manner in which the unlucky animal "had put his foot in it." The bracelet in this case was a hard ring of wood, the outer portion of a pine knot, and it appeared that the deer while small had stepped into it, and had never been able to free its foot from the incumbrance,

A somewhat similar incident is noticed by the Washington National Republican, as follows :-

ington National Republican, as follows:—

Mr. J. Enthoffer, an employé of the United States Coast Survey, residing at No. 68 1 street Northwest, has contributed a curiosity to the Smithsonian Institution, which, if it adds nothing to scientific knowledge, will be regarded with much interest by all persons interested in the habits, adventures, and misadventures of rats. Mrs. Enthoffer had been annoyed for some time by a persistent rat. She occasionally eaught a glimpse of his ratiship, and was surprised to see that he wore what appeared to be a yellow collar. This fact gave rise to much speculation in the family as to how the rat came into possession of the collar. The mystery was solved a few days ago, when the rat wearing the collar was caught in a trap. Unfortunately the rat was found that the collar was a ring of bone, fitting tightly about the animal's neck. The theory is that the rat when it was small had found a bone, and gnawing out the center, pushed his head through and was unable to extricate himself. As he grew larger the ring of bone tightened about his neck, and he wore it until death as a badge of his enterprise in the search for food.

A TAME RUFFED GROUSE .- Not long since we published an account of a ruffed grouse in Massachussetts, which was so tamethat it would come at its master's call and cat from his hand. Subsequently we received brief accounts of other tame grouse, but most of them lacked definiteness, and were hence of little value. From the Dansville (N. Y.) Advertiser we take the following note, which is, if true, very interesting. We give the item in

full:—
Charley Sedgwick tells us of a tame partridge which he has seen and handled, the like of which we have never before heard. While in Mt. Morris last week Mr. Sedgwick heard about this bird, and was only too glad to accept an invitation of Capt. McCarther to visit it. It is found on Mr. Sweet's farm below Mt. Morris, about a mile, and lives alone in a brush pile near some farm buildings. To induce this bird to emerge from its hiding place, all that is necessary is to pound on the building, when it will cautionsly come forth, and after a short time permit you to pick it up and handle it. You can toss it into the air and it will fly in a circle about you and finally alight at your feet. It seems that some workmen first discovered the bird while eating their dinners near its cover. When first seen it was not yetfull-grown and apparently "alone in the world." The workmen by feeding it day after day gradually overcame its extreme shyness and brought it to its present state of tameness.

TEMPERATURE OF FRESH WATER LAKES .- Some inter-

TEMPERATURE OF FRESH WATER LAKES.—Some interesting results have recently been published in the Archives des Sciences by Prof. Ford bearing on the temperature of certain fresh water lakes.

From experiments conducted at Lake Leman, it appears that the hundred meters nearest the surface absorb the beat very rapidly, but it penetrates the lower depths much more slowly. At a depth of 335 meters there was considerable variability in temperature, and it was evident that the point where variation ceases was far below this depth. The investigator considers that by January 13th, 1889, Lake Leman had expended all the heat stored up in its waters during the previous summer.

ENLIGHTENED LIBERALLY. - 100 sum of 50,000 francs has been appropriated by the French Government to assist Mr. Pasteur in carrying out his investigation on the contagious diseases of animals

### fish Culture.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION IN BERLIN.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND AMERICA, N

[From Vol. III., No. 27, of the "Deutsche Fischerei-Zeitung," Stettin, June 15th, 1890.7

LYSSIA'S exhibit in the Berlin Fishery Exposition of 1880 is by no means proportionate to the wast extent of her system of watercourses, to the products of her enormous rivers and her colossal lakes. These watercourses have rendered the steppes habitable and have made them fertile by their moist atmosphere drawing immigrants to their shores. The wealth of fish called into existence a sort of primitive bartering trade extending far induals the monats became farmers and fishermen, and the total of the rivers, whose existence is in part at least based on the fisherics. The Volga, the Don, the Dnieper, the Obi, contoin nearly all our well-known species of fish, but especially an enormous supply of sturgeon, which in spito of persecutions yield a rich fish larvest year after year. Of all this, and especially of the immense economical importance of the Russian fisherest in the state of the spitological properties of o

of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of

of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 2,500 miles.

We also find here models of all those vessels which are used for fishing on the high seas and for transporting live fish. Amongst the rest there is a model of the United States steamer Fish Hawk, which is exclusively devoted to the service of the United States Fish Commission, and is furnished with all he necessary apparatus for hatching codfish and shad during the voyage. In this we also recognize the practical method of our transatlantic cousins, of whom it may be said in the best sense of the term, "that they know how to do it." To conceive a good idea and to carry it out, is with them one and the same thing, but what a long distance does often separate the two with us! To give an idea of the care which has been taken to make every portion of the exhibit as complete as possible, we will mention that twenty-four different kinds of knives are exhibited, all serving some special purpose in connection with the fisheries. From the primitive implements used by the Iudians down to the most modern and ingenious contrivances, no intermediate stage is left unrepresented. We see whole walls covered with every imaginable variety of hooks and of artificial baits, mostly flies; there are about 400 kinds. In one word, everything we see combines solidity and elegance, is so well made and so advantageously exhibited, that even a perfect tyro in the noble art of fishing will soon understand the use to which each object is to be put. There is no gap in the representation of the vast field of the fisheries and of the history of pisciculture, and the impression which this exhibit makes on the visitor is therefore powerful and hasting. Time forbids to mention more details, although the rich exhibit of works on the subject might well deserve it, and we leave the exposition deeply impressed with the energetic, well-directed and successful activity of the United States Fish Commissien.

HATCHING THE LOPHIUS. - Last week our Gloucester correspondent gave an account of the hatching of the "American angler," or "goose fish" (Lophius americanus), by Mr. A. H. Clark, and we naturally wanted more particulars concerning the obtaining of the eggs, time of hatching, etc. He writes as follows:

more particulars concerning the obtaining of the eggs, time of hatching, etc. He writes as follows:

GLOCESTER, Mass., Ang. 4th.

The eggs were found floating near the surface in a string some thirty feet or more in length and several feet wide, held together by the glutinous or jelly-like substance before mentioned, and not attached to any weeds or drift stuff. A part of them were placed in the "Chester Hatching-box," which was moored alongside the wharf, on the 15th of July. On the 19th the eggs were separated, and the embryo could be seen in them. Three days later fish were found alive, with the umbilical bag attached, and on the 27th the bag was found to be absorbed on some of the young fish. Judging from this, it would be five days from the time of hatching till the fish were fully formed. We know how worthless the "monkfish" is in a "practical point of view;" but still, not-withstanding he is principally noted for nothing better than a natural aptitude for "taking in" all he can, with a rapaciousness that might stamp him as a Jew among fishes, it cannot be denied that he has a fine open countenance, which is certainly a recommendation; for, when he smiles. The upper part of his head is on an island, and it is an invitation to all little fishes to come in out of the wet.

DENTLOF MR. W. A. LLOYD —We regret to announce.

DEATH OF MR. W. A. LLOYD.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. A. Lloyd, so long and favorably known in connection with European Aquaria. He died in England July 11th, at the age of 56 years. He planned most of the public aquaria in England and on the Continent, and was probably the best informed man upon the management of them in the world.

THE "FISH HAWK,"—The United States fish-hatching steamer Fish Hawk arrived at Newport on the first of this month, and on the sixth made her first official trip with all the members of the Fish Commission on board exept Prof. Baird.

cept Prof. Baird.

Codfish in Fresh Water.—In a translation of Forteguels over de Danske Ferskvandsfiske. Ved Arthur Feddersen. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift 3. R. 12. B. 1-2. H. 1870, by Dr. T. H. Bean, of Smithsonian, the following passage occurs: The catalogue below quoted includes strictly fresh water fishes only, and such marine fishes as are frequently found in fresh water. I have, however, been somewhat perplexed by a couple of species, which are stated by C. E. Varning, a merchant of Kolding, to be caught now and then in Kolding rivulet, namely Torsk (Gadus morrhau), which in September and October is caught in abundance, and Tangsnar (Spinachia vulgaris). Indeed, in the rivulet mentioned my countryman has even himself caught or seen caught the common kulmule (Merluccius vulgaris) and pighaien Meanthias vulgaris) which are not found elsewhere on the coast. The Torsk is said of late years to go quite up to the basin at Odense; in the rivulet, however, it ascends scarcely beyond Korup." Why not have the codfish in the great lakes?

lakes?

J. A New Species of Mackerel.—Gloucester, Mass., lug. 9th.—A peculiar fish, somewhat resembling a mackerel, and about twelve inches long, was found among some mackerel that were caught in a seine seven miles southcast from this harbor on July 26th. Mr. John Conley presented it to Mr. A. Howard Clark, Agent of the United States Fish Commission here. Old fishermen who saw it thought it a hybrid. The fish was forwarded to the headquarters of the Commission at Newport, where it was examined by Profs. Spencer F. Baird and G. Browne Goode. At first it was thought to be a species of Anxis, a fish said by Prof. Baird to resemble the tunny in form, and also having a corslet of scales around the pectoral fin as the tunny has. The Anxis has been taken in large quantities on the coast, but they are worthless as food. A later and more thorough examination of the fish has been made by Prof. Goode, who now thinks it may be an entirely new species of the true mackerel family, heretofore unknown to science. The fish resembles the common mackerel (Scomber scombru) in shape, being, possibly, a little thicker, is blue on the sides and back, and without the transverse markings peculiar to the mackerel.

ANOTHER NEW FISH ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.—Newport, R. I., Aug. 4th.—The United States Fish Commission has obtained numerous specimens of a fish, before entirely unknown in the Western Atlantic. This is the frigate mackerel, Aucus rocheit, twenty-eight borrels of which were taken in a mackerel seine, ten miles east of Block Island on the 3d of August by the schooner "American Eagle," Capt Josiah Chase, of Provincetown, Mass.

east of Block Island on the 3d of August by the schooner "American Eagle," Capt Josiah Chase, of Provincetown, Mass.

The frigate muckerel resembles in some particulars the common mackerel: in others the bonito, the genus Aravis being intermediate in its character between the scomber, and the related genera Pelomys and Oregans. It has the two dorsal fins remote from each other as in scomber, and the general form of the body is slender; like that of the mackerel. The body is, however, somewhat stouter, and instead of being covered with small scales of uniform size, has a corselet of larger scales under and behind the pectoral fins. Instead of the two small keels upon e.eh side of the tail which are so noticeable in the mackerel, it has the single more prominent keel of the bonito and the tunny. Its color is grayish-blue, something like that of the pollack, the belly being lighter than the back. Under the posterior part of the body, above the lateral line, are a few cloudings of maculations resembling those of the mackerel. The occurrence of a large school of this beautiful species in our waters is very noteworthy, for the fish now for the first time observed are very possibly the precursors of numerous schools yet to follow. It is not many years since the bonito became an inhabitant of our waters, and the distribution and habits of the frigate mackerel are supposed to be very similar to those of the bonito and the little tunny, which also first came on the coast in 1871, and have since been found in considerable numbers.

The frigate mackerel has been observed in the West Indies and other parts of the tropical Atlantic as well as on the coast of Europe. In Great Britain it is called the plain bonito. It is not unusual in the Bernudus, where it is called the "trigate mackerel," a name not inappropriate for adoption in this country since its general appearance is more like that of the mackerel appears to be inferior to the bonito.

G. Brown Goods.

In a late note Mr. Goode tells us that the auxis appear to be very

In a late note Mr. Goode tells us that the auxis appear to be very plenty off Block Island, one vessel coming into Newport which had caught and thrown away four hundred barrels of them. Our Newport corre spondent, "Occasional," sends us a specimen of the lish, which is so fat that we should think it valuable for oil, if not for the table. We should have tested its merits as a food fish, had the letter describing it come earlier.

### Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, Salmo fontinalis.
Salmon, Salmo salur.
Lake Trout, Salmo namagash,
Lake Trout, Salmo namagash,
Lamd-locked Salmon, Salmo Grayling, Thymallis Iricolor.

ratiar.

Black Bass, Micropterus salamides; M. pallidas.
SALT WATER.
Sheepshead, Archosarpus prodstparpholitis.
Sriped Bass, Torcus lineatus.
White Ferch Morone american.
White Ferch Morone american.
White Hench Morone american.
Bunth Sweda pedangs.
Kindish, Medictrus nebulosus.

Stripied Bass, Roccus linealus, White Perch Morner and region. Weakfish, Cymoscho regalis.

TROTTISG IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.—Jackson, Mich., July 28th.—I have pleasure in sending a memorandum of a recent experience away up in Northern Michigan.

A party of four left Jackson June 15th; ticket to Treverse City and return, fare \$9.50; arrive at Traverse City 3 a.M., 16th; a thriving little city at the foot of Traverse Bay; had an elegant breakfast at Park Hotel—lake trout, etc., etc. At 8 o'clock left on board of the steamer City of Grand Rapids and made landings at Old Mission, Elk Rapids and Torot Lake, where we arrived at 2 o'clock; steamboat fare, \$1. Went directly to the Lewis House, a large, pleasant hotel; rooms for about fifty people, with all the accompaniments for hunting and fishing, boats, etc.; charges, \$10 per week. A couple of our party went out after a 3 o'clock dinner and brought in seventy pigeons; remained here one night and the next morning took a team for Cedar River in Bellair Township, the county seat of Antirin County; distance by wagon road, eighteen miles, and by steamer across Forch Lake, twelve miles. The steamer was towing rafts and not to be depended upon that day, so we took the team around, arriving upon the Cedar River about \$1.50. County and the next must be promised to the steamer was towing rafts and not to be depended upon that day, so we took the team around, arriving upon the Cedar River about \$1.50. County and the next handle from its junction with the intermediate river which runs into Grass Lake, haff a mile below the junction, and, having speedily pitched our tent, prepared our hand of cedar boughs and lighted our camp fire, our first meat was soon ready and disposed of; our pipes of peace smoked, and we turned in for a snooze after; a few short years. A state of the state of the carly bird, two of us went down and two worked up stream. The Cedar is a splendid little river about eighty feet wide on an average, and four feet deep, with the usual deep holes and shallow rapids

\*" Russland, England, Amerika," translated by Herman Jacobson.

than the past I shall let the Doctor attend to that part and give his profound ideas of the 2,000 year ago subjects which we unearthed, in his communication to the

which we uncarthed, in his communication. Ilterary....
On the 24th, early morning, we struck tent, packed out traps, paid off our man \$1 a day, hired a team for \$4, and at 6 P.M. were landed across the country on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad at Mancelona Station; took train at about 10 P.M.; arrived at Grand Rapids at 5 A.M., and at Jackson at 9:30 A.M., with a nice lot of trout packed in sawdust, which we got at a mill at Grass Lake, and which were as nice and hard as though just from the water, almost, and no loss of flesh or appetite after our six days among the brook trout of Cedar River.

or appetite after our six days among the brook trote of Cedar River. We unanimously voted the trip a success, and that fu-ture years would find us, with rod and fly, trying for a fly. Louiz.

TROUT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Sharon Will, Aug. 3d.—In your paper of July 29th, your correspondent, "A. F. J.," inquires if there are any trout in the French Broad River in North Carolina; and in continuation of the subject, you ask for information about the distribution of trout in that State. There are very few trout in North Carolina, in the streams that flow east into the Atlantic Ocean; but nearly all the streams that flow east, into the Tennessee River, contain them, often in great abundance. I have never seen them there in waters less than 2,000 feet above the sea. They are seldom found in large rivers, such as the French Broad, but they prefer the-tributaries, and "push up" well toward their sources. They like to revel in the cool, shady waters, fresh from the carth, above the settlements where the tree and bushes are cut from the margins of the streams, and where foul waters are carried from plowed fields in times of rain.

of rain.

I will enumerate some of the streams in North Caro-I will enumerate some of the streams in North Caro-lina where trout may be found, commencing in Watauga County and going southwest. When I mention a river, I mean its tributaries. Trout are found in the Watauga River, in the county of the same name; in Mitchel County, they exist in North and South Toe Rivers; in Cane River, in Yancey County; in the headwaters of the French Broad, in Henderson and Transylvania counties; Cane River, in Yancey County; in the headwaters of the French Broad, in Henderson and Transylvania counties; and in its tributaries, such as the Swannanoa and Ivy rivers, in Buncombe County; in the Big Flegon River, in Haywood County; in Tuckaseege River, in Jackson County; in the Little Tennessee River, in Macon County, especially in Sugartown Creek, above the falls, where the good old Sikas McDowel "planted" them many years ago, as he informed me, and where they may be caught among the clouds, nearly 4,000 feet above the sea, probably the highest habitat of the trout in the United States east of the Mississippi River. Probably the best fishing may be obtained in the Nanthaleh River, in Macon County, especially in Buck Creek, on "Chunkey Gal Mountain." This river is 2,600 feet above the sea, near Alec, Monday's house, on the main road from Asherville to Ducktown and Cleaveland, Tenn. Alec, can accommodate strangers comfortably, and can give them a bear hunt, also, as he is a fearless hunter and keeps good dogs. His address is Aquone, Macon County, N. C.

I could never ascertain whether trout are found in streams farther south than the Nantabaleh River.

They are not found in the Hiwassee, and there are contradictory reports about their existence in the headwaters of the Oconce River, in the mountains of Georgia. There is a railroad now from Salisbury to Asheville, among the mountains of North Carolina. When going to Mitchel or Yancey counties, one should leave the railroad at Marion, and re to Bernal Little and the read-

There is a raironal now from Salisbury to Asheville, aniong the monutatins of North Carolina. When going to Mitchel or Yancey counties, one should leave the railroad at Marion, and go to Burnsville, or stop with Isaac English on the way. Tom Wilson is the "boss trout fisher" in Yancey County, and can entertain strangers. His address is "Big Tom Wilson," Burnsville, Yancey County, N. C.

Do not neglect to put in the "big," as he says he does not wish another, but smaller Tom Wilson to get his letters. Tom says he can eatch trout at alt times and seasons. I have seen him catch them at night, when he made a large fire near the stream "to light fen up." He says the big fish bite best at night. The people among the mountains of North Carolina are very kind and hospitable. I will mention the names of some other persons there who will give in formation about fishing localities At Asheville, Gen. Clinguan and E. J. Aston. At Waynesville, Judge Gadger studies practical ichthyology as well as law, and if not engaged on the Circuit, he might be disposed to exchange his gavel for the lip rod. At Franklin, in Macon County, Mr. Jackson Johnson and Rev. C. D. Smith will cheerfully give information to strangers. No one who visits Mitchel County should fail to go to the top of Roan Mountain, where Mr. L. B. Searle cutertains travelers at his house among the clouds 6,370 feet above the sea, and where one may see a cheerful, blazing fire every norning and evening in summer. His address is Cloudland, Mitchel County, N. C.

STROUDBRUERG, Pat., Ann. 4th.—In answert to the inquiry.

STROUDSBURG, P.L., Ang. 4th.—In answer to the inquiry of "A. F. J." as to whether there are trout in the French Broad, I will say that I spent hast summer between Hendersonville and Brevard, late county seat of Transylvania County, and was repeatedly told there were no trout in the French Broad, that stream having only a few black bass and more "jack," But in the upper waters of thilk River and Davidson River, and other tributaries of the French Broad trout may be caught, though that are to the French Broad trout may be caught, though they are not very plenty, as in the neighborhood in which I staid I was told that nets were used wherever it was possible. In most of the small streams that empty into the upper French Broad, trout may be found in limited numbers, but are only caught with the worm. No fly lishing on account of the laurel. I tried the fly in Mills River—a beautiful stream—but had no rise; the trout took worms, however, readily. This river can only be whipped by wading from ankle deep to waist, and I diln't care to get frozen for the privilege. I was with a party, two of whom were mountaineers and accustomed to wading it cold water. These two, on the last morning of our trip to the headwaters of Mills River and Mit. Plagath, one of the lottiest peaks in North Carolina, began to fish down the river early in the morning, and before they lad gone a balf mile were compelled to leave the water and thaw out, their hands being so numb they could not bait a hook, I did not want trout bad enough to

for that. This was in late August. What the lower waters of the French Broad and tributaries afford I can't say, as I have never been there.

The Lakes in Southean Canada,—Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Aug. 2d.—In your answers to correspondents, E. M., of New York, asks for directions to reach some retired lakes in the southern part of Canada, like Charleston Lake.

Your location of Charleston Lake is very accurate. You

like Charleston Lake.

Your Jocation of Charleston Lake is very accurate. You are also right about the chain of lakes north of it, but you fail to tell him how to reach them.

For the benefit of sportsmen, I will supply the required data; having been there from three different directions, I perhaps can give it as well as any. If a man Las a bout of his own and wishes to take it with him, to reach there from New York City, or the central part of the State, his best plan will be to take cars to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Ganannorqua, put his boat in Gananocqua River and row up it about ten miles, when he will reach the first lake consisting of a chain of seven as beautful lakes as a man would wish to see. He will also find a number of ponds scattered around among the hedges and mountains, consisting of what the inhabitants call Lime Lake, Long Lake, South Lake, Hugdy Lake, Kindrick Lake, and a number of others without names, with good lishing in all of them and excellent black bass fishing in most of them. I had the pleasure of spending a few days there last October, and found the fishing all that one could desire in the shape of small fishing; have taken bass from Leadmine Lake that weighed eight pounds, and gamy enough to satisfy the desire of any sportsman.

If a man has no boat and wishes to go light, let him. any sportsman.

If a man has no boat and wishes to go light, let him

If a man has no boat and wishes to go light, let him take cars to Ogdensburgh, cross over to Prescott, take the Grand Trunk Raifroad to Lensdown Station, hire a team to take him to Henry Slack's, at Post Bay, and inquire for John Slack, who has in his possession one of Rushton's boats, and is an excellent guide, and will give you more fishing and fun in two weeks than a man can get at Saratoga in two months. These lakes and ponds are all within easy access of one another, and a good strong man can carry his boat from one to the other without any trouble, and by carting his dufel four miles he can reach Charleston Lake, where he will find good sahuon-trout fishing, and scenery which any lover of nature can not help but admire.

J. C. salmon trout fishing, and scene nature can not help but admire

Another correspondent writes from Toronto, Aug. 4th: One of your correspondents asks where he can have some good black bass fishing. Send him to Lake Joseph, north of Toronto. He must take worms for bait, as all land there is rock, and does not contain worms.

RECOVERED HOOKS.—Janesville, Wis., July 28th.—In RECOVERED HOORS.—Janesville, Wis., July 28th.—In your issue of July 15th I see an article about a recovered hook, in which the writer says that he caught a fine trout weighing one pound, with his missing hook in its stomach. On July 22d, inst., two of our fishermen went to Indian Fork dam, ten miles up the river from here, and one of them caught a fine pike that weighed four pounds, and when caught it had a set of triple hooks and about two inches of silver gimp in his mouth. He was hooked in both the upper and lower jaw, and one of the hooks was broken off at the beard of the third hook. He had a lively time with him, as it was in very swift water and with a light rod. How long these hooks had been in his mouth he did not know, but he said they been in his mouth he did not know. were very rusty.

ANOTHER RECOVERED HOOK.—Franklin, Tenn., July 24th.—Your paper of July 15th contains an account of a "recovered hook," after remaining in the mouth of a trout for nineteen days. A somewhat similar experience occurred to me in the mouth of May last, on the waters of Bestlord Lake. In November, of last year, I was fishing near Carpenter's Landing, and after a strike lost my hook (a No. 8 barbless) by the breaking of my line, and in May of the present year, while fishing near the same place, my son, who was fishing a few yards from mecaught a black bass with a barbless No. 8 hook fastened through the lower jaw. About a quarter of an inch of the point was lost, and in several places the rust had nearly destroyed the wire, so that in a short time the hook would have been released. The bass was in good condition, and did not seem to have suffered from the presence of the foreign body. As I was the only person on the lake using the barbless hook, I presume there can be no question raised as to its identity, and consequently as to the time it was carried by the fish.

Bedford Lake abounds in all the fish known to Western waters, and the number of logs, sunken stumps and characteristics of the bottom, make it impossible for those who fish for profit to exterminate them or ever seriously dimnish their numbers.

Bass Fishing in Sullavas County,—Narrowsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., Aug. 4th.—To-day has been an eventful one in the history of this place, for the visiting as well as the native resident fisherman. A Philadelphian signified his intention, by telegram to the Messrs, C. H. & C. J. Murray, the proprietors of the principal hotel, to visit them, coming prepared to eatch bass, as he had read a letter in your paper relative to the splendid bias fishing at this place. I will mention at this point that considerable surprise has been manifested at the circulation of your paper; visitors from different sections of the country have visited us to try our fishing grounds from the reading of the article referred to.

Mr. Middleton was attended by the famous Delaware River fisherman, Dell Bedford, Esg., a heroules in physical proportion, and of a genial disposition. The different points of fishing ground were patiently fished, the clipper bait being used successfully: to-night Mr. Middleton congratulates himself on being the possessor of forty-eight bass, few weighing less than two pounds. The Narrowburgians also were fortunate in capturing bass: eight boats with two or three occupants in each made up the fleat. This day has been a remarkable fishy day. Mr. J. B. Goe, of the Court of Common Pleas, is stopping here, and he has been considered heretofore the champion fisherman, but to-day his flag is bowered, he having surrendered. The gentlemen of the Graphic, Messrs, Goodsells, have been with us and were successful; their piscatorial outfit was magnificent and it has been the cheft topic of conversation; also the graceful manner in which

they manipulated the rod and line, both gentlemen standing erect in the boat with fly rod in hand, stop reel, etc. Occasionally a fly as an experimenter would be cast to the game, then a grasshopper, next a pure gold spoon, trolling, last the ordinary sliny ground worm. The picture was fully up to the Graphic's best. Fifty pounds of bass were taken by them, which were packed in grass and ice and sent away. So much for your article signed "Willoughby." Come and see us, and invite your friends. You will find it no hoax about our bass flabing.

Northern Michigan, and a stay of two weeks at Charlevolix; have not much to relate in way of adventure, though they have a great deal to say of their infaltation with that region, which is becoming every year more popular as a summer resort, and of the fishing, which they enjoyed exceedingly. On their way from Chicago up the lake, by steamer, two or three of them disembarked and tried their luck in Black Lake, about ten miles south of Grand Haven. This lake stretches from Holland, west-ward, to within a few rods of Lake Michigan. You can stand between the two and throw a stone in either. Their waters have been made to unite by an artificial channel, the work of the government, so that vessels might run in there in times of storm and be safe. About ten years ago a lighthouse was erected at this point. Here they found excellent bass fishing. Now and then a maskalongs is captured in this lake. This piece of good fortune, however, did not fall to our boys. Spending several days there they took the train North for Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay, and thence by boat to Charlevoix, on Pine Lake, into which "The Boyne" empties, which is reckoned the best of all the many trout streams thereabout. They speak in glowing terms of the sport they had there thouting. The Irout averaged well; once in a while an unusually fine one would be taken. While they were there, Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Chicago, took on a fly one that weighed two and a half pounds, the champion of the season, so far. Good for the cloth. In course of time I trust that I shall have some personal experience in this delightful region to tell about.

SALMON ANGLING IN CALIFORNIA .- The anglers of San

Salmon Angling in California.—The anglers of San Francisco have a new field open to them for salmon angling. The Bulletin, of that city, says:—
"For several years past the fishermen in Monterey Bay have taken a few salmon on their lines each summer, while trolling for barracouta and other surface fish. Within the past week, however, salmon bave been so numerous that a great many have been taken with trolling lines, and the guests of the Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, have had rare sport in supplementing the professional dishermen. The fish taken have been in some instances of large size, and doubtless are a portion of the late summer run of salmon en route to the spawning grounds of the McCloud and other brauches of the

instances of large size, and doubtless are a portion of the late summer run of salmon en route to the spawing grounds of the McCloud and other branches of the Sacramento River.

"From a telegram received, it is ascertained there were four boats out yesterday, the united catch being fifty salmon, the largest weighing twenty pounds, "As salmon do not frequent the coast streams in summer, it follows that the discovery of an abundance of them off Monterey at this season of the year is proof that they go south instead of north of this port, as has heretofore been believed, between their spawing seasons. From A. C. Tubbs, who has returned to this city, it is ascertained that an examination of the stomachs of the salmon taken showed their food to be toniced or frost fish, instead of smelts, sardines, anchovies and other surface small fish, as has hitherto been supposed. "The discovery of salmon at Monterey opens a new fishing field to the people of this city, who will be able to indulge in the sport at less expense and discomfort than is the case with residents of Eastern cities, where the nearest salmon rivers are in Canada, and quite difficult of access."

the herress samon rivers are in Canada, and quite difficult of access."

\*\*X Crappie and California Salmon.—St. Paul, Minn.—I have been long wanting a paper that occupies the place that your journal does. There are many men who are by nature sportsmen, but who from lack of means and time cannot from experience become posted, and to this class your paper becomes invaluable; men who now and then have opportunity for a few days' fishing and shooting and who do not like to go into the field entirely unprepared. I have never cast a fly before this season, and though I cannot claim any degree of excellence or grace, still have managed to get several strings of very handsome bass. Will some of your readers kindly give no information, as to what buit to use and how to fish for California land-locked salmon? There is a lake near my place in the central part of the State that was planted about five years ago, and the farmer living there has caught five or six while bait fishing for bass, quite good sized. I am going up there for a day or two and would like to try my luck. Will they bite on a hy? And will you also please give me information concerning the fish called in the Western States the "croppic." I have never seen them elsewhere; they are shaped like a sunlish, but different color, and excellent table lish, though not very gauty. I have never found any one who could tell me to which class they belong,

The California salmon should be left to breed. The California salmon should be left to breed

The "croppie," or "crappie," is Pomowys nigromacu-

Idans.

How to Pack A Salmon,—The best way, says Mr, Burkland, the well-known English naturalist, to pack a salmon to send away is to cover him completely with silver paper, giving him, as it were, a new skin. The silver paper will adhere by means of the natural sline. The fish should then be placed in a box and buried in clean sawdist. When the silver paper is wished off with a sponge it will be found that the beautiful tints of the fish are better preserved by this mode of packing than by any other. Salmon, as Mr. Buckland points out, are without doubt at their best when caught actually in the sea. They are then full of "curd." This will disappear, and the fish become linn it placed in ice for a journey. Those, therefore, who wish to send away a tresh-caught salmon in its prime, should put the fish into water actually on the boil for five or ten minutes before packing it. Boiling water instantly consolidates the

albumen— $i.\ e.$ , the curd. The boiling process must of course be completed when the fish is to be eaten.

SALMON IN MAINE TAKE THE FLY.—It has been said SALMON IN MANYE TAKE THE FLY.—It has been said that while salmon in most other waters take the fly at some seasons, those in Maine streams have persistently refused it. It would be very gratifying to know why they have declined it, and still more so to learn their reasons for reconsidering the question and resolving to accept it. In proof that they now take the manufactured insect, we publish the following dispatch which reasons for reconsidering the question and resolving to accept it. In proof that they now take the manufactured insect, we publish the following dispatch which was received at Portland from Bangor one day last week: "J. F. Leavitt and H. L. Leonard, 'the rod man,' have just returned from a trip and have brought with them the first salmon taken with a fly in Penobscot waters. This they took in Wassattiquois stream, which empties into the east branch of the Penobscot half a mile above the Hunt farm. They report that plenty more can be had in the same way."

had in the same way."

FISH IN MARKEL—New York has been poorly supplied with fish during the last week. There are a few very large sheepshead coming in from the south coast of New Jersey, which will weigh from ten to thirten pounds. Bluefish and weakfish are small, many of the former being under two pounds; kingfish very scarce, Fulton Market prices Aug. 10th, are: Salt water fish—striped bass, 25 cts. per peund; bluefish, 10; salmon, 45; mackerel, 18; weakfish, 10; Sparish mackerel, 40; halibut, 18; haddock, 6; codfish, 8; blackfish, 124; flounders, 10; pordies, 10; see bass, 18; este, 18; sheepshead, 25; pompano, 75; smoked salmon, 20, dry cod, 7; green turtle, 15; blosters, 10; soft crabs, 75 to \$1.25 per dozen. Fresh water fish—whitefish, 12; lake trout, 15; frogs, 15; crawish, 3.

SAIMON AND SEA-TRUIT ANGLING IN CANADA.—The sport has been very poor on most rivers this season. A gentleman who spent some time on the Restigonche, Nepissiguit and Miramichi rivers reports the season backward and fish scarce. He spent sixteen days on the latter river, by invitation of the lessee, and took many sea trout (Salmo fontimelis), some of them over seven pounds in weight.

A FISH THAT SWALLOWS BIGGER ONES. -The Smith A FISH THAT SWALLOWS BIGGER ONES.—The Smithsonian Institution has received a very curious specimen of the fish kind, recently found on the fishing-banks of Gloucester, Mass., by Mr. A. Howard Clarke. It rejoices in the name of Chasmades niger, and its peculiar distinguishing feature is the fact that its rapacity leads it to swallow fishes which are twice as large and weigh four times as much as itself.

Graving in New Brusswick.—We are informed by Dr. A. Ferber, of New York City, who has just returned from the salmon streams of that region, that he saw veritable grayling taken from Lock Lomond, twelve miles up the St. Johns, where the guides told him that he would find two kinds of trout, red and white; the "white trout" were pronounced to be grayling (Thymallus) by the doctor, who is familiar with them.

How do you put a Crawfish on a Hook. How do you pet a Crawfish on a Hook.—A subscriber writes: Can you obtain from some of your readers, who are black bass anglers, information as to the proper method of placing a crawfish on the hook to be used for bait? We therefore insert this to draw out all the knowledge on this subject that our bass fishers have, in preference to giving our own practice.

LEASE OF ROMANKILL CREEK.—We understand that Messrs. H. Fuller, of the Erie Railroad, and E. Cahill have leased the fishing in three-quarters of the Romanskill Creek, near Milford, Pike County, Pa., for five years, The lessees propose to put in 3,000 trout this fall,

MENHADEN FISHERGES FAIL AGAIN.—A Boothbay, Maine, correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says: "Fish are very plentiful along shore; most every one who can man dory is after them. The menhaden fishery is again a dead failure; the steamers have all gone. South and the factories closed up for the season."

BLUE FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Harry Fuller, of the Eric Railroad, during seven days' fishing at Great South Bay, near Bay Shore, L. I., caught with a rod and reel, no less than 671 bluefish.

Iowa.—Dubuque, Aug. 4th.—Black and white bass fishing is the best known for years, but will not last long, as the river is going down and the sloughs drying up.

JULIEN.

—A "boom" in menhaden or mossbunker oil is reported from New Bedford. The Standard of that city says: "The sales will aggregate about 9.500 barrels, the greater part of which was at 40 cents, and the remainder upon part of which was a terms not disclosed.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NUTTALL BULLETIN.—The July number of the Bulletin contains a great amount of valuable information from the peas of a number of our best known ornithologists. A notice of Dr. Stuffeldt's memoir on the "Osteology of Spoulgo cunticular in project," by Dr. Coues, which opens the number, is illustrated by three beautiful lithographic plates. Mr. Ridgway contributes to this number three articles of importance, one on "Rallus longities tris and its Geographical Races," another on "Macrorhamphos grissea and M. scolopaccus" und a third on "New Alaskan Sandhiese. tris and its Geographical indees, another on "New Alaskan Sandbiperseas and M. scolopactus" und a third on "New Alaskan Sandbiper (Arvinatelle concest, Ridgway)." Mr. Dalgleish continues his "List of Occurrences of North American Birds in Europe," and Mr. N. T. Lawrence contributes a paper on "The Greatre Long-beak (Macrorhamphius scolopactus)." There are three papers by Mr. Allen Lawrence contributes a paper on "The Greater Long-beak (Ma-crorhamphia sodispaceus)." There are three papers by Mr. Allen In the July Bulletin. "Destruction of Birds by Lighthouses" gives the results of inquiries by Mr. Deene among the lighthouse keepers of the coast, a class of men who have rare gyportunities for observing the passage of birds during the migrations in spring and fall. Another important paper by the same writer treats of that much agitated question, the "Origin of the Instinct of Migration in Birds," and contains much that is now as applied to our birds. A "List of the Birds of Santa Lucla, West Ingles," complete Mr. Allen's contributions to the last Bulletin. "Recent Literature" notices a number of valuable contributions to North Literature" notices a number of visuality contributions of American and European emittological literature, and "General Notes" contain a vast amount of dews items which will interest every ornithologist.

### Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,

### GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Woodcock, Philabela minor.
Black-bellied plover, ox-eye,
Squaturola brietien,
Long-billed curiew, Nuncaties
longirstrise, cralico back, Streptille, Talents semipalmatus,
Turnstone, or calico back, Streptille, Talents semipalmatus,
Tattler, Tolants semipalmatus,

longirostres.
Turnistone, or calico buck, considering present sides interpres.
Red-breasted snipe, dowitcher, Macrorhamphus grisens.

This enumeration is general and is in contlict with many of

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sandpiper, snipe, curiew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacola, or shore birds Many States permit prairie fowl (pinnated grouse) shooting after Aug 15th

#### MIGRATORY QUAIL IN MAINE.

PORTLAND And 3d

Editor Forest and Stream:— PORTLAND, Ang 3d. Of 5,100 quali (Coturnia communis) imported to America this year, 2,600 came to Maine and arrived to my care in Portland June 9th. There birds were immediately forwarded to the various parks of the State, where they were liberated in lots varying from fifteen to seventy-five each. For the information of your readers in Maine I give a list of the cities and towns to which I for

warded birds,
St. Stephen, N. B. (adjoining Calais, Maine), Baugor,
Winterport, Rockland, Wiscasset, Bath, Angusta, Richnond, Bowdoinham, Brunswick, Lewiston, Auburn,
Norway, Bridgton, Saco, Kennebunk and vicinity of
Portland.

I made a public request that reports be sent to me of I made a public request that reports be sent to me of their nesting, etc., number of eggs or young observed, localities of nests, where last seen in autumn, and arriv-als here next season from their Southern migration, and any other items of interest. I have received reports from yarious localities, and hope to receive more and fuller ones later in the season.

ones later in the season.

The birds were observed to commence nesting within two days after liberation, and many nests with eggs were reported before July 1st. Two weeks or more later the young were hatched in those nests that had been undisturbed. From ten to fifteen eggs is a usual more liberation. the young were hatched in those nests that had been undisturbed. From ten to fifteen eggs is a usual number to a nest, and eighteen the highest number yet reported. Some nests foundearly, containing only a portion of the number of eggs to be laid, were deserted after laving been mowed over and left exposed. Had such nests been screened by standing grass, or low bushes, probably the birds would not have deserted them. After the full quota of eggs are laid and the birds are setting, there is less danger of desertion. Indeed, these quali have been so devoted to their domestic duties as to permit the noisy mowing machines to kill them on the nests, the knives decapitating them, or the wheels crushing them. The birds that deserted their exposed nests are laying a full number of eggs, having probably nested again, and may bring forth late broods. Although the mowing machines have destroyed a few birds and nests, the worst

birds that descreted their exposed ness are exposed number of eggs, having probably nested again, and may bring forth late broods. Although the mowing machines have destroyed a few birds and nests, the worst enemy of the quail here is the domestic cat. I learn of very many quail having fallen a prey to cats. If our farmers appreciated the injury they suffer by the loss of the many hundreds of insect-eating birds killed by cats every summer, they would take steps to prevent it. All through the spring and summer puss is hunting in the fields and along the hedges; not for mice, but for its more delicate and favorite food, the birds. And a single cat will kill scores of birds, old and young, in a season. Woodcock are not infrequently caught by cats, and our new game, the quail, are suffering great decimation, along with our smaller birds, from this cause.

The quail are very gentle, and not only nest within a few rods of houses and highways, but are observed feeding with the domestic chickens. The farmers take quite as much interest in these quail as do the sportsmen, and many have already learned to know the ventriloquial notes, that can be heard so far away.

Now, while writing of the quail (Columic communis), I wish to protest against subjecting this bird to the application of local names and misnomers. We have enough of confusion in the names of our birds without unnecessarily adding to it. This new bird is a QUAIL. It is nothing else.

unnecessarily adding to it. This new bird is a QUAIL. It is nothing else.

Sportsinen of the Northern States may call our native Virginia partridge, or colin (Orthwwirptiamus, a "quail" if it pleases them better than a more appropriate name, but do not apply a misnomer when there is no occasion whatever for it.

Messina is the city from whence these quail were shipped, and the term is no more appropriate than would be New York, or Portland, as applied to quail. Do not use it, If the simple term "quail" is to short, call the bird a "migratory quail." Such a term is descriptive and appropos. apropos.

apropos.

In conclusion, I would say that my predictions, so confidently made, have thus far been verified. The qualicommenced breeding where liberated, immediately after their release, and have brought forth their young. Birds killed accidentally were found to be fat, therefore they have found sufficient food. I await with equal confidence to hear of their migration South in the autumn, and return next year. Beyond that my expectations give precedence to hope.

Col. Wm. Rhodes, of Quebec, who is much interested in the success of the importation, has enlisted the aid of the local papers in securing for the birds immunity among the farmers. He writes the following to the Que bec Morning Chronicle, under date of Aug. 1st:-

nec Morning Unronicle, under date of Aug. 1st:—
The news I get of the migratory quail from the different parts of the country are very satisfactory; the birds are doing well, laying eggs, and in some cases the eggs have been hatched; the birds do not appear to wander, and they keep well out of sight, but their presence is easily detected from "dustings," "droppings" and "digs" into ants' nests, also from "calls" or "pipings" which occur in the evenings.

The inhabitants in the country take quite an interest n the farmer's quail. One respectable lady told me they isang more beautifully than the "rossignol," and when I questioned her as to their plumage, she said they were "blue," so I concluded she was, politically speaking, in

isang more beautifully than the "rossignol," and when I questioned her as to their plumage, she said they were "blue," so I concluded she was, politically speaking, in a state of error. Our legislature, through the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Ross. M.P.P. for the County of Quebec, who got Mr. Watts, M.P.P., to draft the following anendment to the game laws, and which has now become law, has given this quaid question important assistance, and for which they deserve our thanks: "Any person who shoots or kills any migratory quail in this Province before the 31st day of December, 1882, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars, or an imprisonment of not more than fitteen days."

It is not, however, by legislation the migratory quail can be protected. Land owners have to understand these birds belong to the farm, like the robins belong to the garden and the swallows to the house; that they are a delicious bird to eat, and worth 50 cents a brace in the market, besides being an object of sport for the young men, and above all, that the quail will return to their native farm, and when once there will live a quiet and retired life. The birds I have turned out on my land have not gone four acres from the spot they were let loose. The dry season is very much in favor of the young birds getting strong and growing rapidly. So far, the experiment is quite a success. The Quebec game law has been amended to provide a

close for the migratory quail to Dec. 31st, 1882

MIGRATORY QUAIL.—The Rutland, Vt., Herald and Globe says that Judge Everts is in "receipt of unmistakable proof that the migratory quail have returned to Rutland. They have been heard in the surrounding woods for several days, and their peculiar note cannot be mistaken. The judge was the pioneer in the movement for the introduction of migratory quail into this country, and has reason to feel gratified at the success of his pet project. The return of the birds in numbers to the spot where they first got this freedom in this country, is not and has reason to feel gratified at the success on the project. The return of the birds in numbers to the spot where they first got their freedom in this country is proof enough of the practical success of Judge Everts' theory. The judge is an enthusiast on the subject of game, and says that he would rather know of the success of his quail project than to leave a fortune at his death. He predicts that the migratory quail will eventually become the most numerous of all the game birds of America."

It is also reported that "several nests containing young Messina quail have been discovered in the Lewiston and Auburn (Maine) subtryls. The largest number of birds found in one nest thus far is fifteen and the smallest number five. It was feared that many nests would be destroyed by the teeth of the mowing machines during

number five. It was feared that many nests would be destroyed by the teeth of the mowing machines during the haying season, but the hay-makers gladly responded to the request to look out for the nests in mowing, and not a single case of loss from this cause has been reported in this county. One gentheman found that his cat had discovered a nest in his field and had killed two of the young birds just hatched. He protected the other little birds by putting a box with a small opening over the nest. The indications are promising for a large family of Messina quail in Maine next year,"

of Messina quail in Maine next year."

Toronto Game and Fish Protection.—The Toronto Globe has this resumé of the game prospect in the vicinity of that city: "The patiently-awaired for time of the sportsman has arrived, and the woolcock are now at his mercy. The fact of game being so scarce that hunters of the day are forced to penetrate the wools lumidreds of miles in quest thereof, will attest to the fact that the game laws cannot be too rigidly enforced. Had the generation past observed the economy in that direction which we are forced to observe, our sportsmen could enjoy their boutings in the vicinity of their homes, returning always with abundantly filled bags. The wholesale destruction of our birds of passage has tended more to their extermination than the denualing of the forest. This destruction applies to fish also. Who does not remember when the supply in Lake Ontario was adequate to the denand of all the residents upon its banks? That day is past owing to the destructive means used in catching them. Fishermen must now secure a license for their net privileges, while setting for fish in the spawning time in streamlest is strictly prohibited. Nor do the laws remain a dead letter on the statute book. Scarcely three months ago no less a personage than the President of the Long Point Game Association was fined heavily in Welland for an infraction of the game laws by the County Inspector. If he shot four quail as alleged, each bird must have cost him \$11.50—\$46 being the amount of fine and costs. Inspector Kerr, too, has frequently given signal proofs of his vigilation, and prosess of the stream of the game approach of his vigilation, or the same property given signal proofs of of his vigilation, and proofs of his vigilation, or the sorrow of many refracmust have cost him \$11.50—\$46 being the amount of fine and costs. Inspector Kerr, too, has frequently given signal proofs of his vigilance, to the sorrow of many refractory fishermen. In the Twelve, the Fifteen, the Sixteen, and Twenty Mile Creeks, County of Lincoln, he made a raid on more than one occasion to advantage, securing in the shape of trophies the tackleshidden in the water for trapping the unfortunate finny tribe. The Provincial Legislature is to be commended for extending protection to game and fish. The result will be satisfactory to the sportsman, though, like all enactments at their origin, the laws have yet to receive some alterations before they attain perfection."

MR. SQUIRES ON DITTMAR POWDER.—New York, Aug. 5th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Allow me through your columns to thank the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company for the insertion, in their advertisement, of the fact that I am not an agent for the sale of their powder. The Dittmar Powder Company, which built the works at Binghanton, and put in, I believe, all the testing apparatus which is now in operation, became afraid longer to continue the manufacture of this powder, and, about August, 1879, sold out the whole concern to what was called the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, which company is now running the works. At the tima of this sale, all my connection with the company ceased, as is very generally known to my customers. Allow me further to say, that the manufacture of the powder now, as then, is entirely under the direction of Mr. Carl Dittmar, and I believe no powder of this kind has ever been made in this country by any other man, and so the warnings against what is called old powder is a confession that Mr. Dittmar is atraid of his own compound, which he urged the people to buy last year. The changing of a name, and the putting a seal

over the top of a can, does not change the character of the compound, and, I believe, no one has asserted that the ingredients used, or the process of manufacture, are any different now than one year ago. When it is explained why it is that, from the same can which shows by pressure gauge below the strength which is safe with black powder for all ordinary guns, one cartridge will explode with a force so terrific as to tear to pieces the very best gun, and the next cartridge, and perhaps all the others, loaded from that can, give satisfactory results; and not until this is explained, will those who regard life and limb worth anything, experiment with this compound. After much consideration and some experiment, I have arrived at my theory as to the cause of such results; and I believe no pressure gauge, or strip of paper pasted on the top of the can, will prove effective against results in the future similar to those so often recorded in the columns of your paper in the past.

HENRY C. SQUIRES,

Cobe's Island Prices.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 7th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In your last issue, a correspondent who signs himself "Chasseur," writes in glowing terms of the sphendid shooting to be had at Cobb's Island, Va., both now and during the late full and winter months. He refers, also, to the kind-hearded Cobb's and Spades, as being thoroughly bonest, and who will never seek to everyone the new them. Spades, as being thoroughly honest, and who will never seek to overcharge their patrons to the amount of a single cent. Will "Mr. Chasseur" please inform your readers how long it is since the kind-hearted Cobbs and Spades ceased to charge during the ducking and goose shooting season, the modest little sum of \$5 per day each for their services, and \$5 per day for very ordinary board, besides half the geese and duck you may kill.

The writer has done considerable shooting on the coast, from New England to Currituck, and of all the expensive places for accommodation offered, Cobb's Island, with the kind-hearted Cobbs and Spades as guides, take the front.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

If this is the true state of affairs at Cobb's killend there.

If this is the true state of affairs at Cobb's Island, there is reason to believe that the birds will fly in peace there. We hope "Chasseur" will inform us on this point, for the Forest and Stream does not wish to act as a wreck-

ers' luring light.

Iowa Game Prospects.—Dubuque, .uuq. 4th.—Contrary to all expectation, our woodcock shooting has been very poor. It looked very favorable this spring and the birds got through resting safely, but the extreme high water (the highest ever known) came along just at the time when they go on the islands and into the bottoms, and, of course, drove then out of their usual haunts, besides destroying all vegetation; they scattered around the woods and on the steep sidehills, and it is impossible to make a good bag. One of our market hunters was out for three days and got forty-eight birds, but most of the boys come back empty handed. We will have more quail this year than for many seasons, as the netters and pot hunters have not been able to get them, still they are far from plenty, and a dozen is a big bag now where fifty would be a common occurrence six years ago. We have very few pinnated grouse, but the ruifed are quite plenty in localities. We look for good duck shooting this fall on the river and woodduck are very plenty now, and although the young ones are hardly able to fly, the pothunters are after them, heedless of the fact that the law protects them until Aug. 15th.

Julie.

Conserticut Woodcock,—Windsor Locks. Hartford Conaly, Conn.—There has been a great deal said through sporting journals about the shooting of game unlawfully in this section. We have been to considerable pains to learn the exact truth of the several reports, and find that not a great deal is carried on. The towns of Windsor Locks. Windsor. East Windsor, Suffield, Enfield, Granby, East Granby, Simsburry and South Windsor represent a large number of genuine sportsmen, whose aim it is to protect the game until it can be kilfed lawfully. All agree in saying that the last open winter has saved a larger number of birds than has been seen here in a number of years. Your correspondent was out a few days recently (without a gun), and in passing through five swamps roused thirty-three woodcock. We also came across over twenty-five gray squirrels, but did not see one partridge, Quail are plentiful, and rather tame. We cannot account for the absence of partridge, except that we did not go to the proper grounds for them. The towns named aforesaid comprise nearly the whole of the northern portion of Hartford County.

TENNESSEE DOUR SUGOTING.—Neshville. Aug 8th.—Our

northern portion of Hartford County. G. P. Co.

TENNESSEE DOVE SHOOTING—Nashville, Ang, 6th.—Our
sportsmen are now enjoying the "dove season." With
the ripening of the millet and corn these birds come by
the thousand, and as there is no prejudice in this country against shooting them, large bags are daily made. H. C.
Pritchett, one of our crack shots, bagged twenty-three one
afternoon, and Messrs. Burghloz, Mitchell and two others
brought home as their reward 125. The young doves,
when, as now, in good condition, make a most delicate morsel, preferred by many even to the quail. A
few days ago I was in the country, and noticed with
pleasure the fine prospects for fall shooting. Quail are
exceedingly abundant, while squirrels and rabbits were
never more nunerous.

J. D. H.

SNIPE SILIOTING AT GOOD GROUND.—Good Ground, Shinnecock Bay, L. I., Aug. 2d.—Snipe shooting is improving as the season advances, and the young birds begin to fly. We have been getting good bags right along for the past week, and the birds have commenced in earmest. Now, yesterday, Aug. 2d, we had a very good flight. Mr. A. Hass, New York City, killed 107 large snipe, and, while I write, I hear guns continually. I anticipate a big bag again to-day. The young birds are coming on now, and I look for a good season during August and September. William N. Lane.

Iowa Chicken Shooting—Creston, Iowa, July 30th.—There are more young prairie chickens this season than usual. Come out and help me hunt them. There will be fine shooting here in August—plenty of open prairie and room for all; no "beware of the dogs" and no "trespass on these premises" staring one in the face—all is open and free. Come and enjoy the great blessings of nature as spread out by the hand of God. N. D. M.

MASSACHUSESTS—Springfield, Aug. 5th.—Quail seem to be very plenty this season, and we hope to have some good shooting this fall.

BALSAM.

MINNESOTA.—Mr. Charles Hallock writes from Hallock, Kittson County, Minn., that the prospects for grouse and mallard shooting there are very good.

The Canton Rod and Gun Club, Collinsville, Ct., have enlisted the aid of their local paper, the Farmington Valley Sentinel, to make public the game law, and to urge true sportsmanship.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., Aug. 3d.—The regular Saturday match of this club was deferred until yesterday Monday) afternoon, when the members met at Eagle Park at the terminus of the Columbia Tramway, where the matches will be shot in future. The grounds are perfectly suitable for shooting, and the chile concratulates itself on the change. After the match was completed Mr Mills shot twenty extra balls, breaking them all, making his score forty, straight, without a miss. Mr. McLeod also shot twenty balls for practice, breaking them all, but as he had shot the infinium number in the matches and was leading, he declined to shoot for record until his lead is overcome. The series for the two gold medals is nearly closed, with three members, Messrs, McLeod, Woodbury and Mills, so close that either may win, all the other members being out of the race. Mr. McLeod's average before yesterday's shoot was .942 per cent, with the other two within one-half of one per cent, of him. He has shot at 250 balls, breaking .945, Mr. Mills, 350, breaking 345, We consider that good shooting for amateurs. Mr. Mills's sho oting yesterlay will place him one-tent of one per cent, in the lead, yesterlay will place him one-tent of one per cent, in the lead, so the state of the state of the perfect of t we consider that good shooting to a mineurs. At a bits a so thing yestershy will place him one-tenth of one per cent, in the lead, which Mr. McLeod and Mr. Woodbury will no doubt try to overcome. The shooting yesterday resulted as follows—Card rotary trap, screened; smake target balls; handican rise:—

E.	L.	Mills			25	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ţ	1	1	1::0
W	. 1	F. Eld	ridge.		20	0	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	1	l	1	I	$1 - 1e^{i}$
C.	J.	Stode	lard		(3-)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-16
T.	R.	More	haus		20	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	τ	1	1	Û	0	1	1	U	1-14
R.	L.	Mills	(re-e	ntry	).20.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-20
																						W	٠,٦	V.	. E.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug.7th, - Match between the Social Gun Club HARRISBURG, and the West Fairvise Club, is balls seach, 21 yards rise. F. P. Haebulen, of Harrisburg, and Mr. White, of Fairvise, judges, and Mr. J. Bollon, of Hummelstown, referee. The Fairvise club have still another shoot on hand with a team from Harrisburg under Mr. James McKee:—

Harrisburg under Mr. James McKee :-	
HARRISBURG.	
S. Pease	_
WEST FAIRVIEW.	
Wm. Allen	33
smoke balls :	
F. Hoffer       8       J. Theobold         W. Davidson       9       J. Crosley         J. C. Phillips       8       J. Hoeing         C. V. Boughton       9       F. Reide         C. Hardenberg       8       J	9
Second Match:-	

C. Hardenberg	. 0 ]					
Second Match :-						
Hoffer	9	Theobold				
Davidson	7 (	Crosley				
Davidson	10	Hoeing				
Houghton	10	Reide				
Hardenberg	10					
Third match :						
Capt. Boughton	10 [	Capt. Reide				
Croslev	10	Hardenberg				
Crosley Phillips Heffer	9	Theobold				
Heffer	10	Davidson				
Moran	8	Shattuck				
Sterritt	ĩ	Hoeing.				
Moran Sterritt Flemming	8	Wilson				
Total	62	Total				
Fourth match:-						
Cipt. Boughton	10 1	Capt. Reide				
Crosley.	10	Hardenberg				
Phillips	9	Theobold				
Capt. Boughton Crosley. Phillips Hofler Moran	4	Davidson				
Moran	81	Shattuck				

61

Torul 481 Total FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB .- The regular monthly shoot of the Foun FOUN-AIN GUN CLUB.—The regular monthly shoot of the Fountain Gun Glub, Aug, 4th, 7 birds each, 5 ground traps, handicapped rise, 50 yards boundary, use of both barrels, resulted in the following score: G. Joppert, 23 yards, killed H. straight; R. Van Staten, 22, 13 straight; Dr. D. Talbot, 39, 6; L. H. Smith, 30, 6; W. Martin, 25, 6; J. Fisher, 21, 6; W. R. Hunter, 23, 5; J. White, 25, 5; H. Hass, 26, 5; J. Kennedy, 21, 5; W. Cherry, 25, 4; E. Benson, 24, 4; C. Lemken, 22, 4; Captain Whitman, 21, 4; E. H. Madison, 30, 3; B. Cross, 21, 3.
HARRISBURG, 7a., Aug, 4th.—A well organized and genteelly conducted gun club is a good institution, even in this age. The busy cares of a business life must, now and then, be laid aside for awhile for the indulgence of those pleasures which make our lives hanny.

for awhile for the indulgence of those pleasures which make our lives happy. To manipulate a gun or rille skillfully and accurately -to be "a good shot," as the phrase is—is indeed an accomplishment, and I know of no means so well adapted to elevate the standard of accuracy in shooting as the friendly rivalry that obtains in a gun club where all the members want to become good shots. We have such an institution in Harrisburg, which is yet in its intancy, but which, judging from the keen interest its members accessed to the in the future, promises to be a success.

intancy, but which, judging from the keen interest its members appear to feel in its future, promises to be a success. Its membership numbers about thirty now, and out of these thirty a very clever shooting team can readily be selected.

A real live pigeon shooting match, where all is good feeling and carnestness is, of all held sports, the most exciting and pleasant. It is a real champagney. A challenge came from the West Fairview team and was accepted, and the match was shot at the Harrisburg Driving Park, last Saturday, the Blst ult., witnessed by, probably, 256 spectators. Shoot at 15 birds spiece from a ground trap, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:

WEST PARNYLEW.

	WEST FAIRVIEW.
Peace	Dunbar110110111111011—1 Hippensteel111101001100010—
Total 42	_

Total 42 Total 57

+ Challenged for shot mark and ruled out.
While it is manifest that the score is not first rate, about 40 per cent, of our birds having gone away or fell at the hands of scouters, it must be born in mind that it is our first match and our teams on both sides are comparatively inexperienced. Yet the missing of birds on both sides was unaccountably frequeut, for it was done by good marksmen.

Anon.

### The Rennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

#### OF ENGLISH DOGGES\*

The first Section of this difcourfe.

The Preamble or entraunce, into this treatise.

Wrote unto you (well belowed friend Gesner) not many yeares past, a manyfolde historie, contayning the di-fers formes and figures of Beastes. Byrdes, and Fyshes, e sundry shapes of plantes, and the fashions of

uers formes and figures of Beastes. Byrdes, and Fyshes, the sundry shapes of plantes, and the fashions of Hearbes, &c.

I wrote moreouer, vnto you seuerally, a certaine abridgement of Dogges, which in your discourse youn the fourness of Beastes in the seconde order of mylde and tameable Beastes, where you make mencion of Scottishe Dogges, and in the wynding yo of your Letter written and directed to Doctour Turur, comprehending a Catalogue or rehersall of your bookes not yet extant, you promised to set forth in print, and openly to publishe in the face of the worlde among such your workes as are not yet come abroade to lyght and sight. But, because certaine circumstaunces were wanting in my brenary of Englishe Dogges (as seemed vnto mee, 1 stayed the publication of the same, making promise to send another abroade, which myght be commytted to the handes, the eyes the eares, the mindes, and the indgements of the Readers. Wherefore that I myght performe that precisely which I promised solempnly, accomplishe my determination, and satisfy your expectacion: which art a man desirous and capeable of all kinde of knowledge, and very earnest to be acquainted with all experimentes: I wyll expresse and declare in due order, the grand and generall kinde of English Dogges A gentle kind, apt for sundependent of the same, making a tripartite diuision in this sort and maner.

A gentle kind, apt for sunder processes and declare in due order, the grand and general kinde of English Dogges and the diuerse natures of the same, making a tripartite diuision in this sort and maner.

A gentle kind, apt for sunder processes and declare in due order, the grand and general kinde of English Dogges and the diuerse natures of the same, making a tripartite diuision in this sort and maner.

All English Dogges A bomely kind, apt for sun-be eyther of, dry necessary vses. A currishe kinde, meete for

Of these three sortes or kindes so meane I to entreate, that the first in the first place, the last in the last roome, and the myddle sort in the middle seate be handled, I cal the vinuersally all by the name of Englishe dogges, as well because England only, as it hath in it English dogs, so it is not without Scottishe, as also for that wee are more inclined and delighted with the noble game of hunting, for we Englishmen are adicted and giner to that exercise, and painefull pastime of pleasure, as well for the plenty of fleshe which our Parkes and Forests doloster, as also for the opertunitie and comenient leisure which wee obtaine, both which, the Scottes want. Wherefore seeing that the whole estate of kindly hunting consisteth principally.

ing consisteth principally.

In these two i in chasing the beast i that i bunting i pointes. In taking the byrde i is in (owleing i it is necessary and requisite to vnderstand, that there are two sortes of Dogges by whose meanes, the feates within specifyed are wrought, and these practivese or factinetic cunningly and curriously compassed.

One which rouseth the beast and continued to the chase, of Dogges in the chase, of Dogges Another which syrungeth the byrde and bewrayth flight by pursuite.

Both which kyndes are tearned of the Latines by one common name that is, Canex Vendrici, hunting dogges. But because we Englishe men make a difference between hunting and fowleing, for that they are called by these seural wordes, Venatio & Aucupium, so they tearme the Dogges whom they vae in these sundry games by divers names, as those which serue for the beast, are called Venatici, the other which are vsed for the fowle are called Aucupatorij. called Aucupatorij

. The first in perfect smelling The second in quicke spying
The thirde in swiftnesse and quicknesse The first kind called Venatici I divide into flue sorts. and quicknesse | Exect. |
The fourth in smelling & nymbleth. |
blenesse | The fifte in subtilitie and deceitfulnesse, | Players | Play

Of the Dogge called a Harrier, in Latin Lenerarius,

Latin Lenerarius.

That kinde of dogge whom nature hath indued with the vertue of smelling, whose property it is to vee a lustines, a readines, and a courageousnes in hunting, and draweth into his nostrells the ayre or sent of the beast pursued and followed, we call by this word Sagaar, the Greeiaus by, thy s word ichneutin of tracing or chasing by y foote, or simulatin of the nostrells, which be the instruments of smelling. Wee may knowe these kinde of Dogges by their long, large, and bagging lippes, by their hanging cares, reachyng downe both sydes of their chappes, and by the indifferent and raesurable proportion of their making. This sort of Dogges we call Leurarios Hariers, that I may comprise the whole nuber of them in certaine specialties, and apply to then their proper and peculier names, for so much as they cannot all be reduced and brought vader one sorte, considering both the sundrye uses of them, and the difference of their seruice whereto they be appointed.

The Hare

The Hare The Foxe The Harte The Bucke Some for one thing and some for another. Some for The Badger The Otter The Polcat The Weasell The Conny, &c.

As for the Conny, whom we have lastly set downe, wee use not to hunt, but rather to take it, somtime with the n ette sometime with the ferret, and thus every severall

sort is notable and excellent in his naturall qualitie and sort is notable and excellent in his naturall qualitic and appointed practice. Among these sundry sortes, there he some which are apt to hunt two divers beastes, as the Foxe otherwides, and other whiles the Hare, but they hunt not with such towardness and good lucke after them, as they doe that whereunto nature hath formed and framed them, not orely in externall composition & making, but also inward faculties and conditions, for they sward sometimes, and doe otherwise than they should.

Of the Dogge called Terrar, in Latine Terrarius.

Latine Terrarius.

A Nother sorte there is which hunteft the Foxe and the Badger or Greve onely, whom we call Terrats, because they (after the manner and custome of ferrets in searching for Connyes) creepe in the grounde, and by that meanes make atrayde, hyppe, and byte the Foxe and the Badger in such sort, that cyther they tears them in pieces with theyr teeth beyng in the bosome of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of their lurking angles, darke dongeons, and close causes, or at the least through cocened fears, drine them out of their hollow barbonners, in so much that they are compelled to prepare speedy llight, and being desirous of the next (abeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and intrapped with snares and nettes layde our holes to the same purpose. But these be the least in that kynde called Sagne.

Of the Dogge called a Bloudhounde in

The greater sort which serue to hunt, hauing lippes of a large syze & eares of no small lenght, doo, not onely chase the beast whiles it lineth as the other doo of whom mentoin about is madely but beying deal also by any maner of easanttie, make reconse to the per of the librate of the librate of the librate of the per of the per of the per of the per of the librate of the librate being the per of the per of the blond suggest that there you the ground. For whether the said beast beying shape is consuped clenly out of the parcke (so that there be some signification of blond shed) these Dogges with no lesses facilitie and easinesse, then auditie and greedinesse, can disclose and between the same by smelling, applying to their pursuit, agilitie and nimblenesse, without tediousnesse, for which consideration, of a singuler specialite, they descrued to bee called Singuitarij bloudhounds. And alheit peraduenture it may channe, (As whether it channed health one or sometime I am ignorant) that a perce of fleshe be subtily stohe and conningly contayed way with such prouisos and precaueats as thereby all apparature of these kinds of dogges by a certained, or consensus the deede doors, without wandring awry out of the limites of the land surface, pursue the deede doors, without wandring awry out of the limites of the land where the surface pursue the deede doors, without wandring awry out of the limites of the land where the surface and proposes and precede pursue the deede doors, or the contained of the land of the land of the limites of the land where the land was a surface and provided reaches, and werry and the surface of the land of the land

ing to the hunting kinde of Dogges, by the tearme aboue mencioned. To bee short it is proper to the nature of houndes, some to keepe silence in hunting untill such tyme as there is game offered. Other some so soone as they smell out the place where the beast lurcketh, to bewray it immediately by their importunate barcking, notwithstanding it be farre of many furlengs cowchyng close in his cabbyn. And these Dogges the younger they be, the more wantonly barcke they, and the more liberally, yet oftimes without necessitie, so that in them, by reason of they younge veres and want of practice, small ally, yet oftimes without necessitie, so that in them, by reason of theyr young yeares and want of practise, small certaintie is to be reposed. For continuance of tyme, and experience in game, ministreth to these houndes not onely cunning in running, but also (as in the rest) an assured foresight what is to bee done, principally, being acquainted with their masters watchwordes, eyther in reuoking or imboldening them to serue the game.

Of the Dogge called the Gasehounde, in Latine Agaseus

His kinde of Dogge which pursueth by the eye, preuayleth little, or neuer a whit, by any benefitte of
the nose that is by smelling, but excelleth in perspicuitie
and sharpenesse of sight altogether, by the vertue
whereof, being singuler and notable, it hunded the Foxe
and the Have. Tays Dozew will choose and succerate any the nose that is by smelling, but excelleth in perspicuitie and sharpenesse of sight altogether, by the vertue whereof, being singuler and notable, it hunted the Foxe and the Hare. Tays Dozge will choose and seperate any beast from among a great flocke or hearde, and such a one will it take by election as is not lancke, leane and hollow, but well spyed, smoothe, full, fatte, and round, it followes by the direction of the eyesight, which in deed is cleere constant, and not uncertaine, if a beast be wounded and gone astray this Dogge seeketh after it by the steadfastnes of the eye, if it channes peraduenture to returne and be mingled with the residue of the flocke, this Dogge spyeth it out by the vertue of his eye, leading the rest of the reated vintouched, and after he hath set ure sight upo it, he seperated it from among the company and haning so done neuer ceaseth until he have wearyed the Beast to death. Our countrey men call this dogge Agesseum. A gasehounde because the beames of his sight are so stedfastly settled and vinnouchly fastened. These Dogges are much and visually occupyed in the Northern parts and in feeldy landes rather then in bushy and wooldy places, horsemen vse them more then footenment of hintent that they might prooke their horses to a swift galloppe (wherewith they are more delighted then with the pray itselfe), and that they might accustome they horse to leape ouer hedges and ditches, without stoppe or stumble, without harme or lassard, without doubt or daunger, and so escape with safegard of 15te. And to the ende that the ryders themselues when necessitie so constrained, and the feare of further mischiefe inforced, myght saue themselues vindamilityed, and preuent each period to the ende that the ryders themselues when necessitie so constrained, and the feare of further mischiefe inforced, myght saue themselues vindamilityed, and preuent each periods tempest by preparing speedy flight, or else by swift pursute made typen they enimyes, myght both onertake them, encounter with them, and mak

Of the Dogge called the Grehounde, in Latine Leporarius,

Of the Dogge called the Grehounde, in Latine Leporarius.

There is another kinde of Dogge which for his incredible swiftnesse is called Leporarius a Grehounde because the principall service of them dependeth and consistent in starting and bunting the hare, which Dogges likewyse are indued with no lesse strength then lightness in maintenance of the game, in serving the chase, in taking the Backe, the Harte, the Lowe, the Foxe, and other beat-sets of semblade kinde ordained for the game of hunting. But more or lesse, each one according to the measure and proportion of theyr desire, and as might and habilitie of theyr bodyes will permit and suffer. For it is a spare and bare kinde of Dogge of fleshes but not of bone) some are of a greater sorte, and some of a lesser, some are smooth skynned and some are curled, the bigger therefore are appoynted to hunt the bigger beasts, and the smaller serie to hunt the smaller accordingly. The nature of these dogges I find to be wonderful by y'testimonial of histories. For, as John Froisart the Historicapher in his 4 lib. reported. A Grebound of King Richard, the second y' wore the Crowne and bare the Scepter of the Realme of England, neuer knowing any man, beside the Kings person, who Henry Doke of Luncaster came to the eastle of Flinte to take King Richarde. The Dogge forsaking his former Lord & master came to Duke Henry, fawned upon him with such resemblaunces of goodwyll and conceaued affection, as he fauoured King Richarde before: he followed the Duke, and viterly left the King. So that by these manifest circumstances a man myght indge this Dogge to haue ben lightened wyth the lampe of foreknowledge & understading, touchyng his olde master miseryes to come, and vnhappinesse nye and myght in dege this deede of his Dogge a Prophecy of his ouerthrowe.

Of the Dogge called the Leuiner, or Lyemmer in Latine Lovarius.

Of the Dogge called the Leuiner, or Lyenmer in Latine Lorarius.

Nother sort of dogges be there, in smelling singuler, A Nother sort of dogges be there, in smelling singuler, and in swiftenesse incomparable. This is (as it were) a myddle kinde betwixt the Harier and the Grehounde, as well for his kinde, as for the frame of his body. And it is called in latine Leatunrius, a Leutate, of lyghtnesse, and therefore may well be called a lyght hounde, it is also called by this worde Lorarius, a Loro wherewith it is led. This Dogge for the excellency of his conditions, namely smelling and swift running, doth follows the game with more eagernes, and taketh the pray with a solly onjetnes. nolly quicknes.

Of the Dogge called a Tumbler, in Latine Vertayus.

Latine Verlagus.

Ilis sorte of Dogges, which compassethall by craftes, fraudes, subtelties, and deceiptes, we Englishe men winding their bodyes about in circle wise, and then fearcely and violently venturing upo the beast, doth soddenly gripe it, at the very entrance and month of their receptacies, or closets before they can recover meanes, to sate and succour themselves. This dogge vest another craft and subteltie, namely, when he runneth into a war-

ren, or setteth a course about a connyburrough, he huntes not after them, he frayes them not by baroking, he makes no countenance or shadow of hatred against them, but dissembling friendship, and pretending fautour, passeth by with silence and quietnesse, marking and noting their holes diligently, wherin (I warrant you) he will not be ouerston for deceated. When he comment to the place where Connyes be, of a certaintie, he cowcheth down colose with his belly to the groud. Provided alwayes by his skill and polisie, that y' the winde bee neuer with him but against him in such an enterprise. And that the Connyes spie him not where he lurcketh. By which meanes he obtained the sent and sauour of the Connyes, carryed towardes him with the wind & the ayre, either going to their holes, or coming out, eyther passing this way, or running that way, and so prouideth by his circumspection, that the selly simple Conny is debarred quite from his hole (which is the hauen of their hope and the harbour of their health) and fraudulently circum-nented and taken, before they can get the aduantage of their hole. Thus hauing caught his pray he carryeth it speedily to his Master, wayting his Dogges returne in some connenient lurcking corner. These Dogges are somewhat piece than the houndes, and they be lancker and leaner, beside that they be somewhat prick eared. A man that shall mareke the forme and fashion of their hodyes, may well call them mungrell Grehoundes if they were somwhat bigger. But notwithstanding they counterualle not the Grehounde in greatnes, yet will be take in one dayes space as many Connyes as shall arise to as bigge a burthen, and as heavy a loade as a horse can carry. For deceipt and guile is the instrument wherby be maketh this spoyle, which permicious properties supply the places of more commendable qualities.

Of the Dogge called the themishe Dogge

#### Of the Dogge called the theeuishe Dogge in Latine Canis furus.

in Latine Canis furace.

The like to that whom we have rehearsed, is the theenishe Dogge, which at the mandate and bydding of his master steereth and leereth abroade in the night, hunting Connyes by the ayre, which is leuened with their sauer and conneyed to the sense of smelling by the meanes of the winde blowing towardes him. During all which space of his hunting he will not barcke, least he should bee preudiciall to his owne aduantage. And thus watcheth and snatcheth up in course as many Connyes as his Master will suffer him, and beareth them to his Masters standing. The farmers of the country and uplandishe dwellers, call this kinde of Dogge a pyght curre, because he functed in the darke, But let tims much seems sufficient for Dogges which serue the game, and disport of hunting. and disport of hunting

A Diall pertaining to the

firft Section.

Harters
Terrars
Bloudbounds
Gasehounds
Grebounds
Leuiners or
Lyemmers
Tumblers In Latine Dogges serving | arc | y'pastime of hunting | divided | beastes.

\*Of Englishe Dogges, | the diuersities, the names, | the natures and the properties. | A Short | Treatise wrivten in lattace | by Johannes Caine of late menno| riet, Ductor of Philsickel, in the Universitie of Cambridge Indiana, | Anterest of Cambridge Indiana, | Material et al. |

PRIDE OF THE BORDER .- It was with deep regret that we were obliged to notice, in a recent issue, the death of this most celebrated dog. Pride of the Border was bred in 1869 by Mr. E. Laverack, at Broughall Cottage, Whitchurch Shropshire, England. His dam was the pure Laverack Belle II, and his sire was his breeder's fa-mous old Blue Dash. This dog, Dash II, was probably the most useful and valuable sire of English setters known in modern times. His most famous son was Pride of the Border, from whose loins are descended the best known and most admired English setters of the day, both in England and America.

Mr. Laverack offered Pride of the Border for sale in 1874, and he was promptly secured against a strong and widely spread competition, along with the far famed Fairy (Dash II-Moll II), through the efficient offices of Capt. John W. Taylor, at that time kennel and field editor of the Forest and Stream, for the kennels of Mr. Charles H. Raymond at Fox Farm, Morris Plains, N. J. Pride was handled on American game by Col. E. M. Ouimby, of Morristown, N. J., and being a dog of remarkably high intelligence, soon developed into a very fine quail dog. He was up-headed, never seeking a ground scent, but always working for his birds on the wind, with a long, swinging, panther-like gallop, and a nose of such delicacy and keenness as to save his legs many and many a rod of ground in quartering.

In England, Pride left behind him to perpetuate his

line such splendid sons as Blue Prince, Bandit and others equally well known. Dying in America, his mantle-so to speak—in the stud falls upon sons also famed as sires. Thunder, St. Elmo, Roderick Dhu, Guy Mannering, Brough, Pontiae, Promise, Ray and others will long live in canine history as claiming Pride of the Border for their sire. The grand setter, Dash III, is a grandson of Pride through Blue Prince, and in many features strongly reminds one of his grandsire.

Worn out in service, feeble with age, completely blind and deaf, gallant old Pride of the Border tottered but recently to his honored grave at Fox Farm, leaving a rich legacy of pure setter blood and high intelligence to his posterity. It will be long before his vacant place

Toronto Doo Show.—Since the issue of the original prize list of this show, which we published in our issue of July 224, it has been decided by the management to still further enlarge it. We therefore take pleasure in giving a full copy of the classes and prizes, as amended:—Class 1—Setters (English), dogs—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 3—Setters (English), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 3—Setters (English), puppies—first, \$7; second, \$4. Class 4—Setters (Irish), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 5—Setters (Irish), puppies—first, \$7; second, \$4. Class 5—Setters (Irish), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 5—Setters (Irish), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 8—Setters (Irish), puppies—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 8—Setters (Irish), puppies—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 8—Setters (Irish), puppies—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 9—Setter (black and tan), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 11—Pointers, bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 12—Spaniels (Class 10—Pointers, bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 15—Spaniels (Irish water)—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 15—Spaniels (Irish water)—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 15—Spaniels (cocker), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 16—Spaniels (cocker), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 17—Spaniels (cocker), bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 18—Fextriovers (ways and curly coated)—first, \$10; second, \$4. Class 20—Beagles—first, \$7; second, \$5. Class 22—Grey-hounds—bitches—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 24—St. Bernards—first, \$10; second, \$5. Class 24—

#### KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Cush—Mr. F. Pitcher, of Claremont, N. H., claims the name of Cash for dog puppy by imported Saip out of imported Father, whelped June 11th, 1880. Olors, liver and white ticked. Gcm—Mr. F. Pitcher claims the name of Gem for bitch puppy, whelped June 11th, 1880. by Snip out of Feather. Color, liver and white ticked. Ruby Jr. F. Pitcher claims the name of Ruby for bitch puppy, whelped June 11th, 1880, by Snip out of Feather. Color, liver and white ticked. Pcarl—Mr. F. Pitcher claims the name of Pearl for liver and white bitch puppy, whelped June 13th, 1880, by Snip out of Facel. Jack and Jill—Mr. Geo. H. Creed, of Jamaica, L. L., claims the names of Jack and Jill for his base of black, white and tan pupples, whelped March, 1880, out of Mr. Chas. H. Raymond's imported Juno, by Dr. Aten's Glen. Sawe Floke—Mr. Theodore Meyre, of Jersey City, claims the name of Snow Flake for his lemon and white pointer bitch puppy, whelped March 18th, out of Mr. R. T. Greene's Girl (Tell-Maryland), by Mr. W. F. Steel's Glenmark (Rush-Romp). Maude May NAMES COAMED .- Cash -Mr. F. Pitcher, of Claremont, N. H. when he and ready, out of an art. A Green's will (ten) any hand, by Mr. W. F. Steel's Glemmark (Rush-Romp). Mande Ma.—Mr. David Shuster, of Philadelphia, Pa., claims the name of Mand May for Gordon setter blick puppy, whelped June 4th, out of W. H. Pierce's Magxic May, by Dr. S. Fleet Spier's Romeo.

-Nellie-Mazy-Suspension Bridge, N. Y., I had the misfortune to lose by fire on Sunday, the 1st inst., imported cocker spaniel bitch Nellic and Laverack setter bitch Mazy Nellie was brought to this country May, 1876, by Mr. John Lane. ported cocker spaniel bitch Nellicand Lavrenck setter bitch Mazy. Nellie was brought to this country May, 1876, by Mr. John Lane, of Decora, Iowa.—E.C. Lewis. Dido—Mr. C. H. Raymond's orange and white setter bitch bido, by Duke out of May II. Dido was the dam of Claimpion Lark, Abby, and other good dogs, and her pedigree goes back over forty years. Flash—Mr. C. H. Raymond's imported orange and white setter bitch Plash, by Brierly's Fred out of Redi's Jess.

WHELPS. -Flirt—Mr. Albert Meredith's (Boston, Mass.) imported Irish setter bitch Flirt, whelped Jury 29th. 1880, twelve puppies, five dogs and seven bitches, by Mr. A. H. Moore's Berkley. Flirt won second at Dublin, Ireland, 1870. Famile—Mr. W. H. Pierce's (Corthaudt. Kennel, Packskill, N. Y.) Gordon setter bitch, Famnle (Champion Grouse out of Champion Hope), whelped July 31st, three puppies, two dogs and one bitch, all nicely marked black and tan, to Dr. H. F. Aten's field trial winner, Glen. Juste—Mr. Pennel's cocker spaniel bitch, Jusic, whelped Aug. 1st., six puppies, two dogs and four bitches, by Hollis' Wildair.

SALES - Belle-Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 10th.-1 have just nur SALES.—Belle—Hornelleville, N. Y., Aug. 10th.—I have just purchased of Mr. C. Waddell, Topeka, Kansas, his pure black and tan Burdette eocker spaniel bitch Belle. She strived at my kennels July 20th, in fane condition. In making this purchase Mr. Waddell writes: "By adding Belle to your kennels you have one of the finest cocker bitche I ever saw, and the only pure Burdette eocker bitche I ever saw, and the only pure Burdette eocker bitche I of Hubbell's Blanche by his Bean (both imported) in Austrica. By breeding her to your Wildafr the produce must be grand.

PRESENTED .- St. Elmo-Madia, whelp-Mr. Jefferson Cooper, of Hauvetteville, N. Y., has been presented by Dr. S. Fleet Spier, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a fine dog puppy, five months old, by St. Elmo out of Madia. The puppy is white, black and tan ticked.

Bred.—Queen Mab-Druid—Mr.Arnold Burges' (Hillsdale, Mich.) champion English setter bitch Queen Mab to Druid,

### The Rifle.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

FRAUD IN SCORING .- The Wimbledon authorities are in trouble over the discovery that the records as signalled from the butts do not correspond with the scores made, and are still further concerned that this suly fact should have found its way into the newspapers. The London Globe, in its issue of July 21th, speaks

newspapers. The London Globe, in its issue of July 2tth, speaks of the trouble:—
With regard of the Olympic, though the hands of the execution of the property of the property

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5th-The Rod and Gun Club, of Springfield, have returned to their long-range ground at Long Meadow and have been putting the grounds in order. They meet once a week for practice, I believe, and do some very good shoot

South Gardner, Mass., Aug. 7th.—The following scores made at Hackmatack Range by members of the Gardner Ritle Association; 200 yards; off band; using the inch ring and Creed-moor target; two scores of 10 shots each per man:—

					To	tais.
	R.	Cd.	R.	Cil.	H.	Co
J. N. Dodge	94	-16	82	46	176	93
F. E. Nichols	89	47	86	4.5	175	93
L. S. Walker	79	4.5	80	47	159	95
J. E. Newton	77	415	68	4:3	145	85
Wm. Austin	61	4:3	78	4.4	139	81
	70	4.1	65	42	135	84
C. K. Henry	70	4.1	0.2	4.3	132	- 82
G. Reuben		4.2	1.8	- 3	131	83
A. Coleman	67	43	υţ	- 1	131	8
G. W. Cann	50	40	(1.5)	41	115	81
C. Shumway	44	39	48	40	92	75

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 7th.—The attendance at the Patapsco Range to-day was the smallest of the season, only 8 or 10 of the members being present. There was little or no occasion for using wind gauges, being nearly a dead calm. The best scores in the

was a respective	SOVI	iliter Cort	 	 ~	1.46		LU.	, 17 +							
A. F. Dresel						4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5
L. Dieterich						-3	4	4	4	1	->	4	1	5	4 -
A Roeder						4	-1	5	4	4	4	4	+	4	4-
B. B. Lynch						1	-3	4	4	ō.	4	4	4	1	4

Messrs. Lynch and Coulson were the only ones to face the targets at 600 yards, the former winning 

for July 31st :-

W. Scott	5	F5545565555555-74
		5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 78
		45554655555555-74
		5553545455555455-72
		5555355555555454-71
		555500555556455-60
A. G. Alford		43453645545555-62

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 5th .- Sharps match for military rifles

200 yards:		
C. J. Falco	5 5 4 4 5 4	4 4 5 4-44
J. T. B. Collins		
A. Brown		
Capt. I. R. Denman	3 4 5 5 4 4	4 5 4 5-45
J. R. Byrd	4 3 4 4 5 4 :	5 4 4 4-41
Maj. A. J. Clark	4 4 3 3 4 4 .	4 4 4 5-39
Capt, Wm. H. De Hart	4 4 4 4 5 3	3 4 3 4-39
A. McInnes	3 3 4 3 3 4	4 3 4 4-35
Champion marksman's badg-	e match, Aug. 7th :-	

Champion manasman	auge matten, Aug. am:	_
	00 yards. 500 y	ards. Totals
		5 5-25 44
Col. G E. P. Howard	4 4 4 3 -18 4 5 4	4 3-20 38
P. Bonnett	4 4 4 5-21 5 5 0	2 3-15 36
Maj. A. J. Clark	5 4 4 4-22 4 0 2	3 5-14 36
W. S. Righter	2 2 4 0-12 3 3 5	3 2-16 98

eron, Mass., Aug. 7th.-The attendance of riflemen at the Wulnut Hill range, Saturday, was good. The day was a fine one for shooting, the wind blowing very gently from the west, and the light gave but little trcuble.

#### CREEDMOOR TARGET MATCH.

E. F. Richardson	4 5	5 4	5 5	5	5 5	4-47
C. C. Wemyss (mil.)	4 4	5 5	5 5	- 5	4 5	d-d
O. M. Jewell	5 5	5 5	4 4	- 5	4 5	4-41
C. Richards	5 4	4 5	4 5	4	5 4	5-43
W. Charles (mil.)	4 4	4 5	5 5	5	5 4	4-45
C. U. Meiggs	5 4	5 5	4 4	4	4 4	5-44
R. Davis	4 5	4 4	5 4	. 5	4 5	4-4
E. F. Brooks	4 5	5 5	4 4	- 5	4 4	4-41
E. R. Souther	4 4	5 5	5 4		A 1	4-45
H. H. Brann	3 5	4 5	5 4	- 3	5 3	4-41
G. Warren	3 4	4 4	8	13	4 5	4-37
					_	

#### MASSACHUSETTS MATCH

0	35	1	OTE	01	1											10	10	11	11	19	11	11	11	0	10-11	,
																									8-10	
E.	F.	B	roc	ik:	9.											11	11	11	- 8	9	- 9	11	12	10	12 - 10	5
J.	F.	R	ntit	)e1	t	(1	п	i)	.)							9	11	11	0	11	10	12	10	10	10 - 10	
C.	U.	3	[eig	rg:	s.											11	- 8	12	12	9	9	8	10	10	12 - 10	ì
Ε.	13.	S	0111	he	er											11	10	10	10	- 9	12	- 8	î	- 9	19 - 9	ú

#### AMATEUR MATOR

i	E. F. Ric	ehardson		5	4 5	5 5	5 1	5 5	5 5	4-48 5-46
	E. F. DI	MIRS		0		0.4	1.	t 0	.) 1	3-40

Springfield, Mass., Ang. 6th.—The Rod and Gun Club, of Springfield, opened a long-range match on their grounds to-day, firing off their second competition at 80) and 900 yards:

B. Moses	1 800	yards5 yards5	5	5 :	5 5	5	5 5 4 5	5	5	1	5 5 5 4	5	5-71) 3-651	112
L. H. Barrett	1.800	yards5 yards5	3	5 3	3 3	1	5 5	5	5	3 4	1 5	5	$\frac{5}{5} - \frac{69}{69} \frac{7}{1}$	133
L. H. Mayott	1.500	yards5	3	3 :	1	4	5 5	5	5 .	5	3	5	5 647	121

Boston, Mas.—The Magnolia Galleru.—The July match has closed. The shooting of Mr. Rogers was particularly brilliant, Messrs, Price and Woods also did good work. This gallery is now closed for repairs. New targets, of the latest pattern, will be fitted. The management will offer valuable prizes, both to the military and all comers. The following are the prize winners, in the order named, with their best total scores, out of the possible 5), in the July match; conditions, five scores to win, or a total of \$25:--

ret) .											
J. C. Rogers							49	49	49	50	50-217
C. Price.							10	48	49	49	50 -245
F. H. Woods							19	48	50	49	49 - 245
W. E. Henry							44	49	49	4.8	50 211
B. Davis							48	49	49		19-41
C. Smith.							18	43	.5()	48	49 - 213

Menfond, Mass., Aug. 6th.-The Raymond Sportsmen's Club h d their regular weekly shoot at Bellevue Range to-day, it being the opening meeting of a new series, with prizes of \$10 for the best score of 50 balls during the month of August. There were over best score of 59 balls during the month of August. There were over 80 entries in the matches, but attention was mostly given to a new match opened at this meeting—conditions, 50 balls, rotary trapone prize (\$10) for best score during August, the balls to be continue ous, no party being allowed to withdraw on a party-infished poor score. The result shows good work, one 37 out of 30 balls: F. II, Raymond, 57; C. A. Loud, 40; D. Kirkwood, 45; W. B. Witherell, 45; L. E. Johnson, 44; C. Ellsworth, 30; J. C. Smith, 37; J. F. Witherell, 33; F. D. Brackett, 33; M. A. Morris, 31, There was also some excellent shooting at double balls, C. A. Loud breaking, out of 40 balls, 39; J. C. Smith, 39; F. H. Raymond, 35; L. E. Johnson, 31; and J. F. Witherell, 30, Mr. Charles did good work with the ride, as also did Mr. Kirkwood, as the summary indicates:

ı	W. Charles									r,	+1	e	а	45	5	e	42	+	41	20
١	D. Kirkwood									5	4	5	ä	6	6	б	5	6	fi	-51
	C. Richards									-5	5	4	ā	ti	50	6	ti	6	5	51
l	F. H. Raymon	d								6	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	-11
١	J. C. Smith .									5	4	6	5	6	4	.5	4	3	17	11
ı	4444 Y	~																		

-The Lynn Central Club open their big glass-ball tournament ug. 19th and 20th.

-Mr. H. T. Rockwell sailed for home Aug. 5th. Brown and Gerrish are on the continent, and Jackson is in Paris. Their brother riflemen will give them a hearty reception on their ar-

#### THE CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.

O'S sunday morning last, by the early morning train over the Eric Road, the team of Canadian rillemen from the Victoria Rifle Club, Hamilton, Ontario, strived at Jersey City. They were met at the Jersey City Ferry by R. H. Keene, the President of the Amateur Rifle Club, and Capt. L. C. Bruce, who secorted them to the Union Square Hotted and thence to Creedmoor, where they will remain until the match is shot. The team comprises Col. Gilson, Maj. Frothergill, Dr. McLaughlin, James Adam, Joseph Mason, F. Schwarz, Albert Paine and William Mitchell. They are a remarkably fine body of men, Col. Gibson and Dr. McLaughlin being members of the Provincial Parliament. Six of the riflemen are to shoot in the team, and the others are to act as a reserve. The selection was not to be made before Wednesday. Wednesday

The American team in Saturday's match will comprise L. Webher, J. I. Alien, L. L. Hepturn, H. S. Jewell, J. H. Waters and another, though the team will be chosen later in the week. The Canadians have all abandoned the old-fashioned muzzle-loading run, with which they shot the last match in this country, for

gun, with which they shot the last match in this country, for American breech-loaders. Mr. Adam, speaking of his chances, said that he did not think that his team stood much show of success satist the team that would be pitted against them. 'In 1875," said he, 'we came here to give the American riflemen a lesson, and now we have come over to receive one." Mr. Adam is the gordeman who won the dirst gold medal ever shot for at Cycedmoor at long distance ranges. The other members of the visiting team do not heristate to acknowledge the present superior shooting of the American marksmen. Messrs, John Harvey, Joseph Simpson, the son of Senator Hope, F. F. Dolly and Alderman John Crear have accompanied the Canadian team from Teronto. John Harvey will capitain the Canadian team, and Richard H. Keene the American team.

The visitors have come down to win, and will shoot each day:

team.
The visitors have come down to win, and will shoot each day: taking only Thursday for a run to Coney Island for a dinner given by the Amateur Club. The match is the third of a series between the two clubs. The Canadians were beaten at Creedmoor, Sept 25th, 1875. Then, after the Centennial match, in which Canada also appeared, the Amateurs visited Toroxto, and returned good for good by giving their hosts a good defeat after a hearty reception. The present match is the sequence of the others, and a close tussle is looked for.

On Monday, in accordance with previous arrangements, the Canadian ritle team went before the butts early for their first practice. They could not have desired more favorable weather for shooting. It was not intended that the several members of the team would shoof full scores at each of the ranges, but rather that the men should commence the week's practice, which is to culminate in Saturday's match, by getting the approximate elevations at the several distances and working themselves into form. The practice was, therefore, of a desultory nature, but it proved to be quite satisfactory. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Gibson, of the Thirteenth battallon, who is the leading shooter of the team, made 31 out of a possible 35 at 800 yards, and at 400 yards he made? Consecutive bullseyers—that is, 35 points out or 35. Mr., William Mitchell recorded 33 out of 35 at each of the 800 and 900 yard ranges. Mr. Albert Paino perioned the creditable feat of putting up 12 out of 75 points at 1,600 yards. At the same range Mr. Frederick Schwarz made 67 points, Liut. J. Acam 87 and Mr. Mitchell 66. Mr. Frederick S

THE HALFORD-HYDE MATCH ABROAD, -A very good notion of the current English opinion on the recent scrub match between English and American eights at Wimbledon, may be formed from the clippings from London journals given in our rifle columns. The timely action of the National Rifle Association on this side the water, and its consistent assertions that the American squad could not be recognized as a representative body. and had no authority to assume any such character had a good effect in inducing the British National Rifle Association to take a similar attitude toward it. We have failed to note that any special effort was made by the English papers to dwell on the merits of American rifles, and generally, in its only honest guise, as an advertising scheme, the match was a flat failure. no evil, it is said, entirely unmixed with good, and we will wait patiently for the kernel of consolation from the midst of this olla podrida of mismanagement. If it will only lead to the utter stamping out of that pest of rifle shooting, the professional-as illustrated in the person of the American team manager in the disgrace of July 24th the match would have been a grand and dazzling suc cess, and none will regret to see a hyde tanned in its own nickle

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE HYDE-HALLORD MATCH. The Lor don exchanges of the 26th ult. bring the comments of the English press on the flasco of the 24th at Wimbledon, and it can hardly be said that Hyde's advertising intentions were very fully realized on that side the ocean any more than on this side.

Some of the papers comprehend the insignificant character of the match, while others persist in styling it an international affair. The Echo says: "On Saturday the great long-range match with any rifles between Sir H. Halford's British team and Mr. F. With any first severe set at the majority shifts team and set, r. Hyde's American team was contested. The contending teams were not recognized as national representative teams, but simply as the teams of individuals. The best men, however, that the countries could produce competed, armed with the most highly finished and accurate weapons."

The Pail Mail Gazette devotes two lines to a report of the match. rate Patt state cascate devotes two injector report of the maten, saying: "The international match between the British and American teams was shot earlier in the day, and was won by the British by 79 points."

The Times' report of the match says of it: "The great long The Times' report of the match says of it: "The great long-range match with any rifles between Sir, H. Halford's British team and Mr. P. Hyde's American team was shot on Saturday. It has been specially amounced that the contending teams are not recognized as national representative teams, but merely as teams of individuals. No such amouncement, however, could deprive the match of its interesting character, it being shot by the best men that the respective countries can produce, armed with the most highly faished and accurate weapons that are made."

From an extended report in the Dally Telegraph the following is taken: "The most interesting even on Saturday was that be-

From an extended report in the Daily Tilegraph, the following is taken: "The most interesting even too Saturday was that between the British and the American teams at long distances, though it was not officially recognized either here or across the Atlantic, the men shooting simply as individuals. During the meeting our American cousins had shown themselves such adopts with the small-bore rifle that had there been any formal betting with the small-bore rife that had there been any formal betting the odds would certainly have been in their favor, notwithstanding the edds would certainly have been in their favor, notwithstanding the edecition for private reasons of two of their best shots. There Hounslow form when practicing for this match, and when they beat the top score for the Eticho Shield, did much to create this strong feeling of confidence, but as the sequel proved, their supporters had reckoned without their host. The weather, but has to light and wind, was unreservedly in favor of good shooting, and the British team—which, by the way, did not include a Scotchman—took full advantage of it. At the termination of the match Sir H. Hatford, the capitain of the British team—to whose excellent judgment in the selection of his men the victory is due—called for three cheers for the Americans, who, he menioned, had never before been beaten. The demand was most heartily responded to; and Mr. Hyde, responding to the combliment, took credit for having taught the British how to beat the Americans, by inducing them to adopt the breech loader in Heu of the old muzzle-loader. He expressed his regret at the absence of Dr. Clark and Mr. Farrow, whose desertion had contributed to their defeat."

The Standard comprehends the situation very clearly when it says: "But for the first time in its history the closing day witnessed a great rifle match between teams of eight men respectively, representing Great Britain and America. Although it was originally amounced that this was to be considered as an international contest, the National Rifle Association of America declined to consider the gentlemen visiting England as a representative team, and it therefore simply resolved itself into a match between "Eights" of America and the United Kingdom, selected by their elected captains, Gen. Hawley (?) and Col. Sir Henry Halford. The conditions were the same as for the Eleho Challenge Shield, viz., 15 shots each at 800, 800 and 1,000 yards. Through some misunderstanding among the American rillemen Mr. Rockwell was substituted in the team for Mr. Farrow, and, owing to a breakdown with his ritle, which had to be changed at 900 yards, this gentleman made a very low score." The Standard comprehends the situation very clearly when it 900 yards, this gentleman made a very low score

owing to a breakdown with his rifle, which had to be changed at 900 yards, this gentleman madea very low score."

The News, speaking of the contest, says: "Of the two competitions to which all the shooting was on Saturday confined, chief interest naturally centered in the international match. There was much curiosity to see whether the Americans would be able to rival the wonderful score they had made at Houndslow on Thursday, and great anxiety to insure accuracy of marking. To this end the Council had consented, on the requisition of the British team, to allow the presence of two strangers in the butts, charged with the duty of watching and verifying every shot on behalf of the Americans, whose capital had, however, declared that he considered such a precaution quite unnecessary. They commenced the match at 80 yards about 1839, under perfectly favorable conditions of wind and light. At the very first round the British began to draw away, and were never afterwards caught, although the Americans struggled hard to reduce the lead. In justice to them it must be said that they were heavily handleapped by the defection of one of their team and the non-appearance of a famous marksman on whose presence they had relied. The reserves had to be called up, and though the non-spheatance of a manous marksman of winose presence they had relied. The reserves had to be called up, and though one of them shot very steadily, the other yielded to the strain of a position that might try the nerves of many a good man. The British, on the contrary, was probably the strongest teëm ever brought together in this country. Their shooting at the first range was simply superb. At the conclusion of the match Sir

Henry Halford asked his team to give three cheers for the Americans, over whom they had never expected to gain such a victory. In reply, Mr. Hyde, who acted as captain in Gen, Hawley's absence, said he claimed the victory for the Americans, inasmuch as they had taught Englishmen to diseard the muzzle-loader and take to the breech-loader, and also not to depend on individual merit, but to strive altogether with one object in view. After a cordial interchange of cheering the teams senarated

### Archern.

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#### BUFFALO VS. HIGHLAND PARK.

HIGHLAND PARK, III. Jun 2d

During the recent grand annual meeting, at Buffalo, arrange ments were made by the Buffalo Toxophilites and the Highiand Park Archers to shoot a series of four matches, on the fol-lowing conditions, viz.: Each club to shoot a feam of six, on its own ground, 96 arrows at 60 yards, the scores to be reported by

Editor Espect and Strongs

On the day set for the first match, Highland Park succeeded in getting out only four of the team, and on the date appointed for the second, fluidalo was one man short. Though the shoots on the first two days cannot be called matches, we give the scores. It will be seen that the Highland Park Archers won on days

ach club presented its full team. First match, July 20th :-

	BUFFA	LO TOXOI	PHILITES.		
F. Sidway. E. L. Parker W. Y. Granger H. S. Sill. S. S. Spaulding E. B. Smith				41h 24.	Totals, 84-402 71-349 81-339 73-303 68 302 62-264
Grand total					439-1,959
	HIGHLAN	D PARK A	RCHERS.		
W. E. Swartwout. Dr. E. B. Weston. Mr. O. W. Kyle H. C. Carver	16— 88 20 — 74	23-119 $17-57$ $12-64$ $15-69$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 22{-}116 \\ 18 & 80 \\ 20 & 76 \\ 16-64 \end{array}$	20- 76 20- 80	
Grand Total					295-1.299
Second match, Ju					
		D PARK A.	DOLLEDS.		
C. G. Hammond N. E. Swartwout O. W. Kyle Geo. C. Ball R. J. Street Dr. E. B. Weston.	17-71 . 14-52 . 19-87 16-64	24-92 20-98 11-77	22- 92 20-102 17- 87 14- 66	$\begin{array}{c} 24 - 124 \\ 22 - 108 \\ 19 - 69 \\ 22 - 88 \\ 16 - 70 \\ 14 - 52 \end{array}$	87-379 76 -360 72 -320 72-298 63-261 68-260
Grand Total					438-1,878
	BULFAL	HTOZOPH	LITES.		
F. Sidway E. L. Parker W. N. Granger H. S. Siil E. B. Smith				$\begin{array}{c} 20 - 98 \\ 20 - 104 \\ 19 - 93 \\ 17 - 87 \\ 19 - 83 \end{array}$	78 -356 73-319 72-346 70-312 69-327
Grand Total Third match, Jul	y 27th:-				362-1,720
		PARK A			
C. G. Hammond F. P. Hall Dr. E. B. Weston	22 -116 23 - 103	16~ 62 22 - 116	23 - 117	18- 92 19 - 81	

P. Hall 22 - 116 r. E. B. Weston . 23 - 103 . W. Kyle 14 - 58 . E. Swartwout . 16 74	18 - S2	23 - 117 19 - 77 19 101 16 80	18- 92 19 - 81 18 - 76 16 - 70	
. C. Carver 13— 53 Grand Total			20- 78	68 -254 455 2,069
BUFFAL	O TOXOPH	ILITES.		
Sidway	15 -61	$\begin{array}{c} 21 & 83 \\ 17 - 79 \\ 15 - 61 \\ 18 & 76 \\ 18 - 78 \\ 17 & 69 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 & 107 \\ 21-115 \\ 45-75 \\ 19-81 \\ 12-46 \\ 18-98 \end{array}$	78 346 77-317 55-239 67-271 54-224 71-321
Grand Total				402 1,748
Fourth match, July 30th:				
HIGHLAN	D PARK A	RCHEBS.		
G. Hammond 21— 95 P. Hali 21—109 r. E. B. Weston 21—113 E. Swartwout 20— 82 W. Kyle 16 72	22-126 22-104 24-112 20-110 17 85	22-120 23-129 21-107 20-102 17 77	24—130 23—125 21— 67 19— 83 16— 52	89 471 89 467 87 399 79 377 66 306

Geo. C. Ball	13 49	19- 59	31 - 101	6-28	59 - 277
Grand total					469 2,297
	BUFFALO	TOXOPE	ILATES.		
F. Sidway	24 136	23-129	22 -132	22-100	91-497
W. N. Granger	21 107	23 - 129	18- 70	23 95	85-401
E. L. Parker	18 84	25 25	19 95	23 -121	81 - 385
H. S. Sill	17- 95	18 86	.20 - 84	18 - 92	73 - 357
Townsend Davis		12 58°	13 59	9 - 47	45-217
Mr. Gester	13 - 45	11 55	13 - 39	10- 42	47 - 181

From the foregoing scores, and the following incomplete analysis of them, it will be seen the shooting was very good for Amer-

1	archers:		
	Average per man of all scores	333.5	
	Average per man, Buffalo Toxophilites	324.5	
	Average per man, Highland Park Archers		
	No. scores over 400, by Buffalo Toxophilites	+3	
	No. scores over 400, by Highland Park Archers	4	

The following analysis is made from the two complete matches have not a full score of the first, and a different n

No. times 24 successive hits, by Buffalo 1	
No. times 24 successive hits, by Highland Park 2	
Highest score, by Mr. Sidway, of Butfalo 91-497	
2d highest score, Mr. Hammond, Highland Park 59-471	
Average for each 24 arrows	
No. scores with 24 arrows reaching 100, by H. P 20	
No. scores with 24 arrows reaching 100, by B. T 9	
No. scores with 24 arrows reaching 120, by H. P 7	
No. scores with 24 arrows reaching 120, by B. T 5	
No. scores with 24 arrows reaching 130, by H. P 1	
No. scores with 24 arrows reaching 135, by B. T 2	
t and the second control of the second contr	

GRANGER SMITH'S SCORE.-Chicago:-York Rounds.

100 Yards.   101 Yards.   25-105   101 Yath   26-94   101 Yards.   28-116   101 Yath   31-144   101 Yards.   101 Yards.   102 Yards.   103 Yards.   103 Yards.   103 Yards.   104 Yards.   105 Yards.	80 Yards. 31-111 31-121 31-111 35-145	67 Yards. 21-113 23-117 24-100 19-88*	Totals. 77-329 80-332 83-327 88-372
Grand totals		**********	325-1,360

Americ	an Rounds.		
July 17th 60 Yards, July 23d, 28 - 148 July 23d, 22 - 102 July 24th 27 - 149 July 28th 22 - 114	50 Yards. 27-115 25-145 29-149 27-147	40 Yards. 30-162 30-172 30-180 30-198	Totals. 85—455 77—429 86—478 79—485
Grand totals:			

ssened my 60 yards score July 30th,otherwise I hoped have scored my first 400 point York Round. July 29th, after

to have scored my first 400 point York Round. July 20th, after finishing my York Round, I continued at 00 yards and made 47 mishing my York Round, I continued at 00 yards and made 47 consecutive hits at that distance. Have only shot about a dozen American Roundsin ail, and pay very little attention to same. The Symat of Archeray,—Hackensack, N. J., July 30th,—I think Mr. Walworth hits the nail on the head in his article last week on "Innovations in Archery," and "Young-Man-Afraid," etc., is wrong in comparing wrohery with ritle shooting. Archery does not compete with rifle shooting in the way of accuracy, Archery is a splendid exercise, and in its present shape requires long and patient practice before any results are obtained in the way of scores. The fact that it is so difficult lends a certain charm way of scores. The fact that it is so difficult lends a certain charm way of scores. The fact that it is so difficult lends a certain charm to it. If all sorts of innovements are to be added to the long bow in the way of patent sights, triggers, arrow holders, etc. why no take up the cross bow or the rife at once? Even in rifle shooting there is a limit, and rests, bair triggers and telescope sights are prohibited. W. HOLBERTON.

HAWTHORNES 18, ORITANIS.—Match at single York Round between teams of 4 of the Hawthorne Archers, of Boston, Mass., and Oritani Archers, Hackensack, N. J.;—

	ORITAN	I TEAM.		
C. de R. Moore	Yards.	SO Yards.	60 Vards	Totals 247
Col. Frank Brandreth	80	62	59	207
Lieut. H. L. Green W. Holberton	41 94	91 41	74	206
Grand total				

### Wricket.

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#### FIXTURES.

Aug. 13th, at Paterson, N. J.—New York & Paterson. Aug. 14th, at Syracuse.—Onondeza & tonn tota. Aug. 16th, at Chicago.—Mound City, of St. Louis, s. Chicago. Aug. 18th, at Chicago.—Mound City, of St. Louis, s. Chicago. Aug. 39th and 21st, at Frankford.—Girard s. Young America. Aug. 21st, at Longwood.—Statten Island is. Longwood.—Statten Island is. Longwood.—

The new Fox Chase Cricket Club played an amalgamated eleven, composed of members of the Germantown, Relmont and Chestnut Hill, on July 31st, and were defeated by 55 runs.

-Landsdowne and Pennsylvania Hospital played on July 31st with scores 34 and 43 respectively.

-The Germantown second defeated the Galbraith on July 31st by an finnings and 67 runs. For the victors Brockie contributed top score of 67; Reed Morgan 15; H. Thurman 12 and E. Robinson, not out. H.

-The Lawrence, Mass., eleven have played five matches this n, and have won three George Wright has received a very flattering offer to manage

the Cincinnati base ball nine next year, but the prospects are that cricket will engage his attention during 1881.

Eron and Harrow. -Played at Lord's, England, July 9th and 6th. Won by Harrow by 95 rups. Score:-

First Innings.	Second Innings.
R. C. Ramsay, c Newton, b	Second mumgs.
Paravicini 28	b Paravicini 11
A. F. Kemp, b Paravicini 15	c Curzon, b Throwley is
P. H. Martineau, c Paravici-	0 0411111111 111 10
ni, b Bainbridge, 21	b Paravicini 2
J. Dunn, e Grenfell, b Bain-	
bridge	b Paravicini
M. C. Kemp, b Paravicini 9	c and b Bambridge 14
F.W. Stancomb,c and b Bain-	
bridge	b Paravicini
W. E. Bolitho, b Bainbridge. 18 F. W. Pember, c and b Para-	b Paravicini 1
vicini9	b Paravicini 11
E. M. Hadow, not out 28	c Onslow, b Bainbridge 49
F G. L. Lucas, b Paravicini. 10	b Paraviemi
R.J. McNeill, c and b Jardine 5	b Paravicini 9
Bye 1, leg-bye 1, wide ball I 3	Byes 2, wide halls 2 4
*	
Total 148	Total
	ON. Second Innings.
First Innings	Second Innings.
First Innings. Lord Throwley, e M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings. b Lucas
First Innings. Lord Throwley, c M. C. Kemp, b Hamsay	Second Innings.
First Innings. Lord Throwley, c. M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	b Lucas
First lunings. Lord Throwley, c. M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings. b Lucas
First Innings. Lord Throwley, c M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second lunings.
First Innings. Lord Throwley, c M. C. Kemp. b Hamsay	b Lucas
First Innings. Lord Throwley, c M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second lunings.
First Innings. Lord Throwley, e.M. C. Kemp, b. Ramsay	Second lunings.
First Junings. Lord Throwley, M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings.
First Junings. Lord Throwley, M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings.
First Junings Lord Throwley, M.C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings.
First Junings. Lord Throwley, C. M. C. Kemp, b Runsay	Second Innings.
First Junings.  Lord Throwley, M.C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings.
First Junings. Lord Throwley, C.M.C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings.
First Junings.  Lord Throwley, C. M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings
First Junings. Lord Throwley, C.M.C. Kemp, b Ramsay	Second Innings.

Total	107 Total			8
ANALYSIS	F THE BO	WLING		
HARROW-	FIRST INNI	NGS.		
Paravicini	s. Maidens. 35 21 6	50 60	Wkts. 5 4 0	0
Polhill-Turner 15 Jardine 9-	2 6	10	ï	1
Seco	nd Innings.			
Paravicini. 35- Bainbridge. 35- Polhill-Turner. 5- Jardine. 12- Lord Throwley 9	14	42 44 12 28 11	0	0 0 0 0
ETON-1	TRST INNIN	Gs.		
Ramsay   27   Lucas   43   A. F. Kemp   21   McNeill   8	2 23 10	40 37 24 6	2 7 1 0	0 0 0 0
Sec	ond Inning	8,		
A. F. Kemp 33 Lucas 36 Ramsay 12	16 19 6	37 30 16	4 21 3	1 0

Atgust 12, 1880.]				
LONGWOOD rs. LAWRENCE.—P 31st, won by the visitors by an int	nings and	Lawrence	Mass., J	uly
Dutton, b Brice	Wood. Winston Brice. Tanner,	, stumped	Johnson, b	0 1
Dutton, b Brice. 4 Jones, b Brice. 14 Jones, b Brice. 14 Hubbard, c Wood, b Brice. 23 G. Wright, c Holtham, b Brice 10 Peabody, b J Scott. 21 Train, b Brice. 6 Fay, b Brice. 19	Carter, Kenned Byes 7,			16 16 119
First Innings, Ellis, b G, Wright	CENCE. "	Second In	mings.	9
Jonason, b. G. Wright. 7 Brice, b. G. Wright. 18 Holtham, b.G. Wright. 2 J. Scott, b.G. Wright. 8 Preston, b.G. Wright. 0 D. Scott, C. Wright, b. Hub-		ara ight Hubbard dy, b Hub	bard,	29
Tella 1961 : 3 TV 1			bard	
Total 52 BOWLING	Tot d.	sis.		. 45
G. Wright	108. Wi	ckets. M	uldens, Wid	0 1
Hubbard 18	23 5 Innings		0 (	
LONGWOOD	5 35 FIRST IN:	3 7 SINGS	ā (	
Brice	46 50 17	8 0	1 3	,
and unpleasant weather July 18 77 runs. We call attention to 2	t and 2d	, the Playe	ers winning	wet by
First Innings. Jupp, e and b Lucas	e Grace, e Harris e Bligh,	Second Ir b Lucas. b Morton b Morton.	1	4 30 5
Barlow, c Tylecote, b Morton 6 Bates, c Grace, b Morton 0 Emmett, e Shuter, b Morton 0 Scotton, b Morton 0 Pilling, b Lucas 0	e Verno e Grace e Strack not out e Sauter e Tyleco	m, b Mort , b Liteas, mn, b Mor , b Lucas ofe, b Mort	on. ton tou.	25 4 0
Shaw, e Lucas, b Morton         8           Morley, not out         2           Byes3, no ball 1         4           Total         153	e Verne e Grace, Byes 8,	on, b Luca h Morton leg-bye 1.		9 9
	JOHEN	Second In		
First Innings. W. G. Grsee, e Pilling, b Shaw 6 A. P. Lucas, e Cates, h Snaw. 7 J. Shuter, e Jupp, b Shaw. 23 F. Penn, e Pilling, b Bates. 4 Lord Harris, e Lockwood, b	e Pilling	Morley Tt, b Shaw r, b Morley	······································	. 0
Lord Harris, e Lockwood, b Shaw	Last and	b Shaw		. 8 71 . 10
G. Strachan, e Shaw, b Mor-	cun out			14
E. F. S. Tylecote, c Jupp, b Morley	e Bates,	b Barlow.		. 6
Shaw.   0   Leg-byes   2     Total   94	not out Byes Total.			135
ANALYSIS OF PLAYERS-FI	THE BURST INNI	WLING.		
Graco	31 31 6	38 50 55 26	6 (	ı I
Lucis 28	Innings. 13 1	26 17		
Grace	31	17	7 (	
Bates 11 Second	13 4 Innings.	49 26	1 (	
Morley. 19 Bates. 9 Burnes 1	21 9 0	34 32 38 3 21	4 3 1	0
Over Thirty vs. Under Total cricket talent of England, one s other not having yet reached the	ide abou	second m t the age	of thirty,	the
First Innings.	THIRTY.	Second It	mings.	
Barnes, b Grace 2 Midwinter, c Pinder, b Grace 2 Midwinter, c Pinder, b Grace 13 Bates, c and b Grace 33 Scotton, b Emmett 4 V. Royle, run out 4	b Barlo b Grace b Shaw c Pinder b Emmo b Shaw	r, b Emme		22 11 20 11 26 2
Barnes, b Grace Midwinter, e Pinder, b Grace 2, T. Studd, b Grace 33 Bates, c and b Grace 33 Scotton, b Emmett 44 G. V. Vernon, b Grace 30 Gunn, b Emmett 45 G. V. Vernon, b Grace 30 Gunn, b Emmett 55 Hilling, c Pinder, b Shaw 4 Byes 4, leg-byes 3 9	e and b not out b Shaw, run out c Wild, Byes 12,	b Graceleg-byes	3, w. 1, n. i	0 6 11 11 0
Total	Total			. 127
First Innings. Dr.W.G.Grace, e and b Studd. 51 Barlow, e and b Vernon	e and b b Flowe b Flowe b Flowe run out	Second In rs. r, b Morley Flowers. rs.		49 16 0 4 0 2
L. S. Russel, e Scotton, b Morley, e Rutes, b Morley, 2  Selby, e Rutes, b Morley, 2  Wild, b Midwinter, 7  Pinder, e Royle, b Mor.ey, 13  Slaw, not out, 3  Hyes 9, leg-byes 5, 13  Total, 15	e Verno not out run out e Pilling b Morse Byes 7, 1	n, b Morle c, b Morley y leg-byes 3	<u> </u>	2 40 5 10 1
Total				139
UNDER THIRTY- Overs.	-FIRST 12 Maidens.	Runs. W	ickets, Wid	les.
Shaw         52-3           Grace         50           Barlow         18           Enamett         18	27 17 10 8	44 92 17 27	2 5 0 0 0 2	1

9 20 4 25 3 50 9 15 T INNINGS. H 21 6 69	2 2 1	0 0 1 0
4 25 3 50 9 15 T INNINGS.	1	0 0
3 50 9 15 T INNINGS. 0 21	1	0 0
9 15 T INNINGS. U 21	1	0.0
11 21	11	0
	11	()
4 69	5	- 0
7 37	2	0
9 15	1	0
7 20		Ú
ngs.		
3 17	- 11	0
3 19	-1	0
3 5	Ü	Ú.
0 2	- 11	0
4 40	4	0
7 10	0	()
	9 15 17 20 ngs. 3 17 3 19 3 5 0 2 4 40	9 15 1 17 20 2 10gs. 3 3 17 0 3 19 4 3 5 0 0 2 0 4 40 4

### Hachling and Canocing.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### ATLANTIC VACHT CLUB

ANNUAL CRUISE, JULY SIST TO AUG. 7TH.

DURSUANT to the orders of the commodore, as published in this journal, the yachts of the A. Y. C. intending to join the quadron's customary annual curl se rendezvoused off Whitestone, A. L. the day previous to the time announced for the start. The lect unstreed strong is under:—

lect mustered strong as under:— SCHOONERS. SCHOONERS. Zusader, 83tt., 4t. Maxwell. Sunshine, 53tt., Wm. Peet. Mystic, 62tt. fin., A. Norton, Triom, 63tt. fin., G. A. Thayer.

Stella, 48ft, 5in., Vice-Com. Horsins, 18th, 18t

approved:—
329 p.M., July 31st., from Whitestone for Black Rock, Conn.
ondry, Aug. 29, 6 A.M., From Black Rock for New London,
resday, Aug. 34, 8 A.M., from New London for Block Island,
ednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Island for New Bed-

All 320 P.M., 5019 381., from Whitestone for Black Rock, Con... Monday, Ang. 25, 6 A.M., from Black Rock for New London. Wednesslay, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Rock Island for New Bedford.
Wednesslay, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Rock Island for New Bedford.
The state of the

Madeap in the order named. Dolphia remained in New London for a new site k above her cap and Lizze L parted company for a new site k above her cap and Lizze L parted company for Newport. The Cornelius, Annie and José accompanied the fleet by invitation, and the light of the site of

Jane and we tooks frightful gaie 'tween the Island and Buryzard's,' etche way in at \$212, Crusader 247, Cornelia 248, from Newport direct: Agnes \$24, Vision 240, Fanita 252, Annie 253, Newport direct: Agnes \$24, Vision 240, Fanita 252, Annie 253, Newport direct: Agnes \$24, Vision 240, Fanita 252, Annie 253, Newport and Stella in the order named at \$25, Sundaine, Mephant, Caprice and Seven and the order named at \$25, Sundaine, Mephant Caprice and Seven and the order named at \$25, Sundaine, Mephant Caprice and \$25, Vision 240, Vis

well known to New York waters. On entering Vineyard Sound, a shift of wind brought it out fresh from the northeast with a better of the property of the proper

#### THE BAY REGATTA AUG. 9TH.

THE BAY REGATTA AUG, 9TH.

WITH the usual southwest wind of this time a year comparatively little is to be said about the racing witnessed on Monday, Aug. 9th, as it was Indian file all around the course, though the Indians did hunt each other in a most unnistable inanner, he had been to be a said about the racing witnessed on Monday, Aug. 9th, as it was Indian file all around the course, though the Indians did hunt each other in a most unnistable inanner, part to be accounted for by the fact that the racers included the pick of their kind in every class, and it was more, a match between the skippers in charge, mingled with such luck as was to be obtained out of a wind which held pretty steady all aly. For the theorem is a state of the committee, whose names have already appeared in these columns. They had the disagreeable duty before them of collecting funds from all sources within a very short period of time, and thave fallen through. As it was, they found themselves heavily handicapped by the previous tailure of 15/8, when, after a day's hard work at tiller and sheet, it was discovered that there was no money forthcoming for the racers, and many learned this year's rangements were in different bands, and the fullest confidence was reposed in the managers as soon as this became thoroughly understood. Next year much less diheduly ought to be experted to the superior of the racers and the fullest confidence was reposed in the managers as soon as this became thoroughly understood. Next year much less diheduly ought to be experted to the superior of the prevention of the

CLASS A 26 AND OVER TO 39 PEET.

Name, Owner and Club.
Dare Davil, W. H. Dilworth, New Jersey.
Elsie boy, J. G. Northrop, Pavonna.
Molly Bawn, C. D. MeGlehan, Bayonne
Disowned, Capit. R. Ellsworth.
Mary Koegan, John Keegan, Empire
Lady Emma, E. L. Israel, Southern, of New Orleans.
Parole, C. E. Van Name, W. Brizhton.
Silenee, Capit. Ira Smith, Long Island.
CLASS B-23 AND OVER TO 29 FEET.
Thorne, James Gorton, Empire.
CLASS CASS AND OVER TO 29 FEET.
Rambler, John H. Thorn, Columbia.
Islanding, Price Martha M., Capit. J. O. Brine, Empire.
CLASS C-20 AND OVER TO 23 FEET. SBUTHA M., Capt. J. Ö. Brine, Empire.

CLASS C—20 AND OVER TO 23 FEET.
Geo. B. Deane, Chas. Schwark, Empire.
H. H. Holmes, A. L. Kreymeyer, Pavoma.
Sophia Emma, J. Varian, Empire.
Excession, Henry Weekes, Long Island
Elena D., R. Doughty, Shrewsbury
L. B. Frince, Harry Hall, Empire.
JOSEPHY, Sattonal Calso B — Under 20 Feet.

Laurel, John E. Drew, Hudson River.

Molly C. Stuphen A. Cooper ...

Rosy H. H. Post, Jersey, City

Lillie, H. A. Edmonston, Jersey City

C. W. Miller, Charles W. Muller

Angle S., Gustav Straub.

Molly McCurrhy, John McCarthy.

Pinatore, John Nesbitt, Yonkers

Lottie, M. Shidoney, National.

Broblers, Win, Murphy, Pavonia

Zenbuy. Tarantella, Fred Hughes, Empire.
Thos. Fearon, Henry A. Dingee, Yonkers.
Columbia, Com. G. P. Everson, Oceanic.

The judges went over the course in the steamer Blackbird, and included Ex-Com. R. S. Austin, of the Quaker City Y. C.; Vice Cam. Chas. S. Mercey, Yorkers Y. C., and Mr. John M. Sawyer. Dily one start was given for all classes, which is to be decidedly many the property of the property of the control of the property o

H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Tarantella 1 25 t8	H. H. Holmes 1 35 20
Thos. Fearon	Disowned 35 (6)
Lady Emma 1 28 03	Thorne 36 27
Silence 1 28 4	
Parote	
Mary Keegan,	Excelstor 1 40 00
Daré Devil	Zephyr 1 40 25
Mothe Bawn	
T. W. Reeves	
Elsie May 1 34 60	Joe 1 44 35
Isonomy	Annie 1 48 21
Sophia Emma	L. B. Prince 1 49 30
They slacked away sheets 2ft	er jibing, and stemmed the ebb
	)wl's Head twice and finished the
first round as under :-	
. H. M. S	
Tarantella	Thorne
Silence	Columbia 2 40 49

first round as under :-					
. H	. M.	S	Thorne	Μ.	3
Tarantella2	18	20	Thorne2	37	1
Silence2	23	46	Columbia2	40	4
Lady Emma 2	24	00	Martha M	41	ŧ.
Thos. Fearon 2	24	1.3	Geo. B. Deane 2	41	ŀ
Dare Devil 2	25	12	H. H. Holmes2	42	1
Mary Keegan 2	27	(00)	Excelsior	42	4
Molhe Bawn2	27	(10)	Rambier 2	42	5
T. W. Reeves	28	55	Zephyr 2	43	1
Disowned	30	14	Sophia Emma2	43	2
			Joe2	45	5
Elsie May2	33	58			

Edition N.

2.8 18 1906.

Estimated the control of the control of

CLASS A.														
		58 A.	Elapsed	Corrected										
Name. Elsie May Molie Bawn Mary Keegan Disowned.	12 30 33 12 26 50 12 31 12	H. M. S.	time. H. M. S. 4 13 52 3 55 07 4 to 43 3 53 44	time, H. M. S. 4 13 52 3 55 07 4 05 43 3 53 24										
Parole Lady Emma Dare Devil Silence	12 27 03 12 25 02 12 27 27	Capsized. 4 22 09 4 24 12 4 21 43	3 54 67 3 56 45 3 52 37	3 52 33 8 55 25 3 50 52										
CLASS B.														
Rambler T. W. Reeves Martha M	12 27 23 15 32 31 12 31 19	5 (2 13 4 3) 46 4 51 04 4 32 35 4 45 40	4 30 13 4 03 24 4 20 33 4 01 16 4 13 13	4 00 10 4 02 261 4 19 28 3 50 56 4 11 43										
	CLA	SS C.												
Annie H. H. Holmes Excelstor Sophia Emma Geo. B. Deane I. B. Prince Elena D	12 29 00 12 31 21 13 27 22 12 29 33 12 36 42 12 30 33	Not timed. 4 55 44 4 55 41 5 02 13 4 55 55 Not timed. 5 02 18	4 26 44 4 25 20 4 34 51 4 _6 02 4 31 46	4 26 14 4 21 50 4 34 91 4 24 31 4 31 26										
Joe 901		5 oS 40	4 39 (15	4 33 35										
		SS D.												
C. W. Miller.  Mollie C.  Lottie.  Brothers  Susie H.	12 32 30 14 33 (6) 12 27 10 14 29 53	3 30 57 3 32 52 3 5) 12 3 21 49 Not timed. 3 48 17	2 59 45 3 (a) 22 3 22 13 2 57 39	2 59 45 2 59 594 3 20 491 2 55 39										
PmaforeT. L. Sheppard LitlieAngie S.	12 35 34 12 27 25 12 30 50	3 25 17 Not timed, 3 54 54 Not timed.	2 52 45 3 18 03	3 13 141 2 52 374 3 13 251										
Annie	12 30 42 12 32 .3 12 30 32 12 33 51	3 48 20 3 49 39 3 49 26	3 17 38 3 17 07 3 18 54	3 11 53 3 10 58‡ 3 13 46}										
Thos, Fearon Tarantella	CLASS E C 12 28 50 12 29 33 12 30 42	ATAMARANS, 4 3) 25 3 59 44 5 02 13	4 01 35 3 30 12 4 31 31	4 01 35 3 24 12 4 10 56										

to be handed to the New York Bay Union Regatta Committee. I shall be pleased to hand the same to them at their next meeting and have no doubt they will appreciate the favor. Yow York, Aug. 10th. Jun Frick, for the Committee.

#### BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.

#### FIFTY-SEVENTH REGATTA,

Editor Forest and Stream:

The second championship results of the club, for the season of Bed, was saided at Swampscott, July 31st; wind west, about a 6 knot breeze at start and finish, but lighter during the larger part of the race. Course for first class, from Judges' yacht of part of the race. Course for first class, from Judges' yacht a state-boat off the southwest part of the Fig. 1 mutted miles. Course for second and third classes, from Judges' yacht, leaving a stake-boat off the southwest yacht. It is nautical miles. Course for second and third classes, from Judges' yacht, leaving a stake-boat off the start of the start of the first class. A feffres, on board flagship Clochette.

The preparatory gun was fired promptly at 12 M, and that for the first class for minutes later. The yachts started well together, all having large topsaits; Nondard setting her balloon jit topsal while the others carried ordinary ones:

Name and Owner.	Water Line.	Start. H. M. S.
Fanchon, Arthur Burgess		12 7 4
Magic, Jos. P. Gardner	23.5	12 7 42
Nomad, Jos. S. Fay, Jr	25.3	12 7 57
Muriel, Chas. G. Weld	21.5	12 8 42
Jibtopsails had to be taken in	on the run to the	rock, after
rounding which, balloon jibs we	ere in order to the	southwest
breaker, from which point the ho	ats had a beat: Non	tad gamed
stondily on the others but in the	a denousely marge und	triality arrival

steadily on the others, but in the smooth water and light wind was unable to give Muriel her allowance. This class was accompanied round the course by many non-racing yachts, among them the Kitty and Phantom, of the Beverly Y. C., and the Halcyon, of the E. Y. C.

The second class was started at 12:10, and the boats went across as follows:

	Water Line,	'Start.	ì
Name and Owner.	Ft. In.	M. M. S.	
Ida, F. F. Emery, Jr	18.2	12 12 23	1
Josie, Chas. H. Minot, Jr	17 1	12 12 28	
Ibis, F. Cunningham	19.4	12 12 51	ł
Rita, H. B. Richardson.	18 9	12 12 59	ı
Peri, Henry Parkman	18.6	12 13 9	ł
Anita, C. H. W. Foster		12 13 14	1
Fancy, P. Grant, Jr	19.1	13 14 7	ı
FPIs a Africa of the first of t			Ł

Fancy, P. Grant, Jr... 19.1 12 11 7
The Venus, of Gibucester, not in the club, asked to be timed over the course, but as she started from the wrong side of the Judges' boat, her time could not be taken; she salied over, however, and come in about the middle of the class. Perisaited exceedingly well and proved too much for Fancy, especially on the office of the class and the country of the coun

	water Line,	STREET	
Name and Owner,	Ft. In.	H. M.	8.
Mirage, Henry F. Sears	17.	12 17	31
Avis, T. Jefferson, Coolidge, Jr	16.7	12 17	45
Psyche, Richard D. Scars	17 .	12 18	40
Bluebell, Com, Jeffries	16 6	12 19	21
Josephine, John F. Moore	16.3	12 19	33
Frolic	16.8	12 20	20

In this class Psyche and Minage had the race from the start; be-ween them it was close. Psyche finally taking the lead. Jose-bine and Avis did well, and Frolie surprised every one by com-ng so close to the leaders. The following is the summary;—

Name. Nomad Muriel	H		e. S.	H	21	e. S. 00	Name, Fanchon, Magic	H	inn M. 33	s. 37	Cor	reel lim . M. 28	e.
					SEC	ONU	CLASS.						
Peri Fancy	1	39		1	32		Ibis	2		09	1	$\frac{40}{52}$	46 43
Josie Rita	1	15	48	1	37	56	Anita	22	002	40	1	51	03
					TH	(1)11	CLASS,						- 1
Psyche Mirage	1	58	21	1	46	41	Josephine	+3	0.5	49 14	1	53 55	18 01

Froite of the Street Prizes ever offered in each class, with allowater of the Street Prizes ever offered in each class, with allowater of the Street Prizes ever offered in each class, with allowater of the Street Prizes ever of the Street Prizes ever of the Street Prizes ever of the Street Prizes even the Street Prizes

#### THE CANOE CONGRESS.

| Right | Color | Colo

the smoke from campaign stained pipes curied aloft in ringle's At 10 A.M. it was decided to paddle off the general contest for the handsome cance presented by Mr. Rushron, of Canton, N. V. House and return. "Salow very leader to a mark off the lake flows and return. "Salow very leader to a mark off the lake flows and return. "Salow very leader to a mark off the lake flows and return. "Salow very leader to a mark of the lake flows and return. "Salow very leader to the line Messrs Swain, Greenough, Wallace, the Wallish Gardford, Stephens, Decker, Johnson, Cook, Prottingham, Hubbard, and the Rev. ontested. Wallace, the Van Hanger was exceiting and closedy contested. Wallace, the Van Hanger was present and fourth, The result called forth preat, cheering on some. In the attention the 5-mile "go as you please" under sail, was announced, but, for the receible of the present called forth preat, cheering on shore. In the attention the F-mile "go as you please" under sail, was announced, but, for the receible of the sail of the present called the sail of the called the control of the sail of the called t

sport, and that cities will be formed throughout the land wherever there is water enough to float a canne.

BUFFALO VACUE CLUB.—The second race of the the season was sailed July "5th upon the occasion of officially opening the new citie house on the stone breakwater. The yachts were all statted in one class to sail twice over a six mile triangular course. Entries, sloops, Arrow, 25.2ft., Messers, Bowen & Smyth; Curlew, 29t., Messers, Disworth and Parker; Turk, Thos. Frank, Sch omer, and Mills. The start was made at 245, Arrow going into the feed and Mills. The start was made at 245, Arrow going into the feed and once. The two schooners fouled before reaching the mark, but without damage, the Alarm going into second place after rounding the first totor. As the breeze piped up Arrow increased in panel the first totor, As the breeze piped up Arrow increased up and the second round was a procession in Indian file, Arrow winning in 2025 corrected time; Alarm in 27.5% Curlew 21.25, Turk 21.918. First and second prizes were handsome phores of yachts. Judges, Capt. Judn McKenna and Capt. Ben Hammond. The new on nice piles, \$ft. above water. A broad vernada uffords a factive of the course, and besides the roof has been surmounted by a tent enony?. A set of colors have been presented to the club by Mr. Mecool, Asst. Div. Sup. of the N. Y. C. R. R.

by Mr. McCool, Asst. Div. Sup. of the N. Y. C. M. R.

Haddenouth—This is the name given to the new sloop built
by Cuthbert, of Trenton, Ont., and just delivered to her owners,
Messrs. Robert Cummings and A. Paient, of Toronton. Her dimensions are, 571, 636. keel; c2ft, over all; 18ft. 10in. bram, and
draw 4ft. 6in. water aft. Mainmast, 5971; top-mast, 39ft; boycanvas under full-sail, 4,560ft. Her necommedutions are large and
elegant. The yacht is said to have cost \$3,000. A chicago gentieman is spoken of as a likely purchaser.

CRUSING ON THE LAKES.—One of the 'most hopeful signs of
yachting in the West is the amount of crusing done. All our
exchanges from the lake ports teem with amounements of
more than anything else.

ENGLISH RACKIN—This is the was they make the thing my

ESGLISH RACING.—This is the way they make the thing pay across the water. The Florinda, yawl, 135 tons, was launched un 1573, and has won \$25,000 in seven years' nacing, not including south as won eleven three and one second in fourteen paces sailed to date,

### Answers to Correspondents.

TE No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

R. EVERETT, New York City. - We have a letter for you at this

W. H. C., Springfield, Mass., wants to know the railroad fare from Albany into Adirondack region by way of Utlea and Black River Road, or Rome and Watertown.

C. N. D., Laconia.—The fits of your dog are most probably the cault of worms. Give areca nut, two grains to every pound wight of the dog, after dog has fasted for eighteen hours; follow with dose of castor oil.

T. C., Long Island.—Your bird was not identified because you left no name with it. It is the common putfin (Mormon arritems). This is an Arctic species which sometimes finds its way south in whiter, but is not often killed. Your specimen was a young bird.

J. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.-I have treated my dog as advised in your issue of the 22d ult., with good results. He has ceased scratching. The scress have gone, leaving bare spots on legs and



### A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENEEL, THE RIPLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FREID AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NYT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCLUDENCE IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STEDY,

Published by POREST AND STREAM PT BLISHING COMPANY,
Nos. 20 AND 40 PAUR ROW (Times Building), New YORK.
Four dollars per year, in advance; two dollars for six months; one dollar for three months. Trade supplied by the American News Company.

Advertisements,
Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line, outside page, 40 cents. Special rates for three, six and breview months. Reading notices on cultorial pages, 50 cents per line—eight words to the line, and twelve lines to one inch.
Inc., and twelve lines to me inch.
Inc., and twelve lines to me inch.
The Saturday of each week previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted. We cannot receive new advertisements, nor after standing advertisements later than Tuesday morning.

Correspondence.

Communication intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good fatth. Anonymous letters will receive no attention.

Scoretaries of Clubs and Associations are invited to fayor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and maturalists are urged to contibute to our columns their experiences and observations.

Address,

All communications, of whatever nature, relating to the business or editoria departments of this paper must be directed simply

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
New York City, N. Y.

ears. What will make the hair grow? Ans. Rub the bare spots with sulphur of atment, and give two drachms of sulphate of magnesia every morning.

J. E. H., New York.—Putnam's Dan was by Palmer's Dash, out of Putnam's orange and white setter bitch Nell; Nell from imported stock on both sides. We cannot give you the correct pedigree of Nash's Fan, although we are well aware the Nash stock was hard to beat a few years ago. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish this information.

F. H., Boston, Mass .- There is not very good shooting F. H., 160800, Mass.—There is not vory good smoothing ordinarily at Point Judith, only a few yellow-legs and ving-necks about the pond. But about the last of August or lst of September, after a northeast storm, there is often grand shooting at golden plover, black-breast plover and fute, or Esquinaux curlew, in the lots back of the Point. You will have to drive from Wakefield, we presume.

W. H. S., Tampa, Fla.—The name of the seaweed which you send is Eucheuma isiforme. This and many other red algae should be floated on paper from sea water, as fresh water destroys the flue color. After floating it out on paper, cover with thin muslin and press gently between several thicknesses of blotting paper, changing the blotters often, till the sea-weeds are perfectly dry. We publish full directions for collecting sea-weeds elsewhere.

We publish full directions for collecting sea-weeds elsewhere.

A.P.J., New York. Can you give me any information in regard to trout-fishing in the Eagle and neighboring lakes and streams in the north of Maine, the facilities for reaching there, and whether guides can be had? Can they not be reached by going from Mooschead Lake in a canoe and with carries? Have you ever heard of anyone taking that trip? Ans. Trouting is good all through that country. The lakes you mention are difficult of access; many carries through swamp lands. A party of cult of access; many carries through swamp lands. three tried it last season, but abandoned it. You would have to take Moosehead guides.

B. R. Houston, Texas.-The nedigree of the only Rufus II we know of is as follows: By Rufus out of Friend. Rufus' for-mer owner wa Mr. Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich., since owned by Mr. M. Von Culin, Delaware City, Del.; breeder, Capt. Thomas Trench, Ireland, whelped April, 1873, deep red, no white; by C. S. Trench's Shot out of Capt. Trench's Linda; Linda, by Hendrick's Fronton Smit out of Adair's Golla. Priend, owned by Mr. E. P. Stod-dard, Bayton, Oblo; breeder, Rev. J. C. Leigh, England; deep red, white on chest, loes and tip of stern; by Leigh's Flash, out of Kayananth's Stella; Flash by Pat, out of Major Martin's Flash; to Stella by Watson's Stello, out of Kayanangh's Ruby, Rufus II, was a winner at the centennial.

H.S. H., Bellefonte.—You have neglected to state the age of your setter dog. He is evidently out of condition, but if you will adopt the following treatment he will, no doubt, come around alt right within a short time. For a full grown dog give a teaspoonful of sulphur, followed in the morning my a dose of sulphate of mannesia; varying trom a dessert to a tablespoonful. Perhaps the best way to administer this mild cathartic is to dis-Perhaps the best way to administer this mid cathartic is to dis-solve it in water and pour it down the animal's throat, omitting all food until an bure or two later. Avoid giving meat for sev-eral weeks, and exercise freely every day. Continue the sul-plur and the sulphate of magnesia daily, regulating size of doses according to condition of dog. After a fair trial of a week or ten days administer two grains of quinine three times a day.

days administer two grains of quinine three times a day.

G. H. P., Boston, Mass.—Your description points to external canker. Give dog a purgative every day for a week; two drachms of Epsom saits will probably be all that is required. His diet must be light, and without meat, and consist partly of boiled green vegetables. Carefully wash both ears with lukewarm water, and in the case of ditr or hardened wax, syringe the eurs and pour in a tew drops of olive oil. As the day of the ear is probably thickneed and filled with luid between the cartilage and the gristle, cut them with a bancet and press out the bloody matter, and let them be touched with the following liniment: Take Goulard's extract of lead one ounce, glycerine and carbolic acid one quarter of an ounce, fines olive oil four and a balf ounces. Mix the two first named and add the oil gently, rubbing together in a mortar. The bottle must be well shaken before together in a mortar. The bottle the liniment is used. Write result. The bottle must be well shaken before

J. L., North Scituate.—I have a Newfoundland pup, seven months old, that has been sick since April. He began by throwing up his food. I gave him sulphur for two or three weeks and then quintine. He suddenly became worse, and began to swell, and as I thought showed signs of peritonitis. He was subsequently freated for worms, without passing any. Should a log be allowed to eat his food after he has finrown it up? What shall I do for him? Ans. The present symptoms point to gastriffs, although you may have been correct in your first diagnosis, that he was afflicted with peritonitis, which may have 'coexisted. So long as vomiting continues give no solid food. Meat broths, milk gruel, etc., being proper diet. At this singe medicine is not likely to be of much avail, but would advise the administration of the sub-carbonate of bismuth, fifteen to twenty grains, three times a carbonate of bismuth, fifteen to twenty grains, three times a . No dog should be allowed to eat the food h; has vomited.

### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE SUMMER SOLSTICE -One great reason why bot weather THE SYMMER SOLSTICE—One great reason way not wearner isso debilitating lies in the fact that the body is exhausted by the labors of the year. Indeed, it is natural that this should be so. In order, therefore, to resist this tendency to exhaustion, it only becomes necessary to relaviscorate the body, which can readily be done by one or two bottles of Warnor's Safe Tonic. This dy is being extensively used by physicians for this purpose, and is for sale by druggists in all parts of the world.

All orders for my patent rough glass balls hereafter should be addressed to J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. A. H. Bogardt s.

A. H. BOGARDUS.

BOGARDUS BALLS.—All orders received by us for the Bogardus patent rough ball will receive prompt attention. Hereafter these balls will be packed in barrels containing 250 balls, and will be packed as securely as possible to prevent breakage in transportation. The quality of the ball will be greatly improved. Send for prices and sample ball.

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E. I. HORSMAN, 30 & 82 William Street, New York. 35 Sole Agent for Brownell's Archery Scre Book and Soore Cards

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J. HAMBLE makes the DRAW much
EA-SER; Funcers never touch the string. A
HABLE TRIGGER to loose in-tunity and smoothby. The REBLEF TO THE FINGERS and the
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AMY, PRICES S. Librari Discount to Clubs
of Six or More. Send Joy cureling. Address.
E. FREWORD, Metropolitain fotcl, N. J. Cley.

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WRITER, In perfect condition, used but about four weeks, under the perfect condition, used but about four weeks, under the perfect condition, used but about four weeks, under the perfect condition, and the perfect conditions to the perfect condition, perfect condition, or other sportsmen's equipments. H. B. RUNEY, East Sagnium, Mich.

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BEST MOROCCO, with Leather Strap	2,50 3,00 3,50 4,00 3,50
RUSSIA, " " "	1,005,00 6,00 8,00 7,007,503,009,0010,00 7,007,503,009,0010,00
" Extra fine " "	9.56
SHIDING into Leather Case. " " with patent clips.	.1.60.
NEW STYLE (holding 8 dozen flies at full length) with patent clips	[2,00] 3,00
SAME, Extra quality (The "South-Side"	8.00
Inches long	1 0 1 5   51   6   61 7 71 8 81 9

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Large profits can be derived from the lavestment; more money in it than sheep or cattle
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than propertie; none others need apply.
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giving full name, etc., etc., W. D., Oeddental
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Fine solid gold, \$2; coin silver, \$1; heavy roll plated, \$1.

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WANTED.-A lot of Florida bird skins and fancy leathers. H. F. AHRENS, Jr., Clos ter. N. J. Aug.5.2

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### Swedish Insect Powder. SURE DEATH To Roaches, Ber

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Contains no p
that is hurtfull to the human family or Do
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FOR SALE VERY CHEAP,—Cocker spaniel bitch, Ruth, two years old; color, liver and white; out of Bestor's Fairy, by his imported Sup. She is very handsome, and a grand brood butch. C. E. LEWIS, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Aug. L21.

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A RARE CHANCE - I WILL SELL braid, she has won three changing on the control of t

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FOR SALE—Three handsome red Irish setter
pups, eight weeks old, large, strong and
healthy, out of Nora, she by champion York x
Belle; and one brace of handsome lewellyn
pups out of Belle, she by Pride of the Border x
kirby and Warwick, both parents lether thorthere is a strong the strong she was a strong and
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Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.
June Lat.

ORY O'MORE KENNEL.—Champion Rory O'More in the stud. The nandsomest, as well as one of the best field and best brei red Irish dogs in the United States. Winner of first prize at Kew York, 1875, champion at New York, 1875, champion at Hudson, 1879, and winner of the gold necklace at New York, 1885. For sale, thoroughbret pups. Address W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y.

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HAVE moved my kennel of cockers to the vicinity of New York. Will have no pups before October. Cora, Fiirt, Madcap, all to be bred to Bijou, this week, June 23ts. GEO, D. MACDOUGALL, P. O. Drawer 43t2, June24-tf. New York.

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WANTED—One or two dogs to train for Field Trials, M. VON CULIN, Del-nware City,Del.

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Steadman's Flea Fower for Dogs.
A BANE TO FLEAS—A BOON TO DOGS.
THIS POWDER is guaranteed to kill
fleas on dogs or any other animals, or money
returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates in
use. Simple and efficacions.
Price of o cents by mail, Postpaid.

ARECA NUT FOR WORMS IN DOGS A CERTAIN REMEDY.
Put up in boxes containing ten powders, with full directions for use.

Price 50 cents per Box by mail. Both the above are recommended by ROD AND UN and FOREST AND STREAM.

CONROY, BISSET & MALLESON,

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### Cathery's Dog Soap,



FOR WASHING ALL KINDS OF DOGS

PRIOR 50 CENTS.
PRIOR 50 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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MCKESSON & ROBBINS.
NEW YORK.
Sample Cake sent on receipt of 50 cents.
July 8-13t.

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USE DR. AL. WATTS' FLEA SOAP, a safe and efficacious remedy and preventive for fleos and all cruptions of the skin properties for fleos and all cruptions of the skin properties. It is impossible for fleas to live where it is used. Price, 25 cents per cake. For safe by all possesses the most thorough disartecting properties. It is impossible for fleas to live where it is used. Price, 25 cents per cake. For safe by all breads, and the price of the same of Boston. Dr. Matto flees of unilicensed dogs, is sufficient guarantee of reliability. All productions and described the same of the same

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ST. BERNARDS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, wishing to reduce bis local control of the local cont OT. BEKNARDS FOR SALE.—The unof sele several magnificent imported Mount St
ernard dogs and bitches, carefully selected from
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IRISH RED SETTER PUPS.—Capt. T. S.
Trench, of Ireland, offers for sale three splendd pups six months old the lith of June, 1880.
These pups took the first prize in Dublin, in
none of their kind. For price, pedigree, etc.,
apply to C. S. TRENCH, Chula Depot, Va.
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35, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6, 5.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M., 1.5 nught. 2, 10.31 A.M., 12.5, 5.25, 7.10 P.M., SURIGARY, 3.65, 7.1031 A.M., 12.5, 5.25, 7.10 P.M., SURIGARY, 3.55, 10.35 A.M., 1.35, 3.5, 3.5, 7.10 P.M., 25, 5.5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7.733, 19.10.15 P.M., 12.15 nught., nudsky, 9.35, 10.33 A.M., 1.35, 3, 5.35, 7, 10 P.M., Par Hockaway, 8.35, 11.4, 3.4, 4.35, P.M. SURIGARY, 9.3A, 10.35, P.M., 6.37, 23, 11.25, 3.4, 4.35, 5.85, 6.33, P.M., 10.35, P.M., 6.37, 23, 11.25, 3.4, 4.35, 5.85, 6.33, P.M.,

181 and 182 and 182 and 183 an

Patchogue, 835 A.M., 433, 535 P.M. Sundays, 8
A.M.
Bichmond Hill, Glendale, 8.35, 11 A.M., 3.35, 4.35
S.5, 6, 7 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Priday and
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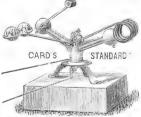
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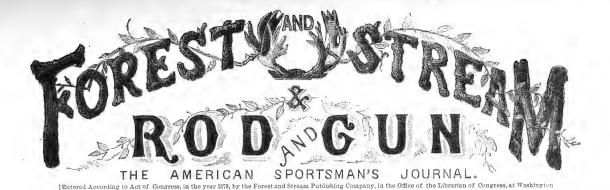
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### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19,1880.

Volume 15-No. 3. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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### FOREST & STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880.

#### THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7th. Editor Forest and Stream:

I have to acknowledge the receipt to date of further subscriptions to the "Tileston Memorial Fund," as follows:— 

next regular meeting (in September) of the Eastern Field Trials Club.

FRED. N. HALL, Secretary.

We have received and transmitted to Mr. Hall \$5 for

the fund, from Mr. A. S. Smith, New York City.

Dr. Ruth.—Dr. Ruth, the California rifle expert. will give an exhibition at the Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, L. I., next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His wife will be present, and will exhibit her skill with rifle and pistol. The shooting will be at glass balls, and if Dr. Ruth performs the feat he has had the credit of accomplishing on the Pacific Coast, the entertainment next Saturday will be well worth witnessing.

-By a very curious coincidence we publish to-day "Bodines" note on the mother woodcock, which shams lameness, and another account of the same trick of the duck, the latter written three hundred years ago. The chapters of the book "Of English Dogges" to-day contain much that is novel; but much of these old descriptions would answer very well for the present if put into modern English.

#### THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.

MEETING of the New York Commission was held in A MEETING of the New Lond the subject of the salt water fisheries came up for discussion. These have never received much attention, if any, from the Commission, although New York has in Long Island a fine stretch of coast, interspersed with magnificent bays, where not only are tons of fishes taken by professional fishermen to supply the great markets, but is a favorite resort for anglers, who take great quantities of bluefish, weakfish and others, which are partly consumed in the hotels, and the remainder find a market in New York, for the angler pays his boatman by the day, and usually gives him all the fish, and there are probably five hundred men in the towns about Great South Bay alone who live entirely during the summer season by taking parties of anglers out to fish, thus earning from four to five dollars per day, the usual price for a three to five ton cathoat and man, while the fish caught will bring about as much more in many cases. There is no fresh water angling within the waters of the State to compare to it, and it is a question if the commercial fisheries of Long Island do not equal in value those of the rest of the State. Of course no correct estimate of such value can be made until the returns from the experts of the United States Fish Commission, who are collecting statistics in connection with the census of 1880, are all in.

At this last meeting Messrs. Roosevelt and Blackford were appointed a committee to investigate this subject. and report at the next one the propriety of establishing a station for observation on the habits of valuable sea fishes, and perhaps propagate them. The time has come when this should be done. Fish culture has broadened its field, and no longer contines itself to the salmonidæ or to stocking inland lakes and ponds with bass and "bullheads." The sea is the great feeder of mankind, and the possibility of its being made to produce more of certain favorite kinds is now being rapidly demonstrated, and the New York Fish Commission is awake to the fact, but alas! just as they are about to move in this matter their appropriation is cut down and they are powerless.

If ever the State appropriated money for the future benefit of the people, it was in the small amount given for fish culture, whereby the people obtained cheap and wholesome food from sources which were otherwise unproductive, evidence of which can be obtained from many portions of the State.

The bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix), seems to hold its own, but most of the other valuable food fishes have decreased in numbers within the past twenty years. Perhaps this is on account of increased fishing; if so, there has been also an increase of population demanding food, and the way to increase the fishes is not to stop or prevent fishing and wait, in old fogy fashion, for them to increase themselves, but to hatch them by the million or the hundred of millions, and destroy the sharks and other enemies. If our net fishermen could be induced to kill sharks, sculpins, toad fishes, etc., instead of lifting the net and getting rid of them in the easiest manner, one good point would be gained and the fishermen and fish commissioners would work in harmony as soon as the former learn that their interests are identical.

VALUED COADJUTOR .- It is satisfactory to notice that Land and Water very heartily supports the posi-tion taken by FOREST AND STREAM on the subject of summer woodcock shooting. The writer of the article alluded to, after quoting from our recent article on this topic, states that he has "seen young woodcock in more than one of the markets of the Eastern States in July not more than half fledged." The truth is, that the season for woodcock should not open much, if any, before Oct, 1st, and the sooner this fact is recognized by sportsmen of the better class, the sooner the reform which we all desire will come about.

-Mr. Jerome Marble starts from Worcester, Mass., Sept. 3d, in the sportsman's palace car, the City of Worcester, for a short trip in the Northwest.

#### IT IS THE CAT.

F EW people, we imagine, realize how full of vicissitudes and perils is the life of our upland game birds. Take, for example, one of those quail hatched not a hundred rods from your doorstep and reared on your own farm, whose parents you heard whistling on the fence, or the old rocky knoll, every day through the spring and summer-have you ever thought how many enemies that little thing had to contend with, and how small was the chance that it would ever attain its full size, and spring from before the dogs in November a full fledged bird? From the time that it struggles out of the shell till the hour when, struck by the leaden hail, it turns over to the shot and is pocketed by the satisfied shooter, its life has been one of constant watchfulness, one long series of efforts to escape from constantly impending perils.

The egg from which it is to emerge has been deposited. The parent birds have not been destroyed by the deep drifts of the previous winter, nor have they fallen a prey to the small boy and the pot hunter, who, when the weather is favorable for such nefarious practices. track the innocent birds over the light snows, and shoot them when huddled. The nest is prepared and the eggs are laid. Now, other dangers threaten. If the mother is killed; if by heavy rain storms the nest is flooded; if the prowling skunk or the thievish crow discovers its location, the life of our young quail will be a short and not a particularly merry one; he will never see the daylight.

Let us suppose him happily hatched, however. He starts forth with his brothers and sisters on his journey through life. The chances are ten to one that before three weeks have passed he will have been picked up by a bawk, or carried off some evening, just at dusk, by a soft winged owl, or captured as he passes some old pile of stones, by a weasel, or casually gobbled up by a fox while passing through the swamp. If he escapes all these dangers, if the weather during his days of extreme juvenility is warm and dry, so that he gets a fair start and plenty of strength before cold, harsh rains come to chill his small body and make him an easy prey to disease; if the larvæ of the partridge fly do not fasten on his poor little head and suck away his very life blood; if none of these things happen—and all or any of them are likely to come about—our quail has a reasonably fair chance of living for six or seven months, and finally being brought to bag in the approved and legitimate way. From a quail's point of view, however, his lot is not a happy one.

We have enumerated a few of the dangers to which some of our upland game birds are subjected, and which it is the sportsman's duty to diminish as far as in him lies. Bounties on hawks, owls, skunks and foxes, offered by gun clubs and game protective associations, would do much to lessen the number of these vermin, and, hence, to increase the birds in any district. Of all our hawks the common marsh harrier is one of the most persistent and successful destroyers of quail, and one of them will more than decimate a growing brood. All the animals mentioned, with the exception of the fox, may be readily destroyed either by the gun or trap, and a little well directed effort to this end would, we think, soon be repaid by the improvement in the shooting. But there is one enemy to bird life to which we have not yet alluded, although, in our opinion, it is no less destructive than all the others which we have mentioned. An enemy that hunts indifferently by night or day, in the deepest woods or in the orchard close to the house; a creature that does more to deplete the covey of quail, to destroy the woodcock, both old and young, and kills more insectivorous birds than all the hawks in a district; an animal that is the pet of the children and the favorite of the housewife. "What!" says some horrified reader, "you don't mean Yes we do. IT IS THE CAT.

A cat that lives in the house or in the stables and only makes occasional stolen visits to the woods and fields is bad enough, and destroys no small amount of bird life. We have seen such a cat-one that spent all its days ly-

ing under the stove, or in the warm sun, one that had such a virtuous and innocent countenance that you would have trusted it with untold pitchers of cream—we have seen such a cat, we say, start quietly out just at dusk, and return to the kitchen in less than ten minutes with advine woodcock in its mouth. From the stomach of another similar feline Pecksniff we have taken the larger part of an adult quail.

But house cats that only hunt occasionally are saints and martyrs compared with the domestic cat run wild or with the utterly irreclaimable descendants of these wild tame cats. Such animals have to depend solely on their own exertions for a living. With them hunting is a business as well as a pleasure. They are veritable pot hunt-

The English keeper well understands the injury done in the preserves by the domestic cat, and wages against it a war as bitter, and as uncompromising as that which he carries on against its short-tailed wild cousin, or against the stoat, or any of the hawks. A similar crusade should be inaugurated in this country by all who are interested in the preservation of our game birds.

The hunting grounds of the cat cover all the localities frequented by our feathered game. You may start them as well from the swamp where the cock are to be found. as from the hedges that border the rye stubble through which, at morning and evening, the quail wander. have come upon them peacefully reposing in the alder runs that we were working out late in the season for ruffed grouse, and have surprised them on the borders of the snipe grounds, at their meal on a green-winged teal or

Nowhere can they be found in more abundance than in the Central Park. Any one who may ride at dusk along the west side drive or bridle path will see Thomas and Tabitha, with all their relations, starting out on the war path. The rabbits and the many birds in the Park furnish them with a fat subsistence. Let us hope that Mr. Bergh's proposed anti-cat ordinance may abate this nuisance before long.

There is one way, and, so far as we know, only one, of curing a hunting cat of its fondness for what some of our contemporaries call the "noble art of venerie," we hope that, during the next season, all of our readers who may have the opportunity will give it a thorough trial. The rule is one which we invariably practice ourselves, and usually with the best results. It is this: when you see a cat while out shooting, approach it as closely as possible, aim your gun at the shoulders or back and pull both triggers.

It is time that the sportsmen of our country, and especially of the thickly settled East where cats do most abound, took some active steps to protect the birds from this enemy, the most destructive, after man, with which they have to contend. We are sure that, could the quail, the woodcock and the ruffed grouse speak, they would, if questioned as to the enemy of which they stand most in fear, reply in accents of horror and alarm :

"It is, it is the cat!"

And the great army of insectivorous birds, the friends of the farmer, the sweet-voiced warblers that cheer us through the spring and summer by their songs, and beautify our homes by their brilliant plumage, would take up the sad refrain, and, in tones whose pathos and earnestness could not fail to arouse the sympathy of every kindly heart, unite in uttering the confirmatory, the condemnatory, the now classic words:

"They're right; it is the cat."

BREEDING QUALL IN CONFINEMENT .- The experiment, so often tried, of rearing quail in captivity has never been thoroughly successful. The very few instances on record where quail have been hatched and reared in the cage are only enough to show that it may possibly occur in exceptional cases. We have often had quait lay in confinement, but never set.

It is said that Mr. Henry Benbrook, a game dealer in Raritan, N. J., succeeded in rearing six quail last year which had furnished him up to July 31st with 108 eggs. Some of these were placed under a bantam hen, and six young were hatched, which are alive and doing well.

The history of Mr. Benbrook's experiment is as follows: Four years ago he captured two quail and kept them in confinement. The first year the female laid twenty-four eggs, but declined to incubate; the second year was unproductive, but the third the female laid twelve eggs, and after setting for some time died. The male then took her place and brought off six young, which, as has been said, lived and are laying this season.

The further results of Mr. Benbrook's quail culture will be looked for with interest.

NEBRASKA FIELD TRIALS .- The Nebraska State Sports men's Association propose to hold a series of field trialsat their next annual convention at Milford, Neb., Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d. We are glad to see these trials multiplying.

-Among our contributors this week "Nessmuk" finds, in the pappoose, a subject for an altogether original study of Indian life, and "Bodines" continues his readable 24 Camp Notes.

#### THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN MATCH.

THE American victory over the Canadian team at Creedmoor, last Saturday, was not an unexpected event to either of the two teams. The visitors hoped rather than anticipated a victory, and that they had really made intelligent preparation is evident in the averages of 200 reached by them. In the long series of ternational matches there has never been one with less preliminary pother. It was a quiet, simply conducted display of fine shooting, such as American rifles and American riflemen are capable of making every day. Of course all this excellence, which seems to be so easily accomplished, really means a vast deal of preparation. To take a glance at the flags which flutter about on the staffs, judge from their motion the force and direction of the wind which is affecting them, and then express that force in turns of the vernier sight and windage screws, seems to be a very easy performance: but the ability to do so was only won by the gentlemen at Creedmoor last Saturday by days and weeks of practice on the ground Thousands of bullets were sent spinning down the range, the performance of each carefully noted, and then, from these data, the rules drawn, the conclusions reached which enabled such good results on Saturday last.

The match was a novelty in being without a referee. Each team intended to do its best fairly and honestly, and expected the other to do the same, and with this spirit prevailing an officer of supervision was a mere superfluity.

The Canadians went home with that measure of satisfaction which comes of a good deed gallantly performed. They had missed success, but they had deserved it, and, were the conditions of the Elcho Shield contests such as to admit a Canadian team, that trophy would no doubt oon take a transatlantic trip. They go back to the Dominion with the right, well earned, of being considered worthy antagonists of the Creedmoor shooters, and richly deserve the courtesy of a return match on their own grounds next year with their foes of last Saturday. It certainly does begin to look as though the prestige of American victory, which has now been held for six years, was to be broken by a Canadian team. They have that pluck which carries them through one defeat on to the next charge, and almost equal our friends the Irish marksmen for the vigor and determination of their bids for championship over the Americans.

The scores are worth study. On the Canadian side it will be seen that the shooting is well bunched, and that but a half dozen points separate the highest and lowest scores. On the American side the work is more straggling, but still there is no extensive gap seen. The marksmen there are not placed as one would suppose from their previous practice, but the secret is told in the report of the match, which attributes the high position of Mr. Waters to his implicit reliance on the judgment of his coach. Of course that gentleman is capable of making a creditable showing in individual shooting, but there is a certain element of strength in the advice and counsel of a good coach, and this was added in this case, giving the first place in the match. The valuable coach sits at the scene of action, and becomes, as it were, the reservoir of the experience of each shot, and from this fund of information properly digested the next member of the squad may draw. If he fails to do so, it is to his loss, and in the team of the future, when even more than now victory may depend on a single shot and its result, the office of the coach will be magnified, and the value of an efficient assistant in that position be duly recognized.

THE WIMBLEDON MARKING SCANDAL.—The develop ments at the late meeting of the British N. R. A., touching false marking, should be carefully conned by the managers of our Creedmoor meetings. It is the simplest thing in the world to secure a perfect system of checks in the sig.. alling of shots, while, at the same time, the marking could be prompt as now, with the record as effective in all respects. The target of to-day is far from being sensible in theory or practice, and there is an opportunity for some clever inventor to bring into existence the target of the future, which shall tell each rifleman instantly on the delivery of his shot precisely where it has struck and its value in a system perhaps less arbitrary than the present, and more discriminating without becoming more clumsy. It is not an inviting commentary upon the standing of the troop of the British Army to see them stooping to the taking of bribes in the fashion hinted at, and the very safe inference that 1880 has not seen the opening of the deceitful system only makes the scandal the greater, as it seems to throw doubt upon the performances of former years. There is need of more exactness when records are making on the rifle field, and some of the clubs over the country are far from paying much attention to form and order in the making up of scores. So derelict are some that their reports of practice bear strong traces of the amendatory pencil at the shooting stand.

Delaware Game Protection,-The heads of 1,769 hawks were returned to the Somerset Commissioners, at a cost to the county of \$884.50.

#### THE ANTHRACITE'S FAILURE.

THE most successful case of misrepresentation through the innocent instrumentality of the preswhich has ever come under our notice is that of the reputed economy in consumption of fuel of the Perkins system, or rather his adaptation of the pipe boiler and his special engine. It seems high time that the public were set right in this matter before they are wheedled into taking stock or investing in any "rights" for American

Everybody reads Forest and Stream. Major Deane, the secretary and agent of the Perkins Steam Engine Company, reads it, and the company itself anxiously looks for its arrival every week. After waiting patiently for an explanation from Major Deane relative to his astonishing want of familiarity with engineering as displayed in a letter of his to a reputable manufacturing concern recently, the Major cannot blame us for assuming him to be altogether a novice in such matters, therefore incapable of explaining away the serious blunder which has gone on record against him. We did not insist upon an answer appearing in this journal, and would have been perfectly satisfied had he seen fit to address his communication to any other publication, barring, of course, sundry infinitessimal sheets which are not generally recognized as fit mediums through which to discuss such important questions as the economy of fuel consumption. But the Major has remained silent, and it will now be our turn to speak and to place before the public some very unpalatable facts concerning the very peculiar management of the Perkins monomania in From the departure of the Anthracite from England

up to date, her affairs have been conducted in a manner at once ludicrous and wide of the truth, whether known or unknown to the persons in charge. Ludicrous, because the Perkins Engine Company seems to have regarded the American people and their engineers as so Zulus, capable of being readily reduced to the desired state of gullibility by the romancing of persons entirely unfit to speak intelligently upon the subject of her mission, leaving the source of information in no better hands than those of a hired fireman and a garrulous old Scotch engine driver. Wide of the truth, because Major Deane has exhibited photographs of yachts and ferryboats as examples of vessels using the Perkins arrangement, when every engineer in America is aware of the fact that both engines and boilers of those vessels have long ago been discarded and consigned to the scrap heap and spherical boilers with the usual type of compounds substituted. And further, wide of the truth because Major Deane has gravely expressed his confidence in some trials recently made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, "because thorough experiments had been carried out on her in England with the result claimed of one horse power per hour per pound of coal burnt." And yet the results of the English trial have only been figured up a few weeks since, the accounts of the trial spread broadcast over here being purely assumptions, which the report to hand does not bear out, which it in fact directly The vainglorious assertion about "creating a revolu-

tion in engineering" is clap-trap pure and simple, for, as we will show, the boiler and engine of the Anthracite turn out to be not a whit more economical than the practice noted aboard any first-class ocean steamer when tried under equally favorable conditions. We do not wish to convey the idea that Major Deane wilfully circulated what he did not believe himself; there is no reason whatever to question his perfect good faith, but we hold that he has fallen a victim to the windy tales of those about him. The fact remains that these stories were allowed to pass into print, and that the press has become the innocent means of disseminating misleading news through the failure of the Perkins Company or its agents to contradict what some of them must know to be false and an imposition. The whole thing smacks strongly of an advertising dodge, and shows that it is still an easy matter to gull the lay press, providing the romancing be brazen enough to partake of the sensational. In view of the facts herein contained, many esteemed but too gush ing contemporaries will have some trouble in "craw-fishing out o' de hole," and "crow" ought to be their prevailing food until the visit of the Anthracite shall have been forgotten, and her hideous outline faded from public memory.

The Perkins Company made a grave mistake in sending out persons in its interests who are not engineers, and those persons made another grave mistake in seeking counsel and championship at the hands of ignorant indi-viduals whose names are born on prison books, in place of directing themselves to sources more reputable and more capable. The Perkins boiler will never be adopted in America; it will not even be introduced; it is not worth it. As for the Perkins engine, we cannot bring ourselves to speak of it in serious language.

Concerning the recent trial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the wordy versions of success are empty of facts, and have no other foundation than a reporter's imaginative brain. Nothing has yet been determined, only a number of indicator cards have been taken. That a essure of 300 to 500 pounds steam could be carried in the Anthracite's boiler, or in any other pipe boiler built for such pressures, is not a point at issue at all, is nothing new and not worth recording. The trials in England have been shamefully falsified to affect the public here, and we protest against any similar tactics being countenanced on this side of the Atlantic through the inability of the non-professional press to deal with matters which are beyond it.

In order that we may not be accused of prejudice, we prefer to give the investigation of an English journal, the standing of which is as well known to us in America as it is to the fraternity in Europe. We quote from the London Engineer, July 30th, which bears us out with data and facts in all we have said concerning the Perkins hobby. It also gives color to the prevailing impression that the Anthracite shirked a test with the steamer Leila for causes much more rational than the foolish and untenable reason assigned by the company's agent in his unfortunate answer. The Engineer has it as follows:

We have been favored with a copy of his report, which, tor some inexpelicable reasons, is very incomplete; in fact, any as-sistant engineer could have produced one as satisfactory. It will be borne in mind that for a great many years Mr. Perkib we carnestly advocated the use of very high pressure steam and large measures of expansion; and that he has stated and argued inge measures of explasion, and that no has stated and agreed that in this way, and in this way only, can any great economy of fuel be obtained. It has been urged, on the other hand, that Mr. Perkins never had hald a proper test of one of his engines mady; or that if such a test had been earried out that the result had not been published; that the engine was o-smplex, and unsuited for been published; that the engine was complex, and unsuited for usear sea; and that sound theory, read in the light of the best practice, was dead against Mr. Perkins. We may add to this that all Mr. Perkins' ventures at sea have been singularly unfortunate. The engines of the yacht Wanderer, which were intended once for all to establish the success of the Perkins system, broke down, caused much trouble, and were finally condemned and removed. The engines of the Loftus Perkins, to which we referred above, have, it is said, gone to the scrap heap after a few months' service, during which, it is currently reported in Sunderland, that more time was spent in the making of repairs than in the running of trins. Almost the only congenious made by Mr. Bramwell more turies. Almost the only comment made by Mr. Bramwell into of trips. Almost the only comment made by Mr. Bramwell is to the fellow that the engines ran for ten hours without re-quiring the set of a hammer or a spanner, which Mr. Bramwell seems to consider a remarkable performance; but whether re-markable only for the Perkinsengine or for any engine we canmaranno bony four ferkinsengine or 10 rd any tegina we can-not say. See going engineers will hardly took on it as an excep-tional feat. Mr. Braunell made no attempt to determine the evaporative efficiency of the boiler. He contented himself with taking 12 diagrams, and weighing the coal; 15 cwt. were himself in all. The engines gave out from 7.20 A.M. to 6.30 r.M., eleven in all. The engines gave out from 7:39 A.M. to 6:30 P.M., eleven hours and ten minutes, a gross average indicated horse power of 80.55, but from 6:30 to 7:25, when the engines stopped of themselves, because the fire had burned itself out, the nower was gradually diminishing. The average full power revolutions were 130.77 per minute. The average consumption of fuel per horse per hour was 1.7 pounds, including that used in getting up steam. "From that time," writes Mr. Bramwell, "when the first shoviful of the fourth sack of coals was put on the fire, namely, at 7:51 A.M., to the time when the first shoveful of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire, among the first shoveful on the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire, among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire, among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire, among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire, among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire, among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the fire among a first part of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the first shovelith of the fitteenth sack of coals was put on the coals was put on the fire, namely, 4:55 F.M., f. e., eight hours fire-five minutes, the engines exerted an average of 80,9 horse power. This gives the consumption per horse power per hour at 1.7 pounds, assuming the fire was uniform at the commencement and end of these times."

In the first place, the power developed was sufficiently great to make the experiment a satisfactory test of the Perkins system. The cylinders were jacketted, and there were no leaks, and the make the experiment a satisfactory test of the Perkins system. The cylinders were jacketted, and there were no leaks, and the boiler was so efficiently clothed that a thermometer laid on the lagging and covered with cotton wool only rose to 18 degs. Fahr. It is improbable, therefore, that any better result could be got from a large engine. Next it is to be observed that the fuel used during the trial was "Nixon's navigation land-picked humps," which is probably the best coul in the world. Experiments carried out with it at Keyham yard in 1853 showed that it evaporated, when burnt properly, at the rate of 11.65 pounds of water from 212 degs, while the best Newcastle coul in the some boiler evaporated but 9.31 pounds. It is a curious fact that Mr. Bramwell, in his report, nowhere states the temperature of the feed-water. We may assume, however, that it was the same as that of the condenser. The vacuum was 27 inches. The beight of the barometer is not stated. Taking it at a little under 30 inches, we have 113 degs, as the temperature of the feed-water. We have 13 edgs, as the temperature of the feed-water. We have 13 degs, as the temperature of the feed-water. We have 13 degs, as the temperature of the feed-water. We have 13 degs, as the temperature of the feed-water. We have 13 degs, as the temperature of the feed-water work of the same as the same consumed 1.5 pounds, or say, in round numbers, 19 pounds of steam per horse-power per hoir. Now, it may be regarded as clearly proved that ordinary compound engines working on north country coal norse-power per nour. Now, it may be regarded as clearly proved that ordinary compound engines working on north country coal require but 1.9 pounds to 2 pounds of coal per horse per hour. Making allowance for the difference of the qualities of the boilers and of the coal, we may say that this represents 19 pounds to 22) pounds of scena per horse per bour; or to all intents and purposes the engines of an ordinary Atlantic care, it is not the property of the coal per horse problem. or to an intents and purposes the engines of an ordinary Atlantic cargo steamer, indicating from 31) to 407h horse power, are as economical as the Perkins engine. We are dealing here with facts. We are making no assumptions. The consumption of steam in the engines of the Anthracite was more like, y to have been greater than we have stated than less. Indeed, we believe been greater than we have stated than less. Indeed, we believe that Mr. Perkina claims that his botier can evaporate with the best Weight coai, and feed-water at 120 dega., nearly 12 pounds of water per pound of coal. This would make the consumption of steam 20 pounds per horse. Comparing the performance of the engines of the Anthracite with those of ordinary compound engines by good makers, we find that nothing has been gritted by the adoption of a high boiler pressure. We say boiler pressure, for, curiously enough, Mr. Perkins does not really work with steam of enormous tension, however much he may advocated; Thus, while the boiler pressure in the case of the Anthracite was 280 nounds on the surger inch, the pressure in the first eviludes. 250) pounds on the square incl., the pressure in the flat cylinder did not exceed 180 pounds, or just one-half that in the boiler. We are entirely at a loss to explain what object is gained by ear-yrjing 500 pounds in a boiler and working at 180 pounds. As or does MR. Bramwell throw the least light on the subject. Indeed, there are many points of much interest left totally untouched in this curiously incomplete report. Thus, we should have liked to know how much steam was condensed in the colled pipes which acts jackets to the cylinders. Again, we are told nothing about the temperature of the sea or that of the feed-water; and, as we

have said, no attempt was made to measure, the feed-water. We navesan, no attempt was made to incasure the receivance. We reproduce copies of three of the diagrams—that is to say, a set. It will be seen that while the first two diagrams are good and satisfactory, the two last are very much the reverse. The diagrams are all alike, right through the series, and we have no doubt that the jump at the beginning and the wave line are due to condensed the jump at the beginning and the wave line are due to condensed steam. The engines, during the trial, expanded steam thirty two times, and under any possible conditions, unless the steam is very highly super-heated indeed, that ratio of expansion must be attended with enormous condensation. The piecing of the two tended with enformous condensation. The precing of the other dis-params is fairly good, but that of either of the other dis-grams with the second is very bad...
We, and many others with us, would like to be told why the cylinder pressure was but one-half the boller pressure. One hun-

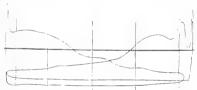
dred and sixty pounds is by no means unknown in locomotive practice, and if very high pressures are good, why does not Mr. Perkins use them? It may be of course that he considers an expansion of thirty-two to one enough, and that if he sent 393 ands of steam into his engines he would have to expand it too pounds of steam into his engines he would have to expand a room much. Conceding the force of the argument, the question re-mains, Why does he earry 300 pounds in his boiler? If it con-duces to economy, the fact ought to be generally known. It will a new fact to most engineers.

We should say so.

When Mr. Perkins was content with two cylinders, he obtained one horse power from 1.6 pounds. added a third cylinder, "to do away with a gland," the best his arrangement could do with the best of coal was 1.7 pounds, which is not calculated to inspire faith in the claim of the Perkins Engine Company to teach world anything new. 'The reader will probably conclude with us, that the advantages claimed for the Perkins system are a myth, and that trying to place it on the American market at this late day seems little less than grotesque. We subjoin the diagrams referred to :-



Steam, 35 lbs.; chamber, 9 lbs.; vacuum, 26] ins.; revolutions, 128; per minute. For the high pressure cylinder, the average -123 75 lbs.; for the intermediate cylinder, the average -15,72 lbs.; For the high pressure cylinder we have 3,569 revolutions X:70X123.7-28215,227 foot lbs. For the intermediate cylinder we have 3.5.6 revolutions X:238.05X15.8-14,540.760 foot lbs. The first diagram is from the top of the high pressure initial cylinder, the second from the bottom of the second cylinder. The remaining two are from the top and bottom of the third cylinder, as fol-



Average for low pressure cylinder, bottom = 10.47 lbs., and for the top -8.153 lbs. We have, therefore, for the bottom 3,895 revolutions X993.49X10.47 = 20.378.699 foot lbs., and for the top 3,890.X51c.,88XS.1.1-8,029,913 foot lbs. Total foot lbs. = 7231,590. All the diagrams are calculated with the planimeter. The last pair were however, very unsatisfactory and difficult to deal with, the wave curve line being apparently due to the presence of water in the



ROUGH NOTES FROM THE WOODS.

Second Paper.

BY NESSMUK,

NY NESSMUK.

POUR miles from Moose River, on the "Brown Tract road," there is a trail turning to the right, and a white shingle is marked "Jones' Camp," Follow the trail two miles, and it forks. The left fork is marked again "Jones Camp." The right fork has a plain shingte, marked with blue pencil, as follows: "Wn. Bero, Chief St. Regis Indians." This trail leads to the "Injun Camp," as it is called here. I had met Chief William at the Moose River House: had been told that he could give me more genuine knowledge of the wilderness than any man within fifty miles. I laid myself out to cultivate Chief William, invited him to my room, showed him rifle, hatchet, fishing duffle, hooks, spears, lines and knives. When I showed him an ivorylandled Spanish knife that was really fine, though of had myself out to chitriate chief winning, invited man by sensy toom, slowed him rifle, hatchet, fishing durile, hooks, spears, lines and knives. When I showed him an ivory-handled Spanish knife that was really fine, though of little use to me, I saw his black eye gleam; he fell in love with that knife on sight. I am well used to the American aborigine. When William had done admiring that knife I made him a present of it. That won him. I am sorry to say I supplemented the gift with a glass of firewater. A cordial invitation to visit the Indian camp followed, with an offer to carry my canoe and all the traps I desired to take.

William Bero, chief of the St. Regis tribe, heads a gang of twenty young braves, whose tomahawk is the axe of the backwoodsman, whose scalping knife is the spud of the backwoodsman, whose scalping knife is the spud of the backwoodsman, whose scalping in, I met William on the trail, who, with a companion, was going into the tamery on business.

He went no further. He had promised if L came out to his camp that he would "take care of me," and he did it.

Relegating his business to his partner on the spot, he took my blanket roll and ritle away from me. He even insisted on carrying my niae-ounce rod. From the moment I met him on the trail he took possession of me, so to speak, and I followed his lead implicity. What a grand woodsman the fellow is! I wanted to go to the Indian camp the first thing. Not a bit of it. He knew of a spring hole that he wanted me to fish, and I surrendered. He led me by trails and across swamps, until I lost all notion of compass points, and at last brought me out on the banks of the Moose, at the mouth of a cold troutstream, and then he explained that trout had been taken there the present season weighing over three pounds. I dare say he was right. But as they had been taken, of course they were not there.

I whipped the water in my best style for half an hour without a rise, while Chief William, with tamarack pole, coarse cotton line and large bass hook, baited with a clunk of shiner, stood on a log below me and hauled out trout after trout in the most business-like and unartistic manner.

throat after trout in the most business-like and unartistic manner.

At last an unfortunate took my center fly—a queen—and, as I was towing him around, another victim inmolated himself on the tail fly—a Romeyn. It was well, With what trout Chief Bill had snaked out we had enough, but it is hard to make any man here believe that you come to the woods for any other purpose than to catch the ultimate trout and shoot the list possible deer, I succeeded in drawing Bill off, and we started for the "Indian camp." He said it was "a mile 'n half." I think it was. It took an hour and a half of rapid marching to reach it. The camp was simply two batk-roofed log shanties, standing among and underneath large spruce and hemlock trees. and hemlock trees,

shanties, standing among and underneath large spruce and hemlock trees.

One of the whirlwinds so common in these woods would make a bad tangle of that camp.

The immates of the shanty consisted of the fifteen choppers and peelers, with Bill's family of seven—Mrs. Bill, a portly, comely squaw; the daughter, a pretty-featured, plump young squaw, with a voice like a silver bell, and four young Indians, the smallest being the inevitable pappoose, on his ornately carved and painted board.

That pappoose is and always has been to me a sybilline mystery. I first made his acquaintance many years ago among the Nessmuks of Massachusetts. He was on his board, swathed, strapped and swaddled from chin to toes, immovable save that his head and neck were left free to wiggle. I next saw him among the Senecas of New York State. Then in Michigan; in Wisconsin; on the upper waters of the Mississippi; and now I meet him again in the North Woods. The same mysterious hiscrutable eyes; the same placid, patient, silent baby, varying in nothing save the board, which in Wisconsin was simply a piece of bark. In this case the board is a neat bit of handicraft. When Bill assures me that the carving was "done with a jacknife" I can hardly believe him. And when he says that the bright vermillion, blue and yellow has not been retouched in thirty-five years, I don't believe him at all. The painting is as bright as though it was put on the present season. Commend me to the pappoose board. We judge men, actions and things by ultimate results.

After a royal supper of trout, cooked in a manner worby ultimate results.

by ultimate results.

After a royal supper of trout, cooked in a manner worthy of Delmonico's, I watched Bill's young barkpeelers as they got red around a rousing fire which they had the good sense to build under a huge hemlock. There was not a pair of round shoulders or a protruding shouldershade in the camp. Straight, strong, stalwart fellows, one and all. And every man of them spent the first year of his life on a pappose board.

It has been said a thousand times that Indians will not work, or only in a fitful, desultory way that amounts to nothing; and this is true of the plains Indian; also of the Cree and Chippewa, with other nomadic tribes; but not of the St. Regis or Mohawk, and only in part of the Senecas and Oneidas.

As an instance of what Indian muscle can do, let me

Cree and Chippewa, with other nomatic, tribes; but not of the St. Regis or Mohawk, and only in part of the Senecas and Oneidas.

As an instance of what Indian muscle can do, let mestate that the day before I reached the St. Regis campten of Bill's barkpeelers felled and peeled 138 large bemlocks, yielding over thirty cords of bark. In most white camps a cord of bark per day is accounted fair work.

I think the pappose is glad when darkness settles down on the forest and they let up on him. He throws his arms and legs about for all the world like a white baby, and crows like mad; then of a sudden his head lops over; he is asleep. I, too, turn in, but not to sleep. Three of the young Indians, including the sweet-voiced maiden, gather around the fire and sing in a low minor key, and with soft, pleasant voices, the Indian songs of their tribe. And at last I drop into slumber, and waken five minutes after, as it seems to me. But it is daylight, and Mrs. Bill has the breakfast nearly ready. I have slept the sleep of the just man, and am fresh for the day.

The maiden has got that inscrutable pappose out, and is strapping him to his board for the day. When they get him thead they will pall out from under the roots of a lunge hemicok the inevitable jug of tar oil, and annoint every visible part of his tawny pelt. The tar oil, well applied, will last some two hours, when it begins to fail, and venomous insects begin to wire in on you.

That pappose understands it. So long as far oil lasts he spends his time peering with deep, curious eyes into the gloomy depths of the forest, or, when the wind rises watching the swaying tree tops. But at the first decided mosquito or punkle bit he gives tongue in a straight, steady yell, without any ups or downs, and Mrs. Bill comes to his relief, takes him between her knees, announts him from neck to crown, takes him by the basket handle of his board, as one might a peek of potatoes, and stands him up against a hemlock, a log, or the shady side of the shanty. He resumes his eternal occ

An Indian baby is not expensive in the way of play-

An Indian baby is not expensive in the way of playthings.

Chief William gives me no rest. It is his undying conviction that I came to the woods for the sole purpose of shooting deer and catching trout, and I have got to do it. He hurries me off to Nelson Lake, one of the unmapped waters of the wildeness. There are three spring holes there, in which trout of two pounds have been taken the present season. It is also a good lake for "hoating," as they call it here. A short time since a party went on the lake to float, and succeeded, by noisy paddling, in scaringsix deer out of the lake in one evening, but got no shot. I find Nelson Lake a pretty sheet of water, fringed

with the fragrant pond lily that is almost universal here. Bill lays me up to the first spring hole without noise or wake, and I cast my thes across the clear, cold water in vain. Chubs and shiners rush madly on the hooks, but trout will not rise. Bill takes a shapeless piece of chub, puts it on that hook of his, and presently drags out a pound trout. To say I am disgusted is putting it mildly. I am swearing mad. He explains that there is a time late in July and early in August when trout "lay deep" and will not rise to fly. "If we had wums," says Bill, "we catch 'em." That is just my idea, and it happens that I have the "wums." Brought them with me, knowing they were not to be had in the forest. While he is paddling to the next spring hole I take off my leader and replace it with a large hook and strong snell, bait is heavily, and make a cast as the boat glides slowly within reach. It is taken on the first cast, and I bring a half-pound fish into the boat with small ceremony. Bill catches, as usual, a larger one, and then I stubbornly refuse to make another cast. He does not understand it at all, but paddlest ot the landing and I walk up to camp, scrape acquaintance with his daughter, who is educated, intelligent and a school teacher among the St. Register and writing English fluently. She showed me specimens of chirography, and was pleased when I praised her handwriting, which was readly fine. Then I took the pappoose by his basket handle and carried him off into the woods. I stood him up against a spruce and made him a speech in mixed Chippwa, Portuguese and English. Lexplained to him the day was placed my forefathers and foremothers. I brandished a big knife about his bady head, sang a snatch of Chippwa war song and gave the war whoop.

into the woods. I stood him up against a spruce and made him a speech in mixed Chippewa, Portuguese and English. I explained to him the brutal manner in which his ancestors had roasted and scalped my forefathers and foremothers. I brandished a big knife about his baby head, sang a snatch of Chippewa war song and gave the war whoop. A white baby would have gone into convulsions. He looked at me calmly with those dark, fathomless eyes, and when I gave a final whoop, broke into a placid smile that covered his face all over like a burst of sunlight.

An Indian baby doesn't seare much.

After a dinner of trout—again—Bill left me in peace, while he went to look after a bark job somewhere among the hills, and I took my blanket, hunted out a dry, cosynook, rolled myself up and was having a grand snooze, when I was awakened by some one calling my name. It was ye Chief Bill, and I knew he meant business. He is bound that I shall have sport, if it kills me. We are to fish that sprung hole again, which I don't care for, and then watch a deer lick, which I do care for, He straps on that everlasting pack-basket, gets out his shooting gear, and leads off again, but by a shorter route, to the same spot I fished the night before. I am sorry to see that Bill's shooting-iron is a veritable old musket of the Continental pattern, from which two of the three bands have been abstracted to lighten the piece. He excuss himself for carrying such a clumsy concern by saying that it is the best barrel to throw buckshort that he can find, and he likes a buckshot gun for floating or lick-watching. When I see him load it with about forty grains of powder and elevens small buckshot flose faith in him, rather. At the spring hole it was the same old story. The chief caught two me trout: I landed one. I retused to throw another fly, and began to pack up to Bill's disgust and surprise. I explain we have plenty of fish for the rout supper which he has planned, and by the time that is over it will be time to climb up to the bind to the wond and beto

render the North Woods a terror and a torment to tourists, sportsmen and naturalists during the summer months. This is probably the country to which Mr. Tennyson refers when he sings of a land "Where each man walks with his head in a cloud of poisonous flies." They are nothing to me. I walk among them through these grand forest aisless safely as in a nunnery. This paper is too long already. If I tinds favor I will in my next give a simple recipe by which any one can flank punkies, mosquitoes and even the black fly.

Foot of Stillwater, Jones' Camp, (Have lost the date.)

ADIRONDACKS.-Springfield, Mass., Aug. 11th.-Several ADRONDACKS.—Springfield, Mass., Aug. 11th.—Several of the Beaver River Club are going to the North Woods soon, and I will report when they come back. I received a kind invitation from Class. Fenton, Esq., of Warson, Lewis County, Number Four, to come up and stay with him, but am obliged to refuse. He says he has now seventy-seven boarders, which with his servants and family make about one hundred at his house, and he has refused scores of applications for want of room. Twenty-five slept in his barn one night, for want of room at the house, which goes to ehow how popular the North Woods are for recreation. But I think it is sad for us hunters, as game and fish must become scarce. In fact, I see a great change since my first trip into that region. F. B. CAMP NOTES.

BY EODINES

I PROMISED to tell you how we live in camp. Let me commence by describing our grounds, and the preparations we have made for resting in the woods. We are on a narrow point of land that is completely

ireparations we have made for resting in the woods. We are on a narrow point of I and that is completely shaded by the widely reaching branches of two immene beech trees and an equally stately elm. At the extreme point are two tall pines, leaning to the right and left, affording us a view of a long and quiet pond that nestles at the toot of a bigh and densely wooded mountain. On both sides of our grounds, so near that they can be touched with a fishing rod, are running mountain streams, clear and sparkling. To our right a deep pool—where the trout delight to splash when the sum has disappeared behind the western mountain—its shore ornamented with moss covered rocks and boulders, from between which are growing ferns and blooming rhododendrons. Above them all, a mountain road, where voices are now and then heard in praise of the beautiful camp below. To our left, the stream, then a clump of willows and beyond a meadow, which is lost in the dense forest and surrounding mountains, shutting us in so that but little sky is seen, and where the sun has but slender opportunity to oppress us with his mid-day beams.

At the extreme point of the camping grounds, where

and beyond a meadow, which is lost in the dense forest and surrounding mountains, shutting us in so that but little sky is seen, and where the sun has but slender opportunity to oppress us with his mid-day beams.

At the extreme point of the camping grounds, where the two streams never to form the long pond below, and between the two leaning pines, is constructed our firplace, made by electing a stone wall four feet long and eighteen inches high, with shorter walls at each end in tersecting it at right angles. The stones are covered with sooks and ciny, and over the top is laid two parallel iron hars upon which rest the coffee-pot, boiling feettle and frying pans. This arrangement is a great economizer of wood, and, when a good bed of coals lie under the bars, a affords a cooking stove that permits us to present an elaborate bill of fare. Here we broil steak and lamb chops, fry fish, boil potatoes, bake flap-jacks—and what sport it is to flop them over l—stew canned vegetables; in short, perform any of the entinary feats that we are in the habit of seeing in our kitchens at home. In our "dutch oven "are baked biscuit, johnny-cake, fish, beef and beans, in a manner, too, quite enjoyable and surprising as well to our city visitors. Our party is one believing that good, wholesome food, and plenty of it, is not inseparable from a camping-out expedition. We see no reason why we should not live as well, here in the woods, as at home, so we keep our larder well stocked with meats and other conforts obtained from the city twice a week. In the bank next to the mountain we have excavated a place large enough to receive a box four by six feet and four feet high. It is covered with sods, and has a door upon its uncovered side next to the creek. This is filled with ice, procured from the farm house close by, and here we keep our meats, butter and other perishable commodities. Next in order comes the dining-room, consisting of a canopy under which stands a table of ample dimensions, rustle in design and build. Four benches a da e soldered together by a narrow rim that unites their edges, leaving a half inch cavity between. In the rim, et opposite points, are two half inch holes, with a collar, in which corks are fitted. At used time these corks are removed and boiling water poured into one of the openings while the air excepts at the opposite one. The corks are then put in place, when, for an hour or longer, you have plates too hor to handle without napkins, keeping your food as hot as when removed from the fire until the meaning while the same manner, from which meat and regetables are served. The plates being too hot for but ter, smooth, round stones are used for individual ter, smooth, round stones are used for individual ter, smooth, round stones are used for individual cannot be succeeded to the same purpose admirably. Under the edge of the canory, so as to be shielded from the rain, are arranged two large camp chests, in which our provisions and utensits were transported hither. They now serve as cupboards. One of the chests contains large, square the cans (fancy camp chests, in which are kept flour, corn meal, rice, coffee, tea, dried fruit, sugar, etc.; in the other is stowed away the bread, crackers, dried beet, pickles, baking-powder, candles and the like.

Back of the dining-room, and further up the slope, under an immense birch tree, is pitched a wall tent which serves as a kind of store-room for our trunks and extra clothing; and, back of that, the large tent, 16x20, and 9 feet to the ridge pole, upon one side of which bunks are built and covered with ticks filled with straw. Over these ticks cotton-tilled quilts are spread, and over them sheets and blankets, affording a bed that would be quite desirable in more pretentious quarters. The remaining portion of the floor is covered with mex-movn hay, with hasocks lying about inviting a fellow, when so inclined, to a loung upon the fragrant floor. The sides of the tent have pockets in which pipes, tobacco, magazines, papers, needles, thread, buttons, and sundry articles of

are growing and blooming the various wild flowers indigenous to these woods. The paths are thanked by terms in
mounds covered with mosses and delicate vines, surround the trunks of the trees; the floors of the disinghall and kitchen are swept clean, and all our surroundings in the neatest possible trim; and this is our mountain home, where every year wespend the mouth of June.

In former camp notes, I wrote what we did when it
rained; let me now give you a sample of a bright and
clear day.

This norming we were awakened at 5 o'clock by the

In former camp notes, I wrote what we did when it rained; let me now give you a sample of a bright and clear day.

This morning we were awakened at 5 o'clock by the singing of the birds, and the bright light of day shining through our tent walls. The music outside, the clear, balmy air, and the prospects of an unclouded sunrise, were irresistible. A fellow could not lie abed if he would; so, as if by general consent, all the campers were found assembled by the shore of the creek, performing their ablutions and looking skyward, all faces lighting up for the application of the clear, cool water, and the prospect of a perfect day.

George had already builded his fire, the tea-kettle was sending a cloud of vapor from its mouth, while the lid over the potato-boiler was dancing at a lively rate. The table was set, the trout sissing in the big pan, and George vigorously stirring a quantity of batter that would soon be converted into flap-jacks. As we were chatting about the table (to which we had been summoned by George, who had converted the empty fish pan into a gong by beating it with an iron spoon), the sun made his appearance over a notch in the eastern mountain—right on time—indicating 6 o'clock. What a delightful breakfast we had there in the cool morning air, listening to the wardlings of the birds, and watching the sunbeams dancing over the rippling water and upon the trembling leaves of the trees, while squirrels and chipmanks climbed out upon the overhanging limbs looking inquisitively under our canopy to see what we were up to. Butterflies, bumblebees, and insects of various colors and forms were flying about helter-skelter, without any special object in view, save to enjoy the glorious norning. A boy, on horseback, rode along the mountain road overhead driving cows to pasture, singing merrity the while to an accompaniment of the lowing animals that made the mountains ring with their deep, base voices. Every note from man, animal, bird, insect or machine, seemed to ring out with a clearer tone, intensitied

passed.

Breakfast finished, we smoke. Then, some of the party paddle on the ponds; others go in search of birds and flowers; the boys make overs in the sand across the creek, and those inclined go fishing.

Breakfast finished, we smoke. Then, some of the party paddle on the ponds; others go in search of birds and flowers; the boys make ovens in the sand across the creek, and those inclined go fishing.

I being one of the "inclined," took down my rod from its rack against the beech, buttoned a landing net on my back, shouldered my creel and walked leisurely up stream to where I pricked a fine fish the day before. I must cross the creek, and, not wishing to get wet before I reached the fishing ground, attempted to pass the swift running water over a fallen tree, that reached from bank to bank. This tree was wet from the spray that arose from a boulder, against which the current splashed beneath, and was quite too round in form to permit of an easy or secure foothold. Reaching the center of this rustic bridge by means of two rheumatic feet and sunday and multitudinous balancings of arms and legs, a contounded kingtisher flew just under my nose, and, with an unearthly chatter, startled me, at which I lost my center of gravity and fishing-rod at the same moment. In trying to regain the first, while the second floated swiftly down the rapid and took lodgment in some willows, you might have witnessed, had you been there, some difficult feats in grotesque posturing. One moment I had decided to go in on the upper side of the log, but instantly changed my mind and center of gravity for the lower one; and then, when my arms flew about like those of a windmill. I hesitated and wondered until no living mortal could have decided for me. Another ship, a unique bend of the back, a thrust of the hijs backward and shoulders forward as well as a keen and much amused spectator on shore, which side of the blamatre would ultimately be selected for the plings. At last a decision was reached, when I took an intermediate course, and sat down with most consummate skill and great alacrity with a leg upon both sides of the blamatre would undered another the sparking gems larked and about me. This celestial phenomena lasted until gently slid

(To be continued.)

### Hatural History.

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#### RITERS BIT.

I'T happened to us one day some years ago to find swimming in a small fresh water pond a carp duck or broadbill (Fulignla marila), which was unable to fly, although apparently sound in all its members, and which we succeeded finally in capturing in a landing net. It was observed during the pursuit that the bird was apparently unable to close its bill, and as soon as it was taken in hand the cause of this became evident. In the back of the mouth was the shell of a large mussel, partly opened, the hinge being toward the bird's body. The valves were still united, and their planes were at right angles to those of the bill. Between the united valves the posterior upper surface of the thick fleshy tongue was wedged in so that it was impossible for the bird to expel the shell from its mouth. The mussel was a large one, so large that there was no possibility of the duck's swallowing it. It was evident that the duck had attempted to swallow the mussel while it was open, and that after it had been taken into the mouth, hinge first, the latter had partially closed, grasping the tongue, and thus sealing both its fate and that of its captor. The mussel had been dead some time, for it had altogether disappeared from the shell, and the poor bird was woefully emaciated and died the night of its capture. This incident, rather unusual and interesting as it is by itself, becomes more so when compared with a number of similar occurrences which have from time to time been placed on record,

Most of us have heard the story of the raccoon which went ovstering at low water, and in trying to pull one of the bivalves out of his shell got caught by the foot and was drowned by the rising tide; and there is a egend about a darkey who was captured in the same manner, though his adventure did not have any serious termination. In the columns of Land and Water there have at different times within the past few years been published some instances of the capture and death of birds and fish by their supposed prey, which will, we think, be of interest to our readers in this connection. One of these relates to the capture of a small fish called a shanny, by a mussel, and is told in the following lan-

a shanny, by a mussel, and is told in the following language:—

A correspondent, Mr. Stephen Clegg, lately kindly forwarded us a box containing a shanny and mussel, which he describes as having been taken in the harbor at Looe, Cornwall, in exactly the position represented in the accompanying illustration. The shanny and mussel, our correspondent writes, were taken by a fisherman who was gathering mussels for but at Looe. Mussels are found in great numbers at the bottom of the harbor there, and the fishermen use a long-handled, four-pronged fork for eatching them. A boat is moored over the spot on which the mussels are to be found, and the fork is employed to bring them from below into the boat. In the case in question our correspondent assures us the shanny and mussel was brought up as shown in our illustration. The fish was alive when taken, and its head firmly fixed in the mussel. This certainly may be considered a curious capture, and from the evidence it may be fairly assumed that the shanny seeing a tempting mussel with its mouth open was induced to pop his head in—an operation which flaster Mussel doubtless resented by immediately closing its valves, retaining the fish in its deadly grasp. A case in point of fish being taken in this way is mentioned by Couch, in which Lacepède records an instance where, as he (Lacepède) supposes, a shanny had made an attempt to feed on an oyster that lay with its valves open, in consequence of which it became shut up a prisoner by the closing of the shell. In this condition of confinement the fish had continued so long that the oyster had been dredged and carried to a considerable distance. Upon opening it, the captive was again set free alive, and without injury. Shanny are very retentive of life, and would be found nice additions to salt water aquaria.

Another case bearing more directly on the one which

Another case bearing more directly on the one which came under our own observation, was spoken of by Mr, Buckland some years previously. In this instance a rail was caught by an oyster and drowned. Mr. Buckland

Some time since, when examining the famons cyster bed at Helston, near Falmouth, Mr. Frel Hill, of Helston, was kind enough to accompany me and my friend, Mr. Howard Fox, of Falmouth, in our expedition. Mr. Hill mentioned to me at the time that he had a curious specimen of a bird that had been caught by an oyster. The bird and oyster had been mounted in a case by Mr. Vingar, of Penzance. The history is, that a woman who sells oysters, went one morning to the Helford River and found the bird—a common tail—quite dead, with its beak held quite firmly by the oyster, which was still alive.

The bird in all probability was wandering along the foreshore looking for his dinner, and Mr. Oyster—possibly left longer by the tide than usual—was opening his shells waiting the incoming water. The hungry rail, seeing something that looked like a white and dainty bit of food, pecked at the body of the oyster, and probably pricked him sharply with his beak. The oyster then snapped his shells together as quick as a rat trap, and the poor bird instantly became a prisoner, to die (or possibly

ed his shells together as quick as a rat trap, and the or bird instantly became a prisoner, to die (or possibly drowned as the tide rose) in his prison.

Mr. Buckland's paper seems to get more than its share of such instances, for in a recent number we hear the story

of the choking of a grebe by a fish called a miller's thumb, which is provided with sharp spines on each gill cover. somewhat as are our own catfish. These spines caught in the throat of the bird and rendered the swallowing or disgorging of the fish impossible. We have never, by the way, been able to understand just how it is that birds and fishes can prey upon the catfish. Their rigid spines, one would think, might protect them from any enemy, and vet we constantly find catfish in the stomachs of fish, and not infrequently in those of birds. It is but a short time since a Florida correspondent sent us an account of a large catfish attacked by a heron, and mentioned find-ing the spine of one of these fish in the throat of another. We have found small cats in the stomach of a loon, and they are no doubt devoured by other birds. It may possibly be that after death the spines relax and lie flat by the side, but we do not remember to have seen anything that would bear out this conjecture. Of course as soon as the live fish is grasped he sets all his spines and holds them so stiff that they may be broken before they will yield to direct pressure, though they yield readily enough if the side just back of the pectoral fin be properly manipulated. The case of the grebe choked by the fish is described by Mr. Buckland as follows :-

scribed by Mr. Buckland as follows:—
By the kindness of Lord Radnor, Longford Castle, Salisbury, I have received a grebe (Podiceps minor) choked by a fish. The fish is fixed so firmly in the bird's mouth that I find it will go neither backwards nor forwards, so I can neither press it down the tesophagus nor pull it out altogether. The fish in question is a miller's thumb, Mr. Grebe evidently was not aware that the miller's thumb was armed with two very sharp spikes on each side of the gill cover, and when the fish found himself in trouble he simply expanded these spines, which fixed him so firmly in the bird's mouth that he died from suffocation. An exactly similar case occurred some few years since, which I described in the columns of Land and Water as follows:—

"Mr. Arthur Crichton has been good enough to pro

follows:—
"Mr. Arthur Crichton has been good enough to present me with an interesting spectmen of grebe (dabchick) which was found dead with a fish in its mouth. It was found by Mr. Clutterbuck, of Long Wittingham, near Abingdon, who writes as follows: 'The grebe was found in the River Isis, in an eddy, dead, both bird and fish. I saw a fellow grebe to-day, fishing in the overflow, which is more or less shallow. I do not know if the miller's thumb would leave the river for the overflow—most fish do. The river at the spot is deep. The bird was tound at the mouth of a ditch in which the water would be shallow, and dry when the river is low."
"The first thing I did was to make a cast of the specimen. Mr. Searle has painted it so life-like that it now looks like the bird liself. It is very difficult to cast a bird, but if the cast is successful, it is far better than any stuffing by the most shillful taxidernist. On dissecting the throat of the bird I discovered that the little spine-like processes on the sides of the head of the fish was headforemost, the back to the lower beak; the hard casing of the head of the fish had pressed so tightly down on the windpipe that it was completely closed up. Had the fish been swallowed the reverse way, probably the bird would have escaped unin jured. I have had two or three specimens sent me of kingtishers destroyed by fish stocking in their throats. There is a case on record where a poor fisherman was annoyed at finding the father-lasher among his sharings, and eszing him, put his head in his h scorphol, a sea-nsn anned to the tresmovater miner's thumb. The fisherman was amoyed at finding the father-lasher among his shrimps, and seizing him, put his head in his mouth, and attempted to bite it off. The fish, however, gave a struggle, slipped down his throat, and expanding his spines at the side of its head, managed to immovably fix itself in the larynx, thus killing the man by suffoca-

That Rat Catcher.—Boston, Ang. 7th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I don't think that rat was drowned. The snake must have swallowed it then and there, or it would have gone home to digest his meal. It is most likely that he surprised the rat and sprang on it unaware, and once with its teeth fast on the rat's head, he would suffocate it in no time, without its having the gh st of a chance; besides, his prey was probably nearly paralyzed with fright. No matter how "game" it may be, there are but very few animals on two legs or four that are not pamic struck at the sight of a snake". As to not finding wounds, that is not singular. The snake's teeth are sharp as needles, but equally fine, and while arranged for the purpose of holding—a dozen rows or so across the root of his mouth, and all pointing backward—are useless for chewing purposes, and their very fineness would prevent their leaving marks. The rat could not have lived long enough to struggle much any way, for a snake is one of the strongest things that live, and with its nose pointing inward and its head half swallowed from the outset, it must have smothered speedily.

If the snake is what I have been accustomed to term

speedily.

If the snake is what I have been accustomed to term If the snake is what I have been accustomed to term "water snake," it could not have crushed him. Constriction is only used with effect by tree snakes, while the striped snake and his cousin, the present incumbent—if indeed they are not the same—are never found there: although I did once capture a monster in a very scrubby yellow boust, fifteen feet from the ground, but that was hardly a tree, as it was so thickset that be undulated from twig to twig, not coiled around.

In conclusion, I would say that I ought to know whereof I speak, having had, as a boy, a mania for snakes, having had, as a toy, a mania for snakes, having had, as a toy, a mania for snakes, attempt them by the tubful to watch their habits. At that time and afterward, I was accustomed to carry home every one I met to turn loose among my squash bugs. They are excellent buggers. But it takes a swift hand and a quick eye to get a grip in the back of their neck without a bite.

JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

We are rather inclined to doubt the constricting powers of the water snake, and for that reason suggested the drowning of the rat.

### fish Culture.

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#### CARP APPRECIATED IN TEXAS.

HAT the carp are rapidly growing in favor in the Southern States is a well-known fact. The following letter shows what they think of them in Texas :-

ing letter shows what they think of them in Texas:—

Kosse, Linestone, County, Texas, June 28th,
Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner
Fish and Fisheries:—
Dear Sir: The German carp, sent Sam Bell and me last
fall, are doing as finely as any one could possibly ask.
When they arrived there was very little water in our
pond, so we put them in a well with about four feet of
water in it, and connected the well with the tank by
means of a small ditch, letting the tank water fill it up;
the ditch was left open so that the water would not stagnate. We put five of them in the tank (or pond) and fed
all of them on corn bread and vegetables that had seed,
such as tomatoes, squashes, etc., all of which they ate.
They seemed to like the squash best and preferred it
baked. Several of them seemed to be sick when they
reached us, and died soon afterward; the remainder are
now about four inches wide and a foot long. Corn bread
is their favortie det: and by feeding them at the same
place every day they become accustomed to look for it,
and now all we have to do when we wish to look at them
is to tie a piece of stale bread to a string and thoat it on
the water, when they come up all around it and scramble
for it as hogs do for corn. There are numerous parties
in this neighborhood with good pouls who want to know
whether they can get any this summer or fall. Please
let me know at once, as fish in this section are scarce and in this heighnorhood with glood points who what to know whether they can get any this summer or fall. Please let me know at once, as fish in this section are scarce and high, and the carp seems to be the fish. Yours truly, VOLNEY METCALFE.

#### SHAD IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

ASTORIA, Oregon, July 22d.

SHAD IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

ASTORIA. Oregon, July 22d,
Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.:—
Dear Sir: Your letter of the 3d inst., asking for fuller information in regard to the presence of shad in the Columbia River, came duly to band; and, in reply, I will say that the first fish of this kind was taken early in the fishing season of last year (187b), in a stationary fish-trap in Baker's Bay. a few miles—one or two—above Fort Canby, W. T. I did not see this fish, but it was shown by the owner of the trap. Ospt. James. Williams. Tanzy Point cannery, Oregon, to George Hune, a well-known salmon canner of the Columbia, who pronounced it a shad. A few days later Capt. Williams brought two more to Astoria and gave them to Hon. D. C. Ireland, editor of the Daily Astorian, who invited me into his office to see them. I had never seen a shad, but thought they agreed sufficiently with the best description I was able to obtain. I took their measure and made the best description found, and sent it to Col. Webber. Commissioner for New Hampshire, who wrote back that they certainly were not shad: basing his opinion upon the fact that they had six or eight small, round, dark spots along the lateral line, and a projection of the scales along the belly which I described as a "sickle edge." Col. Webber sent my letter to you, and you expressed the opinion that the fish in question was some unknown species of herring, and asked me to save and forward a specimen. Shortly after taking the two last mentioned, the traps were swept away, and no more were taken that year. If had been cut in catching, and was otherwise in poor condition, but he told me that his trap had been in jured and he might not get another. I sealed the specimen in a tin case and was on the point of sending it to you when Prof. Jordan arrived here on his first taken. Except that it was larger—fourteen inches to eleven—it was exactly like those taken last year. It had been cut in catching, and was otherwise in poor condition, but he told me that his trap had

mention.

Whether shad will become acclimated so far as Whether shad will become acclimated so far as to propagate here is, I think, extremely doubtful. I am informed that in June, when they spawn, it is necessary that the water should have a minimum temperature of 70°. I did not test the river water at that time, but the mountain streams were as follows: Young's River, June 6th, 53°; Klaskani, June 27th. 58°; while the Columbia, to-day, in the ships' channel, is 65°. I think the attempt now being made to introduce carp into lakes on Clatsop Plains will fail for the same reason. In Eastern and Southern Oregon they may succeed. reason. succeed.

In closing I will say that I would like to know what food fishes other than the salmonidæ will thrive in a country where the temperature of the water is as above. I suppose it is well known that our winters are mild.

Respectfully yours, C. J. Shitti. I suppose it is well known Respectfully yours,

AMERICA'S EXHIBIT AT BERLIN,-The following letter shows how our exhibit appeared to the representative from France, who went there to study the fishery display

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of all nations:—

Societe D'Acclimatation, Paris, July 22d.

Dear Sir: In the time of my last letter, I was unwell, and I had not the leisure to tell you all that I wished. Permit me to write to you now to express to you all my admiration for the magnificent show of the United States Fish Commission at the Fisheret Exhibition, in Berlin. The American division was utterly the first among all other sections in this exhibition, and it was in perfect correlation with the magnitude of all things made by the great American people.

There was much instruction to gather for us in this display, and it was a great pleasure for me to see all those things, in company with the learned Prof. Brown Goode, and Mr. Mather. The apparatus of the "Fish Hawk," above all, amazed me. How much we have to do, in France, to follow your countrymen in the work of fish culture!

reanes, to follow your countrymen in the work of fish culture!

I must acknowledge that in our country very few people understand, as it deserves, all the importance of fish culture. The Societe D'Acclimatation is nearly alone in the work, and as its resources are very small, the results every year are not extensive. However, we hope this year to create a laboratory with a little school of fish culture, in which we shall exhibit as far as possible all the apparatus and methods used in foreign countries, particularly the recent American improvements, and also living specimens of all species of exotic fishes worthy of special attention. I do not fail to make you acquainted with the execution of this scheme, and I trust you will be good enough on occasion to grant us the aid of your precious advice.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, yours most respect-

of your precious advice.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, yours most respect fully.

RAYERET WATTEL, Secretary, Monsieur le Prof. Spencer F. Baird.

### Sea and River Hishing.

#### FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, Salmo foulingly,
Salmon, Salmo salor,
Lake Trout

Trentt, Solma fontivolte.

Salmin, Salina salare.

Salmin, Salina salare.

Salmin, Salina salare.

Salmin, Salina salare.

His over Pickervel, Essar healting.

His over Pickervel, Essar healting.

His over Pickervel, Essar healting.

Grayling, Thymallus (ricolor, solute).

Salmin Salmin Salmin Salmin Salmin Salmin Mackerel, Ciphian machorphorus.

Salmin Mackerel, Ciphian machorphorus.

Salmin Mackerel, Ciphian machorphorus.

Wealthsh, Choosein regalis.

Wealthsh, Choosein regalis.

Kinglish, Menticirrus nebulosus.

#### MOVEMENTS OF SALMON.

N our issue of July 22d we published a letter from Prof. Hind to Prof. Baird, entitled "Late Appearance of Canada Salmon," which contained a new idea on the use of the hook on the lower jaw of the adult male during the breeding season. This letter attracted much attention, and was widely copied. We print below Mr. Mowat's letter on the subject to the Mirimichi Advance, in which he does not agree with Prof. Hind in all things, although he indorses his views upon the use of the hook, which the Professor says is for the purpose of rupturing the ovarian sac and allowing the eggs to flow into the ducts, an operation accomplished, as he says, by the male fish griping the female behind the pectoral fins. Mr. Mowat

an operation accomplished, as he says, by the male fish griping the female belind the pectoral fins. Mr. Mowat says:—

Prof. Hind's letter on the unusual scarcity of salmon in all our North Atlantic rivers this year possesses very great interest, and I hope it may be the means of further clucidating the mystery. "The oldest fishermen," of whom we have a few good specimens, say—and it is some comfort—that forty years ago, when salmon were in abundance, they experienced just as poor, if not worse years than this has been. Many men of skill and knowledge believe that from the marks, bruises and worn condition of very many of this season; sish they have actually been caught in the grip of the ize, or embayed by it and destroyed in some way in their migration here. Our weather here last fall was not colder than usual, and the river presented a good show of both salmon and pribse, as well as a very large show of smolt and parr. All the June and July fish, also, had gone before cold weather. The Professor says some salmon only visit the rivers for sanitary purps cse, being biennial spawners, or only doing so once in two years. Before I can believe this theory I must have stronger proofs, for such salmon do not enter any of the Bay Chaleur rivers. All our June fish (and they seldom arrive before the 1st—often as late as the 10th) have the ova half developed. The July and August fish are still further advanced, giving ova about Oct. 10th, finishing 20th, and going to sea in about ten days after, some of them immediately. During the seven years I have been engaged in pisciculture the time has been uniform, not varying more than two days, even although the salmon chanced to come three weeks earlier. These fish do not winter here in the river, and whether they are the first fish of the aucceeding spring I coannt say, but I suppose they are. Our spring kelts are fish coning from sea late (or in middle) of November with the ova at the same stage as the June fish, and I should think requiring three months to mature; they go w

not long ago, a salmon at the Indian House, with a partially digested caplin in it. The caplin never leaves salt water, and the nearest point at which the salmon could get it is Huron Island, seventy-two miles from Indian House. That extreme cold may retard the growth of the ova, is possible, but to extinguish the intinct or desire to spawn after the ova is fully developed is impossible.

Owing to the very heavy and severe ice runs, both fall and spring, as well as the heavy spring freshets, which most of our Canadian salmon rivers are subject to just at the time when ova is newly laid, or when the young fish is bursting the shell, artificial propagation is much more a necessity than in more favored countries. This last spring particularly the river bed has been completely upset by spring ice destroying most, if not the whole of the naturally laid ova. Independent of this cause, I know, from actual examination, that three-fourths of the ova naturally laid are dead eggs. I attribute this fact principally to the rapidity of the water carrying away the milt before coming in contact with the egg; probably, aiso, to either a want or an excess of males. I have observed on a bar where fifteen or twenty fish were spawning a large male rushing round chasing smaller males and cribes and baying little attention to

tribute this fact principally to the rapidity of the water carrying away the milt before coming in contact with the egg; probably, also, to either a want or an excess of males. I have observed on a bar where fifteen or twenty fish were spawning a large male rushing round classing smaller males and grise and paying little attention to the females spawning, and we now know that if the egg is a very short time in the water without contact with the milt it will not fructify.

I do not ignore the giving of all due care to the prescrution of the river, so that a good stock may be always there for natural production, but when by artificial production 18 per cent. can be turned out, in our Candian rivers at any rate, it is a most valuable assistance and one that we cannot afford to despise.

That every river has its own fish is certain, and that every fish finds its own river, and knows it—and knows the portion of it where it passed its young days—I believe also. I saw a peculiarly marked fish, having three old spear wounds on one side, while boating in the fall of 1807. She was spawning on the bar at Larry's Gulch. The next fall, not five yards from the same place, myself and men again saw her. In the June of the following year, I found her in Mr. Haddow's ice house at Athol House, taken in a net there. Her weight was thirty-three pounds. The three sears or cicatrices on one side were so marked llat there was no possibility of mistaking the fish.

Salmon in some rivers may rush, and keep rushing for the headwaters as, for instance, in the Frazer River. I give our salmon credit for more sense; they know there is more danger in the small, contracted pools, or leadwaters, than where the big pools and deep water exist, and since the thorough protection was inaugurated the large pool at Metapedia holds more fish than thirty miles of the Kedgwick, and fish now spawn from tidewater to the source. I am certain there are some of the very first un of fish in the Metapedia pool to-day, and any expert can tell by the color and co

### FLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.

Springfield, Mass., July 24th.

Entropped, Mass., July 24th. Editor Forest and Stream:—

Intimated that I should soon revisit Holyoke, and essay the capture of some of the gany beauties in a scientific manner, by casting, instead of the usual style practiced there of fishing with a long line—that is, if I could find my incomparable tip. Well, I found that tip—now don't smile—for it was in the hollow cane all the time, stuck fast. Let us change the subject, for I know that in your crowded columns space is valuable, and therefore I will not occupy it with the comments that I offered upon the occasion, but will at once take you

On the breast of the beautiful river, Where glotions sport can be had; And set your quiet nerves all a-quiver, in a light with the gamy shad,

And set your pure nerves all a-nuiver. In a light with the gamy shad.

The Professor accompanied me upon this occasion—not that he cared to fish, but his scientific 'sensibilities had been greatly shocked by my assertion of the fact that shad not only regularly feed in fresh water, but afford first-class sport. This statement was so much at variance with his preconceived notions that he repudiated the idea at once, and laughed me to scorn for setting myself—a mere tyro—against all of our well known ichthyologists in a matter of fact; but as I stoutly maintained that I was right, he consented to go with me, stating that he could disprove my assertions, or at least explain their inconsistency. When we arrived, we found that my favorite position was occupied, and so cast anchor just below the old pier, where the two currents meet. As the Professor was a stranger to "the delights of the swaying rod," he trusted his fortunes to a hand line, and I commenced whipping across the current. It was half an hour before either of us got a rise, when the Professor, who is a little inclined to be nervous, gave a fearful yank, and with many ejaculations and much struggling with the line, hauled in a clam as large as my hand. Instanctively realizing my opportunity to repay him in kind for some of his many lectures upon his favorite topic, I assumed a look that Solomon would have envied, and in a candid tone of voice that almost persuaded even me that I was enuncating fundamental truths, I turned my honest eyes full upon his face, saying: "Professor, I am utterly dumbfounded that you should express surprise at so

common an occurrence. Why, every schoolloy knows that the festivo clam will, in his gayer moments, sportively rise to the fly; and to see a naturalist of your well-earned reputation ignorant of the fact fills me with astonishment, and I no longer wonder that you dispute the equally well-known fact that shad will also rise." With a comical grinnace he expressed himself as now willing to believe anything, and that he was ready to swear that, not only would shad bite, but that I could pail them in with that whipstick. Just then I saw the swirl of a heavy fish about thirty feet away, and quicker than thought my stricken fly was lightly dancing among the undulating circles—there was a slivery flash and a sudden shower of pearly drops thrown high in the air as my victin seized the line; and, as with "instinctive turn of wrist." I fastened the cruel steel in his mouth, he gave a leap that showed his magnificent proportions and with speed of a frightened bird rushed down the stream. I was entirely occupied with my fish, but I must have glanced at the Professor, for I can yet see the look of wonder—almost awe—in his wide open eyes. No word was spoken, for my heart was too full of satisfied pleasure. No doubts or fears disturbed my mind, for my trusty tip was in place and bending all its energies to accomplish the defeat of our scaly foe. After more than half an hour of most exciting sport, I slipped the landing net under him, and with a long-drawn satisfied spl., lifted him into the boat. We could not tell his weight, as my pocket scales register but six pounds, and they proved inadequate to the task. We at once resumed our fishing, and the Professor had extraordinary luck in getting bites; but not a fish did he land. In vain I cautioned him against twitching their heads off. No sooner did he feet the "soul inspiring thrill" than with a spasmodic yank he would tear the book from their tender mouths, and then wonder "why they didn't bang on." I soon had another one going, and as he kept near the book from their tender mo

it—"he can swallow anything."

"Yes," said he, "and I should not be surprised if you were to tell me that they went ashore nights and robbed hen-roots."

Whether this was intended for a sly kick at my homily upon the clam, or merely the fanciful expression of his highly wrought feelings, I am unable to say. Our squadron was now reinforced by a cockle-shell of a boat containing a crew of two men who brought their frail craft to anchor about thirty yards to our right, and a little below us, thus giving us a capital view of the performance that I shall attempt to describe, although mere words will convey but a faint idea of the scene.

After safely mooring their tottlish boat, they let out a line from each side and one from the stern; then the man who was stationed aft put his rod together, and tying a couple of flies to the end of his line with a good square knot, he took off his coat, and, spitting on his hands, raised up on tipoe and—well he didn't throw his rod clear ashore, as I imagined he was going to, but with a powerful back-handed swing and a sudden jerk forward that would have snapped a green hickory, he landed his flies upon the water with a splash that was only equalled by the noise of the rod as it followed suit and buried half its length beneath the surface. Just here the Professor attempted a witticism at my expense, by saying that the man was casting. You will readily perceive the animus of this upon Jearning that the only casting fliat he had ever seen was at my hands; but entirely ignored the feelbe effort, and confined my attention to affairs in the little boat, which swayed and rocked fearfully at each successive throe of the stalward fisherman, who kept it up bravely, and literally lashed the waters into foam. Not the least amusing part of the performance was to see his companion dodge at every east. After watching him awhile I came to the stalward fisherman, who kept it up bravely, and literally lashed the waters into foam. Not the least amusing part of the performance was to see his compani

I had intended to descant upon the thrilling sensations experienced at the strike of a lively fish—although your companion may be playing him at the time—but this will keep until my next.

Bass Robs and Bass Nomenclature.—Leesburg, Va., July 30th.—The Potomac and Goose Creek have been deplorably "unclear" for more than ten days, and even their tributaries near this place have been unfit to fish. I have, as a substitute for sport actual, especially Dr. Henshall's excellent papers on black bass and hyfishing for them. I have some notions on the subject, possibly heterodox, which I wish to air. For instance, on the position of one's rect. I find it most convenient to cast with my real underneath; but to play my (?) fish with the reel on top, where I may see the him as it goes ont, and regulate the "go" thereof. As soon as I hook a heavy fish, I lay my rod in my left hand, the reel up, handle to my right, and right hand itself holding the butt, or working the handle of my real as the occasion seemeth to demand. The only trouble I have, is from the twisting or warping of the rod. If, however, I play the fish with rings underneath (as I cast), the rings are more quickly worn so as to fray the line. One can take a m'dole course, though cast and play your fish with reel and rings underneath, except when the fish runs toward you, and then transfer to the left hand, using the right in reling in the line.

With regard to flies, I fancy those tied on about a No. 35proat, or round bend of like size, with the wings reversed and separate. I know that trout flies when in the water have usually their wings stuck together, being wet. Yet the separate-wing flies seem more attractive, and I believe areas to the fish. Now comes what I fear is a heresy in rods. I like a three-piece rod with the butt piece longer than the mid-piece and the mid-piece donger than the mid-piece and the mid-piece donger than the held up for the equal division of the whole length. Two pieces of equal size and length, as equally strained as possible, with line through rings, would be practically university to the root of greatest strain would be at the joint and nearer the heavier and of how heavier piece, i.e., towards the butt, and if the

The name Micropterus (small-fin) is not so very inappropriate if the pectorals are considered, besides it is really not important that a name should be descriptive in these days when new discoveries render the descriptions useless. (See names like fluviatilis, vulgaris, etc.)

Concerning the mouth question, the size is only relative, and the mode of measurement is with the mouth shut, and to note how far back it is cleft. This is one of the principal marks by which the two species are separated. In the "big-mouth" (M. pallidus) it extends to or beyond a vertical line dropped from the posterior part of the orbit, or cavity of the eye, while in the "small-mouth" it only extends to about the middle of the pupil.

BLACK BASS AND ROCK BASS.—Millwood, N. C.—What you call at the North the rock bass, we call here the black perch. They grow to a pound weight, and are a fine table-fish with us. I live within three miles of the Virginia line, and was raised on Dan River, the dividing line at this point between North Carolina and Virginia. I have caught many fine perch out of the Dan River, and also the red have the latter resembles a mullet or sucker, and the latter that the sucker is remarked to the control of the Dan River, and The words of the Dan River, and also the red horse. The latter resembles a mullet or sucker, but they are a fine fish, weighing sometimes us pounds. The "goggle-eye" is the largest perch we catch. The "red-eye" is smaller, not as large as the black perch, and is of a different color. I may be mistaken as to the "red-eye", as I have not caught one for many years, and have no distinct recollection of them, as I was then a boy. If think they are what you call black bass; are lighter incolor than the "goggle-eye," but are very red eye. The black perch are lark in color, hence their name. I have caught fifteen very fine "goggle-eyes" in a short time with hook and line. I have seen silver perch caught with hook and line in the pond here weighing something over a pound. It was the pretitest fish I ever saw. It shone as bright as the brightest silver dollar when landed. They are baited with minnow, same as the "goggle-eye," but are not as good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught in the pond in grant of a good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught to be pond in grant as good a table-fish as the latter, nor the black perch. The latter was formerly caught to be caught with mi

stream for fish, rock bottom, and abounds in springs. I blink the pond is quite deep. Don't you think the salmon trout would do well in it? also the carp? If you think the salmon trout will do, I would like to try them also. Do you think my pond is too large for salmon trout, and are they much trouble to raise? They have been catching the red horse out of the Dan now for two or three weeks. They are caught in "dip-nets," laited with mush, made out of corn meal with cotton worked in to make it tough. They are also caught with "grab-hooks" baited with mush. The "grab-hooks" are an overly to some of you that never saw them. They are put on lines with one small hook for bait, and thelw it three large hooks tied on the line in a circle; these are called grabs. When the fish sucks (they seldom ever swallow a bait) the mush on the small hooks, the line is jerked upward and the fish caught under the throat by the grabs. The red horse, as I've just said, are rarely ever caught by swallowing a bait, hence the invention of the grabs, which chins the fish, when they suck the dough on the bait hook. I give you these little items, thinking they may interest you. I'm a proficient at chinning. I have clinned many a pike, when the water was too clear for them to bute, and when they are very shy and wary and will not allow you scarcely to approach the bank where they sun themselves without darting off into deep water out of sight. It will not be long before they are catching the perch in the Dan. I will study their species, color, etc., and write you. R. S. B.

We have supposed the names rock bass, "goggle-eye"

We have supposed the names rock bass, "goggle-eye" and "red-eye" to belong to one fish, the Ambloplites rupestris, but the common names of fishes are fearfully mixed. We incline to the opinion that your "black perch" is the black bass of the North. The name bass is used at the North for most of the fishes which are called perch at the South. If the water in your pond rises above 70% at any time, it is not suitable for trout : better try the carp. The salmon trout, or lake trout, do not thrive in small lakes or ponds. Unless your "pond" is over a square mile in extent, and from thirty to sixty feet deep, with a bottom temperature in summer of 60°, or lower, you can do nothing with lake trout.

Texas Trout.—Corpus Christi, Texas.—In your issue of June 10th, I see an article by Dr. J. A. Henshall, of Cynthiana, Ky, another by C. L. J. of Willis, Texas, and a short note from Hastings, of Austin, Texas, concerning Texas "black bass," or "trout."
There may be genuine trout in Texas, but if so they are very far from the limits of civilization, for I have fished Texas waters since 1818 and never saw a speckled trout other than what is called in the South "salt water trout," and in the North "weakfish."
As to the black bass, I have caught what are called black bass in the Western States, in nearly every stream in Western Texas, for aside from the "croppie" or "govgele eye." the "wide-mouthed perch," and the "rect-bellied percel," or "sunfish," they are the only game fish of any note in the fresh waters of this State, south or west of Austin.

in Western Texas, for aside from the "croppie" or "going eye" the "wide-monthed perch," and the "rod-bellied perch" or "sunfish," they are the only game fish of any note in the Iresh waters of this State, south or west of Austin.

All of these fish are taken from the same streams and at all seasons of the year, as they do not hibernate this far South. The croppie is at times a voracious biter, but is weak and shdes out of the water as easily as a piece of tin. He is generally about as flat as a shingle, and affords but hitle sport to the augler. At other times, although they may be seen plentifully, they will not touch bait. Thave given to him an alias, viz., "goggle eye," on the authority of persous better posted in fish nomenclature of the North and West than myself, although I confess I do not like it, as I always considered the "croppie" and the "goggle eye" as two distinct fish. The Doctor (Henshall) gives the "rock bass" as the "goggle eye," and says he is not found in Texas.

Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetter" gives "rock bass," "croppie" and "goggle eye" as identical. I do not know which is right, but I do feel satisfied that we have any quantity of black bass proper in Texas, and they grow large, too, as I have taken more than one over five pounds in weight, and I saw and purchased one over nine pounds. This fish is identical with the one known as black bass in the Western States, and, as C. L. J. says, it differs according to the difference of the waters in which it is found, etc. One taken from a clear spring stream, and another from a muddy lake placed side by side, would not even be called relations by marriage, so little would they resemble each other.

Now, what is the fish I have alluded to as the "widemouthed perch?" If is is as deep as a sunfish of the same length, about twice as thick and has a mouth like a black bass. His color is that of a bass, and he is as game a fish in every way, and as fine eating. I have taken them in the Perdinales, sevenity-hive miles west of Austin, weighing upward o

the nowers that he to draw from these lakes to an unthe powers that be to draw from these lates to an un-usual extent, in order to supply the needs of the fac-tories at Lewiston. The water throughout the whole chain of lakes is lower than for several years. The re-pairs in progress at the Middle Dam also necessitate the drawing off of the water, and the whereabouts of the trout is a problem at present unsolved. Very warm weather and low water have probably combined to cause weather and low water have probably combined to cause the fish to seek the deepest part of their feeding grounds. But as the number of fishermen is greater than heretofore, the haunts of the big trout will soon be discovered, and due report will be made to your readers. Wild rice from Rice Lake, in Canada, was sown in May, after being well soaked, but has not shown itself as yet. It was sown according to directions, in from four to six feet of water. Some, claiming to be well informed, say it does not sprout the first year. Can any reader of experience give information as to this? The new route rid narrow gauge railroad to Phillips' is very popular, and Page's. Elmwood Hotel at Phillips' is a resting planded to all who are en route to the lakes. The hotel is extremely nice in all its appointments, and deserves the large patronage it has received. The lake road from Andover has been considerably improved since last year. More anon.

Forked River.—"Riverside House," N.J., Ing. 15th,
—Fishing is capital here yet, the catch of weakfish ranging from 25 to 150 per boat per day, with three or four bluefish, as they are again beginning to bite. One man caught five large ones yesterday with a squid, by throwing into the surf from the shore. Striped bass are beginning to bite, and a few have been brought in for the last two days, and we anticipate bass fishing in carnest next week. Mr. Lawrence brought in the finest string of weakfish of the season, all over three pounds, and one of them weighed three and a half when dressed; so you see the rod has not been laid by, although the breech-landers are hard at work. Our score to-day was; The Magie, Mosres, Spears, Morrell and Faweett, twenty-one weakfish; the Idle Hours, Mr. C. E. Corbin, sixty weakfish; the Belle, twenty-nine large ones.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON IN RANGELEY LAKES,—Cournelland.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON IN RANGELEY LAKES,—Comp. Kewbayo. Aug. 2d.—I have known of fine land-locked salmon being taken in our lakes this season; the largest was taken about two weeks ago at the mouth of the river (near Upper Dam) by Mr. W. E. Sheldon, of Putnam, Conn. Weight, four pounds.

Large Fishes.-Last week Mr. Blackford had a fifteen LARGE FISHES.—Last week Mr. Blackford had a fifteen pound sheepshead (Archosargus probatocephalus) upon his stand in Fulton Market which was one of a lot of fifty which weighed from ten to thirteen pounds, caught near Barnegat, N. J. This is a very unusual size. This week he had a Spanish mackerel (Ophum maculatum), of serven pounds, which was caught off Orient, Long 1stand

land.

RED SNAPPER IN RHODE ISLAND WATERS.—A fine
"red snapper" (Lutjanus blackfordit), was captured in a
pound net on Rhode Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 19th, and
sent to Fulton Market. This is the first recorded occurrence of this sub-tropical fish so far North.

rence of this sub-tropical fish so far North.

MACKEREL.—Mackerel are exceedingly plenty all along the coast of Maine, as far ext as Ponobsoot Bay, fishermen say the most abundant they ever knew, but they are mostly small. Menhaden scarce, but still some. Off Harpswell the hake has been exceedingly abundant very close to the shore. The fishermen say the dogfish have driven in the bait (small fish), and the hake have followed.

### Game Bag and Gun

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Woodcock, Philohela minor.
Black-belited piover, ox-cyc,
Sgouthruids hericites.
Long-billed curlew, Numents
Inngineries reliico back, Strep.
Turnstone or calico back, Strep.
Let beseaters, Joseph Comment of the Comme

longirostris.
Turnstone, or calico back, Strepsilas interpres.
Red-breasted snipe, dowitcher,
Macrorhamphus griseus.

Materinanapais grisens.

"This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of the State laws.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover,

sundpiper, suipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes, awareds, etc., coming under the group Limneole, or shore lards, Many States permit prairie towl (pinnated grouse) shooting after

-Our Office Boy has just returned from Bill Laue's resort at Good Ground, L. I., with a fine bag of bay birds. He says Mrs. Lane's wholesome table was well supplied, as usual, and the kindness he received will not soon be forgotten. The flight of birds was unusually good, and he wants to go again next week.

draw the charges, but took it all loaded from its corner in the shop, and started with the rest. They reached the shore in safety that night, and next morning before light, took their stations along the ridge of the beach, concealed in the tall grass and bushes, and awaited the flight that generally crosses this part of the beach about sunrise. A little after daylight a tremendous honking was heard, followed by an immense flock of geese heading straight for Alvin. As soon as they got almost overhead, the boys saw Alvin rise from the bushes and point the old gun at the flock. Holding their breath they waited the result. There was no explosion. The gun was lowered, and then again pointed toward the geese, and still no smoke issued from the hitherto reliable old piece. The boys shouted "Shoot, Alvin, shoot," but no answer, and as Alvin shouldered the gun, and came toward them, they came rushing up to see what could be the trouble. The first words of the old man were: "Boys, you seen anyting of that Ben Gray around my shop lately?" The trouble was soon found, for upon lifting the bammers a small shoet-tack was found to have been driven into each tube, and the cap replaced over the tack. (Ius says he never shalf forget the look on Alvin's countenance when he saw the tacks.

never shall forget the look on Alvin's countenance when he saw the tacks.

Ben kept out of sight for a few days, and it was finally forgotton, but for a long time it was hardly safe to mention shoe-tacks in connection with geese.

Alvin has passed away, and the breech-loader has taken the place of the old fashioned gun. But occasionally in Plymouth woods you will run across one of these old weather-beaten chaps, who clings to the old muzzle-loader, and will stand all day on a cartway if 'he stands any show for a shot at a fox.

RAMROD.

A CAMP MEETING INCIDENT.—Washington, D. C., Aug. 61h.—A recent trip through Maryland and Delaware convinced your correspondent that there will be fine shooting the coming season, in the shore counties of the fromer State, and the southern part of the latter. Particularly is this true of Sussex County, Del. In Georgetown, I was informed by Mr. R. A. Rosenbourn, a thorough sportsman and a gentleman, that quail will be abundant. I saw myself several specimens of Messina birds, planted these some years since, and they seem to take kindly to our soil and climate, and it takes a quick eve and steady hand to stop them when once on the wing. Spairrels also are plentiful.

Steaming down the Choptank River and contemplating the queer motions of the sea nettles in the water from the hurricane deck, my attention was attracted to a group of ladies and gentlemen sitting near. A clergyman, on his way home to Baltimore from camp meeting, was detailing to them some incidents of camp life. Among A CAMP MEETING INCIDENT,-Washington, D. C., Aug

his way home to Baltimore from camp meeting, was detailing to them some incidents of camp life. Among others was one of an old couple who had supplied them selves with a bottle of pennyroyal oil with which to keep off the mosquitos. They extinguished their light and cetired, forgetting the antidote. The mosquitos were very bad, and after standing it as long as they could, the old lady got up and got a well-filled ink bottle instead of the oil, and gave the old gentleman a thorough lubricating with the liquid, face bands and feet; she then anointed independent of the process of the polar part of the pa

nearly as hig as a bale of hay, and she caring for him with the greatest solicitude.

How Daniel Webster Thought it was a Squirrell.

—Editor Forest and Stream:—Your recent comments on the carelessness of those who call themselves sportsmen, often resulting in the shooting of their companions, reminds me of an incident in the early life of Daniel Webster, who was fond of hunting and fishing. It is recorded in the 'History of Boscawen, N.H.,' where he first put out his ''shingle' as a young lawyer, that 'he knew every brook and pond, the best places for trout, and the choicest spots among the filly-pads for pickerel.' and scoured all the forests of the region for game in its senson. One of his companions on his shooting excursions was Nehemiah Clark. While they were gunning one day, a grav squirrel secreted itself in the thick foliage of a tree, and Clark climbed the tree to disoldge it. "I see him," said Webster, raising his gun to fire. "Don't shoot me," seaf Clark, "No, I won't," said Webster, as he blazed away, and lodged the contents of his gran in Clark's leg, having mistaken the motion of the skirts of his gray coat in the foliage for the squirrel.

The writer has the motion of the skirts of his gray coat in the foliage for the squirrel.

The writer has end of the squirrel.

The writer has companion of his early sports, and always called to see him in his summer visits to the seenes of his youth. It was also current in the village that Clark, who was very poor, received frequent substantial tokens from Webster, who was a lavish in his liberality as he was tenacious of early frendships. A.

Fish and Deer in Minnesota.—Burnhanatille, Todd Constit. Minnesota.

crality as he was tenacious of early friendships. A.

FISH AND DEER IN MINNESOTA.—Burnhamaville, Todd
County, Minn., July 22d.—I am far from being envious
of my brother sportsmen who, from time to time, have
reported their exploits in your columns; in fact, the
more of their reports I read, the more thoroughly I am
convinced that "my lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places, and that I have a goodly heritage."

Last Saturday afternoon I went to the outlet of Little
Swan Lake, ten rods from my house, and in ten minutes
had landed four black bass, averaging four pounds each.

I then went to the house for my wife, wishing her to
share in the sport.—I think it abominably mean that
sportsmen do not oftener give their wives a chance—
and in fifteen minutes she had landed seven more bass
fully as large as mine. We were using the good old orthodox bait—fregs.

fully as large as mine. We were using the good old orthodox bait—frogs.

A few days ago, having occasion to cross a small lake,
I took my trolling line along, and in crossing captured
six large bass and nine wall-cyced pike.

I have killed pickerel here weighing fifteen pounds,
and but spring a lady near by took one with a spear
which turned the scale at twenty-one and a half pounds.
As for duck shooting, I can, in the fall, bag from fifty
to one hundred in a day, and not work hard.

I presume there were two hundred deer killed in this mmediate vicinity last hunting season, and the fact that found eight in one little slough last week, and coming some saw four more, proves that there is still venison as the that

to be had.

This town is one hundred miles from Minneapolis, and twenty from Little Falls our nearest railroad point. Good board can be had for from §4 to §6 per week, and if any true manly sportsmen wish to come in, I can assure them a cordial welcome, and will send my team to Little Falls to neet them, if given sufficient notice.

In closing, allow me, for the benefit of others, to give my hearty indorsement to the Osgood folding canvas boat. I have been using one this summer, and 'tis "just splendid,"

"just splendid."

GAME AND DOGS IN QUEBEC.—County of Nicolet, P. Q., Aug. 7th.—Black bears are reported as very numerous this summer in the townships of Wendover and Aston. Two dogs started a big follow close to a habitan's house, and one of them venturing too close was killed and partly caten afterwards. A man employed in the woods ran upon a bear unexpectedly, and was seized by the bear with his paws, but the man's friends running up he was released by the bear, who escaped. The poor fellow was considerably scared, but received no injury. Ruffed grouse, or partridges, as they are here called, are very plentiful, and I hope to bag a few this fall, Hardly any pigeons have been seen this year, and other shooting we have none.
Dogs in this part of the country are of all sorts of shapes and colors, and the greater variety of colors a dog has the better the French Canadian farmers like him.

has the better the French Canadian farmers like him. The dogs of really any breed in particular could be counted on the fingers of one hand. We have big black dogs, with curly tails, little black dogs, gray dogs, red dogs, lots of yellow dogs, and one to my certain knowledge of a dirty blue. They all have lots of bark and very little courage. I own several bulldogs, procured for the especial purpose of taking the curl out of the tails of the above-mentioned more rels. I have succeeded in my design, and all dogs giv. . y premises a wide berth. HEMLOCK.

BUNCHED SHOTS.—Montreal, P. Q., Ang. 9th.—Therewith inclose a sample of several targets which I made the other day. This was done at thirty yards, the paper being pinned to a pine tree. The cartridge case was loaded with three and one half drachms C, and H, powder, two wads, one pink edge and one card-boatd, one and an with three and one half drachms C, and H, powder, two wads, one pink edge and one card-board, one and an eighth ounces of shot, No. 7 chilled. Another instance occured to me, while giving an exhibition of fancy shots at the Theater Royal, two of the shells having bunched their shots into the form of a bullet, and gone clear through tho back stage door. Still another instance with a 16 bore. By the way, in the two first cases above mentioned, the shooting was done with two different guns, both 12 bore, and the last with a 16 bore. The cartridges in each case were made according to your directions. I am at a loss to account for this. I should be glad to hear from some of your correspondents on this subject. The shot, as shown by the target sent to us, were

with the exception of a few scattered pellets, bunched together into a mass which left a hole in the paper small enough to be covered by a silver dollar. Such a charge would make bad work of a bird,

charge would make bad work of a bird.

NEW JERSEY—Riverside House, Forked River, Aug. 15th.—The snipe have come, and a good many of them have stayed—at least I can answer for those I have eaten. We have some steady shots here, and the daily bag of a single gun for the last week has ranged from fifteen to thirty-five large birds. A blue heron was shot by Prof. A. M. Mayer, and killed at fifty-five yards with No. 9-shot. The birds are very fat, often bursting open in their fall. Amongst the gunners are Dr. Mayer and D. W. Lee, of the "Century Club," South Orange; Mr. Peck, New York Evening Express; Mr. H. N. Lawrence, of the well-known Wall street firm of Lawrence & Smith, besides Mr. Frawcelt and Mr. Spears, from the "Swanpi" in your city, More recent arrivals include Messrs, Fox, C. J. Bulkley, J. Pillott, J. Morrell, all of your city, and Mr. C. E. Corbin, of Hart's Palls, N. Y. Boats are reasonable as ever, melons as thick in the garden as snipe in the bay, and with a generous table, a good cook, attentive servants and a host that makes you feel like a guest in the house of a friend, visitors to the Riverside House are as healthy and happy as they can ever expect to be.

MINNESOTA GAME PROSPECTS - Albert MINNESOTA GAME PROSPECTS.—Albert Lea, Minn., Aug. 8th.—The game prospects are better this year than for several years past, and chickens will be ripe next Sunday, and the music of the festive breech-loader will be again heard in the golden stubble. The wheat harvest will be tinished early in the week, which will leave a clear field for the dogs. There has been no rain for over a month, and it will be incumbent on the boys to carry jugs of water for the dogs, as well as flasks for themselves.

There has been no violations of the game law reported There has been no violations of the game law reported yet, although the Albert Loa Gun Club have posted §25 reward for conviction under the act. And speaking of gun clubs reminds me that the boys have been doing some pretty good work on eggs, especially state ones, which are cheaper than glass balls and a very good substitute. It is too early to say anything about the duck prospects yet, but we hope for a good crop of canvas backs and red heads.

A DAROTA ASSCIATION.—The sportsmen of Yankton, Dak., have organized themselves into the Dakota Game and Fish Protective Association, and have set themselves to the work of securing right game protective legislation, to enforce such laws, to secure the right of property in dogs, to protect at all times song and non-game birds, and to provide for the artificial propagation of food fishes. The officers of the association are:—Presidents, Capt. A. W. Lavender, of Yankton; Vice-Presidents, Commodore S. B. Coulson, Yankton; M. W. Sheafe, Elk Point; C. T. Campbell, Scotland; F. W. Gasmann, Springfield; D. M. Inman, Vermillion; W. H. Corson, Stoux Falls; H. H. Rudd, Lodi; C. F. Hackett, Parker; J. O. Walrath, Mitchell: A. F. Rudolph, Canton; George Miner, Milltown; J. D. Flick, Rockport; Secretary, E. West; Assis-

tant Secretary, M. S. Parker; Treasurer, H. A. Harvey. Our friends are none too early in giving this work their attention. We are much pleased to record the move-

RHODE ISLAND—Newport. Aug. 5th.—Shooting on the marsh is being done every morning. Some yellow legs and small sand snipe; some plover have been shot. Although the law is not off on woodcock until Sept. 1st, the birds are about all shot, and our local pot hunters have begun to invade Massachusetts, they find a market here amongst the same people for them.

OCCASIONAL

If Newport sportsmen care enough about the shooting, it would be a profitable investment to secure the enforce ment of the game law.

ment of the game law.

Vonkers Gun Clue.—This club was organized on Monday evening of last week. They adopted the Long Island Gun Club rules for shooting on the wing. The following are the ofticers: President, E. L. Thomas; Vice President, William Bates; Secretury, S. L. Farrington; Trensurer, P. H. Wing; Executive Committee, E. L. Thomas, A. M. Kolby, A. J. Kolb, George Langdon, On Saturday, Aug. 31st, they lawe their first practice a short distance from Yonkers. Pigeons and glass balls will be the targets. will be the targets.

WOODCOCK KILING NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—A Newark paper says: "The new woodcock law does not appear to be very effective thus far. No arrests or convictions have been leard of, while violations are constantly occurring and birds have been repeatedly offered for sale to restaurant keepers in Newark."

Where are the Newark game protectors, the members of the Essex Gun Club-where are they?

Ohio—Chilheothe, July 26th.—Quail will be quite plenty here this fall; have had a splendid season for them, and plenty of stubble. Some few woodcock and plenty of squirrels and rubbits. The close season of 1879 gave all the game a chance, and birds will be more abundant than for years before.

Indiana—Fairland, Aug. 6th,—Quail and woodcock promise fair shooting this fall, the latter not being disturbed hereabout during the summer. C. W. W.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

BATH, Me., Aug. 12th .- The third match of the series of 1880 by the members of the Sagadahoc Association was shot yesterday in Bowdoinham at 15 balls thrown into the air from a Card trap.

This was the last of the series and resulted in an aggregate of 38 balls out of 45 br John by Chus, L. York, of Brunswick, who received the first prize, the association balge for 1880. Alfred Williams and C. H. Greeniled were a tee on 37. In shoothnoof it bet the second prize was won by Alfred Williams, of bowdoinham, on second the A. Hall, C. Key and J. H. Miliay, were a tree on 35 balls, which gave C. Key, of Topsham, the third prize after shooting three ties. It will be remembered that an aggregate of 35 took the first prize last year.

took the first prize list year.

AUGUSTA, Mafire, July 23d.—Private match nt 100 bulls between Mr. P. O. Vickery and Messrs, E. W. Moore, E. G. Adams, P. E. Baker and E. L. Whitehouse, all being members of the Cushnoe Heights Gun Club, of this city. Vickery shooting 100 and the others 25 shots each. Card's rotary, 18 yards rise:

P. O. Vickery, 94: largest run, 35.

E. W. Moore. 22 10.

E. W. Moore. 22 18.

E. G. Adams. 21 7 B. L. Whitehouse, 20

J. E. B. BIROOKFFELD, Mass., May. 14th.—The Brookfield Sportsman's Club has now been in existence somewhat over a year, and has made a very good record for its age. It numbers 18 members. Messrs, Hobbs, Mathewson and Heredeen will average good I'b balls each out of the string of 20, Varney 16; Moulton, Shepard and Crosby 15 each, Gillu 14, Capen and Yunghan 13 each, Burterworth and Gerald 12 each, Richards 10, and Middagh 8. Twichtwo M. Wich. cerword and contain a case, access and cannot be rated as yet, but will doubtless run from 12 to 15, if not more. The club have got a very nice place for their shoots, it being on the Park ground, on the lake boach, the traps being placed out in the pond the regular distance, while the shooters stand on the shore pond one regum constance, which he showers sand in the safet. The high bluff, with a fine grove on its edge, affords a pleasant shade the whole aftermoon in the background, while all is clear as could be desired in front and on both sides for a mile away. The club contemplate making this the best glass ball shooting rue cun contempiate making this the best glass ball shooting ground in the country. Untrokeo balls fall lightly in the water, and are sure to float if not touched, but will sink if even one shot pierces it. The balls can all be safely collected; thus none are lost by being broken in any other than the regular way. The last regular shoot occurred Thesday, Aug. 1th, at 4 e.m., at which II participated. Mathewson took the palm with 19, white Gorald sunveised us with 15. Councils a consequent state. 

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NATICE, Mass, Aug. 14th.—The Natick Sportsums? Club again shot at glass bulls from a rotary trap at 18 grounds this afternoon for the badee. The result was at it between G. A. Loach and C. O. Wilson, which will be shot off. The score follows:—

G. A. LCSCI	A			- >	- 1	- 4		- L	v	Τ.	1.	U	1	Τ.	1	A .	4	4	1		4	1 '	J.	1-1
C. O. Wilson	n				. 1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 - 1
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W Clark It	and H	E. C1	art	c 7	0	u t	0	ſ	10															

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 6th .- Glass ball shoot on the grounds of the Dansville Club: Robbins 9, Twist 9, G. P. Miller S. of the Dansville Club: Robbins 9, Twist 9, G. P. Miller S. C. A. Young 8, Forsyth 7, Malder withdrew, Jeffroys 7, Goryell 8, Halls. Cressfield 9, A. Baker 10, Hyde 5, John Faulkner 8, Green 9, Toles 4 A. Sweet 8, J. F. Williams 9, N. W. Miller 6, Gardner 7, Gesner 7, Andrews 8, D. Bill withdrew, Webster 9, Miles 4, Amsden 8, Sacket 6, O. Green 9, Griswold 10, Tennant 6, Stearns 8, Cozan 4, P. Conklin 4, O. C. Mattson 7, Webster 6, Unipe 8, Hyland 9, Warkley 7, Hess 10, J. E. Young 4, G. Foits 8, Schwingle withdrew. Ties of 10—Baker 5, Griswold 5, Hess 4, Baker and Griswold, of Putney Club, divided, Ties of 9—Robbins 5, Twist 1, G. P. Miller 1, Cresfield 1, Green 1, Williams 2, Webster 1, Sackett 4, C. Green 2, Ryland 2, E. J. Robbins, of Dansville Club, won second unonex

Putney Club, divided. Ties of q.—Robbins 5, Twist 1, G. P. Miller 1, Greefield 1, Green 1, Williams 2, Webstor 1, Saekett 4, G. Green 2, Hyland 2. F. J. Robbins, of Dansville Club, won second money. Ties of 8-Estarns and Olore Jivided third money. Ties of 7-C, Jeffreys, Dansville, won fourth money.

Second shoot. Forsyth 7, G. P. Miller 10, H. Twist 8, Bills 6, Tennant 8, Robbins 7, John Faulkner 8, Mills 7, Sweet 5, McFetridge 5, Andrews 2, Matison 8, Coryell 10, A. Jaker 10, E. P. Green 8, Sacdel 8, Whitman 9, C. Green 4, Griswold 7, Criskeld withdraw, Hall 6, Whitchead 6, J. E. Webster 5, Webster 7, Stearns 8, Hyland 10, Toles 4, Jeffrey 9, Markley 8, Gardner 9, Moore 9, C. A. Youngs 9, C. Bryant 4, Folts 8, Matder 5, J. F. Bryant 7, Olnoy 5, Gesner 8, J. F. Williams 10, Glesson 7, J. Young 5, J. Faulkner, Jr., 6, Hess 8, Eschrich 8. Ties of 10-Coryell and Baker, Putney Club, divided first. Ties of 9-Chas, Jeffreys, Dansville Club, won third money. Ties of 7-F. J. Robbins, Densville Club, won fourth. Third shoot.—Coryell 8, Baker 10, G. P. Miller 10, Williams 8, Hyland 8, C. A. Youngs 10, Sweet 8, C. Bill 8, Sackert 8, Andrews 8, Grisfield 7, John Faulkner 7, Griswold 9, C. Green 7, Robbins 8, Matison 8, Stearns 9, Jeffrey 1, Toles 8, Webster 9, Oothout 8-Forsyth 10, Moore 10, Warkley 9, Hess 10, Twist 8, Whitchead 7, Whitman 7, Olney 9, N. A. Miller 10, Folts 9, Ties of 10-G. P. Miller, of Corning Club, won first money. Ties of 8-Andrews, of Monroe County Club, and Stearns of Rochester Cun Club, divided second money. Ties of 8-Hurm Twist, of Corning Club, won first money. Dansville. Ties of 7-J. A. Faulkner, of Dansville Club, won fourth

money.

Fourth-shoot.—Sweepstakes, 24 entries, 5 balls each. G. P. Miller, Corning, won first money. Hiram Twist, Corning, won second money. Hyland and Warkley, Dansville, divided third money. The boys hed a good day and good time generally. The Monros County Rochester Cun Club. Seneca Gun Club, Corning Club, Paltney Club, Steuben Club, Dowling Club, of Mt. Morris, Livingston Club, of Genesse, Hornellsvillo Club, Soctbarry Club, Wayland Club, Dansville and Seth Green Club, of Dansville, were

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—This club had their regular shoot MERKER ROD AND GIN CLUB.—This club had their regular snoor on last Thursday, and was presented with a splendid gold medal by Judge John A. Dinkle, a member of the club. The conditions are that any member winning it three successive times shall become the owner. The score is as follows—at seven birds

each	Kill	ed.	K	illed.
		7 Steer		4
Miner		4 Windholz.		. 6
Voskemp		4 Hoffmann.		5

vess, and the service of the service

VINCENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 2d.—The Coaxen Glass Ball Club, of this place, held their monthly shoot here to-day. Card's trap, 18

W. S. Hilliard.	7 N. H. Peacock
W. J. Irick	6 S. S. Butterworth
Tie shot off at 6 balls; -	uju, v. manes
	5   W. S. Hilliard
Butterworth won badge.	SHELDRAKE.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Any, 7th.—The tourth annual match of the Muskegon County Shooting Club. vs. Oltawa County Shooting Club, was held at Muskegon, Aug. 4th; Mole's rotary trap, 18

Agran tipe .	
MUSKEGON COUNTY CEUB.	OTTAWA COUNTY CLUB.
Sweet 011110[11111111111111111111111111	White 001111101111100 - 10 1
Creighton 001110110301110 .8	Hayton
Vos 10H11110H1111-13	Chamblin 111111011111111-14
Hewitt 111011111111111111-14	Duor all III III III - 14
Doron 010110011101111-10	Pierson 110111011111111111111111111111111
Hitchcock 1110111101111011-12	Finch 060110111190119— 8
Herrick 1011111011111111-13	Laing 0111100111111111-12 1
Neumeister 1100010011111111-10	Palmer 111001101111011 11 1
Dixon 1110111011111111-13	Lockie 100101110101010- 9
Total 106	Total104

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB .- Washington, D. C., Ang. 9th. sult of the regular weekly medal match, shot Saturday affernoon, by this club, is given below. Mr. MoLeod was unfortunate in bitting a ball with four shot which failed to explode, and under our rules was scored as a lost ball. Card's rotary trap, screened:

W. W. Eldridge... 20 yards... 20 T. E. King...... 20 yards... E. M. McLeod... 22 yards... 19 J. R. Morhous... 29 yards...

E. SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—A grand glass bull and pigeon shooting tournament will be held at Spartansburg, S, C., commencing Thursday, Aug. 28th. Teams from Richmond, Raletgh, Fayette-ville, Charlotte, Asheville, Hendersonville, Sayannah, Augusta. ville, Charlotte, Asheville, Hendersonville, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, Columbia, Orangeburg, Aiten, Newberry, Emoree, Winnsboro, Yorkville, Rock Hill, Union, Greenville, and other points have been invited, and are expected to attend.

### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

AN UNUSUAL RECORD.-The life of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rock seter, N. Y., was sayed by the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which now bears his name. What this wonderful remedy did for him it bus done for thousands, and, we believe, will continue to do for those afflicted with kidney, there or urinary troubles of any kind. If any reader has any organic trouble, this remedy will prove "a friend in need."

-For a handsome and comfortable lounging or invalid chair, there is nothing better than the "Wilson Patent Adjustable." See advertisement.

—Purchasers would do well to notice the reduction in price made by Wm. Read & Sons, of Boston.

WERE THEY FOR THE FOREST AND STREAM?—Three handsome panther skins were found in the mail-bags received by the steamship Arran, from Venezuela, last week. They were not addressed to any person, and Postmeter James sent them to the Custom-house. A dead bat, which had evidently been alive when mailed, and a twoly snapping-turtle, were also found in the domestic mail.

### The Rennel

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

Toronto, Canada, dog show, Sept. 8th, 8th and 10th. Entries close August 21st. H. J. Hill, Toronto, Ont., secretary.

St. Louls Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5th. 6th, 7th and 8th. Chas. H. Turner, 8t. Louis Mo., secretary.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society International Colley Tenning State Agricultural Society International Colley William College and Elbridge McConkey, secretaries, P. S. A. Society, Harrisburg, P.a.

Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford, Nebraska, Sept., 20th and Oct., 1st., and 2d. J. H. Harley, secre-tary, Lincoln, Neb. Pennsylvania State Field Trials Associations Trials, Oct. J. R. Statylon, secretary, Pittsburg.

J. R. Stayton, secretary, Pittsburg.

Bastern Picilo Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island,
Peconic Bay, L. L., Nov. 29th. Jacob Pentz, New York, secretary,
National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials,
third week in November. Chas. De Ronge, New York, secretary.

#### OF ENGLISH DOGGES.

The teconde Section of this

Of gentle Dogges seruing the hauke, and first of the Spanill, called in Latine Hispaniolus.

Veh Dogges as ferme for fouching, I thinke conuenient and requisite to place in this seconde Section of this treatise. These are also to bee reckoned and accounted in the number of the dogges which come of a gentle kind, and of those which serue for fowling.

The robe two and of those which serve for fowling.

There be two for fowling.

The first findeth game on the form of the water.

Such as delight on the land, play their partes, eyther by swiftnesse of foote, or by often questing, to search out and to spying the byrde for further hope of aduantage, or else by some secrete signe and priny token bewray the place where they fall.

The first kinde of the Hauke.

The secrete form the first first form of the first finde o

The net, or, traine, The seconde

The first kinde haue no peculiar names assigned vnto them, saue onely that they be denominated after the byrde which by naturall appointment he is allotted to take, for the which consideration.

Some be called \( \frac{1}{1}\) For the Falcon \( \frac{1}{1}\) and such like Dogges, \( \frac{1}{1}\) The Partridge \( \frac{1}{1}\)

The common sort of people call them by one generall word, namely Spaniells. As though these kinde of Dogges came originally and first of all out of Spaine, The most part of their skynnes are white, and if they be marcked with any spottes, they are commonly red, and somewhat great therewithall, the heares not growing in such thicknesse but that the mixture of them maye easely be perceased, Othersone of them be reddishe and blackishe, but of that sorte there be but a very few, There is also at this day among vs a newe kinde of dogge brought out of Fraunce (for we Englishe men are marnalious greedy gaping gluttons after noneties, and conetous cornorauntes of things that be seldom, rare, straunge, and hard to get.) And they bee speckled all ouer with white and black, which mingled colours incline to a marble blewe, which bewiffyeth their skinnes and afforderh a seemely show of comlynesse. These are called French dogges as is aboue declared already.

The Dogge called the Sotter, in La-

#### The Dogge called the Setter, in La tine Index.

The Dogge called the Setter, in Latine Index.

A Nother sort of Dogges be there, scruiceable for fowling, making no noise either with foote or with tounge, whiles they follow the game. These attend diligently vpon theyr Master and frame their conditions to such beckes, motions, and gestures, as it shall please him to exhibite and make, either going forward, drawing backeward, inclining to the right hand, or yealding toward the left, (In making mencion of fowles my meaning is of the Partridge and the Qualle) when he hath founde the byrde, he keepeth sure and fast shence, he stayeth his steppes and will proceede no further, and with a close, couert, watching eye, layeth his belly to the grounde and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approacheth neere to the place where the birde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes, betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kinde of dogge is called Index, Setter, being in deede a name most consonant and agreeable to his quality. The place being knowne by the meanes of the dogge, the fowler immediatly openeth and spreedeth his net, intending to take them, which being done the dogge, the fowler immediatly openeth and spreedeth his net, intending to take them, which being done the dogge, the fowler immediatly openeth and spreedeth his net, intending to take them, which being done the dogge at the accustomed becke or vauall signe of his Master ryseth vp by and by, and draweth neerer to the fowle that by his presence they might be the authors of their owne insuraing, and he ready entangled in the prepared net, which coming and artificiall indenour in a dogge (being a creature domesticall or househoulde serumunt brought vp at home with offails of the trencher and fragments of victualls) is not much to be martualled at, seing that a Hare (being a wilde and skippishe beast) was scene in England to the astonishment of the beholders, in the yeare of our Lorde God, 154 not onely dauncing in measure, but playing with his former fe

\*Of Englishe Dogges, | the diversities, the names, | the natures and the properties. | A Short | Treatise written in latine | by Johannes Caliaco | tare memo | fa, Doror of Phisickel in the United that the latine | by Johannes | fa, Doror of Phisickel in the United Phis | fa, Doror of Phisickel 
wherein the prouidence and effectual working of nature is to be pondered.

Of the Dogge called the water Spaniell, or finder,

in Latine Aquaticus seuinquisitor.

wherein the producence and enectical working or interes is to be pondered.

Of the Dogge called the water Spaniell, or finder, in Latine Aquaticus seuinquisitor.

That kinde of dogge whose seruice is required in fowling ypon the water, partly through a naturall towardnesse, and partly by diligent teaching, is indued with that property. This sort is somewhat bigge, and of a measurable greatnesse, hauing long, rough, and curled heare, not obtayned by extraordinary trades, but given by natures appointment, yet neuerfulesse (friend Gesnar)! I have described and set him out in this manner, namely powled and notted from the shoulders to the himdernost legges, and to the end of his tayle, which I did for use and customs cause, that beying as it were made somewhat bare and naked, by shearing of such superfluite of heare, they might atchine the more lightnesse, and swiftnesse, and be lesse hindered in swymming, so trouble-some and needclesse a burthen being shaken of. This kinde of dogge is properly called Aquaticus, a water spaniel because he frequenteth and hath vsual recourse to the water where all his game & exercise lyeth, namely, waterfowles, which are taken by the helpe & service of them, in their kind. And principally duckes and drakes, whereupon he is lykowise named a dogge for the ducke, because in that qualitie he is excellent. With these dogges also we fetche out of the water such fowle as be stounge to death by any venemous worme, we ves them also to bring vs our boultes & arrows out of the water (missing our marcke) whereat we directed our levell, which otherwise we should hardly recover, and oftentimes the restore to vs our shaftes which we thought neuer to sectone or handle againe, after they were lost, for which circumstraunces they are called Inquisitores, scarchers, and finders. Although the ducke otherwhiles notably deceauch both the dogge and the master, by dyuing vnder the water, and also by naturall subtity, for if any man shall approche to the place where they builde, breede, and syt, the hennes

### Of the Dogge called the Fisher, in Latine

of the Dogge called the Fisher, in Latine

Can's Piscator.

The Dogge called the Fisher, in Latine

Can's Piscator.

The Dogge called the Fisher, whereof Hector Bothus

writeth, which seeketh for fishe by smelling among
rockes & stones, assuredly I know none of that kinde
in Englande, neither haue I receaued by reporte that there
is any suche, albeit I have been diligent & busic in demaunding the question as well of fishermen, as also of
huntesmen in that behalfe being carefull and carnest to
learne and vinderstand of them if any such were, except
you holde opinion that the beauer or Otter is a fishe (as
many haue belevaed) & according to their beliefe af
firmed, and as the birde Pinpine, is thought to be a fishe
and so accounted. But that kinde of dogge which followeth the fishe to apprehend and take it (if there bee
any of that disposition and property) whether they do
this for the gaine of hunting, or for the heate of hunger,
as other Dogges do which rather then they will be famished for want of foode, couet the carckases of carrion
and putrifyed fleshe. When I am fully resolued and disburthened of this doubt I wil sen you certificate in writing.
In the means escason I am not gnorant of that both Æbicanns, and Æbins call the Beauer Knnapotamion, a water
dogge, or adogge fishe, I know likewise thus much more,
that the Beauer doth participate this propertie with the
dogge, namely, that when fishes be scarse they leaue the
water and raunge vp and downe the lande, making an
insatiable slaughter of young lembes vntil they paunches
be replenished, and whe they have fed themselves full of
fleshe, then returne they to the water, from whence
they came. But albeit so much be graunted that this
Beauer is a dogge, yet it is to be noted that we recken
it not in the beadrow of Englishe dogges, as we baue
done the rest. The sec Calfe, in like maner, which our
country me for breuitie sake call a Seele, other more
largely name a Sea Vele nuketh a spoyle of fishes betweene rocks and banckes, but it is not accounte

" A Diall pertaining to the fecond Section.

#### HOW SOME DOGS SCRATCH.

THE replies to our request for the enlightenment of a Wisconsin man, who thought that dogs could not scratch themselves while standing up, have been num-HE replies to our request for the enlightenment of erous and entirely satisfactory. So many letters have come to us on the subject that we have been compelled to epitomize them in order to find any room for them at Following is the evidence volunteered on this momentous question :-

Editor Forest and Streum:—

11 Inda a setter, dead, as Horace Walpole would say, this last winter, at the possible age of seventeen or eighteen

years. In reading the paragraph relating to this ones

years. In reading the paragraph relating to this question to-night in the hearing of my family, we all recalled a frequent habit of our favorite (Grant) of scratching his neck and car, while standing up, with his right hind foot. It was especially a common practice with him after a scrimmage, when his ear had been bitten scre, and was kept so often for days in the summer time by this. I do not remember, however, to have observed in him or any other dog a similar attitude reproduced in the "cut" published in Forest AND STREAM.

A much more curious and uncommon occurence than this it was once my privilege to notice—that of a bald eagle scratching his head with himitable nonchalance during his flight. Some menths ago I was standing on the bank of the river, somewhat concealed by a hedge of codars, when I observed a bald eagle approaching at a height of some sixty or seventy feet above the ground. As he passed me at the distance of about ten yards he reached myward with his right foot, and simultaneously bending his head backward and sidewise, he brought the two into contact and continued to scratch his head during a very appreciable time, evidently with unaffected pleasure. Whether the act had more of a pecical than a political significance, or whether it was simply anti-parasitic, did not distinctly appear.

\*\*Editor\*\* Forest work Stream\*\*:

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Happening in the store of a friend, a customer was standing at the counter, while the clerk was wrapping up a cake of dog soap, the wrapper of which bore a cut similar to the one that excited your query. Calling attention to the cut. I suggested that it was unnatural, and after considerable discussion and the raking up of memories pro and con, the verdict was that a dog could not scratch and stand up at the same time. Just as we had settled the matter to our satisfaction and were about to separate, a fine sleek setter—one of a pair belonging to a gentleman down the street—cantered gaily past where we were standing and stopped probably ten yards from us. He shook his head angrily and then lifted his right leg and give his neck a vigorous scratch! The attitude was precisely as represented by the cut on the wrapper of the dog soap. Mutual significant glances were exchanged, but no comment.

C. E. C.

I may not be speaking out of turn or judged guilty of a presumptuous ventilation of knowledge if I arise to explain that I have seen a dog steach I masself standing up; and I have seen a dog stand up and scratch himself. When the advertisement first came to my notice I thought it represented the most grotesque and ill-proportioned our I ever saw, but asked no questions. I own a fine English setter, and claim for him as much canine segacity as is generally manifested by the majority of thoroughbred dogs, together with as large a crop of the Pulace irritans—notwithstanding much lathering with "Spratt's dog soap" and frequent-dredgings with "Steadman's flea powder"—as usually falls to the lot of one educated dog to care for. He is as glad as Tennyson's John when he is permitted to walk to the mail, and must be accredited with manifesting his delight full as clearly as the poet's Jack. This dog is often allowed to "fetch" the Forest and Stratan from the post office, and as soon as his master is comfortably seated he will mount the mearest chair (by permission) and patiently wait for the wrapper to be removed. To-day, a claim being in close proximity, he pecred over my shoulder while I was perusing No. 25, and searching the advertisements for a "highd," such as 13 vols. of Forest And Stratan for \$5, when Cathery's dog, with his tail docked short behind, met the wandering gaze of man and beast. And while hastily seanning the bill of fare for the purpose of selecting the first course of the rich repast before me, I read aloud, "Pray, ask Cathery if he ever saw a dog scratch himself standing up." The animal seemed to heed the prayer, for he at once took the floor and assumed about the same attitude as the picture delineates. The battle beautiful as the purpose of the each eattitude as the picture delineates. The battle the same attitude as the picture delineates. The battle character at the parager and the same attitude as the picture delineates. The battle character and the same attitude as the picture delineates. The ing the first course of the rich repast before me, I read aloud, "Pray, ask Cathery if he ever saw a dog scratch himself standing up." The animal seemed to heed the prayer, for he at once took the floor and assumed about the same attitude as the picture delineates. The battle raged flercely, and in the height of tunult he seemed to exhibit the same despairing look and some of the ungainly points of the newspaper quadruped. But the flea was still there.

gainly points of the newspaper quadruped. But the flea was still there.

On the premises is another of the canine family, a very fine shepherd. To-day my watchfulness was rewarded by seeing the two in consultation, and concluded they were discussing the petition of "J. A. T.," but was unable to learn positively, for in their training they were taught not to mouth their game. They did, however, of one accord and at the same time, stand up and scratch themselves. Since then I have found them frequently practicing the pose, and an now fearful that, not understanding the advertising dodges, they believe it high art and absolutely necessary for the completion of their characteristic dodges, they believe it high art and absolutely necessary for the completion of their characteristic dodges, they believe it high art can do a standard contraction. To disabuse their minds and free their bodies from the pest, I have applied very many preparations recommended as efficacious and guaranteed to kill, but with such discouraging results that I am most ready to give up in despair. The sympathetic chard has again been struck by the contortions of Cathery's dog, and gives new birth to the hope that there is a balm for every ill. I feel that if I wish to be counted as a man merciful to his beast my clear duty is to give this much-advertised soap a fair trial. Should it prove to be "a bane to fleas"—
"a boon to dogs"—I will let you know.

MAIRK.

A correspondent writing from the United States Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., under date of July 24th, gives his testimony with official exactness: "This morning, while on my way from the Maryland Hotel, in this city, to the Marine Barracks, I noticed a large black dog of the Newfoundland species so relieving himself from teas, without resorting to lying down. So impressed was I that I took out my watch, which was keeping correct time, and found it was exactly 8:30. The locality where I observed said dog was immediately in Iront of the newspaper store of Mr. Roger Rivers, ou the northeast corner of State House circle and East street." J. P. B., of West Boylston, Mass., says: "A gentleman pointed to the piece and wished me to read it, at the same time asking, 'Does not a dog often scratch standing up?" A setter bitch which was with me at that moment began to sexacth her left\_ear, standing, as if bound same time asking, "Poles not a dog orien strated statu-ing up?" A setter bitch which was with me at that mo-ment began to scratch her left ear standing, as if bound to put the answer "yes." G. R. M. writes from St. Joseph, Mo.: "If you watch a dog that has the mange you will find that be does scratch while standing up. I have been watching; to-day a<sub>h</sub>poor brute that is in that

condition, and have had an ocular demonstration of the fact." A Hammontown, N. J., observer has seen his dog do it repeatedly, and adds: "It must be an awful lazy deg, and an awful lazy man, that has to lie down whenever he wants to scratch." From Glen's Falls, N. Y., comes this: "No longer ago than yesterday (and before I had read your article) I called the attention of a friend to the ingenious way a little dog had of scratching himself, and a way I had never before remarked in dogs, although owning one most of my life. The little animal, standing alternately on his two fore legs and one him leg, balanced himself in such a manner as to use the unomployed him leg to scratch perfectly the outer surface of his belly—first the right side, then shifting, scratching the left side, all the while standing rigidly upon his left. A Newark, N. J., friend offers to send a dog to "J. A. T. and so demonstrate the thing. A Le Roy, N. V., man ancel biniself in such a mannerast ouse the unemployed belly—first the right side, then shifting, scratching the left side, all the while standing rigidly upon his left. A Newark, N. J., friend offers to send a dog to "J. A. T. and so demonstrate the thing. A Le Roy, N. V., man has a setter which he alleges performs the feat regularly three times in an hour and a half. A Beaufort, S. C., observer states that "a dog scratches himself always by standing up. He can only scratch his head when lying down, and he very much oftener scratches his head standing than he does lying down. No dog can scratch his held, or about his forelegs, lying down: he scratches his back by rolling and dragging his back along the ground. 'J. A. T.'s criticism is a farce; 'Cathery slog sop' notice is correct and artistic. All dogs scratch themselves standing up. Sometimes a dog, when lying down, will scratch bis head or ear. If standing up he does not lie down to scratch his car; if lying down he does not lie down to scratch his car; if lying down he does not lie down to scratch his car; if lying down he does not lie down to scratch his car; if lying down he don't get up to do it." All very well, but F. R. G., Laconia, N. H., says: "Have been watching my dog scratch this morning, and notice he sits down every time, and on thinking the matter over, don't think I ever saw one scratch in good faith to come to the 'scratch,' my celebrated setter dog. 'Doc' will accommodate him almost any time with a fair square 'stand up, 'go-as-yon-please' scratch. He does it with ease, with right or left hind foot, in true 'Cathery style,' and apparently with gratifying results,' "'Canis Scratchibus" "rough Latin, by the way) sends usa picture of how his dog does it, and thinks that "almost every doy." If any apparently with gratifying results," "Canis Scratchibus" rough Latin, by the way) sends us a picture of how his dog does it, and thinks that "dogs can scratch themselves while standing up. Citago, proverbially in for everything, contains one such anima It is now settled to the full satisfaction of our Wiscon-

sin friend, we trust, that dogs do scratch themselves while standing up, and the discussion of the subject is permanently closed in these columns.

-N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., writes that be has sold all the  ${f z}$  beagle pups and foxhound pups, which he advertised a tew

weeks ago.

Signessful. Treatment of Snake Bites.—Dr. Upshauer, writing from Carrollton, Miss., July 15th, tells the Sun how he cures snake bites: I have practiced eight years in the Yazoo swamps. I have attended many cases of snake bite, both of rattlesnakes and moccasins. My treatment has invariably been to cut down freely with a bistoury, dilating the orifices made by the two fangs. After permitting a resonable amount of bleeding, I stuff into the wounds the dry salt of carbonate of atmonia. At the same time I give a tolerably strong solution of the same internally, say five to eight grains every fifteen minutes, until a drachm has been taken (less, if sufficient). Upon dissolving, the ammonia is rapidly communicated to the blood, and through it to the tissues previously visited by the poison. The latter, as is the case with all animal poisons, being of an acid reaction, the powerful alkali, on overtaking it, instantly neutralizes it, electroning its specific properties. I rely upon this treat-destroying its specific properties. destroying its specific properties. I rely upon this treatment always, and I have never had any trouble with such cases. The whiskey treatment is adjuvant only, and I attach but litte importance to it.

### The Rifle.

—Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH-1880.

Now that the heat of conflict is over it may not be uniss in make some remarks in retrospect of the event of 1880 and the match at Dollymount, which is likely to hold for many a day its proud nosition as the climax of team shooting no hobb sides; and here I must contradict emphatically the assertions under by some reporters that the frish team was deficient clither in discipline or system. Such an assertion is absurd in the face of the soore achieved. In one of these accounts, reproduced in your paper, It is said that after their unfortunate opening at 1,000 yar's the Irish team showed their want of regular system, etc. The fact was so far otherwise that, in spite of an accident which might well have disorganized any team; namely, Milne's miss owing to well have disorganized any team; namely, Miner's miss owine to a bad cartridge, the trish in their subsequent shooting cleared off 7 points of the American lead, and were steadily overhauling them until the smoke episode, which cost them 4 points in Wen, Rigbty's score. It is curvious to remark that in 1853 and 1880 the Americans won the match at the middle range, and, accidents ex cepted, the shooting at 800 and 1,000 yards was as nearly equal a

As to Col. Bodine there is but one opinion here, and that is that he carried out the task confided to him in a masterly manner, He took in hand a team composed of heterogenous elements, rep-He took in hand a team composed of heterogenous eitinents, representing in some ways conflicting interests, and we, in this country, built some hopes upon these facts. We saw that they were not only practicing, but experimenting, and that some of their early experiments were at least risky; but the Captain quietly bided his time, and at almost the last moment nominated his team in a way which astonished those not in the secret. He put aside some whom we thought his very strongest men and retained one or two whose public records gave them little right to such a distinction. Having the option of shooting with eight men and every inducement to do so he widenced these for source. men, and every inducement to do so, he adopted the safer course and elected to put only it in the field. One of those affered a stated his opinion that if the selection had been made otherwise or even the squadding of those men differently arranged, victory would have been more than doubtful. I am mistaken in the gratitude of the American people if they fail to convey to Cot. Hoding their warm approval of the manner in which he accomplished the their warm approval of the manner in which he accomplished the difficult task imposed upon him. What disaster may befail a leader who, with less discretion, and without the necessary au-thority confided in him, attempts to fill the character of craptain of an American team, is well illustrated in this Halford-Hyde match at Wimbledon, the result of which will doubtless be to material winderdon, the result of white will doubtless be to cause such regulations to be made for the future as will prevent the repetition of a proceeding inconclusive and unsatisfactory in itself and tending to destroy the prestige of those granine and authorized international contests, which, properly and de-liberately conducted, are productive of excellent results,

menately connected, are promotive or excenent results.

As to reputations of individual shooting than any of those who visited us this year. Others have shot up to all that was expected of them, but in mastery of dillicult winds and in fund shots of exciting competitions, Dr. Scott has established for himself a of exciting competitions, Dr. Scott has established for himself a prilliant reputation both at Dollymount and Winhleddon. If his consummate judgment was accompanied by a little more promptness, he would be perfect as a long-range shot. He is unfortunately painfully deliberate at times, and those squadded with him have then need of patience. Among his successes lacer he numbers the Spencer cut, second drize in the Abercorn (second day) hers the Spencer cup, second prize in the Abercorn (second day) competition. At Wimbledon he achieved the unusual feat of capturing first prize in both stages of the Albert. Jackson was very successful in individual competitions, taking first prize in the Abercorn. Farrow won the Wimbledon cup and other prizes. Brown won the amateur cup at Wimbledon. Col. Clarke did not

Brown won the annateur cup at Wimbledon. Col. Clarke did not compete after the match at Dollymount, and Mr. Rathbone shot but little.

A word in conclusion as to rilles. It is not quife true that I was working at my breech-loader since 1876. I certainly tried many desultory experiments, but until the acceptance by the National Rille Association of America of our invitation, issued last winter, the Righy breech-loader did not exist. I at once put my plans into shape, and set to work to make the rilles. Every gun that I had made up to that time, numbering eight in all, and those, for want of time in an uninshed state, were in the bonds of the had made up to teat time, numoring eight in An, and those, for want of time, in an unthished state, were in the bunds of the team and reserves on the 20th of June. We had not at that dair a spare rille, if these eight men had been called on to shoot, but every one of them did their work well. It cannot, however, to considered a really fair trial of my system, seeing that each of the Americans had their choice of more than one rifle, and had w him at least one with which he was perfectly fam proved in all weathers. Yours respectfully, J. proved in all weathers. Yo Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 7th.

#### THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN MATCH.

CREEDMOOH, Aug. 11th.—The match to-day between the Canadian small-bore marksmen of the Victoria Club and the picked team of the Annateur Club, of New York, was short to-day and resulted in another victory for the Americans, and maintains imbroken the series of American team victories in all the Internabroken the series of American team victories in an top interna-tional matches so far. The Camadian team remained at the widow Klein's hotel, near the range, Friday night, and rose early in the morning to prepare for the day's work. The American team under the command of President R. H. Keene, its captain, wen under the command of President R. H. Keene, its capitale, went down to the range on the 7.35 o'clock train. The members were all in good health and in excellent spirits. The range was white with daisy tops, which dazeled the eyes like snow in the morning sun. Long green lanes extended down the field from the several fring points to the targets, indicating the track of the mower, which had cleared the paths for the rille bullets. The light was bad for shooting, however. The sun shone brillhantily for several minutes, and then a passing cloud shaded the field. President Keene and Lieut-Col. Gibson, capitalis of the American and Canadian reams respectively, assembled their teams at the 86 evests tiring points at 10 o'clock. The capitains tosed a cent raise. Canadian teams respectively, assembled their teams at the side yards' firing points at 10 o'clock. The captains tused a cent for the choice of targets, and the Canadians won. They chose targets O and V. The Americans took the targets adjoining Starmad VI, on the right of the Canadians. There was no referee and no watches sent to the butts. A. H. Cobb and Secretary Minor, of the Ama teur Ritle Club, spotted the dots on targets O and V, respectively. chalf of the Amateur Club. President Keene declared th on behalf of the Amateur Club. President Keene declared the match open at 10:17 o'clock. The American team was squadde as follows: L. Weber, J. P. Waters and Issae L. Allen on targe Star, with Col. Clark as spotter; R. Rathbous, Col. H. S. Jewel and L. L. Hepburn on target VI, with L. Gelger, of Hudson, a spotter; Liout, Col. fluson, Joseph Mason and Albert Pain, we

assigned to target O, with Jas. Adam as coach, while F. Schwarz Dr. McLaughlin and William Mitchell shot at target V, Major Fothervill coaching.

The luck which sent the Americans to the right gave them the advantage of being almost in line with the row of flag-staffs down the range, and they were at once informed of every variation of the wind by the shifting of the streamers attached to the shafts. The wind at the start was from the 0 clock quarter on the wind dfal, or from left to right across the range. This sent the smoke from the Canadian rifles across the American line of fire, but the smoke was very light. R. R. Keene, the captain of the team, was busy seeing that the men were not interfered with by the crawd, which was kept well back of the fring point behind a rope barrier. Both Americans and Canadians were provided with camp-stools and shelters to keep off the sun and bin, mils to curl upon when they shot, large field glasses mounted on tripods and easels for holding the miniature wooden targets used in "spotting" the shots.

used in "spotting" the shots.

Among the visitors were Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, President
of the National Rifle Association; Col. E. H. Sanford, of Gen.
Shader's staff; Major Joseph Scott, of the Second Brigade staff;
Col. H. G. Litchfield, of Gen. Hancock's staff; Adderman G. L.
Morse, of Yonkers; Dr. M. M. Maltby and a number of ladies.

The opening shots, after much warming up of guns by banging away with blank cartridges into the ground, were lited by Col. Gibson, Canadian, and L. Weber, American. Both were builseyes. The first round netted 28 in the possible 30 for each side, Allen and Rathbone, of the American team, dropping into "centers," while McLaughlin and Mitchell did the same on the Canadian team. The weather was then favorable for good work, and the men being in small squads tired quickly, one after another Each man occupied three or four camp stools with his outfit, while about him, as he sat rubbing the inside of his rifle between shots, was a collection of winding rods, with various cans of water and oil and heaps of russ. All of the men used breech-loaders of two American makes, and all lay on their backs while shotting. The Americans had the advantage of using heel sights, which gave them a loager base line between the back and foresight of the weapon. The Canadians used grip sights, which require steadler holding. It was manifest from the start that the Canadians were not working together, and that their rifles, though all of the same make, were not "averaged up" to be made available in helping each other. The nend dis one very line work, however, and three of them put in fourteen bullseyes out of fifteen shots at 80 yards. Only 4 "inners" were made in the 99 shots irred at this range, and every one of the builets went within the 8 foot square central section of the iron target. On the Americans idea there were but II points missing from a perfect score of bullseyes. Weber, after a "eenter" on his second shot, put in 13 consecutive builseyes, and out of the 90 shots 80 were bullseyes, while the Americans feld is points behind. But this was the greatest lead the charadians got. In the next round this lead was cut down to I point, which was held for the fifth round and then the Americans took the lead and kept it. At the fourteenth round they were 13 points ahead and at 11:15 the 80 yards Soloil folloid.

At that point the Americans led the scores by 12 points, and were "3 points ahead of the score made by the American team at Dollymount," as Capt. Keene exultingly exclaimed to his men at the finish.

At 11:30 the opening shots were fired at 1:00 yards. The Canadians opened badly, making only I bullseye, while the Americans made 3. They rapidly added to their lead as the bright sunlight gave way to a dull gray light, the sign of a squall or rain. Before half a dozen rounds had been fired, the rain came down in torrorst, obscuring the targets and compelling the men to huddle under canswa. After 10 minutes the petitor rain ceased. The wind had shifted down to the follock quarter, the temperature had fahen and it was necessary for the men to recalculate their elevations and windage. For a time the breeze came sharply and in gusts, but the sun was soon out again. It became generally a day of mixed conditions, and it required all the watchfulness of the coaches at the American targets to keep track of the elements. The Canadians failed to grasp these conditions except in an individual way, and except in the case of Pain there was a general break in their scores. "Inners" or "threes" hecame very common, and the visitors in one case got an "outer," the black disk coming up after one of Dr. McLaughlin's shots, to show that the builet had hit one of the wings of the target. It was the only "outer" made in the 500 shots fired during the day, and showed that the builet hit at least 18 inches from the object aimed at. The Canadians gave no sign that they were in the least put out by their losing battle, but went on shooting to the end with the quiet confidence of old rifle shot as a they are. The 800 yard scores had been 430 for the Americans against 427 for the Canadians, out of the possible 430. At 1900 yards the totals were 407 for the Canadian and 416 for the home tean, which added not more points to the lead at the first range, and made it in all 21 points on totals of 835 and 831 in the possible 900.

Up to this time and all through the match there was not at any time the least point of dispute between the teams, and this match was willhout referee to a purpose. The best of feelings, which had marked the intercourse of the two teams during the week before the match, continued during the contest and up to the moment of the departure of the visiting team for home.

of the departure of the visiting team for home. With the conclusion of the 300 yards shooting at 12:30 the teams went to hinch at the club-house on the range, while the targets were given new costs of black and white. The teams sat down to hinch together and passed a very agreeable hour, not, however, forgetting to exercise that frugality of diet essential to leaving the marksman's eye clear and his hand steady. The Canadians did not whis to encounter another shower, which seemed liminiment, and at 1:15 the shooting at the last range was opened with four "centers" on the Canadian side and two on the American side. Hepburn on his second shot astonished himself and his side by a miss. It was the first of the match, and was due to using too small an aperture in his sight. This blurred the target in the gray light then prevailing, and the bullet went over it into the bank. Hepburn quickly recovered, and made a good score at the distance, notwithstanding this mishap. The American shooting at the longest range was very good, including only three "inners" in the ninety shots. Allen on his fourteenth shot scored a "miss" unaccountably, and attributed it to a bullet pressed too far into the cartridge shell. These two misses brought Messrs. Allen and Hepburn into a te for lowest place in the American score. Waters came out ahead, having from the start relied implicitly on the judgment of Col. Clark, the coach at his target. The 416 total at the range showed that the home team had shot better after luncheon than before. The Canadians were slipping back further and turther, and not not of them at the last range

got into the seventies. No less than nine "inners" were made, and Pain, who had overy prospect of leading his team, in the haste of living off the last shot for his side sent it off the target into the bank and scored the only miss for his team, making in all three for the entire match. He was very greatly vexed over his missing.

The Canadian total at 1,000 yards was 401 points, making their total score 1,253 against 1,253 for the Americans, It was 3:15 when the match ended, and as the last shot was fired the spectators gathered around the marksmen. Col. Gildersleeve mounted a bench to amounce the result, and in doing as said:

oence to announce the result, and in doing so said:—
At the request of the Cantain of the American team, I have
the honor to announce that the Amateur Rifle Club ream bus
made 1,235 to the Canadians 1,235, the Amateur Club winning by
38 points; another victory for the Americans. In behalf of those
who have been witnesses, I can say that it has been most enjoysible. If the competitors have enjoyed it as well as the spectators, then we all have passed a most agreeable day.
Lieut, Col. Gibson said: "In acknowledging our defeat, we desite radge on in the mast reacold may have a made in the Markey and the spectators then we go in the mast reacold may have a made in the Markey and the

Lieut.-Col. Gibson sail: "In acknowledging our defeat, we desire to do so in the most graceful manner possible. We came down here, as I told you privately, Judge Gildersleeve, not to reverse the succession of victories which have been awarded to the American teams, but to have a good time with you, and we have exceeded in this respect our most sanguline expectations. That we have been defeated is no surprise to us, but that we have done so well is to us an agreeable disappointment. We congratuate ourselves that we have been able to put you to a little trouble, and that when we went back from the sol to the Life trouble, and that when we went back from the sol to the Life trouble, and that when we went back from the sol to the Life trouble, and that when we went back from the sol to the bope when we do the field of battle will be in our own country. When we do meet you there we trust we shall be able to treat you with the same generous hospitality you have extended to us. Thanking you far your courtesy, acknowledging our defeat and hooing there will come a team which shall defeat you—and I bave no doubt you share the hope—I will call for three cheers for the American team."

Of course the cheers were given, and the match was over, the Canadians burrying away to pack up in time for a speed home by the Eric express that evening. The results of the match are given in the following tables:—

AMERICAN TEAM.	
Name, Vards, Tota	als.
. P. Waters	217
(1,0005 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 -72)	215
. Weber	214
. Rathbone. ( \$600 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	213
. L. Hepburn	207
L. Allen	207
(40055455545555305 66)	
(1,0 05 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 8 0 5 86) CANADIAN TEAM,	
, ,,,	210
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CANADIAN TEAM,} \\ \text{S01} 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 53 55 55$	210
CANADIAN TEAM, ol. J. M. Gibson	
CANADIAN TEAM,   S01955553555555555   33     al, J. M. Gibson	210
CANADIAN TEAM.  St	210

THE BUNNING RECORD.

Round.	Highest Possible.	Ameri- can Team.	Cana- dian Team.	Ameri- cans Lead,	Cana- dians Lead,
800 Yards.			-		
1	. 30	28	28		
9	60	57	57		
3	20	81	87		3
4	120	111	115		ĭ
5	150	144	145		î
G	180	174	171	3	
	210	204	200	4	
8	240	233	228	5 ,	
9	270	263	256	7	
10	301	293	286	9	3.1
11	330	323	315	8	
12	360	352	314	8	1.1
13	390	381	372	9	
	420 450	410	397	13	
15900 Yards.	453()	439	427 -	12	
16	480	465	451	14	
17	510	493	480	13	
18	510	521	507	14	
19	570	551	532	19	
20	600	578	556	2.2	
21	630	607	586	21	
22	660	635	613	12:2	
23	696	664	637	27	
21	72)	692	666	26	
	750	720	696 722	24	
26	780 810	773	718	25 25	
24	810	799	777	2.1	
29	870	826	806	20	
80	900	855	F31	21	
1,000 Yards.			601		
31	2030	883	860	23	
32	5960	1008	586	9.	
33	(1890)	533	914		
31	1020	965	941	24	
35	1050	992	970	13-3	
36	1050	1020	997	23	
38	1110	1049	1025	21	
	1170	1102	1080	25 25	
40	1200	1134	1108	26	
41	1230	1164	1133	31	
42	1::60	1193	1157	36	
43	1290	1221	1184	37	
44	1320	1245	1210	35	
45	1350	1273	1235	38	

This last match was brought about by correspondence between the Genera of the Aunateur Ritle Club of this city and the officers of the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, Ont. These two clubs are known as the crack small-bore clubs of the United States and the Dominton. The Canadians have been able to hold their own well at Wimbledon and other British ranges, and have frequently beaten the expert shots of the mother country. The first American-Canadian match in 1875 grew out of a challenge from the Yictoria Club. The Cliffordsleeve team had just returned from

Ireland, and the Canadians were auxious to meet them. But a junior American team was pitted against the Canadians at Creedmoor, and won by a score of 1,460 to 1,384. In 1876 the Americans met their friends from over the border

moor, and won by a score of Light Decision. The American won the border against the Centennial match. The Americans have made at the Centennial match. The American fotals were Light and Lidit, against L409 and L483 for the Canadians, who made the lowest score of the five teams energied. In response to invitations from the Victoria Club a team of a Americans went to Toronto in Sept., 1877, and defeated the Canadian team by a score of L625 to L601. After this match the Canadians determined to lay soide their old muzzle-loading rifles, imported from England, and try American breech-loaders. Since 1877 they have been working hard over a system of team shooting. They made very line scores with their new weapons, and when early last spring the American culuisent a letter inquiring whether the series of Canadian-American matches should be resumed, the Victoria Club Stat word that they would come down to Creedmoor. Fing came on, and for a week past have been working at the Creedmoor ranges. On Wednesday last, when in a formal practice the scores of the eight Canadians fell 40 points behind the American score, many of the old Creedmoor shots thought the Canadians were "playing" possum." They were known to be line shots individually, and it was acknowledged that the victory would go to the hest disciplined team. Such was the event, and the Canadians were beaten, although they ran up a score far abead of anything they had done before

The Windledon Scandal.—The details of the irregularities of marking at Windledon cast a gloom over a meeting which in every other respect was a very commendable one to the British rildenen. Every one now is pretty well convinced that corrupt practices had prevailed at the present, if not at former gatherings, and that at least some prizes might have fallen into lands that dal not fairly win them. The melancholy part of the discovery is its comprehensive and retrospective operation. All those who have won prizes tainy of the meetings of the National Ride Association are more or less placed under suspicion, from which, honevable as they may be known to be in their own circles, it will be difficult for them to extricate themselves in the conclusions of the public at large to whom they are strangers. Thanks, however, are due to Private Runtze and Sergeant Sage, of the London Ride Brigad, for the courage they displayed in bringing the rumors of fraud to a practical test. The volunteers, without waiting for the judgment of the Court of Laquity which is investigating the charge made in regard to the marking for the Gudment of the Court of Laquity which is investigating the charge made in regard to the marking for the Gudment of the Court of Laquity which is niveligating the charge made in regard to the marking for the Gudment of the Court of Laquity which is niveligating the charge made as special entering the latest the superior of the further process appreciation of their "efforts toward exposing, and so for the future preventing, collusion between certain competitors and markers which has unfortunately discredited the meeting of 1880." This, it will be remarked, speaks in the plural, and volunteers in camp have made no secret of their ability to furnish cases in which high secrees have been made under such remarks, be conditions as to now lay them fairly open to doubt whether they could have been bequality of eases, the competitor knows long beforehand the day, the hour and the marker for the day and the hour and t

How often the thing has been done it is impossible to 'say, but that it can he done is certain. Indeed, the motios operand is not repudiated by markers themselves; for during the present meeting two or three of their number, traveling in a railway carringe with a non-commissened officer of volunters, candidly admitted that there would be no difficulty in making a good score for any particular individual. The curious thing is that the council of the association should have overlooked the possibility of fraud in this direction, especially as there are so many simple remedies at hand. Collusion, for instance, might easily be frustrated by the markers being kept in ignorance from gunif : to gunifer as to the targets to which they would be appointed, and further, by turning the men about whilst they were actually in the butts. This might involve some trilling delay, and some additional troublet but such considerations are of no account when the honor of an association which has been permitted to call itself "National" is at stake.

The only official action taken by the Wimbledon authorities up to this writing is embodied in the following notice posted on the Wimbledon bulletin board:

Wimbledon bulletin board:—

N. R. A. CAMP, WIMBLEDON, July 25th, 18-0.

It was reported to See arrive Committee that markers base in the property of the prope

What this Court of Inquiry discovered is indicated in the bulletin of Aug. 4th, which announced that on Aug. 6th ageneral court-martial will assemble at Forton Barracks, Gosport, to try Sergeant Marsham for alleged complicity in the false scoring said to have been then made.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

Bostos, Mass., Aug. 44th.—There was a good attendance at Walnut Hill Range. Saturday, and some \$\psi\$ entries were made in the Massachusetts and Creedmoor matches. A squad of the Shaw Guards (colored) were on the ground and did some fine shooting. During the entire day the sun did not shine, consequently a nerfect light prevailed of the gray species, so much wished for by the marksamen. The wind changed but a few points during the shooting. The wind dial registered 9 to 10 colock, southwest. It was gentle and at no time gave any frouble. Only two matches filled, the 500 yards off-hand match and the amaterir matches unding no entries. Mr. J. F. Rabbitth's clegant achievement is worthy of especial mention. Starting his score with a "center," he kept in the bullseye for y consecutive shots, and nearly all in the middle of the bull, closing with 4g, and the best at that can he made. Making a refeatry, he again started with a bullseye and made 4, making a trefatry, he again started with a bullseye and made 4 and thing point with a determination to make a full score, but he omitted to 101 wis shell quad was recorded a miss.

Again reëntering, he made a good 48, scormuch to his chagrin ing in 20 shots 17 bullseves. The scores are as follows :-CREEDMOOR MATCH.

																																	549
																																	5 - 49
																																	5 -45
																																	5 - 45
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€.	11.	ar	rei	1.																			4	- 4		1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4-40
										3	ſ.	Α	83	1	L (	31	ī	U	8	E	F	T:	š	MA	T(	H							
13	Af	Τ.	arc	ol	1																	17	ì	11	1->	11	1.1	0 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	0.1	1 110

O. M. Jewell N. W. Acnold E. F. Brooks, J. Nichols.... E. Whittier... B. B. Archer.

Speriogried, Mass., Aug. 13th. The Rod and Gun Club held their third competition at their range to-day. The day was delikhtful, a good light prevailing during the trial. The wind gave no trouble. The gentlemen were obliged to give up their trial at L09) yards, the long distance, wing to darkness. Only the best scores are given, as follows:

(89) yards, 153551555555555555511.

E. Moses	1800 yards.	Į
A. Henri	- 800 yards	,
L. H. Mayott	Sloyarts, 454555455335554-67; 13 -190 yards, 45545555555555	į
S. H. Bureti		

MEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 13th.-The Raymond Sportsman's Chil SUDPOINT, ACS., A 199, Lift.—the raty athat is portion as Cau hell their met to-day at Bellevue range. The day proved a good one for the contest, although the light was exceedingly bright. The wind gave no trouble, and was easily bandled. The linest shooting was done at this meet since the opening of the 60-ball match. Mr. C. A. Loud accomplished the elegant achievement of matter. Ar C.A. Data accomprised the elegant achieves, Kirkwood breeding 5 glass balls straight without a miss. Most, and Jones with 44 In the rule contest Mr. Charles made the splendid record of 5 out of the possible 60, Mcdford count. The attendance was large and many spectators with ladies graced the range. Following is the summary in both trials:

GLASS BALLS.														
'. A. Loud.	59 F	t. F. Shaete	r		43									
), Kirkwood	45 J J	. R. Smith			41									
. E. Johnson		. F. Wither	eil		35									
'. Jones	. 41,													
	THE RU	LE.												
V. Charles		. 5 5 6 6	6 6	5 6 6	6 - 57									
J. A. Pollard		. 3 5 3 4	5 6	6 3 4	4 - 13									

SOUTH GARDNER, Mass., Aug. 15th.—Owing to the rain which was prevailing Saturday afternoon (Aug. 11th) only a few members of the Gardner Ritle Club were at Hackmatack Range. The following scores were made, distance 200 yards, off hand, using the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined:

			11.	€.	R.	C.
G. F. Ellsworth	86	4.5	93	47	179	9.2
J. N. Dodge		46	83	46	176	92
A. Mathews	71	42	75	4.5	149	87
Г. E. Nichols	7.3	44	65	41	140	85
P. E. Newton	56	40	65	43	121	83
					G. R	P.

Gardner, Mass., Aug. 16th. The members of the Monomonae Sporting Club have elected the following officers: President, Aaron Greenwood; Viee-President, Maxus Wright, Secretary, and Treasurer, F. M. Greenwood; Executive Committee, Maxus Wright, George Nichols and C. H. Newton. They go into camp at their grounds in Rindge, N. H., Sept. 4th.

at their grounds in things, N. A., Sept. 40.

Graffon, Mass., Aug., 16th.—The Graffon Gun Club was organized Wednesday evening, and the following officers were chosen.

President, S. A. Forbush; Vice-President, Goo. P. Bigelow; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Greenwood; Executive Committee George R. Newton, W. W. Keene and S. S. Johnson. The clut starts under very favorable circumstances, having 23 members.

Saturday the club had a friendly practice.

both times by Mr. Bumstead. Attendance light; many riflemen

JRP

Brinton Range, N. J., Ang. 10th, - Remington long range match First competition; all comers; any rifle; position, any, withour

	Col. G. E. P. Howard.  809 yards. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5														
800 909 L000	yards 5 yards 5 yards 2	5 3 0	5 5 5 5 3 5	5 4	5 33 22	5 5 3	5 5	5 4 5	5 5 3	5 3 4	4 5 5	5 4 4	5 2 1	5-74 5-64 4-53-191	
				. B											
000 000 1,000	yards	4 5 4	4 5 3 5 0 0	5 5 3	5 0 4	3 4 5	5 2 0	5 5 3	5 5 5	5 5 0	$\begin{smallmatrix} 4\\2\\4\end{smallmatrix}$	525		5-68 5-53 4-37-155	
	H. C. Rushton.														
900 900 1,000	yards 3 yards 2 yards 0	4 3 4	4 5 4 5 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0	3 0 0	4 5 5	4 3 5	4 5 5	4 3 4	5 3 2	4 0 2	5 2	$\begin{array}{c} 4-57 \\ 3-49 \\ 2-31-137 \end{array}$	
			Maj.												
800 900 1,000	yards 5 yards 0 yards 0	3	5 3 5 5 0 3	5 0	5 2	4 5 0	3 5	3 4 0	5 4	3 0	4 0	200	5 3 0	4 -61 4 51 0-12-124	
			Capit												
1,000	yards0 yards0 yards0	1	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	4	4	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	(1	0 - 21	
(4)	ampion Marksu	HHI	8 1311	ug (	3 DI	HLC	ш,	A. I.	18.	111	n:	-			
														Aggre-	

Capt. J. R. Denman 4 3 1 4 4 19 5 4 5 4 5 -23 Coj. G. E. P. Howard 4 4 4 4 3 -19 5 4 4 3 0 -16 R. Bonnett. 4 2 4 4 5 -19 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 1 W. S. Righter. 3 4 3 4 3 -17 5 2 3 0 2 -12 BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14th.-Tho shooting at Palapsco Hange balliands, and the storage. The light was bad, with several slight showers during the regular match. The smoke often interfered with the shooting by hanging in front of the dring point.

B. B. Lynch																											
B. B. Lynch	١.,															 	,	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	ŏ	4	4-4
A. F. Drese																											
L. Dietrich.																		4	4.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4-4
J. B. Arms	tr	01	12															4	4	5	4	4	8	4	4	4	4-4
Thomas H.	D	æ	53	۲.														5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4-4
A. Roeder.						- 1												3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3-5

A match has been arranged to be shot weekly from Aug. Hith to Sept. 18th, for gold and silver medals, open to members only; three highe taggregate scores to count. The first competition resulted as follows:-

41 L. Deiterich..... 44 J. B. Armstrong. 42 A. Roeder....

between our club and the Washington. --seo Range, distance 200 yards, 6 competitor J. B. A. Aug 98th a match between our club and the Washington Club will be held at Patap

Sr. Paul, Minn., Ang. 1st -The St. Paul Ritle Club shooting grounds were formally opened this afternoon, the principal feature being a trial of skill between a team of 10 marksmen from each of the cities of St. Paul and Winona. The members of the Winona Shooting Club, to the number of 14, accompanied by several ladies arrived by the morning train and were met by a committee of the club and provided with quarters. At 1 p. M. the members of the club and beir guests from Winona, together with delegations from the Arion and Mannerchor singing societies, headed by the Great Uhion Band, harehed down Third street to the depot. Every arrangement had been made for the convenience and pleasure of those present. The weather was delightful. The exercises were opened by a modley of national airs from the Great Union Band, followed by a selection sung by the members of the Arion and Mannerchor societies. The president of the club, Mr. Arthur Koenig, then delivered the dedicatory address. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1st -The St. Paul Rifle Club shooting

The address, which was delivered in Gorman was listened to The address, which was delivered in German, was listened to with great interest, and both during its delivery and at its close was loudly applauded. These exercises being over a break was made for the shooting hall, and soon the riming reports of ville shots were head, the first shot being fired by President Koenig. Prior to the match between the teams from Whoma and St. Paul, the members from both clubs engaged in a trial of skill at builts eye shooting, which was not finished when time was called and the grand match of the day was announced. The two teams were composed of 10 from each club, each one of whom was entitled to list but a "The following is the name and score each." to 10 shots. The following is the name and score of each:

is the name and score of enc WNONA TEAN. 2,3 P. Lindell 169 | Th. Keiler 151 E. Rebstock 141 | P. Kempa. 149 | G. Knapp. 159 | U. Schurer 158 | J. Winkels 123 | H. Schreeder. 160 (J. Missels) ST. PAUL TEAM, ST. PAUL
F. Hackey
J. Plister
J. G. Taylor
D. Wohlfort
Wm. Diez
J. J. Lawrence
Albert Scheffer
Otto Macklert
Jos. Moschofsky
J. Zahonyi

no distant day and reverse the record they made to-day

### Archern.

— Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

JUNE SCORES.

/ VIE Secretary feels like apologizing to the club for the long THE Secretary feels like apologizing to the club for the long delay in the presentation of this report. However, the Secretary is not wholly in fault, as several of the reports by members only reached bin after his return from the national meeting. The members attending that meeting will know the making of such a report upon the heels of the meeting is quite a task, and will pardon him for the brevity of his comments upon the June work. After all, the scores speak for themselves more clearly than any moralizing of his, and are the principal natter to which the attention of archers is drawn. One lesson, and a great one it is, taught by the last great national meeting, to which attention is here called, should surely speak more for the Private Practice Club than any words can do. At that meeting, out of the twelve prizes offered for the twelve greatest gross scores, eight prizes were taken by members of the Private Practice Club! Let who will, say that such a result could come of anything else than the prizes observed for the twelve greatest gross scores, eight prizes were taken by members of the Private Practice Club! Let who will, say that such a result could come of anything else than the systematic practice of the York Round adopted by this society. There cannot be a question that the fixed babit of preserving a record of every arrow shot will bring with it the babit of shooting every arrow carefully, as though the very reputation of the archer depended upon the result of each slot. Such carefulness always brings its reward, and the grand national meeting gives conclusive proof of its efficiency. Not only in the long-range work was this efficiency shown, but at the short ranges of the team shoot as well. The four gentlemen composing the team which won the first prize were all members of this society. The Wabish Merry Bowmen, who won the first prize at Chicago hist year in the team shoot, fell back to third place, with a very weak score, although the only member of the team who is a member of the private Practice Club (Mr. Will II, Thompson) scored 32 points bigher than any member of the winning team. The other members of the team, not having had the careful self drill which the Practed Practice Club necessitates, fell away below their idea of their own powers. But we desire to follow up this subject more fully in the annual report which will appear in the next issue of this paper, in which the Secretary will give the standing of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize of the standing of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize the standing of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize the standing of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize the standing of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize of the members up to the month of livic and a first prize of the members up to the other indea. more fully in the annual report which will appear in the next issue of this paper, in which the Secretary will give the standing of the members up to the month of July, and the awards to each, and will combine in the same report an account of the business meeting of the club held at Buffalo, with the amendments made to the constitution and rules, and the new classification of members upon the basis of the secores made in the month of June. He will only say to members who were not present, that because of some confusion as to the propriety of keeping the scores for July, it was decided to omit that month, and begin the new year on the 1st day of August. The Secretary will be thankful to members if they will mail their scores as soon after the close of the month as nossible. the month as possible

Lorenzo Devol, Marietta, Ohio:

June	3 and 4	100 Yards, 33-137		60 Yards. 22-114	Totals.
June	8	30 142	36 - 182	21-107	87-431
	19		23 - 97	24 - 116	78 - 348
	23		23 - 81	22- 90	70 - 262
	26		29 - 131	20- 96	82-338
	29		34-334	23 - 109	86-342
	20		37 - 123	22-112	89-355
	30		25- 57	20- 94	72 - 298
June	19, 23 and 26	. :4-114	27 - 99	19* 85	70 - 298

24 arrows at 60 yards, 21-95, 21-67. Average, York Round, 341-9; average at 100 yards, 118 4-9; average at 80 yards, 120 1-9 average

Tac. Hussey, Des Moines, Iowa :-

York Rounds 100 Yards, 80 Y ... 23-65 25-... 19-95 20-

24 arrows at 60 yards, 20-92, 19-89, 24-112, 22-104, 50-64, 22 9-81, 20-81, 19-79, 20-60, 23-103, 22-60. Average at York Ro 70-25; average at 160 yards, 75 2-5; average at 80 yards, 16: verage at 60 yards, 82 13-17. 7. R. Wilhard, Galesburg, III:-

72 arrows at 101 yards, 25 -81, 22 -110, 22 -82, 20 \ 6 \ 15 \ 50, 22 \ 72, -159, 20 -72, 21 \ 67, 23 \ 71, \ 18 - 78, 21 \ 91, 24 - 94, 28 - 112, 50 - 144, 2 \ 78, 24 \ 64, 18 \ 54, 19 \ 50, 34 - 158, 2

	York Rounds,							
		100 Yards.	80 Yards,	60 Yards.	Totals.			
gre 1	L	36-136	37157	21-105	94-398			
	3	33 125	31 143	23-117	87-285			
		16 - 81	29- 99	22 - 102	77 - 285			
une 4	L	32-124	32 - 134	22 - 134	83 - 392			
lune 9		44-188	40-202	23 - 139	107 - 529			
lune 11		41-159	37 -187	20 - 91	98 - 440			
lune 15	2	26-148	41-181	23 - 133	100 - 462			
une 1	5	38-106	36-134	23-103	97 - 343			
lune le	3	33125	27-153	24-124	94 - 402			
lune 1		35-127	37 - 153	23-133	95 - 413			
lune It	3	41-167	41159	22-124	104-450			
lune 23	3	28-1(0)	31123	21-105	80 - 328			
lune 2		. 36 -168	36 - 111	23- 99	95 - 411			
A second	Tr. 3. 15	1 100 111 1	0 .	100 1	4 mm . 2 mm .			

erage. York Round, 402 12-13; average at 100 yards, 135 2 ige at 80 yards, 151 6-13; average at 60 yards, 116 4-13.

Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind.:

York Rounds.						
			100 Yards.	80 Yards.	60 Yards.	Totals.
lune	4		36-136	37 - 157	21-105	94 - 398
une	11		39-163	37 - 181	23-105	99 - 449
				53 133	19105	82 - 318
				31 - 140	19- 79	F3-369
une	15		24— 78	52 120	:::2- FC	78 - 290
				93 - 125	21- 93	83-829
				31 - 125	20- 84	75 - 307
ui e	18			33 - 151	22-108	78 - 340
une	22		31-107	33 - 1:9	22- 96	56 - 382
					100 yards, 11	04-9; av-
rage	at 80 3	ards, 140 l	-0; average	at 60 yards	(ld) 3=9,	

O. W. Kyle, Highland Park, Ill.:	U. W. Kyle, Highland Park, III.:—					
1.0 Yards.	80 Yards.	69 Yards.	Totals.			
June 121- 63	30 - 108	17 - 65	68 - 236			
June 1 28 84	23 - 49	16-76	67 - 259			
June 3	10 - 83	17-67	49 - 199			
June 4	32 124	15-67	69-275			
June 7	19 70	19-63	55 - 215			
June 8	25 - 91	17-59	61 - 221			
June 10	27 - 81	17-63	65-211			
June 15	29 - 103	14-60	66-214			
June 16 19- 69	27-109	17 - 81	63 - 259			
June 18	28 - 100	15 - 55	71-257			
June 19 33 –107	27- 97	14-42	62-246			
June,23	16 51	18 76	57 229			
June 24 16- 70	23 - 103	18-54	57 -227			
June 26	18 - 74	12 - 60	51-208			
June 28 19 ~ 75	24 - 18	12-42	55 - 195			

72 arrows at 100 yards, 16-48, 22-66, 34-80. 24 arrows at 60 yards, 1-73, 18-86

Edwin Devol, Marietta, Ohio:

York Rounds.						
	100 Yards.		60 Yards.	Totals.		
June 4			11-68	69 - 219		
lune 19		24- 82	15 65	55 - 269		
June 26		16- 93	18- 86	57 - 273		
June 29		28-102		75 - 519		
lune 29		25 - 89	20 94			
June 30		22 - 100	21-115			
72 arrows at 100 yards	, 23-95. At	80 yards	(30 shots), 9-31	. 21 ar-		
rows at 60 yards, 17-79.	Average.	York Re	und, 255 1-6;	average		

rows at 60 yards, 92 6-7; average at 30 yards, 82 4-7; average at 60 yards.

Edward B. Weston, Highland Park, III.:

	York R	ounds.		
	100 Yards.	80 Yards.	60 Yards.	Totals.
June 1	18 82	26 - 100	17- 61	61 - 249
June 2	24-100	24-106	19- 99	67 - 505
June 4	18- 86	18 - 78	F9- 59	h5 - 253
June 8	31-135	16 - 58	19 - 57	66 250
June 8	28-116	16 - 68	28- 97	67-281
June 9	19 81	-31127	21- 89	71 - 297
June 10	21- 83	20 - 70	17 - 67	58 - 220
June Il	20 h0	18- 63	16- 53	64 - 194
June 12	17 63	18 58	14 — 58	49 - 179
June 12	12- 44	10- 34	16— 70	88-148
June 15	15— 53	18 - 60	21- 81	54 - 194
June 15	2— S4	26 - 98	20-103	65-254
June 15	13- 37	26 - 108	20-100	50 - 245
June 18	18— 58	25- 95	19- 81	ti2:234
June 17	28- 10	29- 97	22-100	79-243
June 18.	23 - 75	31-131	22-116	76 - 322
June 19		24 - 88	23-121	G9- 251
June 21	(9)		18- 56	65-245
June 22	19 - 83	27 97	24-1(8	70-258
June 23	21 - 73	13 43	20- 10	51-200
June 24	29 97	26126	21 -139	76 - 312
Luna 25	26 - 80	21 - 79	22 96	69-257
June 25	23— 79	22 - 88	16- 81	61-251
72 arrows at 100	cords things life	-46. Ph-5 t. 2	S. R.O. S. 222, 201	-14, 22-14,
48 arrows at 80 va	ds, 24-84, 12-42	. 20 58, 256	5, 10-76, 21 a	Prous at

48 arrows at 80 yards, 21-81, 12-42, 26-55, 26-56,

C-7 4 - A . 1	CLASS	4 11.		
L. L. Peddinghaus,	Marietta, Ol	nio:		
June 2 June 5 June 7 June 10 June 14 June 16 June 19 June 23 June 30 24 arrows at 60 yard	100 Yards. 30-132 .28-94 38-172 19-73 33-123 25-89 .34-136 33-101 32-128	80 Yards. 27-101 59-501 56-162 26-85 35-163 28-142 32-154 59-111 58-162	60 Yards, 19—93 22—16 23—123 24—114 22—112 20—108 23—123 24—114 21—109	
Round, 367 1-9; avers	ige at Lui yar	ds, 116 4-9;	iverage at 8	i) yards.

1394; average at 60 yards	, 110 <sub>*</sub>			
Charl G. Slack, Marie	tta, Ohio:-			
	100 Varde	sh Vards.	60 Yards.	Totals.
June	18-76	19-71	15-69	52-216
June : June 16	12-80	15-79	18-29	40-140
Tupe 19	20-64	10-70	17-77	53-211
72 arrows at 100 yards.	19-87. 24 as	rrows at 6	0 yards, 15-	56, 14-74.

E. T. Church, Charlotte, Mich: York Rot 100 Yards. ... 12-26 ... 14-42

AUGUST 19, 1880.]	FOREST AND STR
June 4 and 7, 19 - 69 21 79 17-73 17 - 22  June 12 and 14 17-69 21-00 14-42 55-191  June 16 21-69 21-60 14-42 55-191  June 16 21-69 21-60 14-42 55-191  June 17 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 -	page and the names of the committee by who revised: "The Laws of Cricket, revised a Garter, Pall-Mall, on Fobruary the 25th, 174; tee   of   Noblomera and Gentlemen.   Fourth Etil   Printet by T. Cloud Jur. Sold by the Persons Cricket-Balls,   and the Bookfellers of Kent, St mittee: In the chair. Sir Willam Draper. Pe the Duke of Dorset, Rt. Hon Earl Tankers Ille, Philip Debany, John Brewere Davis, Harry P. Vincent, James Cooke, Charles Coles, Itichard Rev. Charles Pawlet.  —The Longwood Club, of Boston, and Toronto-played at Toronto, on the 11th and 12th Inst., retory for the Toronto Club by 49 runs:—TORONTO.  First Innings. Scoond Club, of Boston, and Toronto, on the 11th and 12th Inst., retory for the Toronto Club by 49 runs:—TORONTO.  G. H. Sproule, b. Wright. 4 run out.  W. Townsend, e Pickering, b. Dutton C. Ghake, b. Wright. 4 run out.  W. Townsend, e Pickering, b. Dutton C. Ghake, b. Wright. 4 run out.  W. Townsend, e Pickering, b. Dutton C. G. Bake, b. Wright. 4 b. Hubbard, b. T. E. R. Ogden, b. Wright. 1 b. Wright. 2 b. Wright. 3 b. William Awallysis. BOWLING AWALYSIS. First Innings. 1 b. Wright. 1 b. Wright. 1 b. Wright. 2 b. First Innings. 1 b. Wright. 2 b. First Innings. 1 b. First Innings. 1 b. Wright. 2 b. First Innings. 1 b. Wright. 2 b. Wright. 2 b. Wright. 3 b. Wr
C. W. Sherman, Charlotte, Mich.;—72 arrows at 169 yards, 4-8; 48 arrows at 189 yards, 13-48; 21 arrows at 00 yards, 21-6, 19-6, 17-6, 19-6, 17-6, 19-6, 17-6, 19-6, 17-6, 19-6, 18-6	Tyler bowled 3 wides
June 17. 3 - 9 20-61 19-79 42-154 June 23. 4 29-86 19-76 14-56 39-127 June 29. 4 20-154 19-67 18-74 44-182 June 31. 4 29-86 18-74 18-35 11-51 32-128 18 arrows at 80 yards, 5-18, 18-36 19-38 19-38 19-38 18-74, 18-48 18-76, 18-76	Tyier bowied 3 wides.  First Innings.  Second Tyler, Septoule, b dambe. 3 b Helmcken  Parts Septoule, b dambe. 3 b Helmcken  1 b Helmcken  1 b Helmcken  1 b Warning belan  1 b Warning belan  1 c Sproule, b Helmcken  2 b Helmcken  1 c Odden  2 c Vickers, b Helmcken  2 c Vickers, b Helmcken  1 b Ogden  2 c Vickers, b Helmcken  3 b Strus  5 Extrus  5 Extrus  5 Total
19-35, 19-36, 11-36, 11-39, 39-35, 12-36, 22-36, 10-46, 17-13. Average, x for Round, 147; average at 10 yards, 30; 4-3; average at 80 yards, 50; 4-15; average at 80 yards, 50; 4-15; average at 80 yards, 50; 5-11. Howard Fry, Williamsport, Penn.:— 48 arrows at 89 yards, 5-13. 24 arrows at 60 yards, 6-22, 9-51, 11-53, 6-28, 10-44, 8-23, 4-41, 11-24, 10-30, 4-24, 11, 10-40, 10-30, 5-21, 11-43, 7-33, 6-31, 4-10, 7-35, 5-9, 7-29, 7-29. Average at 80 yards, 13; average at 60 yards, 30; 5-25.	BOWLING ANALYSIS.   First Innings.   Overs.   Maidens.   Rt   Gamble   9   0
M. D. Ewell, S. Evanstou, Ill.: York Rounds.	Helmcken
June 4. 80 Yards, 80 Yards, 60 Yards, Totals, June 4. 8-28 6-20 4-12 18-60 June 50. 10-32 14-12 18-60 June 50. 10-32 14-12 10-32 34-106 72 arrows at 160 yards, 12-32, 9-33, 9-53, 9-22, 6-36, 11-21; 48 arrows at 80 yards, 16-56, 16-34, 8-50, 13-48, 8-13, 8-20; 21 arrows at 60 yards, 14-48, 16-56, 15-56, 16-34, 16-56, 13-43. A verage at 80 yards, 29; average at 60 yards, 28; average at 80 yards, 29; average at 60 yards, 34; Jesse B. Devol, Marietta, Ohio:  York Rounds.  100 Yards, 80 Yards, 60 Yards. Totals,	BELLEVILLE AND PICTON.—Played at Bolleville resulting in a victory for the former.  BELLEVILLE AND FOR the former.  Maybee, b Tait
June 29. 10-18 (27-18)	Hodgson not out
YORK ROUNDS.  100 Yards, 80 Yards, 60 Yards. Totals.  June 1. 13 - 59 17 - 53 14 - 52 44 - 184	Total 122 Total TRENTON AND NEWARK.—Played at Trenton of

	100 Yards.	80 Yards."	60 Yards.	Totals.
June 1	13 59	17 - 53	14- 52	44 - 164
June 2	13- 45	13 33	14 48	40 - 126
June 4		18— 56i	14-62	41159
June 7		26- 91	14 - 52	52 - 196
June 9	9- 35	19- 71	24 - 91	52 - 200
June 16	23- 81	32 - 122	19 - 77	74 - 280
June 19	16 - 54	28-124	22 - 116	66 - 294
June 21	28- 84	29 - 139	19 - 91	76 - 314
June 23	28110	30 - 146	21-103	82 - 364
June 24	26 - 80	23- 89	13- 53	62 - 222
June 28	23 81	33 - 121	24 - 130	80-332
June 29	34102	41-197	21 - 99	96 - 398
June 26	26- 92	36 - 126	22-112	84 - 330
Avorage Venls Der	and 900 0 19		\$100 mounts	FO ( 10 -

Average, York Round, 250 9-13; average at 100 yards, 70 4-13 average at 80 yards, 1117-11; average at 60 yards, 60 3-43.
WILL H. THOMESON, Secretary P. P. C.

### Dricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

-----The formal opening of the Girard Cricket Club grounds, at Frankford, Pa, will take place on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 20th and 21st, by a match is. Young America. The grounds are situated between Kensington avenue and Frankford road. A new pavilion is in course of erection, with a seating capacity for 500

-The Oak Lane Cricket Club of Philadelphia, has been organ-Mr. N. H. Rand, Secretary.

—The game played on Saturday, July 7th, between the Onon-daga and Oswego Falls clubs, resulted in a victory for the Onon-dagas by 9 rons-score, Oswego Falls 40, Onondayas 18. Only one lonings each was played. For the Oswego Falls club, Ellis scored E; J. Backus 16 not out; and Shoesmith 11. For the Onondagas, Hallworth scored 18 and Millward 13.

-We have an indistinct recollection of having heard of the organization of a King's County Eleven, and should like to know if such an organization has been formed. Can any of our King's County friends enlighten us?

Country Friends enlighten us?

CHICKET IN THE OLDEN TIME.—In last week's issue we presented to our readers an illustration taken from a little book on the laws of the game, published over 109 years ago. We have since had a limited number of the cuts struck off on first-class paper, suitable for training and hanging up in club-houses. These can be had upon application at this office, for the cost price, ten cents each. As the reproduction of the little book has created an interest in cricketin clicks, we give below the title

at the | Star and : | by a | Commit-ition | Sevenoaks: s who fell Clouts' sulfex, &c. Com-refent, His Grace Sir Horace Mann, eckhanı, Francis James, Efquires,

Club, of Ontario

TORG	ONTO.		
First Innings.	Sec	ninal bao	gs.
C. H. Sproule, b Wright 4	run out		
W. Townsend, c Pickering, b	the section		
F. C. Blake, b Wright 0	1b w, b Du	1. D.	29
R. D. Gamble, b Hubbard 17	e Hubbard, b Tyler	o Dutton	10
E. R. Ogden, b Wright 0	b Wright .		
G. R. Behan, b Wright 2	h Hubbard		15
P. R. Irving, run out 10	b Tyler		
H. Baines, b Wright 0 M. Pearson, b Hubbard 1	h Wright		9
M. Pearson, b Hubbard 1	b Wright		0
J. Vickers, b Wright 0	b Wright c Dutton, l	Wright	1
H. T. Helincken, not out 4	not out		
Extras 5	Extras		5
Total55	Total		101
BOWLING			101
	nniugs.		1977 3
	Maidens.	20	Wickets,
Dutton	ĩ	16	1
Curtis	Ô	13	0
Hubbard 3	2	1	2
Curtis bowled a wide.		_	
Second	lunings.		
Wright 28.2	8	47	4
Hubbard 17	8	20	ı
Dutton 3	0	8	1
Bixby	i i	8 16	0 3
Tyler bowled 3 wides.	,	To	*)
LONGWOOD	. C. BOSTON		
First Innings.		ond Innin	gs.
Tyler, c Sproule, b Gamble 3	b Helmcker	n	5
Dutton, b Ogden 2	b Helmcke	n	17
Hubbard, I b w Gamble, 0	1 b w, b He	lmeken	il
Bixby, b Helmcken	c Sproule, b		
Train, b Helmcken 0	b Helmcker b Ogden	1	
Wright, c Ogden, b Helmcken, 1	c Helmeker	1 h Order	1
Curtis, b Helmcken 1	c Helmeker	i, o oguer	
Peabody, b Ogden 2	c Vickers, t	Helmeke	n 5
Prince, b Helmeken 1	not out		0
Pickering, not out 1	b Ogden		0
Extras 5	Extras		6
Total 58	Trans.		
			57
BOWLING A.	NALYSIS.		
First I	nnings,		
Overs.		Runs.	Wickets.
Ogden	8	14	
Helmoken 9	0	19	5
Helmcken 8.1 Behan 3	0	13	- Đ
	7.1	6	1

guen		8	1-3	22
amble	9	0	19	2
elmcken	8.1	()	13	5
phan		n	7	ï
Gamble bowled a wide	· .			
	Second I	unings.		
gden	13	2	21	-33
elmcken	16.I	4	25	6
amble	4	1	5	Ü
BELLEVILLE AND PIC	ronPlaye	ed at Bellevi	lle, Ont., Au	g.6th,
sulting in a victory fo	r the forme	r.		

BELLEVILLE.	PICTON.
Maybee, b Tait	Chadd, b Thomas b
Lister, b Tait 15	Merrill, c Kemp, b Thomas
Clarke, b Gilbert 4	Van Horn, c Maybee, b
Thomas, b Gilbert 31	Thomas
Jenkins, c Vanpatten, b Tait. 20	Van Patten, not out 3
Starling, c Horrigan, b Twigg 0	Langmuir.c.Jenkins.b Hodg-
Wilson, e Horrigan, b Twigg. 13	son 1
Kemb, b Gilbert 0	
Hodgson, not out 9	Thomas
Reeves, b Twigg 0	Horrigan, b Hodgson
Bates, b Twigg 0	Tait, b Lister
Byes 7, leg-byes 3, wides 2 12	Twigg, b Jenkins
	Gilbert, not out
	Bye 1, leg-byes 8, wides 7 1.
Total	Total
	ed at Trenton on the 16th. The
	to the received off the form. The
forlowing is the score in full:-	

forlowing is the score in full:-	
following is the score in full:  First Innings.  Williams, b Mart	ARK. Second Innings.  Boote, Katzenbach, b Mountford.  Dittmary b Barlow. Stanford, e Burroughs, b Pope. Williams, e Katzenbach, b Mountford. Borie, e Mart, b Pope. Knight, b Mountford. Polinier, b Pope. Mills, not out. Bills, not out. Byll, leg-byes g, wides 4.
_	Total

rie 4							
B. Pope, I b w, b Borrie 4	B Pope						
J. Pope, b Borie 0	J Pone	9					-
Barlow, I b w. b Browster 4	Barlow						_
Burrough, b Boote 8	Burrou	gh.					
Spencer, b Boote 0	Spence	r					
Brammer, not out 1	Bramm	er.					
Byes 6, leg bye 1	Byes						2
							-
Total	Total						41
RUNS AT THE FALL							
Newark 0 Trenton 0	nnings.						
Newark	1 6 9	12	12	34	45	46	46 - 46
Trenton 0	1 18 27	32	322	35	47	47	49-49
Second	Innings.						
Newark 20 3	1 37 37	37	40	44	44	15	50 - 50
Trenton 10 10	0 16 -	-		100000	-	-	-

-The Appleton Club, of Brooklyn, and the Newark Club played their return match on Saturday, the 14th inst., at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with the following result:—

DIOURING, WITH THE TOROWING	esuit:-	
APPLETON.	NEWARK.	
Kelly, b Hinckley	Hinckley, 1b w, b Swanson ;	
Nelson, b Borie	Dittmar, b G. Williams	
Woolenaugh, b Borie	Booth, c Nelson, b Swanson. (	
Ferguson, e and b Hunckley.	21 Orton, b Williams :	
Saill, b Dittmar 15	Knight, b Swanson.	
Swauson, b Dittmar 1:	Borie, c Swanson, b Williams	
G. Williams, b Borie	Mills, Sr., c and b Williams (	
Slater, b Borie	Mills, Jr., b Swanson	
Fisher, b Dittmar	Tanner, b Swanson	
Herschell, run out	Sylas, not out	
Veschiage, notout	Keshagal, b Swanson	ś
Byes 3, wide 1	Leg-bye I, wides 3	ί
_	1	
Total 8	Total 21	

FALL OF WICKETS. Appleton 5 7 8 13 21 36 37 37 39 39-39 Newark 14 14 15 18 18 18 23 27 27 31-31 

34, leaving their total at 73, by Williams contributing 18 and sail 12. This left the Newarks 46 to get to tie. They had scored 15, with the loss of 4 wickets, when the stumps were drawn and the score of the first inning was left to decide the match in Tayor of the Appletons.

ST. GEORGE AND MANHATTAN.-Played at Hoboken, Aug. 11th. Won by Manhattan on the score of the first linnings:-

ST. GE	ORGE
First Innings.	Second Innings.
E. Fray, e Grey, b Norley 4 G. E. Armstrong, 1 b w, b Nor-	b Norley
ley	lbw, Hooper ? absent 0
Norley	c Ames, b Norley
Norley B. Boilicau, c MacIntosh, b	e Middleton, b Norley 2
Nor.ey	b Noriey 3 c Greig, b Jackson 2 b Norley 4 pot out 15 shsent 0 Byes 3
Total 65	Total 70
MANIL	PARAMETER AND A PROPERTY OF THE PARAMETER AND A PROPERTY OF THE PARAMETER AND A PARAMETER AND
First Innings. Dr. Hurlbert, e Armstrong, b	Second Innings.
Dr. Hurlbert, e Armstrong, b Moeran	Second Innings.
Dr. Hurlbert, e Armstrong, b Moeran 11 R. Hoopper, e Armstrong, b Moeman 12 R. Hoopper, e Armstrong, b Moeman 10 R. Greig, e and b Moeran 10 R. Greig, e and b Moeran 7 James Norley, b Gilles, Sr 0 Moeran 10 L. Maclintosh, b Moeran 10 R. E. Hosford, not out 10 G. Hayward, ib w, b Moeran 10 G. Hayward, ib w, b Moeran 10 G. Hayward, ib w, b Moeran 10 Strong, o Giles, Sr. p, Arms 11	Second Innings.

—One of the extraordinary events in cricket this season was the small score (sixteen) obtained by Surrey against Nottingham. Twice only has it been equalled once at Lord's, when Surrey disposed of the Marylebone Club, in 1872, for 16 runs, and, in 1879, Nottingham put the Derbyshire eleven out for the same number of runs. Below we give the score of the Surrey eleven:—A P. Lucas, e Flowers, b Moreley.

A P. Lucas, e Flowers, b Moreley.

A P. Lucas, e Flowers, b Moreley.

Bunding of Sherwin b Shaw.

Jupp, e Sherwin b Shaw.

Jupp e Sherwin b Shaw.

W.G. Wyld, 10 w. u. char.
Humphrey, c Flowers, b Morley. 9 Total 16
In second finings Surrey scored 185. Nottingham scored, in 17 charles 286, beating Surrey by an innings and 50 runs.

### Hachting and Canoeing.

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#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Aug. 19—South Boston Y. C. Long Island excursion.

Aug. 19—Yonkers Y. C. Kegatta.

Aug. 21—Hull Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 22—Hull Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 23—Outing Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 23—Outing Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 28—Everly Y. C. Clampionship Races. Beverly.

Sept. 4—Boston Y. C. Annul Regatta.

Sept. 4—Boston Y. C. Annul Regatta.

Sept. 4—Boston Y. C. Annul Regatta.

Sept. 4—Doston Y. C. Pall Regatta.

Sept. 11—Vashingten Vilare Y. C. Regatta.

Sept. 11—Vashingten Vilare Y. C. Regatta.

Sept. 13—Sept. Sept. Sep

#### COOPER'S POINT YACHT CLUB.

KRAMER CUP RACE.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

COOPER'S POINT, Ang. 3d.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The race was started from abreast of the club house, Cooper's Point, to sail around Chester Buoy and back, Ang. 3d. The foint, to sail around Chester Buoy and back, Ang. 3d. The foint, So. 25 phoger, No. 3d. Mack., No. 4d. North Cooper, No. 1d. Stream, No. 1d. Mayberry, No. 1d. Huns, No. 2d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 4d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 4d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 4d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 1d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 4d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 1d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 3d. Mack., No. 1d. North Cooper, No. 3d. Mack., No. 3d. M

a thing hitherto nuknown in this pioneer club, the oldest or the Delaware. The club will have another receits as me time in September, and it is hoped the reputation of the club for in September, and it is hoped the reputation of the club force in gwill be so unined, and all captains not adhering strictly to the rules will be counted out. The little Snow Plake, carrying but 45 varies of sail, Caut. Thos. Carpenter, deserves especial notice, as he bore I unind the sating rules of the chub, and observed a commendable deportment, throughout, as there was no protest against this really beautiful little craft. One of the judges, in pre-child that the present of the document of the present of the counterpart of the present of the counterpart of the c

#### NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL CRUISE AUG. 11TH.

ANNUAL CRUEE AUG, 11701.

THE deet of the New York Yacht Club assembled, Aug, 10th, at Glen Cove in obedience to the order Issued by Composition of the Issued by Composition of the Issued Iss

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Mi-chief, 89 tons, J. R. Busk Grace, 83 tons, C. R. Film, Vision, 31 tons, J. J. Alexander, Regina, 33 tons, W. A. W. Stewart, Vixen, 35 tons, F. C. Lawrence, Murrel, 20 tons, Chas. Sillman, Volante, 23 tons, E. R. Ferris, Glance, 23 tons, E. R. Ferris, Kelpe, 23 tons, E. R. Ferris, Kelpe, 23 tons, Gen F. Randolph, Rover, 30 tons, Gen F. Randolph, Rover, 30 tons, Gen W. E. Iselin, Wizerd, 25 tons, Gouy, Hartright, The first between the made was N.

Glance, 24 tons, E. H. Ferris.

Fryche, 35 tons, E. M. Riewn.

Kope, 25 tons, Gouv. Hartright.

The first barbor to be made was New London, and, owing to light and variable winds, the pressects of a fast run did not seen buildent. There was, as in turned out, so much fluking that nothing. There was, as in turned out, so much fluking that nothing the process of the start run did not seen buildent. There was, as in turned out, so much fluking that nothing of individual yachts would be worthless, except. In so far as no occasional brush brought to light the qualities of some erfit for the time being. At the start the wind was light from north-cost, and the idea about naff eth. Mr. Alex. Taylor kindly placed and the yachts were timed from her decks. The rest of the steam fleet included the new Pojrina it the Geona Gem, Riva and Emu, but they soon parted company and went in several directions, and they are to the company and went in several directions, on the start of the steam fleet included the new Pojrina it to Geona Gem, Riva and Emu, but they soon parted company and went in several directions, ends in the start of the

who ugain showed the light drafts that there is nothing in the notion that want of draft and excessive beam contributes to speed. Juniata, one of the old timers, but with a tair looking bottom and very nice how, area of good account of herself all to prove the contribute to speed. Juniata, one of the old timers, but with a tair looking bottom and very nice how, area of good account of herself and contemporary, was fairly leading the provided of the contribute of the contribut who again showed the light drafts that there is nothing in the notion that want of draft and excessive beam contributes to

#### YACHTING NEWS.

LADY EMMA.—The owners of the jib-and-mainsail which won the second prize in the bay regatta object to the rumors current about their being arrivan to race for large states. Mr. Israel of making money on a specific split, and has no intention of making money ont of her. She was to be shipped back to New Orleans at one.

of making money out of her. She was to be suppled back to new Orleans at once.

DUSMURY YACHT CLUB.—The following arc the officers-elect of the Dirkbury Yacht Club for the onsuling year: Commodure, the Dirkbury Yacht Club for the onsuling year: Commodure, and the property of the supplements of the property of the property of the supplementary of the property of th

stroke and two cylinders sim, dame, and of the compound, sim, and a simple compound, sim, as a simple compound, sim, as a simple compound of the compound of the compound of the cylinder simple compound of the cylinder simple compound of the cylinder cylinder simple cylinder cylinde

speed.
AROOSTOOK,—Mr. Henry C. Sturges, N. Y. Y. C., has bought
the new schooner Aroostook, just built in Essex, Mass. Hissloop,
Recreation, has been sold to Boston gentlemen.
LATTLE WESTEIN.—The dory which successfully crossed the Atantic recently is on exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium,
Hamburg and St. Petersburg, whence her crew of two will return
tome by steumer.

Hamburg and St. Petersburg, whence her crew of two will return home by stemner.

Who 1s fr?—Heport says that in Lake Ontario, seventy miles from Kingston, Ont., a 10 ton yacht was found floating bottom up, named Procents, with an a merican flag at the masthead, Who are the ventions of this light draft?

This Collision Manka.—Stoop Genia, A, Y. C., when off Point Collisions are not because the weather of the process of the schooler Cygnus, of Basel Collisions and but were mind by the schooler Cygnus, of Basel Collisions and but were not to repairs. Both vessels were on the same tack.

LANCASHINE WITCH.—A San Prancisco dispatch, Aug. 9th, says: "Extensive preparations are being made here for the return of the Lancashire Witch. When she is sighted at the outer station English and American large will be run up over the Mercrew and officers of the Mathidte, other signals will be made for a general demonstration of bunting throughout the city. The generous and noble act of Sir Thomas He pith in sending instance of the state of the school of the support of the s

mugs ever raced for from Portland down to New Orleans
The Yawa, Chopping Otr., Jr., Fruin B. Lawrence, of this
city, has rigged a new 25 four boat with an after sail in the shape
of a ligger, and to the astonishment of pe old time shellbacks of
the Battery, steered and worked his boat without touching the
heim. Slowly but surely the yawl rig is buginning to be appreciated and developed even among those who know nothing of its
custence in foreign waters.

More Than Likely.—If the new yields which has just been built for the Cata, after place drays by admiral Proof, is anything like the cross-table from class or when the triple like the constable from class or when the been been their children constructor has led the way is perfectly natural. Poport's boats look as though they had been built for the purpose of making a beeline to the bottom, and if they leave the purpose of making a beeline to the bottom, and if they leave the purpose of making a beeline to the bottom, and if they leave the purpose for a period of suspense. But if the Care wanted to avoid being but a period of suspense But if the Care wanted to avoid being but a period of the built was proposed by the Nibnist, Popolf was no doubt his man, -Phila. Noth. their con.

But the Rain warea of a root of the state. This, with interition Nations, Poport was no doubt his main, Thila, North interiESEX COUNTY CHALLENGE CUP.—The Expert, storp, 23ft. Hipmust be a fast eraft, or else her skipper knows how to make her
red the line off. She has won 7 rates in succession for the few
county Challenge Cup, and she well deserves to hold the cop as
property. Four of her races have already been recorded in these
columns. The fifth was sailed July 15th over a 7 rolle course, beatlog Hard Times in 2h. 5m. 38s. The sixth race was sailed July 24th
Addele in He. 25m. 28s. The seventhang Hard Times, Marion and
Addele in He. 25m. 28s. The seventhang Hard Times and
Sucz. There's a record.

YACHTING BOOKS.—Many Inquirers are informed that a few
explies of the new edition of Kemps. "Yacht and Boat Sailing."
can be had of thos. Maming, 83 Boayer street, and that orders
for the hook must be sent had advance, as tho demand exhausts the
supply as fast as the printers can thrush.

VAN NOSTRANINS MAGAZINE contains for August, besides pa-

supply as fast as too pranters can turnism.

Van Nostranne's Madazins contains for August, besides papers on strains of bridges, etc., articles on the preservation of orron surfaces, the steel of the future, the pressure of wind and strength of stayed surfaces, which will interest many of our readers of a unchanical turn of mind,

The Anthacutz.—After a trip to Philadelphia she will return to England at her customary snail's pace of 6 miles about the last of this month. Concerning the failure of the Peckins Company to establish their extrawagant romaneing, facts will be found on our editoral page. The unwarrantable puffery of the Anthactle has become absolutely nauscating, and we trust, now that the whole system has been exposed for what it is worth in this journal, we have heard the last of her. Gone to join the steam catamarans.

narians. Duter—Parole has challenged Silence for a 10 mile to windward match for the money staked at the recent lay regists, when the cole looped over. Harry fill's prize our poes to the Trince on sail over, Aug. 8th. Excelsior failing to appear. The cup was affect for July 25th, but was fullshed acade heat... Dougan, correr of Nassau and Ann streets, is making the lasts for lots of activations.

occor crossau and Ann streets, is making the buts for lots of zealth screen.

Another Pallure.—By and by experimenters will learn something from these columns. We have only just circuncted the failure of the Voorhees steam catamaran, and now Mr. Merritt, of Poughkeepsie, crops by again with his last year's boat inkered and patched and makes a miles, probably about 6, instead of 39. Another enterprising "cuptain" of Nayack has got the fover very badly, with a single probably about 6, instead of 39. Another enterprising "cuptain" of Nayack has got the fover very badly will, of course, make 39 miles. Singular, this unaminally boat will, of course, make 39 miles. Singular, this unaminally pectations and then the lamentable failures following. If these would, be inventors and reformers would consult a navial architect for about 6 minutes they would save themselves money and being laughed at. Now, Mr. Merritt proposes substituting a compound engine, which is to be the great cure-all for his mrittetrap of a catamaran. Does Mr. Merritt know what a compound engine is

of a catamaran. Does Mr. Merritt know what a compound engine is?

WASHINGTON VILLAGE Y UCHT CLUE.—The annual regarits was sailed, Aug. Hith, in Old Harbor. Gem failed to appear as expected, and banneret was away on a cruise. In the center-boards pected, and banneret was away on a cruise. In the center-boards between the content of the wind, and from Half-tide Rock she gained, winning with plenty to spare. Among the keels, Violetta gottaway flist, and bisaketing Noupariel badly near one of the marks, the latter, inwever, winning on time. Judgees: Messrs, P. P. McDontatter, inwever, winning on time. Judgees: Messrs, P. P. McDontatter, inwever, winning on time. Judgees: Messrs, P. P. McDontatter, inwever, a much better custom to give all the prizes annuounced than to make any qualification as to "so many to cart or no second prize," a rule which, in the end, only serves to keep yachts away under an assumption that not enough will enter to known flyer may, under such a limiting chause, spoil in otherwise possible fine list of entries. Eureka and Nonparell took its prizes, fine marine clocks, and Unique and Violetta took a compass each, as second prize:—

ULNIER-I	BUARD.	
Name and Owne.	Sailing Time, H. M. S.	Correct Time. H. M. S.
Euroka, J. N. Fuller, 231t Unbjue, J. Stewart, 19ft	2 0 0	1 30 53 1 34 55
KEE	is.	
Nonpareil, J. N. Mansfield, 16tt Violetta, J. G. Lanning, 22ft Clara, J. W. B. Anderson, 26ft	# 9 39	1 33 49 4 37 16 1 39 40

HULL YACHT CLUB.—The sixth regatta of this year was sailed lug. 40th; course, 7 miles; wind light from southwest, but fresh-ning during the race. No entries in first class. Shella carried way topmast. Judges: Messrs. J. P. Phiancy, F. M. Hothrook

ı	and J. H. Conant:			
ĺ	SECOND CLASS.			
		28 55 31 47	11.2 11.2 1 2 1 2 1 2	M. S.
ı	THIRD CLASS.			
	Gricket, Cary 1 Mary, Clark 1 Sheila, Couant 1 Waterwich, Patterson 5	46 27 47 37	1 37	7 21 7 27

Watermeion, Patterson Time not taken, 1 of 3.1 BADLY NEEDED—A movement is on foot in Boston to record the names of yachts, to usual contains and to render their with the success it deserved in the Bast, it would have undertaken this and many other necessary reforms.

EOTHER—It is said that Mr. Ashbury with reain visit the American coast in the steamer Eothe, whice, under otherent ownership, has already been in New York waters, and in which Mr. Ashbury made an extensive cruise to South America. She is an iron serves steamer, three masted schooner rig. 300 times yacht measurement, 152t, to we on berondiculars, 22-21, beam and engines of 70 horse power by Stewart of London; they are of the compound inverted type, cylinders 23 and 46m, mam, with 30m, stroke.

DORGHESTER YACHT CLUB—The second match for the pendonders.

20th stroke. Department of the property of the

Outhor Madur Cath.—The following yachts have been added of the club; Jeanet, Mr. Phinney; Cruket, Mr. W. A. Cary; clare H. Com, Lambert and Dord, Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr. Alsonew members.

8 new members.

\*\*COLUMELIA—According to the New Bedford Mercury, this hand some little schooner, formerly the property of Dr. Vondy, of Jorsey Uty, and now owned by Ex-Gov. Lippitt, of Providence, It. I., has been sailing very fast of late. In a run with the Atmitted of the Control of the

Stella and others, nearly all of them of larger tonnage.

An Excellenger CHALLENGE.—From the Boston Herald: "Mr. Henry Hutchins offers to said the keel sloop Neva, built by bind bast winter, for a sud of \$190, to Eastern Point and return, a distance of sixty miles, against any keel boat, under 30 teet in length. Why do not the owners of fast craft pool in \$10 each and make at match, as the present is a better time to test the qualities of their craft that to sit around the slove past winter, tolking of great speed and ability. Let the Sunbeam, Annic Darley, found, Lattle, Foronica, Unknown and others, to beleaf

#### Answers to Correspondents.

No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

INQUIRER .- The New York open season for woodcock began ug. lst. C. C. W., Levana, N. Y.—Address W. S. Webb, 13 West Forty-

lghth street. New York

Alghith street, New York.

L. M. H., Franklin, N. Y.—Meadow larks may be killed in this state on and ufter Sept. 1st.

C. R. H.—You can obtain Douglas Frazar's "Practical Boat failing" from Lee & Shepard, Boston; price \$1.

J. L., Indianapolis.—The numbers on boat building you write for are Vol. 9, No. 13, Yol. 10, Nos. 10 and 16.

R. B. M., Washington, D. C.—The Maryland law does not proibit bass fishing in the Potomac in October, nor does the law of

Yest Virginia.

J. C. V., Warwick, N. Y.—We cannot furnish the names Vest Virginia.

J. C. V., Warwick, N. Y.—We cannot furnish the names you sk for. They were only given to us on condition that they hould not be used.

T. B. H.-Write to Thos. Sedgwick Steele, Esq., Hartford, Cont. can recommend such a canoe. Is man's bow facing gear could be attached; but the canoe is hardly wide enough for rowing without outriggers.

SUBSCRIBER, Worcester, Mass.—Why don't you give the record, uns, etc., of the national game, base ball? Ans. Because we may no room for it; and, to the majority of our subscribers, it yould be uninteresting.

W. R. W., Philadelphia.—You will find best yacht builders mong our advertisers. Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing," new dition, covers the whole field. In practice, make allowance for American customs and local necessities,

F. B. M. Luling, Texas.—" Speech is silver, silcnee golden." Henry Ward Beecher once told the New Haven divinity students that an engineer would be very foolish to stop his express train o silence the barking of a puppy. We agree with Henry Ward Beecher on that point. Verbun sap.

J. D. D .- "Lloyd's Yacht Register" can be obtained from strongh their agent in New York, J. D. Leary, 73 William street; rice in England, \$5. Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing," new edi-on, from Thos. Manning, 53 Beaver street; price about \$16; and Kedge Ancbor," from D. Van Nostrand, 27 Murray street; price

C. and B. F., New York.—If you want a safe sea boat rather than smooth water racer, build with a keel and put from into it. A

cutter of fair beam we consider faster than one of very parrow heam on a fair rule of measurement, such as multiplication of the three chief dimensions. Very much depends upon the indi-vidual boat, however. At all events, fair beam will give you more

room for less money.

J. B., Toledo, Ohio.—Can you give me instructions as to proper 3. b., Alleud, Onto.—Can you give me instructions as to proper tackle and baif for catching maskalongs with rod and line? How should they be hundled and landed when booked? Ans. Use a stout trolling rod, a multiplying reel and at least a hundred yards of good line with spoon and you will get more sport than trolling from a boat. Cast your spoon and play it from side to side. Handle your tish like any other; give line when you must, and bring him togaff when you can.

E. A. C., Philadelphia. – Is the Salmo oquasse an A. No. I game

E. A. C., Philadelphia.—Is the Salmo oquasse an A. No. I game fish, and where is it found? Please name its leading point for identification. What species of trout is that which appears once a year in big swarms in the Rangeley region and is accoped out in such numbers? Ans. No, it is not as gamy as your combination of letter and numeral is supposed to represent. Its common name of "blue-backed trout" porh pisrepresents its most prominent character to the angier. The mouth is smaller than in fondinals, fins large, except the adjoose dorsal. Seen from above the fish is blue; sides and abdomen of female silvery white; of male a deep orange. It is found in headwaters of the Androscog-gin, Rangeley, Oguasseo, Knepshago rivers, Mossemequutic Lake.

in Rungeley, Oquosoc, Kenebago rivers, Moosemeguntic Lake-ete. Your last question reters to this same fish. W. S. C., Wylie's Mill, Chester County, S. C.—I have constructed a pond, and want you to advise me in regard to stocking the same. My limited means will not admit of my going or sending same. My innited means will not admit of my going or sending to Washington for earp, if they have to be accompanied by some one to take eare of them on the way, and I know of none near me that could be had. I profer the earp, if they were within my reach or means. I think I would profer 'trout next to earp, but the same difficulty comes in with them, unless the eggs could be sent, and then I wouldn't know how to dispose of them in the sent, and then I wouldn't know how to dispose of them in the pond. Would our native troub the worth anything? or would the fish we eateh in our rivers, and called by us carp, be worth cultivating? Could the carp not be sent by express, at a reasonable price? I will impatiently await, your reply, and hope you will give me all the information you can. Ans. Your native "carp" is not the true article, and your "trout" is the black bass. For earp, write to Prof. S. P. Baird, Washington, D. C. It is doubtful if trout will live in your waters. If you reaf Fourst Ann STREAM you will get the latest information on fish culture. The books multished are minity on trout usture, except. A merican books published are mainly on trout culture, except "American Fish Culture," by Norris. The carp is undoubtedly the best



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Published by FORES PAND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nos. 39 AND 10 PARK Row (Times Building), New YORK.

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Communications intended for publication must be accompanied the writer, not necessarily for publication, as a graranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive Sepretaries of Children and Communication of Conference of Children and Communication of Conference of Children and Communication of Conference of Children and Communication of Children and 
ention.

Acceptance of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with orts of their movements and transactions, and sports men and uralists are urged to contribute to our columns their experies and observations.

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All communications, of whatever nature, relating to the busi-ess or editoria, departments of this paper must be directed simply ommuneations of this paper must be directed only FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York City, N. Y.

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e, 6 for \$10.

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	Angel, or Devon, Burnished	60	75	85,	9	100.	1.10		1 2(					
	Angel, or Devon, Enamelled.	55	7.0	80	90	115	1 05		1 15	. 1	[			
	Fancy, Solid Burnished						E Gi			1 51				
	Fancy, Hollow, Burnished				90		1.00		1 25	1.40	56			
METAL.	Fancy, Hollow, Enamelled				85		9		1 21	1.35	4.5			
MELLAL.	Plain Jointed, Burnished				91.				1.4		75			
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** * ***	Caledonian			651	411	GL.		65	55	91	111	1.1(	1.25.1	1.59
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RUB	BER   Rest Hard Rubber									1 35				
non / 1	rotean							25		. 00				
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		-						. 50						
Length	of Minnow in inches.	1	11	15	2	21	21 .		3	31	4	41	5	6

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Aug. 19.34.

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SETTERS FOR SALE.

of my bitch Maud (Faney-France), un ornal white ticked dog, by a very into native file is throughly broken and is stanch, handsome and has a fine nose price \$75, handsome and has a fine nose price \$76, handsome and has a fine nose price \$76, handsome handsome and handsome 
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201. Pt.& Whitestone, 735, 845, 10, 11.35 A.M., 235, 333, 435, 6.25, 6, 125, 6, 425, 7, 7.25, 9.15, 10.45 P.M., 215 night, 8. Sundays, 9.5, 10.35 A.M., 133, 5.35, 7, 10 P.M. Flushing, 9.37, 7.38, 845, 10, 11.35 A.M., 2.53, 3.35, 10.11.35 A.M., 2.53, 3.35, 3.35, 10.11.35 A.M., 2.53, 3.35, 3.35, 10.11.35 A.M., 2.53, 3.35, 3.35, 10.35 A.M., 2.55, 3.35, 10.35 A.M., 2.55, 2.35, 10.35 A.M., 2.35, 5.35, 7. P.M. 10.35 P.M.

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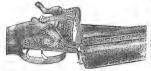
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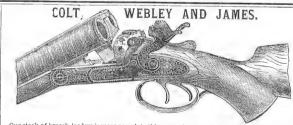
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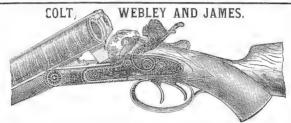
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### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26,1880.

Volume 15-No. 4. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York

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## ORESI @ OTREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1880.

FISHING AT THE RANGELEY LAKES,-We hear from the Rangeley Lakes excellent reports of the trout fishing, which is said to be exceptionally good this season. September is the month in which the largest trout are usually caught, and, though we do not altogether approve of taking the fish so late, as they are then preparing to spawn, there is usually a rush of fishermen to the lakes in the early fall. The Boston and Maine Railroad, in another column, publishes a schedule of fares which may be of use to some of our readers

A Fast Yacht,-Mr. Jas. G. Bennett's new steam yacht Polynia has turned out an exceedingly fast vessel. She beat the famous little Leila, of Bristol, last Thursday in Narragansett Bay. As the Leila is easily good for nineteen miles, the Polynia must have been making twenty, and, as she was not crowded, twenty-one or twenty-two are within her capacity. This makes the Polynia at least an eighteen knot steamer, and probably the fastest steam yacht in America.

-The suggestion of a correspondent that the stations and baggage cars of the railroads entering New York be posted with the law probibiting the carriage of snared game and game killed out of season, is simple, sensible and practicable. The plan, if adopted, will undoubtedly do very much to lessen the traffic in this plunder. Let it be tried. It will at least accomplish more than an afterdinner-speech.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING .- The twentyninth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced yesterday at Boston. This meeting, of which Mr. Lewis H. Morgan is President, promises to be very largely attended and very successful, and we shall hope to give some particulars of it in next week's issue of Forest and Stream.

#### HOW TO STUDY NATURE.

H UXLEY modestly calls his book\* an introduction to the study of zoölogy, but the reader who obtains a few crayfish, or crawfish, as we Americans prefer to call and spell it, and takes note of their outside appearance as described by the author, and afterward dissects them according to the very plain directions laid down, will find himself a zoölogist by the time he lays the book down, and will then be qualified to take up a bird, beast or fish, and describe it, or at least understand it, its structure, movements and all that comes under the observation of a trained naturalist. O that such a book had been written years ago! What months and years of pottering it would have saved us! The common crayfish of our fresh waters is a most wonderful animal to those who study it first, but it is not a bit more wonderful than others, and its study will only prepare the stu dent to go farther; will tempt him, in fact, and he, or she, will find the desire to learn more grows and takes possession of one like an evil habit. This book, written by one of the greatest living zoologists, is a valuable contribution to our small list of really good primary zoölogical text books, and the story is most simply and charmingly told, being as free from all strange terms as it is possible to be and yet be explicit, although, as a matter of course, the reader must learn a few names of parts of whose existence he was before ignorant. He begins by telling us that many persons seem to believe that what is termed science is of a widely different nature from ordinary knowledge, and that the methods by which scientific truths are ascertained involve mental operations of a recondite and mysterious nature, comprehensible only by the initiated, and as distinct in their character as in their subject matter, from the processes by which we discriminate between fact and fancy in ordinary life, and that what is called science is only that common sense which sees things as they are, or, at any rate, without the distortions of prejudice, and reasons from them in accordance with the dictates of sound judgment,

After giving a description of the external parts, accompanied by a plate on which letters refer to the names of the parts, its movements, food, habits, method of capture, etc., he says: "Thus far our information respecting the crayfish is such as would be forced upon any one who dealt in crayfishes, or lived in a district in which they were used for food. It is common knowledge. Let us now try to push our acquaintance with what is to be learned about the animal a little further, so as to be able to give an account of its natural history," etc. And thus he leads the reader along into the mysteries of the structure, of its shell or exoskeleton, the attachment of its legs and swimmerets, its jaws, gills, circulation of blood and its digestive and generative organs, until finally there seems nothing more to be known concerning the individual.

It must be borne in mind that it is the common crayfish of Europe which he is describing, and that we have several species in different parts of our country which differ in shape of claws and other particulars which are really unimportant as the European animal is the type of the family, and although the common crayfish is the title, and its life history and structure the main part of the book, all the relatives of the animal, such as shrimps, lobsters and crabs, are considered, and their peculiarities treated of, so that one gets a good idea of all the crustacea at the same time, and getting it, so to speak, from the fountain head, he is sure that what he is learning is what is accepted as truth by scientists in all lands,

We have had so much stuff offered to the public as popular natural history, which was compiled by men who did not even know who was good authority and who was not, that we regard it as the sign of the beginning of a new era when men like Huxley begin to write books for the people instead of only for the learned. The publish-

The | Crayfish, | an Introduction to the Study of Zoology, | by T. H. Huxley, F. R. S.,—with eighty-two illustrations, | New York: | D. Appleton and Company, | 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, |

ers (Appleton & Co.) have published many of the workof modern scientists, but we doubt if any volume of their "International Scientific Series," of which the present volume is the twenty-eighth, will do more toward awakening an interest in the study of the life by which we are surrounded, and a knowledge of which is really necesary in order to form an idea of man's place in nature, than the present one.

THE FALL MEETING PROGRAMME. - The very moderate and unpretentious list of competitions for the eighth Annual Fall Prize Meeting at Creedmoor has been is sued and may be found in our rifle columns. There is plenty of variety in the competitions, however, and riflemen who shoot for the pleasure of the art may find plenty of chance for enjoyment in the few days of the meeting. Reduced into plain, hard figures, the prize list is a meager affair; very much so. nothing to tempt the grubbers for gain, who make the rifle a lever for their purposes of self-enrichment. There are simple badges whose value ranges far above their intrinsic worth in the eyes of their holders, because they represent an achievement, a victory won. and a struggle successfully gone through with.

With the true sportsman's idea in the minds of the contestants, it would be sufficient to prepare a programme of matches to secure a roll of entries. If it is necessary to bait the programme with a liberal prize worm, or to sugar-coat the shooting conditions as though the match were a nauseous affair only made endurable by an addenda of liberal prizes, then it were better that no match should take place. The National Rifle Association is not fulfilling its object—the encouragement of rifle practice—if it is only to act as tubmonitor for a set of greedy cormorants who flock about to pick over the good things of the feed set before them. The programme for the September meeting will afford little satisfaction to these gentry. To lead in a match brings honor, but little profit, and this is as it should be, if we are not to have the logical result of liberal prize lists as instanced in the recent Wimbledon false-mark ing scandal. The prospect already points to a good meeting. The meeting between the regulars and the militia will be more nearly on an equality than at any previous time. The men of the army have been working up, anxious to show the people generally that they, as professionals, are not ridiculously behind the amateurs of our State regiments. The meeting gives promise of good management under Col. Bodine, and, with a fine spell of weather, there is a prospect of a deal of good work in the several contests.

FAIR DEALING FOR SPORTSMEN,—The letter about Cobb's Island is a sufficient reply to our request that its author should tell us about the present accommodations there for sportsmen, and our Poughkeepsie correspondent is doubtless as much pleased as we are ourselves have such an explicit account as that given by "Chasseur." Cobb's Island is not by any means the first place which has ruined its greedy managers and obliged them to come down to a reasonable scale of prices. We never knowingly recommend to our readers a place where extortion is the rule; but now that the landlords at Cobb's Island have reformed in this respect, we can indorse all that is said in praise of the sport to be had there. The columns of the Forest and Stream are always open to praise of resorts which deserve good words, and to the exposure of other places where the sportsman is fleeced: and it always means to ascertain the true condition of affairs and do justice to all. We will thank our correspondents at all times to bear this policy in mind and to aid us in carrying it out.

-A Baltimore child clairvoyant has discovered the North Pole, which she describes as an island, full of tropical trees and flowers. There are also vast hordes of monkeys, ostriches, swans, geese, ducks, quail, robins and humming birds. Rather an inviting field for a good dog and a breech-loader. Perhaps when the other game fields of the world are exhausted, the sportsman may be "first in" at the Pole.

### The Sportsman Courist.

CAMP NOTES.

TO RODINES

[Continued from page 46.]

ICOntinued from page 46.]

WALKING along the mountain road, admiring the lovely wild flowers and the immense moss-covered rocks over which water is trickling to bathe and refresh the charming little forget-me-nots that there abound, I take a path worn smooth by the wanderings of grazing cattle, whose bells are heard (inkling not immusically here and there, and following in its numerous windings down the mountain side, come suddenly upon the long, still pool where the trout I am in scarch of has his abiding place. There, under a large boulder in the middle of the pool, is his lair, from which position he rose, but missed my fly, the day before. He's a rouser, and a wary old fellow, smarting under the remembrance of sundry pricks from the fishermen in camp, and must be carefully approached. I start in at the foot of the pool and wade carefully toward the rock, never taking my feet from the water, to avoid a splash that would send wavelets up the pool to notify him of my coming. I am within a hundred feet of him, and commence to east my him toward the spot, approaching gradually, and unreeling the line the while to give the longest east of which I am capable. Presently the flies are sarting over the very point I would have them: and as they alight upon the water softly, gently, every herve thrills with expectancy and excitement. There is a small ripple seen, then an involuntury strike, and a miscrable little black-speckled chub is reeled toward me. He is contemptuously disengaged from the hook and thrown solver, which directions to remain there as food for minks. How one will "talk to himself" when thus addse upon the stream. Many interesting conversations have I held with birds and trout, and quite entertainingly have they replied to me. Aly ties are again in the air; the line is lengthening, and the next east will send them to the very spot. There they light again, but no respense rewards my endeavor. I cast all about the rock, under the neighboring busiles, and near the head of the pool, inquiring the while in finally conclude he has discovered me, and he being the particular fish 1 am after, with nothing else to do, I wade carefully ashore, sit down upon a mossy rock, with feet daughing in the water, lay down my rod, light my pipe, take out my note book, and jot down what I see, hoping that while thus engaged my victim may exhibit bloosely in feeling on the natural flies that are bobbing

pipe, take our hyrote bons, and pot down what see, hoping that while thus engaged my victim may exhibit himself in feeding on the natural flies that are bobbing over the water.

What counties living creatures one encounters when sitting thus quietly in the woods. Birds hop about in the branches overhead, twittering and chattering to one another while looking down upon you in a comically suspicious manner, almost asking you what you are up to anyhow. Fly-catchers dart from the trees, and with uncering aim capture the nooths and flies that are skipping about. Kinglishers dive for minnows and newts close by your feet, throwing water in your face from their plunge. Highholds regale their young with gruts that they bring momentarily from a neighboring meadow. Little speckled woodpeckers search for insects and larven in the bark of the surrounding trees, giving wee grunts of satisfaction every time one is impaled upon their barbed tongues. Frogs of all sizes, with voices from that of a deep baritone to the shrill treble, give out their single, jerky notes as though fired from a pop gun. Butterflees take their tortuous flight through the denso thicket and over the tree tops without ever touching a branch—a feat that would seem impossible as you look upon their course. Ginats, punkies, mosquitos and flies alight upon your face and hands, taxing your fortitude to the utmost in avoiding spatting them, that you may not frighten away the birds. The mosquito, like the rattle-snake, gives warning before he stukes, but the punkie is a contemptible copperhead, biring before declaring himself. Ants and brightly-colored becles scamper across your paper, arresting your writing that you may scrittinize and admire them. An ant is a colportent of no mean description. He can carry many times his own weight, but is a confounded fool in getting it there. He never turns aside for any obstacle in his way, never seems certain as to where he is going nor why. I have just been watching one back up a tree with a dead bug in his mandibles, wh feet; as no pokes listicisty about over the bottom of the creek, sucking sand and mud into his long snout and inmediately squirting it out again, causing a dirty cloud all about him, and then moving on, overturning sticks and rooting under stones, forever looking for something that he never finds, apply reminds me of men seen upon our streets at home, lounging about the corners sucking filthy clay pipes and expectorating tobacco juice about for their betters to walk in, then moving on to get out of their own fifth and to bespatter and masty a new neighborhood. While observing the sucker a muskrat has quietly taken a seat on the very rock under which my frout is supposed to be, confound him! There he sits, unconcernedly breakfasting on a bunch of clover which he has brought with him. Now he swims gracefully down the pond, climbs upon an old log, and washes his face with his black paws. There he will play and frolic within reach of my rod until I stir, when in a twinking he will be gone, and, for the life of you, you cannot tell where. He has the power of becoming invisible in clear water not possessed by any other, creature of my acwater not possessed quaintance. I note where. He has the power of becoming invisible in clear water not possessed by any other creature of my ac-quaintance. I note the wood robin (Turdus melodus) does not athere to his accredited time for singing. He is thought to give forth his exquisite melody only early in the morning and late in the evening; but here I have heard him at all hours of the day, Just below me, by the water's edge, I hear a plaintive, pleading cry of some creature in distress. I must see what it is, even at the risk of disturbing the trout and driving away my inter-

esting friends. No one should fail to respond to such an appeal as that. Poor froggie I it's you, is it? And that ugly water snake has you by one hind leg. Cause enough for alarm and that wild wail for succor. While I searched for a stick the snake was vainly endeavoring to turn the frog so as to get his head in his mouth. The frog resisted desperately, kicking with his free leg and calling on me piteously for help. It came with a whack over his snakeship's back that sent him writhing into the water and set froggie free, who made some marvelous leaps down the bank and disappeared under a stone in the pond without waiting to express his thanks for the rescue. While returning to my seat a porcupine appears at the margin of the pool, and, not seeing me, occupies himself in overturning stones with his great black paws. He seems to be searching for harve and crabs, for momentarily he sits erect and conveys something to his mouth with both paws. Having examined the shore upon his side of the pond pretty thoroughly, he looks across to mine, scrutinizing the premises as though anxions to investigate that also. To my surprise he enters the water and swims directly toward me. He is an ugly-looking chap, but quite a graceful swimmer. As he nears the shore I wade out to meet him, at which he does not exhibit the slightest concern. His quills all lay smoothly upon his back while he swims, and he seems to be unable to creet them when I poke him with a stick. Evidently lavor him at a disadvantage. I thrust him under the water; he turns over once or twice from the pressure of the stick, and rises almost exhausted to the surface. He's the most helpless creature for so large and homely a one that I have yet formed an acquaintance with. I am tempted to grasp him by one of his hind feet, but an dissuaded by the close proximity of his bushy, bristing tail, and push him ashore, where he lies utterly used up and grunting as though in great distress. Soon he revives and shows a disposition to crawl into the bushes. I touch him with a esting friends. No one should fail to respond to such an appeal us that. Pour frontial it's you is it? And that in a manner that caused me to congratulate myself that the stick and not my hand received the blow. If vong played with him to my satisfaction, and concluding he would never make a "boson" companion," I left him to seramble into the thicket while I once more regained my

seat on the rock.

Scarcely had I noted my interview with the porcupine in my note-book when the very trout that I had been waiting for broke, almost under my nose. There he is now, with head turned up stream, his side toward me, upon which every vermillion spot us plainly distinguishable. His tail moves slowly from side to side and his pectoral fins fan the water continually. Even his coneshap d pupil can be seen, so close is le. What a heauty lee is! He seems conscious that a foe is near, for his eye moves restlessly, and he makes several hesitating motions as though he would like to capture a natural fly that is fluttering in the water near him. He starts toward is saddenly, then returns to his position again, evidently with one eye on me and the other on the insect. I sit motionless, and cautionsly and slowly reed up my line until only the leader hangs from the end of the rod. I wait, and when at last he darks at the insect that has I sit inotionless, and cautionsly and slowly reel up my line until only the leader hangs from the end of the rod, I wait, and when at last he darts at the insect that has been enticing him, making the water boil as he engulfs it and swittly returns to his old position. I conclude my time for action has arrived, and tremblingly extend my rod and drop the end fly upon the water just over his head. His fins vibrate more rapidly, his tall moves nervously, giving a peculiar spiral motion to his body; he starts toward the bobbing fly, then turns back again; he comes again, this time with more determination in the movement, and I hold my breath and tremble in every muscle with a feeling that my body will fly to pieces if he keeps fooling with me much longer; he turns swiftly, just as h: comes within a foot of the fly, and concludes he won't. I give a sigh of relief, unixed with approval and disappointment; every nerve in my body is quivering, and I feel as though f could leap into the creck and end the contest. The trout still moves about restlessly and watches the fly. He makes sundry feints at it, which sends my heart and lungs into my mouth, almost suffocating me. I swallow them as best I can, when he turns away and I continue my bobbing desperately. A trembling, incautious movement of my arm lets the dropper-fly upon the water, and, before I can get it away, that confounded trout has if fastened in his jaw and is skedaddling up the pond with it at a rate that makes the red sine with us ranid read into me. dropper-fly upon the water, and, before I can get it away, that confounded trout has it fastened in his jaw and is skedaddling up the pond with it at a rate that makes the reel sing with its rapid revolutions. Before I can Jump into the pool and prepare for the fight, he leaps from the water twice, shaking his head desperately, and creating such a splashing as to send the suckers darting by me in affeight at the unusual commotion. But I have him—fast have I him too, in his upper jaw, with no danger of release, if tackle proves true and strong. No use in your shaking your head in that manner, did fellow, you must come to creel this time. Steady, there! You shall not reach that stump—that will never do. Whoa, just missed it, by graeious! Well, you are a lively chap: shaking your head in that manner, old fellow, you come to creet this time. Steady, there! You say a reach that stump—that will never do. Whose missed it, by gracious! Well, you are a lively want to get under that rock, hey? let us see about reach that stump—that will never do. Whoa, just missed it, by gracious! Well, you are a lively chap; want to get under that rock, hey? let us see about that; just pull on the spring of that rod a while, and we will see who is the strongest! Ah, ha! that brings you to terms, doesn't it? Ready to capitulate? Very well, just let me slip this landing net under you. No? All right, try it agan; but that brush heap you shall not reach unless you break my well-tried bamboo. Tired again after that splurge, are you? Well, we'll try the landing net once more; let me reel you in a little first; there, now you are within reaching distance. What a beauty you are, and what a pity it is to take you from this charming pool! How your silver sides reflect the colors, and as I lead you into the sunlight how you charge to gold and ruby and emerald and—bless me, every other color worth admiring. What a bright carmine your fringed gills are, and how your pink this barmonize with your general "make up." A noble fight you have made, my dear fellow, and a very handsome fish you are. There, rest upon that tutt of grass in the creel, while I try your mate under the willows yonder; for, from the manner in which he is just now splashing about, I conclude he can be made to keep you company. Then, what a handsome

brace you will be to exhibit to the campers as trophies of

brace you will be to exhibit to the campers as trophies of my morning's work.

What a picture is revealed to me as I wade out into the stream. To the left, a rock-bound shore overhung with long green branches of the water-beech. Through them are seen the rhododendrons, their pink and white clusters peeping out everywhere. In front, a miniature falls gracefully rippling and winding among and over moss-towed rocks. Beyond, a smooth sheet of water, under which every stone and pebble can be seen, and from the quiet eurface of which the mountain and sky is clearly reflected. To the right, willows with their yellow following, which were which spruce and henbock with their darker shades of green. Along the bank a decaying log, completely covered with moss, and through which delicate ferns are growing; belind it, in swampy ground, a cluster of cardinal flowers (Lobelia eurolinalis), almost a mouth in advance of its regular blooming time, and whose bright scarlet blossoms appear all the lovelier by reason of the becoming background of tall green finiothy stalks that wave to and fro in the gentle breeze. Dailes, with their round, full faces—so suggestive of good humor and joility—abound everywhere. No glen is too dark for them, no meadow too light, no sandy plain too hot or dry, no swamp too wet or cold; the ever cheefful disky looks up at you from meadow, bill and dule; among the first flowers to greet you in the spring, the last to hid you adieu in the fall. Bless the daisies! In the meadow I see tall purple plumes of the iron-weed (Vernononia note-borocensies) and wild sweet william (Phlox maculata), with sprinklings of yellow and gold from the buttercups and princroses (Primala occidentalis). The air is fragrant with the perfune of the now blossoning milk-weed and nusical with the warblings of the thrushes. Overhead, through the graceful branches of the trees, the clear blue sky, with white and fleecy clouds wafted hither and let me free to catch that trout.

Hallon, what sound is that? I hear it once again in an ech

riedly under the bushes and have a rise, at which I strike nervously, and carry away the upper lip of the lish, who, freed from the hook, darts out into the pond and rests within easy view. He rubs his nose against a stone, opens and closes his mouth, winks and blinks and seems to be meditating upon the situation; to, perbaps, wondering what sort of an infernal fly could carry away a fellow's lip, Just then he got a glimpse of ne, and darted up the pond like a recket, and was gone. Concluding he had enough of me for that day, I recled up my line, climbed to the mountain road and hurried into camp.

### RAIL SHOOTING ON THE DELAWARE.

HESTER, a town of some commercial importance, situated on the Delaware River not far from Philadelphia, is now, and has been for years, the headquarters for sportsmen devoted to this kind of shooting, and as there are many fond of the pursuit of upland birds—woodcock, grouse and quail—and again many to whom the (to me questionable) excitement of shooting ducks, geese, etc., offers attractions, so there are those who for years and years in succession are to be found at the proper season at Chester, as eager for the sport as though it combined all the attractions of both.

The best time for shooting occurs during the high tides.

gees, etc., offers attractions, so there are thosa who for years and years in succession are to be found at the proper season at Chester, as eager for the sport as though it combined all the attractions of both.

The best time for shooting occurs during the high tide of the full September moon, for, other things being cqual, the higher the tide the larger the bag.

Itaving obtained a "pusher" at Chester, you stard about an hour before the tide rises, and cross the river to the flats, and are pushed by your boatman as far up into the reeds as the tide allows you to go. With your derkey pusher at the stern with his long pole, you stand firmly braced in the stern with his long pole, you stand firmly braced in the bow. If you do not get excited, the chances are, if you are a tolerable shot, that you will kill almost all your birds; but, as for retrieving them, that depends on your boatman. Left to yourself, you would not find one-half the birds hit.

You may think you mark the birds down, but the bunches of reed are so much alike that two to one you never see your bird again, although he may be not a foot away, clinging to some hidden weed with but the end of his little bill above water. But, with a good pusher, whose eyes are accustomed to discover the minutest difference in the color or size of a reed, you will probably lose but a few birds, except wounded ones, which you may as well give up at once. Apart from the natural repugnance of a true sportsman to kill and not retrieve, you will do better to leave them, for in the ten minutes you consume in searching you may shoot five or six birds. The time of shooting does not exceed three hours a day; but the immense quantity shot in that time would make one think that the birds would soon be externinated. Not so, however, for although it is not unusual for a single boat to bring in one hundred or more birds, and the flast during shooting hours are covered with boats, yet year after year the rail is found seeningly in numbers undiminished from the thousands of shots d

nats.

However, as a means of relaxation, if one is willing to incur the danger, it will help to pass the time between seasons. The birds, when shot, are small and hardly worth

powder and shot when compared to the birds of 'our uplands; but there are those who consider the rail as only inferior to the reed-bird as a delicacy for the table, and we must confess that a nicely broiled rail is not to be

sneered at.
If you go rail shooting do your best to be "high boat,"
i.e., kill and bring home the most birds, and ever after
you will linger in the remembrance of the pusher, for it
is something added to his reputation to have "high boat,"
and the chances are if you ever go again you will be received with a welcome.

D. F.

#### ALL ABOUT COBB'S ISLAND.

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 13th, 1880.

Etitlor Forest and Stream:—
I see, in your last issue, a card from a Poughkeepsie man disputing my account of Cobb's Island, and rather rearcastically asking for further information. For his benefit, as well as your sportsmen readers, I will give a brief history of the famous sporting resort.

Many years ago—when you, I and the wearied proof-reader who revises this were boys—there dwelt in a shanty on a barren sand bank, that had risen, like the falled isle Calypso, from out of the depths of the ocean, a rough, weather-beaten fisherman named Cobb, who gained his living by casting his nets us well as shooting ducks, wild fowl and greese, vast quantities of which, in the winter, flocked to the great Broadwater region lying near. When he first bought his domain it was but four or five acres in extent, and the price paid was \$30 in gold and ten bags of salt. Never was money ever placed to greater advantage, for Old Neptune, generally so merciless and cruel, and who remorselessly gathers in much of that garnered wealth that is seeking other climes—yet sometimes in his royal humor gives a royal gift—and this simple fisher, like the one in the Arabian Nights, was in luck. Day by day, hour by hour, by the cease-less, restless action of the waters did his island increase; and nature, to ward off all danger of its being swept away by a tidal wave, formed breakers, in the figure of a half moon, that broke the strength of the northwest waves, and shattered them into harmless foam when they struck the island. It is a sight to see those billows in a high wind—racing one behind another like crack horses strung out in a sixteen mile race—coming in on the home stretch, and then dashing themselves against the bar with a noise like the booming of distant artillery. In

"The league long roller thundering on the reef"

with a noise like the booming of distant artillery. In calm weather it sounds like a monody played in low numbers, and

"The league long roller thundering on the reef"
seems a requiem to many a poor fellow who sleeps his last sleep on the island, for Cobb's Island soon became a wrecking station. On this dangerous coast many a stately ressel has been dashed to pieces and their crews drowned in the vicinity of this island. Indeed, the old man Cobb said his stalwart sons made many thousands of dollars salvage from wrecked vessels, as well as rescuting many lives. In one slip alone, that went to pieces on the island, their share of the profits of the cargo they saved mounted to \$8.000. All that is over now, for there is a United States life saving station on the island, under charge of Mr. Cruopy, who, by the way, is a genial, fine-souled fellow.

Time passed on—as time, that maddest of wags, will always do—and from a little sand bank of only a few acres, old man Cobb found himself possessed of a dominion of several hundred. Trees land grown up, gardens been laid out, and his boys, becoming men, became, as was natural, ambitious; and disdaining the humble life, and its sure but slow gains of their progenitors, they determined to spend the few thousands they had carned in their dangerous calling by fitting up a watering place. They built a hotel of that rambling style of architecture known as the Viriginia tavern, also a few cottages. A wharf was constructed, a tugboat purchased to bring guests from Cherrystone, and then the place was thrown open to the public. A great rush ensued, and the island, from its varied attractions, soon gathered a large crowd. My first visit to the island was four years ago. I was then the Southern correspondent, as well as writer of sketches and tales, for the Forest AND Stream, and if the gentleman from Poughkeepise will turn to its columns he will find that I was unsparing in my denunciation of the management of Cobb's sleand. In truth, affairs were in a bad way. The Cobbs themselves,

man Cobb and reopened the place in a quiet way, and, being a sensible man, he has remedied all the former abuses. There is absolutely no extortion, and everything is open and without guile. The rates of board are cheaper than any resort on the Atlantic coast, be ng \$30 a month, \$12 per week and \$2 per day. So far from the guides charging sportsmen anything they want, there are printed schedules of prices hung up all over the hotel. I copy one:—

Guests desiring guides will find the following prices: For shorting on a tide, one person.

For isking, each person.

For isking, each person. SPAUY & CORB. Proprietors

Thus it will be seen that the charges are very reasonable. The guides furnish everything, decoys, boats, etc., and as each hunting trip lasts several hours, generally a half a day, they earn their money by the hardest kind of work. I know of no manual labor that is equal to their decisions are all the second of work. I know of no manual labor that is equal to their duties of crouching close behind a blind on a salt meadow, with the blazing sun beating down, straining your eyes to catch sight of the birds, so as to whistle them to the decoys, and almost blinded by the dazzling glare, and then classing wounded birds, often waist deep in water. All this in cold blood, they not having guns, and, of course, not being braced up with the excitement and stimulus that the shooter feels.

In the winter the board at the hotel is the same as the summer, and the charces for a day's duck and weeps shoot.

In the winter the board at the hotel is the same as the summer, and the charges for aday's duck and geese shooting is \$3 per day; and never once during the last summer or this did the guides claim any of the game killed. On the contrary, they would cheerfully pack them in ice and send them off as directed. I forwarded all the bird's I killed to friends, and heard no protest. I know it is but right as regards winter shooting, that the shootist should have all the game he kills. If I see a disposition in any public place to victimize sportsmen I would be swift to brand it through the press.

The guides at Cobb's Island, for the most part, are good-natured. Kind, and, as I wrote in uny last, thoroughly

matured, kind, and, as I wrote in my last, thoroughly honest. Thave often left valuable things in the boat, and totally forgotten them, but they have always been

returned.

There are all kinds of people in this world, a remark you have probably heard before, and there are various grades among the sportsmen, as well as any other class, and I have seen some mean men among the lunting fraternity. Why, down to Cobb's Island, about three years ago, there came a party of five, and they were so parsimonious that they would not patronize the bar, but lought their whiskey by the bottle, and actually slept five in a bad.

And now, having explained myself (I hope to the satisfaction of everybody), as Captain Cuttle would observe, "I had my say, and what I say I stands to."

#### , THE EAGLE AND OTHER LAKES OF MAINE,

THE EAGLE AND OTHER LAKES OF MAINE.

The your issue of Aug. 12th, A. F. J., New York, asks for information, "in regard to trout fishing in the Eagle and neighboring lakes," how to get there, etc., etc. Having made the trip myself, I shall take pleasure in answering him by letter, if he will address me. I wrote up the trip fully for the Rod and Gux, and now have it in my scrap book, but I omitted to retain the date of its publication, so I cannot refer him to the number it appeared in. It was entitled, "Mooschead Lake, Penoboscot River and Beyond." The trip was made in June, 1876, and appeared shortly after in the Rod And Gux, The trip is a very pleasant one, and easy to accomplish. It is about forty-two miles from the north end of the carry from Mooschead Lake. The carry itself is two miles long from the upper end of Mooschead. Said carry can be reached by steamer from Greenville or Kineo, and teams can be had there to take your canoes over to West Branch; here you will find "Joe" Morris ready to entertain you over night, and you can start down river early in the morning. You can easily reach

#### ROCKY RIFTS

about fifteen miles, in time for dinner. Here you will encounter turbulent water for some twenty or thirty rods—dangerous, unless your guide knows his "biz?" otherwise, safe and exciting to run. Four of our party "did it," and found it delightful. Six miles further, and West Branch spreads out into Chesuncook Lake, where you find a small settlement, and where you can get entertainment. You next turn your face northward, and run up stream up the Umbazooksous River, some seven miles, into the Umbazooksous River, some seven miles, into the Umbazooksous Lake, crossing the south end of the same. You strike, after a mile's paddle,

#### MUD POND CARRY.

MUD POND GARKY,
the worst carry in all Maine, about two miles in length.
Everything must be "toted" here, so you had best go
light through mud, which is generally to be found on
this carry. Half a mile across Mud Pond takes you to
the outlet, and a mile and a half then leads you into
Chamberlin Lake, a body of water some fifteen miles in
length, by three in width. Crossing this take, diagonally (some four miles), takes you to Chamberlin Farm,
where sportsmen are always welcome. Three miles
northerly, following the eastern shore, and you reach
"The Locks," which, passing through, takes you through
a connecting fiord, some two miles, into Eagle Lake.
From Eagle Lake a very pleasant trip may be made
through the Allegash into the St. John River, and thence
down to Woodstock (viu Grand Falls) or St. John, N. B.
This trip has been often taken by sportsmen. From
Morris' it may be easily done in ten days, or even eight,
with smart guides. We made our trip from Moosshead
to Eagle Lake, and return to Mooschead, in five days,
without fretting, spending one day at Eagle Lake. But
you have to keep moving to do it, and guides don't much
like it, and will likely tell you "it can't be dud."
Regarding the fishing, you will have no trouble in the
lishing season in catching all the trout you need to eat,
but you will not find them as plenty as at Mooschead
and its tributaries, nor as large. Good guides, however
familiar with the waters, will find trout always in the
season.
The best guide I know of to take the trip with is Capt.

season.

The best guide I know of to take the trip with is Capt.
Samuel Cole, Greenville, Maine, which, by the way, is a
good place to start from, and where other good guides

may be obtained. At Kineo House, also, you will generally find plenty of guides, if you write in advance to the proprietor of the Kineo House, Greenville, Maine. Bo sure, however, you get at least one guide who is familiar with the route, and that all your guides are expert river guides, otherwise you may find your cance bottom up, as canceing in quick water is quite a different affair from canceing in a lake. Good river guides will charge you from \$3 to \$3.50 per day, cance included. One guide to two men is amply sufficient, if you go light; otherwise, one to each man.

From Morris' down the West Branch, several pleasant trips may be taken. From Chesuncook, a pleasant and

From Morris' down the West Branch, several pleasant trips may be taken. From Chesuncook, a pleasant and very exciting trip may be made to Old Town, Maine, via river all the way (save carries). A book, "Summer Vacations at Moosehead Lake and Vicinity," by Lucius Hubbard, will give you valuable information, has a fine map, and is richly illustrated with heliotype plates; published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, price §1.50. Another excellent book, with same map, "Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine," published by Bradford & Anthony, Boston, will afford you much useful information; price, 75 cents, 1 think, I would recommend all sportsmen going in that direction to purchase both, The Forest and Stream Publishing Company will send them to you upon receipt of price. (Eco. A, FAY. GEO. A. FAY. them to you upon receipt of price.
West Meriden, Conn., Ang. 14th.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Ang., 20th.

Seeing no allusion to the inclosed in your issue of 19th inst., allow me to call attention to errors in your answers. Answers should be, viz.: Troating good all through that country. The lakes you mention are very easy of access. All of the larger lakes can be reached with only one carry, viz. Mad Pond Carry; that is leaving out Northeast Carry at head of Moosehead, where with only one carry, viz.: Mud Pond Carry; that is leaving out Northeast Carry at head of Moosehead, where canoes and baggage are carried across in wagons. Dozens make the trip every year—over thirty to my knowledge made it last year in August and September. Plenty of guides and all kinds of supplies can be obtained at the Kineo House, Moosehead Lake. Excuse my corrections of your answers—should have written last week had I been at home. I have been through the country inquired about, several times; once with my wife and two children—a boy of nine, and gird of seven—on my way down the St. John's. I was there last year on my way from St. John to the Aroostook waters, and am going same route this year, taking with me one of your occasional correspondents and a brother-in-law, T. S. Steele. I cannot imagine who the party of three you mention could be. I intended camping on Eagle Lake last year, but the camp fires were so thick I lett for the Aroostook waters. I was so delighted with the trip, and have talked so much of it to Steele, that has signified a desire to go with me this year. We start about Sept. 15th, and I presume on his return he will give you an account of it. I should have done so last year had I been that kind of a man.

Lyxan B, Gorg.

### CAMP CREAM O'TARTAR,

No Man's Land, August, 1880.

No Man's Land, August, 1880, woods this season, save ours, hendded us departure by many promises of prowess in hunting and fishing, and many promises of fish; and a squad which went down east by water actually and deliberately took a historian along to chronicle its adventures. We slipped off quietly—so quietly that I'll wager a hamper of tront against a basket of wine that no one knows who we are, So, to save curious readers brain-work in the dog days, I will unravel our personal identities. Our party is a trio—the "Doctor," the "Major" and the "Sernbe." So now you know us. Much good it may do you! Much good the camping out has done us! We have caught everything catchable in this region except a cold, and we daily "wax fat" and "sick" up our heels in very wantonness of enjoyment in living. The Doctor has a small finsect net, with which he is occasionally, or rather frequently, seen running frantically about in pursuit of a strange insect. Some country gentlemen who saw him so engaged went away strongly impressed with the idea that he had the deliruin treuness slightly. Yesterday he was chasing what he solemniy avers was a double-headed hure a head at each end—and his food. with the idea that he had the delirium tremens slightly. Yesterday he was classing what he solemnity avers was a double-headed bug—a head at each end—and his foot catching a root he took a header into the lake. Being a good swimmer he came ashore as soon as he came to the surface. The Major can't swim a stroke. The other morning he had our day's supply of egans in his hat, and when stepping from one boat to the other he stepped deliberately between them into the lake. Down Le went, and coming up again among a ratt of "weeds" he sputtered, "Save the ergars," and sank once more, We saved every eigar, and the man, and dried them. The Major wishes every day, many times a day, for

he sputtered, "Save the eigars," and sank once more, We saved every eigar, and the man, and dried them. The Major wishes every day, many times a day, for his sword. Not that he has any tears for his personal safety, but it would be so handly to spear frogs with. The Doctor has just made an important scientific discovery. He has found out that grasshoppers in this section are subject to the hip complaint in whortleberry time. He is now writing an article, in very small chaft, on the cover of a cracker-box, to the London Luncel amouncing this fact. He expects to pay all his camping-out expenses by the renumeration he will receive for the communication, but it's my opinion that he will be out of pocket the express charges on the cracker-box cover. If you, dear Forest, expect to receive with this screed any lish you are mistaken—very much so. What we can't eat we sell, and don't send a scale to our bosom friends. We have a ready marker, and the more fish we dispose of the less our emping-out costs us, which is an outrageously sellish, but an entirely common sense, view to take of it. The Doctor does not derive \$13,000 per annum from his practice; the Major was refased by his grateful country a pension for knocking off his left great toe while fighting, or fleeing, or something in the Wilderness, so he isn't rolling in wealth, and as for me, who ever heard of an 'ink-slinger' with any flithy lucre? But oh, Forest, if you will but come and sen us (you can't stay too long) you shall eat of the best, drink of the choicest, and read the Doctor's cracker-box cover essay. Will you come?

The SCREE.

### Matural Distory.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

#### PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.

R. PACKARD'S work is one of real value both to Within the student and the teacher of zeölogy, the past few years several so-called Manuals of Zoology have appeared, but, though some of them were not with out a certain value, there was no one of them all which was not open to severe criticism. It is pleasant, there-

fore, to be able to speak of the present work as one of the very best of its kind that has yet come under our notice. It is not, of course, wholly free from mistakes; but such a book never can be perfect, and the few errors which are noticeable are, for the most part, of minor importance, and will no doubt be corrected in the subsequent editions, which will unquestionably be called for.

The work is admirably adapted for use as a text-book, and perhaps and-a fact which will especially reommend it to the beginner-is little burdened with those technical terms. which proved for so long a time a stumbling-block to one who attempts, without previous training or the assistance of more advanced workers. to gain a general knowledge of the structure of the principal types of animal life.

The treatment of the subject in hand is very good, the definitions and descriptions of structures clear though brief, and the language employed is such as can be comprehended by the general reader. This indeed constitutes, to our mind, one of the principal axcellences of the book, for it is

certainly an unusual state of things to find a work-espec ally one which treats of invertebrates-in which half a dozen consecutive lines will convey any intelligent impression to the mind of the non-scientific reader.

We are unable to give, at any length, the plan of the present work. The author commences with the simplest and most elementary forms, and proceeds from these through the higher groups, ending with the vertebrates, a method which seems to us much better than working down the scale from the higher groups to the lower.

The first eight chapters are devoted to defining the great groups of the animal kingdom; Chapter IX to the Comparative Anatomy of Organs; Chapter X to Development. The five succeeding chapters, which conclude the work, treat, somewhat briefly, the Geographical Distribution of Animals. the Geological Succession of Animals, the Origin of Species, Protective Resemblance, and Instinct and Reason in Animals. These, containing as they do summaries of many of the latest views on these most interesting topics, demand perusal by all who are fond of the study of nature. The volume is made still more useful to the student, or the reader who may desire further information with regard to any special group than can be given within the limits of a general work like the one under discussion, by a bibliography, in which the principal works necessary to the student of zoology are enumerated. There is also a glossary defining the more important technical terms employed,

The volume is well printed and very fully illustrated by wood-cuts, some of them original, but mostly taken from other works on zoölogy.

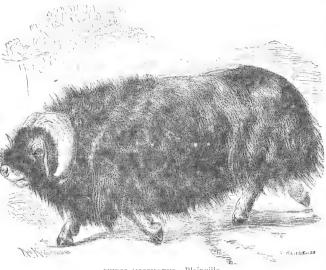
Taken as a whole the work is one

student or the general reader, and it is indeed indispensable to any one who is interested in any form of animal life.

To the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs, Henry Holt & Co., we owe the opportunity of reproducing the accompanying wood-cuts of two American forms figured in the zoology. They will be interesting to our readers, not only in themselves, but also for comparison with certain extraordinary illustrations which recently appeared in the columns of a contemporary purporting to be reproductions of the figures of the Rocky Mountain sheep and the musk ox given in Dr. Packard's work.

#### THE CAPTIVE WOODCOCK

M. MORRIS' tame woodcock, Dick, continues to excite great interest among sportsmen, and his owner's cosy little flower and bird store is daily visited by numbers of the fraternity, who take great delight in watching the bird. His new quarters are much more commodious than the old, and his owner has removed him to the greenhouse, where the noise of the street and the persistent attentions of the small boy, who always takes such delight in poking up the animals, no longer disturb him. The increased room and the quiet seem to have a beneficial effect upon Dick, and it appears that he is gaining in weight and generally improving in health.



OVIBOS MOSCHATUS-Blainville

It is very interesting to watch the bird feed, and to see him, after he has satisfied his hunger, plunge his bill several times into the sand, and then, walking to the Mr. Morris, having received a lot of the bright red worms one. His master thinks that the worms tasted of the

water-dish, wash it by gently shaking his head. Dick is somewhat fastidious about his food, for some time ago found in stable yards, offered them to the bird, and though at first he seized them he declined to eat a single ammonia of the stable yard, and this idea is confirmed



OVIS MONTANA-Cuv.

which we can very cordially recommend, either to the | by the fact that these same worms, after having been kept for a few days in fresh earth, were devoured with as much apparent relish as the common worms.

The voracity of the woodcock is proverbial, but opportunities for exact observations on this point rarely occur, and it seemed important in this case to take advantage of Dick's captivity to arrive at some definite results as to the amount of food devoured by him in one day. therefore requested Mr. Morris to make certain observations; and in his very clear letter, given below, there is food for much reflection. It appears from these experiments that the woodcock, even in captivity and deprived of the exercise which a wild bird takes, devours daily

more than his own weight of worms. This statement will excite the wonder of every one, but when we consider the total number of worms devoured by a bird in a year, or by a number of birds in any given time, we are at a loss whether to be more astounded at the voracity of the bird or the multitude of the worms which must exist to feed them.

Mr. Morris' letter is as follows :-

ist to feed them.

Mr. Morris' letter is as follows:

JEFFERSON MARKET, New York, Ang, 18th.
In answer to your favor of the 10th inst., I beg to hand you the following particulars about my woodcock, Dick, who is doing well.

From noon Aug. 12th to noon Aug. 13th the bird ate five and a quarter ounces (Troy), or 200 worms. He weighs five ounces (Troy). The worms were given to him a couple of dozen at a time. I have fitted up a place for him with two breeding cages for canaries. In one is moss and a dish with clayey mud, in which I put the worms. I scatter worms in the moss, and he amuses himself, while not gorging himself with the worms in the moss. He does this for pastime, as he frequently fishes out a worm and allows it to crawl back into the moss without attempting to eat it. In the other cage are moss and a bed of bright, sharp, coarse sand, with a poin of water sunk in the moss. He appears to like to trot about in the sand, and bores into it, but when his bill becomes covered with sand he goes to the water and washes it. I have not seen him drink. His digestion appears to be perfect. I shall get some peaty mud to put his worms in, as I have an idea that the mud he bores in now contains sandy earth, which injures his bill, as this organ appears dull, as if worn by silica in the earth, and not polished, as seen in woodcock in a state of nature. Many sportsmen visit my store to see Dick. I am, very truly yours.

Account request Mr. Morents. visit my store to very truly yours, JOHN MORRIS.

At our request Mr. Morris has repeated his experiment with Dick, and the result shows that the recent changes of quarter has had a very beneficial effect. Mr. Morris says,

writing under date of Aug. 23d :-

Writing under date of Aug. 2001:—
I made the experiment, as you requested, and found that the woodcock consumed eight ounces of worms in twenty-four hours, and could have eaten more had I given them to him. The bird now weighs six ounces, having increased in weight one ounce since I obtained possession of him.

JOHN MORRIS.

FOOD OF SNAKES.—Frederick City, Md., Aug. 7th.— Editor Forest and Stream:—I noticed in Forest and Stream that Mr. C. R. Shaw killed at Sayville, L. I., a black snake, and on shaking the reptile by the tail a striped

C. R. Shaw killed at Sayville, L. I., and shaking the reptile by the tail as triped snake nineteen inches long came from its mouth, and it was still alive. I write to state that this is of no uncommon occurrence. I have killed plenty of black snakes with striped, or what we call in Maryland garter snakes, in their stomachs, and I have afterwards 'held up black snakes, just after being killed, and have seen striped snakes come out of their mouth and fall on the ground and run as well as ever. On one occasion in the Singanore Hills, I killed a large black snake six feet long, up a tree. He had in his stomach one pine, or red squirrel, one striped snake three feet long, and nineteen eggs the size of pigeons' eggs. When I was in the act of skinning the black snake, the striped snake came out of his mouth and seemed to be'as lively as ever. seemed to be as lively as ever.
FRANK SCHLEY.

Notes on Snakes,—Burke County, Ga.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Being aware of the fact that all accounts of the wonderful pertaining to snakes, regardless of the integrity of the writer, are taken cum grano salis, I will simply state what I saw yesterday. In waking on the road I discovered what looked like two snakes in very close proximity. Upon a closer examination I found a king snake swallowing a ratlesnake—the former three and a half feet in length, about, but apparently considerably smaller than the latter, which was the possessor of five rattles and a button. I knew that the "king," called "chicken snake," would eat chickens, would attempt an undertaking so apparently impossible. It was slow work, and I looked on until was so thoroughly disgnsted I shot them both, leaving them for the dirtiest scavenger—the buzzard not excepted—the hog, which in a short time devoured both with a reish no doubt. Whether this is anything uncommon I know not, but it astonished me, and will, no doubt, be a surprise to some of your readers.

D. P. D.

.....

We regret extremely that our correspondent did not see the play out, and, further, that he did not give us more particular details of the manner in which the king went to work to devour his prey. Will he not give us such particulars now?

Editor Forest and Stream:—I notice that the snake is coming to the front, and perhaps the following true tale may be appropriate to the snaik column: A few years since I was engaged in clearing a scrub-oak lot, and one day while I was resting I heard in the brush just in front of me a snapping of twigs; on looking to discover the cause, I found a black snake, some three feet in length, in the act of swallowing a striped snake; they were both twined around the twigs, the striped one holding on for dear life, but the black was too much for him, and had engorged more than one-half of his victim when I first found them. I watched them till I saw the tip of the striped snake's tail disappear down the black's mouth, when, with a quick stroke of my bush-scythe, I cut the reptile in two, when, to my surprise, out ran the striped snake, apparently unharmed, and made his escape.

Pembina, D. T., Aug., 11th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In a recent issue of Forest and Stream, a correspondent gives some items upon the capacity of the correspondent gives some tens upon the capacity of the ophidan gullet, to which I will add my experience. When a boy of twelve, I once killed a large striped snake. He bulged out so strangely, that I cut him open and found a huge toad nearly as broad as my hand, and still able to kick feebly. Whether or not the snake believed in jewels in the toad's head, he evidently considered the support of the snake the strength of the snake the species valuable for dietetic purposes, and from the shape of the reptile of sedentary habits, it might with propriety be called a "square meal." M. A. BROWN.

Pleasant Plains, Aug. 13th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Noticing your article in paper of Aug. 5th, on the cannibalistic snake, I would say I killed one Tuesday. Aug. 10th, under similar circumstances. While our after the cannibalistic snake, I would say I killed one Tuesday, Aug. 10th, under similar circumstances. While out after woodcock I came upon a black snake over four feet long in the act of swallowing at large garter snake. He had him half way down, and evidently, intended making a clean job of it. He lay motionless until I-struck him with a stone, and then ejected the garter snake, which was nearly used up, the neck just back of the head being lacerated. The black snake then raised his head toward me in a threatening manner, making no effort to escape. I could detect no hissing. It would seem from this that snake will eat snake, and that the victim is seized by the head.

CAPT, CLAYTON. seized by the head. CAPT, CLAYTON.

An exchange contains the following item with regard to an enormous rattlesnake recently received at the Smithsonian Institution, which is interesting. It is as followed

The largest rattlesnake probably, that has ever been seen in Washington, arrived at the Smithsonian Institution on Saturday from Florida, forwarded by Mr. James Bell, who is in that State on special duty from the Interior Department. The snake belongs to the Crotalus adamanteus, or diamond rattle family. It is about eight adamantens, or diamond rattle family. It is about eight feet long, will measure twelve inches around the body and has twelve rattles and a button on the end of its tail. It came in a close-woven canvas bag, and was at once dropped into a large square wooden box, with wire work sides and a sliding cover, prepared for the reception of venomous reptiles. Not having been fed for some time it is particularly ferocious, and its rattle is constantly on the sliake whenever any one approaches or there is any noise in the room where it is kept. This monster snake is to be killed in a day or two, for the purpose of taking a plaster cast of it. The manner of killing for this purpose is by putting the serpent in a close vessel and admitting a sponge saturated with chloroform. This preserves the form so that a life-like cast may be taken.

ALBINOES, NO DOURT.—A correspondent from Wawa-yanda writes to us about some cream colored rats with pink eyes which are multiplying about his buildings, and asks if they are albinoes. He describes them as abun-dant and more bold than common rats, and states that mant and more bout than common rats, and states that they do much damage, gnawing everything within reach. We think there is no doubt that they are albinoes, for white rats and mice usually, or often, produce albi-

Foo of Squirrels.— Wavayanda, Ang. 14th.—
Editor Forest and Stream:—Living in a locality where
squirrels are quite numerous, I have noticed they do not
subsist entirely on nuts and acorns, as a great many people suppose they do. A number of the little ground
squirrels have taken up their abode in the ice house only
a few steps away from the dwelling house, and almost
any time these little fellows can be seen scampering
around the yard. A short time since, in company with
some frienes, we were watching one of them playing
around, when all of a sudden be jumped in the air and
caught a barge black besetle, and then quietly sat down
on his haunches and pulled off the bug's head and eat it,
and then finished the body with an evident relish. Again
I noticed the same little animal picking blackberries off
a bush and eating them, seemingly enjoying them very
much. My brother, driving along the road one day, saw
a red squirrel descending a ree from a robin's mest with
one of the eggs in its mouth, and scamper off in the
woods with it.

Wallkill.

Red squirrels are great robbers of birds' nests.

Red squirrels are great robbers of birds' nests.

Pembina, D. T., Aug. 11th—Editor Forest and Stream:
—In your last number I see a communication which I recognize as coming from an old friend, in regard to the economical habits of the gray squirrel, and would like to add my continuation. In the fall of 1876, while strolling through an orchard in Ohio, I saw a squirrel run into a pile of rails with a large nut in his mouta. Prompted by curiosity I overturned the pile and found no less than three pecks of butternuts snugly piled in a cavity. The store was tempting, but admiration for the industry of the little "varmint" prevailed over cupidity, and I replaced the rails and left it undisturbed.

M. A. Brows.

M. A. BROWN.

MOCKING BIRD IN CANADA.—The Strathroy (Canada) Age. of July 1st, notices the appearance on the grounds of Mr. L. H. Smith, of that town, of a mocking bird. This species is not often founds of far northward, and its occurence in Canada is noteworthy.

### Mish Culture.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.

To the Public:—
The Governor of this State declined to give his sanction to the usual appropriation for the maintainance of artificial fish culture, the means whereby the public waters of the State have been stocked with the choicest game and food fish to an extent that has created plenty where before there was scarcity. This unlooked for action, the reason for which has not been communicated to the Commissioners of Fisheries, leaves a valuable public property in waters, buildings, hatching apphanoes and stock of fish without the means of available use or even of preservation. The stock fish, many thousand in number, requiring daily care and feeding and capable of producing annually 5,000,000 of fry, are the fruit of many years' careful selection and breeding, and if lost now cannot be replaced without years of labor and many thousands of dollars expenditure. The State hatchery of Catedonia, acquired at a cost of \$15,000, is, in respect to its supply in quantity and quality of water, its equipment in the most approved appliances for breeding, its skilled and experienced operators, its supply of stock fish, and in the success which has attended all its operations, the most complete and valuable of its kind on the west side of the Atlantic Ocean. What has been done by the commission toward replenishing exhausted waters with the finest game and food fish is too well known to the public. The multiplication of shad in the Hudson River to the extent of many million each year, so that the cost to consumers has been leavers. The Governor of this State declined to give his sanc-

game and foof fish is too well known to the public. The multiplication of shad in the Hudelon River to the extent of many million each year, so that the cost to consumers has been largely reduced within the last ten years, alone justifies all the appropriations that have been made by the State for the promotion of artificial fish culture. The commissioners cannot consistently with the duty committed to them by the Legistature permit this valuable property and the important interest involved in its use to go to decay and destruction by reason of the refusal of the Executive to sanction the appropriations necessary for its support. They therefore announce to the public that the operations of the State hatchery will, if need be, and as fur as shall be necessary to save the State from loss, be continued under the personal responsibility of the members of the commission, after the close of the fiscal year and until the Legislature shall have an opportunity to review the action of the Governor, in the hope that the enlightened sense of the members of the law appropriations at the earliest possible stage of the session; or, failing to do this, will provide by law for such a disposition of the property as will save the sacrifice which may result from a failure to provide the requisite current support.

\*\*RICHARD\*\* U. SHERMAN.\*\*

\*\*ECHENE\*\* G. BLACKFORD.\*\*

\*\*These are good words and bravely spoken.\*\* The com-

These are good words and bravely spoken. The commissioners stand in the gap and will not allow the results of the work which has been done in past years to go to waste. Many men would throw up the whole affair in disgust at the false economy which saves at the spigot and wastes at the bung, but the New York Commission is made of better stuff. They know that the people of the State are with them, and are aware that their work is for the general good, but it is well for the people at large to know that these men who give their time to this matter and occasionally receive abuse from short-sighted people, serve without the slightest pecuniary recompense, seeking their reward solely in the consciousness of having done good deeds, and in the knowledge that their work is appreciated by all who have paid the slightest attention to political economy. It is needless at this late day to enter into any explanation of the character of their work or its benefits.

The local press throughout the State is commenting on the loss that is entailed by the Governor's veto, and the great New York dailies also come out strong upon it. After speaking of the good work of the commission the Herald says :-

Unfortunately the State Executive, amid his manifold duties, has not had his attention directed to these facts, and in a spirit of economy, which would be highly laudable were it more intelligent, he has refused to sanction the annual appropriation for artificial fish culture. The natural effect of this veto would be the immediate ruin of a valuable and flourishing establishment which could not be replaced for years. From such a misfortune, however, the State will be temporarily saved by the public spirited and patriotic conduct of the commissioners—Messrs. Roosevelt, Sherman and Blackford—in continuing the operations of the State batchery upon their personal responsibility until the next Legislature can review the action of the Governor. There cannot, of course, be any doubt of the action of that body. Unfortunately the State Executive, amid his manifold

In this connection it may be proper to say that a private citizen has offered to give five hundred dollars for the use of the commission, if needed, and it is to be hoped that his example will be followed. Surely the money will be well invested for the future benefit of the people.

GOOD CROP OF SALMON EGGS PROMISED,-United A Good Crop of Samon Eggs Prodused—United States Fishery, Buria, Shasta County, Cal. Aug. 12th.—We went into camp this year the last week in June, since which time we have all been quite busy with the usual work of making preparations for taking the salmon eggs. Our intentions are to take six million of eggs this year, a considerably smaller amount than were protured last season. Three million of these are to be distributed in the East, and two million are for the State of California, leaving a margin of a million. Of those for this State, one million will be hatched here at the fishery, and the young salmon will be placed in the McCloud 4 close time should be arranged progressively. A series of

River. The other million will be carried to Pit River, hatched there, and the young fish deposited in that river. Hitherto, high falls have prevented the salmon from ascending to the head waters of this stream for the purpose of spawning, but the last State Legislature appropriated three thousand dollars to remove this obstruction, and this will open three hundred miles of spawning ground which was previously useless. At present everything is in readmess for the spawning season. The bridge of racks is in place to prevent the salmon going up the river, the hatching houses, etc., are in order. This has been accomplished in a very thorough manner under the genial and efficient supervision of Mr. Livingston Stone, with the assistance of his practical and reliable foreman, Mr. J. A. Richardson.

There is an unusually large run of salmon this year, and it would be a yery easy matter to take several million

There is an unusually large run or samon this year, and it would be a very easy matter to take several million of eggs were it required. Several parties from San Francisco and other parts of the State have recruited themselves in this vicinity with the pure waters and air of the McCloud and the sport of hunting and fishing. They the McCloud and the sport of numing and issuing. They evidently enjoyed themselves, as they were reluctant to leave, and promised a like "outing" next year. The month of September will be a busy one for us, a large force of white men and Indians will be employed, and we have every reason to expect a prosperous season.

GEO. B. WILLIAMS, JR.

#### SHAD HATCHING AND SHAD LAWS.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I notice, in your issue of Aug. 5th, in the article upon the work of the Connecticut Fish Commission, an account of their failure in the attempt to hatch shad at and near the mouth of the Connecticut River. It would seem that the attempt was made by the desire of the committee on fisheries of the last Legislature, and against the better judgment of Dr. Hudson, one of the commissioners. It seems to me that a committee of men of sufficient judgment to be intrusted with the duties of legislators would not, in the management of their private business, attempt such an undertaking without informing themselves as to its feasibility. They would naturally seek the advice of fish culturists. Any intelligent authority would be likely to say that anadromous fishes would not probably ripen their spawn and milt, to an extent that would insure fertilization, while remaining in salt water. The intelligent and natural conclusion would be that the fish would not be in a condition for fertilization before reaching their natural spawning ground. Repeated experiments by intelligent and experienced fish culturists show that a large percentage of the fishes are unripe upon their arrival at their natural spawning grounds. The student of nature would argue that the fishes would naturally reach their spawning grounds in time to select and prepare their beds before the arrival of the time for performing the final functions of nature.

The foregoing expresses my individual opinion as en-

of nature. The foregoing expresses my individual opinion as entertained for several years past. A few years ago, so intelligent a trio as the New Jersey State Fish Commission were supposed to be, made the attempt to hatch shad in the Delaware River at Pennsgrove, N. J. a considerable distance from the mouth of the river, but more than a hundred miles below their natural spawning grounds. I at once predicted a total failure of the undertaking. For quietiy expressing my opinion upon this and some other absurdities of the commission, I incurred their active hostility, but my predictions proyed true peyertheless. at once predicted a total failure of the undertaking. For quiety expressing my opinion upon this and some other absurdities of the commission. I incurred their active hostility, but my predictions proved true nevertheless. Not a shad was hatched, but the State had to pay for the foolish experiment. My opinion upon this subject was quite substantially fortified while making some investigations at South Hadley Falls a few weeks ago. It is well known that one of the earliest successful attempts to hatch shad artificially was at that point. That quite successful and best advertised fish culturist, Mr. Self Green, was employed, I believe, by both national at State authority to make the experiment. After exhausting his fund of experience and other knowledge in connection with the experiment and the make a failure in the attempt, and packed his boxes, intending to return home next day. In the meantine an old shad fisherman, well known at the falls, besought Mr. Green to let him make a trial. The boxes were unpacked and the fisher man placed them in a tributary of the river, composed of spring water, and the experiment was an unnediate success. I believe Mr. Green received the credit. The locally accepted reasons for Mr. Green's failure and it offsherman's success were, that Mr. Green's required was made in the warm water of the river, which was very low at the time, while the fisherman's experiment was made in the cooler water of the tributary. With these reasons the matter rested. I have taken the fibery of pursuing the subject a little farther, and trust your readers will pardon any scenning egotism in my statement of conclusions: First, it is well known at the falls that no shad ever pass over the expensive lishway erceded at Holyoke Dam. The result is that the shao are stopped long before reaching their natural spawning grounds, and are, consequently, not in a condition for certain fertilization upon their arrival at the Falls. This fact would have operated against Mr. Green's attempt. The fisherman, anking his at

intelligent observations could be made at the commencement of the shad season, upon which could be based with practicable accuracy a scale of close time for different points on any given river. My own opinion is that no shad should be taken with sense until they make their appearance upon their spawning grounds; then let the work commence at the same time upon the whole length of the stream. Under the prevailing laws, the fisheries at or near the mouth of the rivers have several days advantage over the upper fisheries, which is certainly unjust.

legislators and other officials would, in their official "It legislators and other officials would, in their official capacity, exercise the same degree of judgment that they do in the munagement of their private business, our laws would be more just and official duties more intelligently performed.

MILTON P. PIERCE.

Aquadale Ponds, Wenondt, M., MILTON P. PIERCE.

1 desire to congratulate the FOREST AND STREAM upon the accession of Mr. Fred Mather as editor of the Fish Department of the journal.

M. P. P.

### FRIGATE MACKEREL AGAIN HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The past week has brought many new observations regarding the abundance of the frigate mackerel (Auras et al.) recently referred to in FOREST AND STREAM as having for the first time appeared on our coast. These fish seem to have come in immense schools into the waters between Montauk Point and Georges Bank, and from Mr. Clarke's statements it appears that they have been observed in sent Il uniques by fishermen in pravious verys.

ish seem to have come in immense schools into the waters between Montank Point and Georges Bank, and from Mr. Clarke's statements it appears that they have been observed in small numbers by fishermen in previous years. Several vessels have come into Newport recently, reporting their presence in immense numbers in the vicinity of Block Island. It will interest the vicinity polapsists' to know that several persons in Newport have tested the fish, and pronounce it inferior to the bonito. Part of the fish, that on the posterior part of the body, is white, but behind the gills it is black and rank, while the meat near the backbone is said to be of disagreeable, sour flavor. It is hard to predict what its influence will be upon other fishes already occupying our waters. Its mouth is said and its teeth feeble, so that it is hardly likely to become a ravager, like the bonito and the bluefish. There is little probability, on the other hand, that its advent will be of any special importance from an economical point of view, for its oil does not seem to be very abundant, and it would hardly pay at present to capture it solely for the purpose of using its fiesh in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Mr. A. Howard Clarke, in charge of the fish commission station at Gloucester, has communicated to Prof. B did some interesting facts regarding its abundance. From these statements it would also appear that the species has been observed occasionally in past years. He writes under date of Aug. 10th; "I have received this morning, from the schooner Fitz J. Babson, just arrived from Block Island, a fish answering to your description of the Anais, having a corselet of scales around the pectoral fin as in the tumy. The captain of the vessel, Joshua Riggs, reports that about a week ago he had a hundred barrels in the seine at one time, and saw over twenty schools of them. He saw them as far East as Sowand-Pig Light Ship. They are very easy to caten, flip like menhaden, do not rush, and are not frightened at the seine. They go in immense

of water. He took it to Boston, where it was called a young bonito.

"Mr. John Henderson, of the schooner Sarah C. Wharf, says that two vessels caught such fish recently castward of here. The schooner American Eagle, of Province-town, took a number of barrels of them into Newport, and sold them for a dollar a barrel. Another Cape Cod vessel—he does not know her name—took about fifty barrels of them and threw them away. All the mackerel seiners from Block Island report seeing quantities of this secretic within the ways fortigith. The canain of the rels of them and consequences of them and consequences from Block Island report seeing quantums of new fish within the past fortnight. The captain of schooner Sarah C. Wharf says he first saw them a night ago some fifteen sailes off Block Island. The tain and several of the crew of the Ella M. Johnson Newburyport, just arrived from Block Island, state saw alundance of the Auzis, but did not know who will be supported to the consequence of the consequences of the The can Johnson

Newburyport, just arrived from Block Island, state they saw alumdance of the Amais, but did not know what it was until reports came from you at Newport. They opened one and found in its stomach the ordinary red mackerel food. This crew differ with the crew of the schooler Fitz J. Babson with regard to the case of capturing them—think them rather difficult to take; say they flip like progies, and do not rush like mackerel; they saw ten large schools of them on Saturday last when same fifteen miles south of Block Island.

I hope that any reader of Fourser ANN STREAM who has seen this fish will mention it. Some may, perhaps, have an opportunity of studying its habits. The length of those I have seen ranges from twelve to sixteen inches, and their weight from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a half or more. Those sent to New York market were part of the lot taken by the schooner American Eagle and brought into Newport, whence they were shipped by Mr. Thompson, a lish dealer of this place. It would require from eighty to one hundred of them to fill a barrel, so the estimate of Captain Riggs that there are a thousand barrels in one of the schools, shows how exceedingly abundant they must be. The name "frigate mackerel," used in Bernuda, would seem to be the best name for use in this country, since the fish resembles the mackerel more than they do the bonito or tunny.

CARP IN TENNESSEE.—Nushville, Tenn., Aug. 6th.—
Messrs Newman and Gardener returned from a month's fishing in the upper Stone River. They report having had excellent sport, taking a great many bass and black perch. On a trot line they captured a monster catfish; he weighed forty-sis pounds. It is specially noticeable that in all the streams in this State greater quantities, more varieties and iner fish have been taken this year than for many past. Col. Akers, our fish commissioner, received last year from Prof. Baird a quantity of German

carp. Mr. Frank Green obtained forty of these little strangers, to place in a pond on his farm near the city. He reports them having grown to five or six inches in length, and says that he has noticed an enormous number He reports them having a religious them has noticed an enormous number of small minnows in the pond lately. Can they be the product of the carp so recently placed there? At what age do they begin to spawn? Mr. Green says that there were a few mud-cat in the pond when the carp were put in it. Although they have not interfered with the carp. Could it be that the minnows referred to, were of that species. It would be a matter of interest to have an answer from the Forest and Stream to these questions.

J. D. II.

There have been many reports of the spawning of carr which were distributed last year, and it is possible that yours may have done so. It is also possible that the young fish referred to are carp. It does not seem possible that they could be confounded with "mud eels." Send specimens to Prof. S. F. Baird, Washington, D. C., and then you will get positive information.

GROWTH OF BLACK BASS IN CALIFORNIA -The following letter seems to indicate that the black bass grow rapidly in their new home in the West :-

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4th.

Mr. Seth Green:—
Your letter making inquiry concerning the black bass which we received from you in the spring of 18.8, is before me.

They were placed in a small lake, containing about 100 acres, back of Oakland, and last week we went there for the first time with our rols to see if we could catch any of them, as we were uncertain as to what had become of them, and were anxious to learn, the result of our expe were placed in a small lake, containing about 100 them, and were anxious to learn the result of our experiment. To our surprise and delight no sooner had the cast been made, than one was hooked, and whenever we threw in anywhere around the lake we met with a similar response. About twenty were caught in ashort time, measuring from eight to ten inches in length, no doubt of last year's spawning. Upon examination we saw a great many small ones, from three to four inches in length, in schools of several hundred. These schools of small black bass were to be seen all around the lake, and we are satisfied that the water of the lake is adapted to them. The lake will be well stocked in a year or two, and we will then have rare sport; until then no fishing will be allowed.

W. W. TRAYLOR.

### Sea and River Hishing.

### FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, Salmo fontinalis,
Salmon, Salmo sular.
Lake Trout, Salmo namaycush.
Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Grayling, Thymallus tricolor,
Salmo Grayling, Thymallus tricolor,

Black Bass, Micropterus salmoides; M. pallidus.

SALT WATER.

Sea Bass, Centropristis attravius, Illuebh, Pematomus saltatrix Shrepshead, Arthosarpus proba-Striped Bass, Recuest lineata. White Perch, Morone americana, Weakthsh, Cymackon regaths. Bonito, Sarda pelamys,

-We regret to say that through an error of our printer the electrotype of Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie was substi-tuted in Messrs. Conroy, Bissett and Malleson's advertited in Messrs. Conroy, Dissert and Figure 2 tisement, last week, for their own, thereby giving a suppossion of the reel advertised. If those interested will refer to the advertisement this week they will find a correct representation of this famous black bass reel, which is an improvement on the Frankfort reel, and manufactured only by Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, and not by Messrs. Abbey and Imbrie, as might be inferred by last week's advertisement.

Salmo Wilmoti Again.—Grand Falls, N. B., Aug. 10th—Editor Forest and Stream:—I must certainly take exception to some remarks over the signature of "Win. Couper," which appeared in Forest and Stream, and also to the editorial comments at foot. The Ontario salmon, exhibited last fall at Ottawa, are without doubt a distinct variety, and not the true Salmo salar, the ovar and fry being of a lighter and more delicate color than those of the salar, as every one who has been engaged in the artificial reproduction of fish of these classes is aware. The distinctive title conferred on the Ontario sulmon, and which is with such singular bad taste objected to by your correspondent, originated with the Acclimatization Society of France, at the time of their presentation to Mr. Wilmot of a gold medal in rec taste objected to by your correspondent, originated with the Acclimatization Society of France, at the time of their presentation to Mr. Wilmot of a gold medal in recognition of his sevices in the interests of fish breeding. It has never yet been determined if these fish migrate to the sea, many reflecting persons being of opinion that they frequent salt springs within Lake Ontario. This point, however, it is hoped will be shortly cleared up, as it is expected that facilities for close observation of the habits of these fish will be afforded by the government.

Our remarks, which were appended to the letter of our correspondent, Mr. Couper, to which our other correspondent, B., objects, were simply these: "There is no fish known to naturalists by this name, neither has there been any description of a new salmon from that region published lately. The salmon found on Lake Ontario and its tributaries are Salmo salar." These we repeat, with the addition that our correspondent evidently thinks the color of eggs and fry sufficient to found a species No names are accepted by zoölogists without a description, and no such description has been made by any one competent to do it; or, if so, it has not been published in America. The land-locked salmon of Maine, the so-called S. gloverii, or S. sebago, is now declared by

our best authorities to be S. salar, as no structural differences can be observed. It is now in order for our correspondent to give us the name of the ichthyologist of the Société d' Acclimatation who christened this salmon, together with his reasons for creating a new species differing from the salar.

It then rests with the zoologists of America to accept or decline it, according as the reasons may seem valid or otherwise. At present it is safe to say that S. wilmoti is unknown to them, and, until we receive the name from one of the prominent ichthyologists of America, we must decline to allow it to be a valid cognomen. now hope that our correspondent, B., will see that we are upon solid ground, and that we are ready to accept the dictates of science, when we know that it is science which dictates.

The Ichthyophagists.—The New York Times remarks upon the recent dimer of this society that it may be useful in introducing to our tables some valuable lishes which foolish prejudice has hitherto neglected. The skates, for instance, which live principally upon crustacens and mollusks, the very food which gives to the sheepshead and pompano their delicate flavor, and make the whitefish of the great lakes so delicious. Most European nations have long ago recognized the excellence of the skate.

ne skate. This writer, however, is mistaken in supposing that the This writer, however, is mistaken in supposing that the razor-shell clam was first eaten in the United States at that dinner. This species of clam has long been used by the people of the east coast of Florida, who value it highly, and it is there taken with a long hook of wire, just as the writer in the Times descibes the capture on the coast of France. Lhave often caten this clam at the Halifax River Inlet. Stewed with tomatoes it makes a most rich and savory dish. The razor-shell is called "Langeroni" by the Minorcans of St. Augustine. It has the tenderness and delicacy of the oyster, with a flavor all its own. It comes in season in May, when the oyster is going out. There are other shell-fish eaten on that coast, particularly a very small clam, about an inch long, with a particulorly a very small clam, about an inch long, with a particulorly a very small clam, about an inch long, with a particulorly a very small clam, about an inch long, with a particulorly a very small clam, about an inch long, with a particulorly a very small clam, about an inch long, and survey soup. and savory soup.

The present writer has tasted many species of fish,

and savory soup.

The present writer has tasted many species of fish, from shark to sculpin, and the only one that he has found to be wholly uneatable is the dogfish of the Western and Southern waters (amia calten), sometimes called "lawyer." Nothing but starvation could induce a man to eat hearthly of this soft, cottony, vile-flavored fish, Even the hogs reject it. It is only fit for the manure heap, except that from its belly can be cut a silvery strip which is very tough and suitable for pickerel bait.

When the writer in the Times classes the maskalonge with the catfish and sucker, he induces the belief that he has never tasted Esox nobilior—certainly, next to the whitefish, the most excellent of the fishes of the Northwest. It is, however, rare, and the Great Northern pickerel is often sold for it. Of the three best fishes in the United States, two are peculiar to America—the whitefish of the great lakes (Coregonus alins), the pompano of the Florida coasts and the gulf (Trachynotus carolinus), and the sea-salmon of the Northeastern coast (Salmosidar). Of these the salmon is the richest and the whitefish the most delicate; for the same reason it bears transportation the best. The pompano combines the excellence of the two former, and may perhaps be considered the best fish on this continent.

But to enjoy any of these in full perfection they must be eaten on the shores of their mative waters—even the salmon, which best bears transportation, gives one, when cooked and eaten in camp, just from the stream, a new idea of what a salmon may and should be. S. C. C.

\*BLACK BASS IN IOWA.—Manchester, Iowa, Aug. 7th.
—The bass season opened June 1st, and a great portion of the time since the waters have been muddy, and the fishing has not been good or regular; but on some occasions the catches have been large. Four gentlemen with two boats on the Learest mill-Idam, at the headwaters of the Maquoketa River, in this county, caught sixty black bass in three hours in the afternoon and a few hours in the morning. This string averaged about three pounds—one weighed six, and many of them three, four and five. These bass will not be taken with a fly, and I would like to see some of the fancy bass fishers catch one with an eight ounce rod. They could not catch a two-pounder with such a rod. The instant they take the minnow they dart for the roots of an old stump, the only

would like to see some of the fancy bass isher's catch one with an eight onnce rod. They could not catch a two-pounder with such a rod. The instant they take the minnow they dart for the roots of an old stump, the only place the large ones are found, and in an instant they lake the minnow they dart for the roots of an old stump, the only place the large ones are found, and in an instant they have wrapped your line three times around a root ten feet under water. The most expert fishers do not let the cork go down more than a few incles until a quick jerk with a stiff pole stops him.

The six or eight mill-ponds of the Maquoketa in Delaine County are absolutely full of yearling and two-year-old bass. The enforcement of the closed season has caused this great success in breeding them. Shaw's fishway will soon be placed in the dams, and this will greatly aid us. We have two varieties of black bass—one the pure black bass. You will know him from his balyhood to did age. He is black, fine scaled and almost always has atmasparent. We can see the fry by the millions now, three inches long, and they will jump for a minnow. The other variety is greenish in color, with beautiful black or brown spots almost like a trout, only the spots are larger. Two persons fishing from the same boat will catch them alternately, one black and one green. There is no certainty of how they became inhabitants of our waters. As yet there has been none caught as large as the black bass. Some say they were placed in the Wapsey Run from Otsego Lake, and came from the Missispipi River here.

We have some of the finest trout streams in the world, towhich I have before called attention. We have millions of young fry.

Never were there so many quall in Iowa—the roads and fields are full of them. The prairie-chicken season opens on the 16th. They have not been so fine and plenty for years; but it is impossible to prevent some persons from

killing them now. Their hungry gullet outrides all their fine feelings, and, although they claim to be gentlemen, they are pot-hunters.

they are pot-hunters.

BASS FISHING IN KINDERHHOOK LAKE.— Mr. L. H. Abbey, of Abbey & Imbrie, went up to Kinderhook Lake, last Friday, after his old friends, the black bass. They gave him a most delightful reception, and more than forty insisted on going home with him to dimer. One old chap, who weighed four pounds and two ounces, found great difficulty in giving due expression to his feelings; being so completely overcome that he was unable to say a single word, but merely danced on his tail and jumped some two or three feet out of water more than a dozen times.

Air. Abbey was most hospitably entertained by Robert Trimper, proprietor of the Lake House. There was only one thing which married his pleasure, and that was a thing which the fish wardens ought to put a stop to at once. He discovered a number of set lines and was credibly informed that almost every night nets are dragged in the lake. This will soon put an end to good fishing in this beautiful and conveniently located augling resort. Those who knew Abbey and his opinion of anyone who will use anything but a fly for taking tlack bass, can understand his feelings on this subject.

Gerstand his feelings on this subject.

Salmon and their Migration.—Montreal, Ang. 10th. I have just returned from an extended trip through the maritime provinces, and can report good success trout fishing, but poor sport among the salmon. The latter have been so scarce that most of the fishermen on the Bry Chaleur took up their nets fully three weeks ago. The few salmon that they caught were marked and mutilated by porpoises, which, together with sharks, are swarning in numbers in all the bays along the north shore. Since Prof. Hind's letter appeared in your columns I have taken considerable pains to get the opinions of many of the north shore fishermen regarding some of the theories advanced by him, that salmon are biennial spawners and often enter the rivers for sanitary purposes, not for the purpose of spawning. Most of the fishermen regard these theories as mere suppositional ones, without any positive show of proof to back them, while there are abundant proofs that some salmon ascend the rivers with remarkable uniformity to deposit their spawn. My own opinion is that the diseased fish, let loose from the ponds at the hatching establishment, very materially assist the porpoises and sharks in driving Salmo sodar from their accustomed baunts. Let us hear from some of our intelligent and observing fish commissioners on this subject.

The Use of the Hook on the Salmon's Jaw, —Prof.

STANSTEAD.

The Use of the hook on the Salmon's Jaw, — Prof. Hind's view of the purpose of the hook on the lower jaw of the male salmon, and his statement of the practical use to which it is put by the fish in aid of the, operation of spawning, as expressed in Foirest Any Stream July 22d, are certainly very interesting and very novel. I am at a loss, however, to know whether these views are presented as the results of actual observation, or as hypotheses. I should say, judging from the manner in which the subject is introduced by Prof. Hind. He does not assert the presence of a "hymen" in the organs of the female salmon, but says: "I think you will find," etc. If, then, the whole description is hypothetical, it must await positive proof. If there exists any positive evidence in its favor maturalists will surely be under great obligations to Prof. Hindi the will give them, through Forrest and Stream, a detailed statement of the observations from which his conclusions have been drawn.

\*\*Rudswort Union\*\* [March 101]\*\* nwn, Bucksport, Maine, Aug. 10th. CHAS. G. ATKINS

Salmon Migration on the Pacific Coast.—The Olympian says: "The taking of salmon in the sea off Monterey has banished two theories which had previously been accepted by the pisciculturists of this State. First, it proved that the Sacramento River salmon, when migrating to the sea, went south instead of north of this port, and this, in turn, may account for the ability of this variety of salmon to traverse the warm water of the lower Sacramento on their way to the spawning grounds. Second, an examination of the stomachs of these fish showed, in every instance, their food to be tomocade or frost fish (a bottom fish), instead of herrings, smelts, anchovies and other small surface fish. That the salmon which frequent the tributaries of the Sacramento River to spawn during the summer season come from the sea south of this port is also corroborated by the testimony of Capt. Hobron, who has run schooners between San Francisco and Santa Cruz during the past eighteen years. Capt. Hobron states that he has frequently seen salmon at sea breaching into the air between this port and Santa Cruz, and has attempted to take them, but without success, not having suitable bait."

UNTERSH EAT SNAKES.—Sawanna, Tenn., Ang. 9th—It is too hate for this snake story to enter in competition for the "big hook," but as it is true I will send it on. A few days ago a party of gentlemen were bass fishing on a stream a few miles from town. One of them was fishing in a canoe, and seeing a snake lying on a log in the middle of the stream killed it with a blow of his paddle, mearly severing its head from the body. The snake fell into the water and sank out of sight. About an hour after one of the party hooked, and after a long and exciting struggle landed a blue or channel catifish weighing afteen pounds. On cleaning this fish the snake was found inside of if, and was recognized as the same snake from the fact of its head being nearly severed from its body. The snake was of the striped water snake variety and measured over thirty-one inches in length. Will.

MENHADEN PLENTY, BUT WEAK.—Tuckerton, N. J., July 19th.—Prof. Spencer F. Buird, Wushington, D. C. Dsar Sir: I take the liberty to inform you of a singular fact in regard to the menhaden in this vicinity. The menhaden this season, up till within the past week, seem to have been plenty, covering the water for miles each way from this place, not in schools, but scattered all over, so that the dishermen could not catch many. There also have been plenty of the largest kind of bluefish here all the season. Some of the schools of them, my fisher-

men think, would cover an acre of ground, and, instead men think, would cover an acre of ground, and, instead of leaving, seem to stay. This past week there seems to be one or two large strenks of blood in the water; one of them, my men think, was one and a half miltes in length and five or six miles off shore. The menhaden also seem weak; as soon as the net goes around them, and they are fast, they sink right down in the net, dead, so that it is almost an impossibility to raise them. Some of my men think it is the bluefish not giving them time to feed; others lay it to the heat making them so weak. Please advise me if the above communication is of any service to you. If so, I will report any other peculiarity I may notice. Will you also, if convenient, advise me what you may think is the cause of the weakness? Respectfully, JAMES E. OTIS

fully,

FISH IN MARKET,—There is a falling off in the number of bluefish from the East coast but many are coming from New Jersey. The first smelt of the season have arrived from New Brunswick. Large Spanish mackerel, averaging four pounds, are arriving from New Jersey. Si eepshead are more plentful from Barnegat. Soft craos from Long Island are also plenty. The first scallops of the season were received this week from East Greenwich, R. I. Prices: Salt water fish: stripped base, 25 cents per pound; smelts, 25; salmon, 35; mackerel, 15; weakfish, 10; Spanish mackerel, 25; haldlock, 6; kingfish, 25; codfish, 10; blackfish, 12; flounders, 8 to 10; porgies, 12; sea bass, 18; cels, 18; sheepshead, 25; smoked salmon, 20; green turtle, 15; lobsters, 10; soft crabs, 81 per dozon; scallops, 49 per quart. Fresh water fish: whitefish, 15; salmon trout, 15; frogs, 35 cents per pound.

### FLY-FISHING FOR BLACK BASS.

Fifth Paper.

THE MECHANICS OF FLY-CASTING.

I T has been deemed advisable, for the purpose of making plainer the modus operandi of casting the articual hy, to introduce the following cuts and diagrams. As stated in my last (fourth) paper, the backward movement, or throw, is made in one time and one motion; while the forward movement, or cast, is made in one time and two motions, according to the following formatic of time. ula of time :-

$$1. = 2. (\underline{a}) \circ (\underline{b}) \circ.$$

No. I represents the backward throw, in one motion, in the time of a half note. No. 2 represents the forward cast, in one time and two motions, a and b, in the time of two quarter notes. This is not to be understood as fishing by note, but the relative time of making the different motions in casting the fly approaches very near that of the formula given. This is better explained by a reference to the following cuts; where figure 1 represents the backward throw, and figure 2 represents the first part or motion (a), and figure 3 the second part or motion (b), of the forward cast. The following diagram represents the arcs described by the tip of the rod, and the flies:—



 $\bigcirc$  is supposed to be the angler, and as we are looking down upon him, from above, it represents his hat. The dark line, a b e, is the curve described by the tip of the rod in the backward and forward movements of the cast:

rod in the backward and forward movements of the cast: back over the left shoulder, and forward over the right: while the dotted curved line,  $d \in f$ , is the approximate are described by the tail  $R_f$ , leaving the water at d, and alighting, by a lengthened cast, at f. By studying these diagrams in connection with the instructions heretofore given, the theory and mechanical principle will soon be mastered by the novice. He should then by assiluous and patient endeaver make a practical application of these principles, and become tolerably proficient in casting the  $R_f$ , before he attempts to venture near the haunts of the bass.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS.

It has been doubted by some that the black bass will rise to the fly, or at best that they are uncertain in their modes and times of doing so, as compared with the brook trout. These doubts are mostly raised by those who angle for the black bass in precisely the same way as for the brook trout, upon the supposition that the two fish are identical in habits and instincts. But while their habits of feeding are very similar—both feeding on the bottom, in midwater, or on the surface, on crustacea, larva, minnows, insects, etc.—they differ greatly in other habitual features and idioxyncrasies.

The black bass will rise to the fly as readily, under any and all conditions, as readily, under any and all conditions, as the brook trout, when fished for understandingly, and under proper precautions. There are times, seemingly favorable, when neither bass nor trout will rise to the fly.

One reason why the bass is thought to be assertion.

favorable, when neither bass nor trout will rise to the fly.

One reason why the bass is thought to be uncertain in rising to the fly is this: While he is fully as wary as the trout he is not so tind). A trout darts meontimently away at the first glimpse of the angler, and is seen no more; but the bass will retire but a short distance, and as often will stand his ground, and on balanced fins will watch the angler vainly casting his brown hackle or coachman over him, perhaps haughing in his sleeve (shoulder girdle) at his disconditure. The truth of the matter is, the bass is not uncertain, but he is too knowing to be deceived by his flies, so long as the angler is in sight.

ing to be deceived by ms mes, so long as the anger is in sight.

Fish are more suspicious regarding objects on the surface of the water than of those beneath. I have often demonstrated this, causing them to skurry away, by holding a long stick immediately over them, above the

surface; while I could introduce the same stick under-neath the water and even prod the fish with it, without alarming it much. This is why more caution is necess-ary in lly-fishing than in bait-fishing; the lait in one in-stance being on the surface, and in the other, beneath. If a black bass, in rushing to the surface for the fly, sees the angler, he at once stops in his course, and thenceforth the daintiest flies, never so deffy thrown, will be cast in vain while the angler remains in view.

The most important rule, then, to be observed, first,

be observed, first,

vain while the angler remains. The most important rule, the last and all the time in fly-fishing, is: Keep out of sight of the fish; and the next is: Keep as quiet and motionless as possible. Let your necessary as quet and methoness as pos-sible. Let your necessary movements be deliberate and methodical, avoiding all quick, sudden or energetic motions. Fish see and bear much better Fish see and hear much better than we give them credit for. To keep out of the fish's sight we must be screened by such natural objects as bushes, trees, rocks, etc., or by keeping well back from the brink and mak-ing love and the first and mak-

back from the brink and making long casts. In wading the stream it is also necessary to make long casts. The latter is the best plan of fishing a stream, as the angler, being so near the water, is not so ant to be seen.

It is useless to cast for black bass from high elevations

near the water, is not so apt to be seen.

It is useless to cast for black bass from high elevations near the water, as an bold bank, a projecting rock, a dam, etc., under ordinary circumstances; for the angler must remember that the most commanding situration for seeing the fish also furnishes the best facilities for being seen in return, and vice versa. In fishing from a boat, it must be kept in deep water, while long casts are made in shore, toward the feeding grounds. We should never tish with the sun at our back, or in such a position as to throw the shadow of our rod or person upon the water. From what has been said, it will be apparent that it is absolutely necessary that there be a breeze sufficient to ruffle the surface of the water. It is perfect folly for the angler to cast his flies upon a smooth surface, if the water is clear enough for fishing. A gale is better than no wind at all/and it does not matter from what direction the wind blows, if the condition and temperature of water are right. A good breeze is the angler's best ally, for by rippling the water it breaks the line of sight, to a great extent, between him and the fish.

The angler should endeavor to cast his flies as lightly, as possible, causing them to settle as quietly as thistledown, and without a splash. After casting, the flies should be skipped along the surface in slightly curving lines, or by zigzag movements, occasionally allowing them to become submerged for several inches near likely-looking sposts. If the current is swift, allow the flies to float naturally with it, at times, when they can be skittered back again, or withdrawn for a new cast. Two or three times are enough to cast over any one spot, when a rise is not induced.

When bass are biting eagerly and quickly, whipping the stream is

When bass are biting eagerly and quickly, whipping the

When ba stream is to be prac-ticed, that is, the easts are to be often and rapid-ly repeat-ed, first to one side, ne side, then the other, al-

then the other, all. Living the flies to set the but a moment. In casting and manipulating the flies to set the but a moment. In casting and manipulating the flies, the line must be ever taut: for often a bass will thus hook himself, which he never does with a slack line. The angler should strike by sight, or by touch: that is he should strike the moment he sees the rise; for the bass has either got the fly in his mouth, has missed it, or has already ejected it, when the rise is seen; it very seldom happens that the rise is seen before the fly is reached by the fish. The angler must also strike at the moment he feels the slightest touch or tug from the fish, for often the bass takes the fly without any break at the surface, especially if the flies are beneath the surface. Striking is simply a twist of the wrist, or half turn of the rod, either upward or downward unward with stiff-ish rods, and downward with very willowy onest, which is sufficient to set the hook if the rod and line maintaina proper state of tension; but when the careless angler has a slack line, and, consequently, a lifeless rod, he must necessarily strike by a long upward or side sweep of the rod, called "yanking;" and should he succeed in hooking the fish, the chances are that it will shake the hook out again before the slack can be recled up.

The rod must always be held upward, so that it constantly maintains a curve with the line; and never urder any circumstances must the rod point in the direction of the flies after they reach the water, forthis allows the direct strain of the fish to come upon the line or leader. When a basis is hooked, he must he killed on the rod; the rod must stand the brun; of the contest; timmore pliable and springry the rod, the less likelethood of its breaking, for a stiff rod is more pliable than a fleation of the rod with the sweet of the rod, and do not header. When a basis is hooked, he must he killed on the rod; the rod must stand the brun, of the less likelethood of its breaking, for a stiff rod is more pli



It is best, always, to fish down stream, even with the wind against one, for obvious reasons. Cast just below ripples and rapids, over eddies and pools, along the edges of weed patches, under projecting banks and shelving rocks, near submerged trees or driftwood, off gravelly shoals, isolated rocks and long points or spurs of land; it is useless to fish long, deep, still reaches of water.

The most favorable time for fly-fishing for black bass is during the last hours of the day, from sundown until dark, and also on bright moonlight evenings. On streams, an hour or two following sunrise, in warm weather, is quite favorable. On dark, cloudy and cold days the middle hours are best. Bright sunny days, especially in bot weather, are not favorable to fly-fishing, except in quite cool, shady and breezy situations. In short, the best conditions are a nellow or dusky light, a good breeze, and translucent water; while the most unfavorable are a bright sun, a still atmosphere, and a smooth and glassy surface, with the water either very fine or very turbid. And now, in concluding these papers, let me say a parting word to the beginner: Cast a straight line; keep it taut; strike upon sight, or tonch; kill your fish on the rod; take your time. It is better to cast a short line well, than a long one bunglingly. Should you cast your fly into the branch of a tree overhead, or into a bush behind you, or miss your fish in striking, or lose him when booked, or crack off your tail-fly, or slip into a hole upto your armpits, keep your temper; above all things don't swear, for he that swears will catch no fish. Remember, yours is the gentle art, and a fly-fisher should be a gentleman.

Cynthiana, Ky., Ang. 6th. tleman.
Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 6th.

BIETH OF A SEA-LION.—A sea-lion is announced as having been born in the circus of W. C. Coup, now in Virginia, and the bills say: "This Polar midget is at once the theme and unqualified delight of all beholders. The little folks are especially delighted with this occanic infant, to larger than a kitten and the only one on exhibition on the earth's surface," etc. We cannot do justice to the big letters, and the rest of the phrascology is incomplete without them, but if Coup says he's got it, we helieve it.

### Game Bag and Gun

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.4

Woodcock, Phliohela minor.
Black-bellied piover, ox-eye,
Syndrode helvetica.
Long-billed curiew, Numentus
longirostris.
Turnstone, or calico back, Strepsiols like pression like pressio

'This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of

"This enumeration is general, and is in confine win many of the Statz have generally, including various species of plover, sundpiner, safet, curlew, dyster-catcher, surf bird, phalarones, woods, etc., coming tador the group Limacolor, or shore birds. Many States permit prairie fowl (pinanted groups) shooting after

Post the Gam: Laws on Railroads.—New York, Arg. 16th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—As partridge shooting begins on the 1st of September, and as the trappers and snavers of said birds begin their notorious work on that same day, would it not be well for our different game associations to try to prevent them, and thereby stop the wholesale shughter of the finest bird we have. Some years ago the supervisors of Orange and Reckland counties passed a law making it a misdemeanor for an express company or a railroad to carry or transport trapped or snaved birds. I therefore would suggest the following: Let the different game associations get up printed copies of the laws against trapping and snaring; let said notices be put up in the baggage car of each train running on the Eric Railroad between Jersey City and Port Jervis, also on the Hudson River between New York and Albany, and also not the different railroads of Long Island; let, also, said notices be put up in each station along the above-named railroads. Permission will be easily gotten from the railroad authorities, and the expense of said notices would not be very large. The Long Island Railroad could be attended to by the Long Island Game Protective Association, the Eric Railroad could be looked after by the Hudson River Game Association, and the New York Gentral Railroad and the markets where those trapped birds are sold. I, for one, an willing to pay my share toward the expense of all this, and, without any doubt, a good many sportsmen will do the same. Let us move in this matter at once, and thereby we will have thousands of birds, quail as well as partridge.

A TRUE LOVER OF THE SPORT.

WANTED, MORE LIKE HIM .- The following commu nication is addressed to the editor of the Tarrytown, N. Y. Argus, and published in that paper with an editorial indorsement of the writer's faithfulness and energy :-

dorsement of the writer's faithfulness and energy:—
In your last issue appeared an article signed "Philo Minor," in which he speaks of woodcook shooting and the violation of the game law. While I agree with him on his remarks on shooting birds before the law is up, (which I think no true sportsman will do). I think he speaks rather too harshly about game constables. While there are some who need to be reminded of their duty, there are others who do all that lies in their power to enforce the laws; and one of the latter class I claim to be, because I feel interested in the protection of game birds and have for a number of years, from time to time, had the game laws published in the Argus. After I was elected to the office of game constable I did all I could to enforce the laws, and I am wilning to attend to all complaints that are made to me; and the fact that I had several hundred copies of the game laws printed, which have been distributed through the town of Mount Pleasant and some in Greenburgh, in order that people might know the laws, will show that I mean business.

I claim to take as much interest in the protection of game, and am willing to do as much work toward the same, as any true sportsman can, not excepting "Philo Minor." GEO. LAICK,
Game Constable, Town of Mount Pleasant.

VIRGINIA QUAIL SHOOTING. -Editor Forest and Stream: VIRGINIA QUALD-SHOCTING.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Please inform me where a party of two can go in Virginia to get first-class quail shooting this fall, not over a day's ride by railroad from Washington, D. C.? Would not object to going to a farmer's where they are pleasant and where birds are plenty. Don't want to go where people object to gunning. Will want to remain about two weeks, if the shooting is good, and want to go where we can have a good, free and easy time. F. & B.

A Washington correspondent kindly furnishes the information desired as follows :-

Tornation desired as follows:—
Last fall there was first-class quail shooting on the Rappahannock bottoms near tide water. King George Court House is a good place of rendezvous, and from there one can move off in almost any direction and obtain good shooting. A general State law "posts" all lands in the State, but gentlemen can almost invariably obtain the particular of courties. The state of the court of of

State, but gentlemen can almost invariably obtain the privilege of shooting by proffering a polite request.

There is also good shooting to be had in Accomac County, Quail will be very plentiful in Maryland and Virginia next fall owing to the mild winter and the weather of the spring, which was favorable to the broods. Last fall was so hot and dry that dogs had considerable difficulty in working, and the quail were not slaughtered by the wholesale, as usual. By the way, I see that the Sun last week copied my article on "Sportsmen in Congress" from the Forest and Stream.

AN ANCIENT FLINT-LOCK .- A Vernon, Ind., correspondent sends us a clipping which describes a curious relic of the olden times :-

of the olden times:—
Robert Levitt. of Vernon, has deposited in the State
Museum the remains of an ancient flint-lock breechloading gun which was found several feet below the bed
of the creek near Vernon. It was first exhibited at the
old settlers' meeting, but none of the pioneers remember ever having heard of a breech-loading, flint-lock gun.
The barrel, rusted through in several places, is three feet
long, with a large bore. The spring is still strong, but
the stock, of black walnut, is badly decayed and only a
small piece of wood could be secured. The only theory
advanced to account for its presence in the creek was
that an Indian trail from Lawrenceburg was frequently
used by soldiers of 1812, and as the creek was on the line
of this trail, the gun was lost or thrown aside, only to be of this trail, the gun was lost or thrown aside, only to be brought to light in this day of breech-loaders. Gatling guns and heavy ordnance.

guns and heavy ordnance.

Georgia Dove Shooting.—Macon. Ga., Ang. 16th.—

I notice a communication from J. D. H., Nashville, Tenn.,
on "Dove Shooting." Some of our Macon sportsmen
have had fine sport recently in that line, several parties
killing as high as 600 birds in one day's shooting. Five
of us killed 252 one day, and four others the next day
bagged respectively 60, 94, 102 and 105. This calls to
mind a day's hunt in an adjoining county in 1868, in
which 1,200 doves were bagged. Muzzle-loaders were
used, and two brothers bagged respectively 113 and 123,
shooting six hours.

shooting six hours.

New Hampshie—Like Village, Aug. 16th.—Wood-cock hunting is good in this place, Meredith and Belmont. Large bags are brought in every few days. Myself and friend shot thirteen over the same dog after 4 P.M. Friday of last week. A party went to Centre Harbor one day last week, and brought home eighteen that were very fat and in splendid condition. Grouse in this locality are very plenty, and promise a good season's soort.

Git.

MEADOW LARK SHOOTING.—The answer to a correspondent in our last week's issue, was inadvertently given without a reference to the June, 1890, amendments to the New York game law. The season for meadow lark shooting is from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st, and does not begin, as was dated, Sept. 1st.

NEW York—Hornellsville, Aug. 16th.—Not over a dozen woodcock have been killed here so far this season. A few miles from here three men got twenty-one in one day, which is the best bag I have heard of the large in 
-Three Wilson snipe were killed on the Newark mea-—Three Wilson snipe were killed on the Newark mea-dows last week. Although these are early birds, yet it is not unusual for English snipe to be shot in that vicin-ity early in August. We remember once of hearing of thirteen birds being shot on the Elizabethtown meadows in July. No doubt the birds had bred there.

-We have received the constitution and by-laws of the Kirtland Shooting Club, of Cleveland, Ohio.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE GLASS BALL ASSOCIA-TION.

THIS association, is the result of the Lynn Sportsman's ber of shooters considered that the lifth of June last, when a number of shooters considered that the interests of glass bull shooting would be better met through the power and influence of combiwould be better met through the power and influence of combi-nation. Success has attended every footstep, and when it is men-tioned that the constitution and by-laws have been printed and all the preliminaries goue through which rendered this last shoot so successful, it will be admitted that little time has been lost to put in practice the desires of the 17th of June meeting. The as-sociation baving no neutral ground where the short could be scenarion naving no neutral ground where the shoot cound of belad, determined to accept the invitation of the Lynn Central Club to hold it upon their grounds at the Ocean House, Revere Beach, where all the conveniences could be had for a shoot of this kind, the Ocean House, Boston, and Lynn being in hourly communication and close proximity to each other. The Committee of Artion and close proximity to each other. The Committee of Arrangements, to carry out all preliminaries, consisted of three from the association and three from the Lynn Central Club. The good tecling and harmony which characterized these gratiemen, coupled with the efforts of the Secretary, Mr. F. H. Lander, of the Oak Island Club, centralited largely to this meeting going off in such good style; it consisted as follows: for the Association, D. Kirkwood, President; F. T. Noble; E. W. Webster, Treasurer; for the Lynn Central, I. C. Haskell, O. L. Baldwin and

R. E. Hilliard. The appended scores give the full result of the

The first contest was the individual association gold badge shoot; open 10 members of the association; entrance fee, \$1. Forty per cent. to go with the budge as first prize; 30 per cent. second prize; 23 per cent. third prize; 10 per cent. fourth prize; 15 bulls per man; Card rotary trap. There were 50 men tied at 15, not missing a ball. When the ties were shot off, the prizes were awarded to go to the prize were awarded. C. Spofford, ladge to J. H. Frost, of Lynn, who got 44 straight; C. Spofford, A. P. Ston, of Worcester, and 6t, Monk, of Quincy, divided third and fourth money. The individual score was as follows;—

as follows: Badge to J. H. Prost, of Lynn, who world straight:

C. Spollord, of Amesbury, rook second prize, and C. H. Wales, of
Amesbury, A. P. Pond, of Worcester, and G. Monk, of Quincy, divided third and fourth money. The individual score was as followed.

G. B. Clark 13, J. A. Rowell 15, C. Ellsworth 14, P. T. Noble 13, C.
S. Rose 11, W. S. Mooney 13, G. F. Goodsoe 14, E. J. Sohnson 11, C.
A. Loud 13, C. B. Holden 14, G. Monk 15, H. W. Esger 13, E. P.
Wassow 14, H. F. Mann 11, Maj. White 11, E. J. Rowell 14, E. W.
Wassow 14, H. F. Mann 11, Maj. White 11, E. J. Rowell 14, E. W.
G. Osgood 14, G. A. Simpson 8, W. H. Harrison 14, E. Barry 13, H.
S. Howard 10, C. L. Prescott 13, A. P. Pond 15, W. Hatch 11, A.
Keatung 10, F. H. Lander 12, W. H. Leighton 14, W. G. Stone 12, A.
Katung 10, F. H. Lander 12, W. H. Leighton 14, W. G. Stone 12, A.
Kayanond, W. George 15, N. Brigham 12, O. F. Belcher 15, F.
A. Johnson 15, C. H. Walles 15, A. Spofford 15, H. F. Howe 13, H.
L. Hingsbury 12, D. Kickwood 13, C. De Rochmont 13, J. H. Frost
The scoond was the team match, open to teams of 3 men
from any organized club in the State; entrance fee, 810; 20 balls,
Card rotary trap. First prize, 40 per cent; second, 30 per cent;
third, 30 per cent; fourth, 10 per cent. Techns of 3 men each
excise; two teams; 1, Jon. Learning 15, and Amesbury
clusts, three teams; 1, Jon. Learning 14, Jon. Learning 15, Jon.
Rochmond 15, Jon. Learning 15, Jon. Learning 15, Jon. Learning 15, Jon.
Rochmond 16, Jon. Learning 
#### SECOND DAY, OPENING AT 9 A.M.

SECOND DAY, OPENING AT BAM.

The day's programme opened with Match No. 5, a sweepstake shoot, open to all comers; entrance fee, \$2:5 pairs doubles, Bogardus traps, association rules; prizes, \$5, 25, 29, 15 and 5 per cent of the entrance money; 24 entrues.

of the entrance money; 24 entrues.

of the entrance money; 24 entrues.

of the entrance money; 24 entrues.

On the entrance money; 24 entrues.

On the state of the

cistion; entrance fee \$5; 20 balls per man; Card rotary trap: 7 entries.
Lym. George B. E. W. Webter B. W. C. F. BelLym. F. A., Johnson B. J. C. Haskell B; total, 94.

Spolford B., G. Goodsoe B; total, 94.
Lym. Sportsman—J. F. Randall B.; C. J. Lander B. E. L. Carkin B., H. Mortimor S., F. H. Lander B; total, 94.
Worcester—J. P. Pont 20, M. H. Gilman B. C. B. Holden B.
Lym. Sportsman—J. F. Randall B.; C. J. Lander B. E. L. Carkin B., H. Mortimor S., F. H. Lander B; total, 94.
Worcester—J. P. Pont 20, M. H. Gilman B. C. B. Holden B.
L. Merry Mount—G. Monk B.; M. Rading B., F. Curtis H, G. Bent
B. C. Prescut IT; total, 8.
Raymond—C. Ellsworth B, W. B. Witherell B., R. F. Scheeter
B. L. E. Johnson B. C. A. Lond B; total, 83.
Fort Rosavax—F. Mann IT, H. S. Howard B., H. Loring B, W.
The medial was won by the Lynn Central team, who broke 24
balls on the shoot off, to 23 for the Pow-wow and 23 for the Lynn
Sportsman

portshan Match No. 7—Veteran's Match, open to all comers 50 years of ge or over; entrance fee \$2, 10 balls per man, Card rotary rap, prizes 50, 30 and 20 per cent. of entrance money, 9 en-

Nichols 10, F. H. Lander 10, W. B. Witherell 9, W. G. Stoné , Curtis 9, L. Gray 8, L. R. Hudson 8, G. H. Fox 7, J. M. F. Curtis 9, L. Gray 5, L. A. Lewisser, Christophia, Merrel 6, The first prize was divided between Messrs. Nichols and Lander, second between Messrs. Witherell and Curtis, third L. Lander, second between Messrs.

Martin first prize was dividen to the prize was dividen to the prize was dividen to the prize was th

donatéd by American Arins Co.; fourth, 25 lbs, dead-shot powder, value \$5. fifteen balls per man, Carl rotary teaches \$5.00 donated by American Powder Co.; iffn, 12) lbs, dead-shot powder, value \$4. fifteen balls per man, Carl rotary teaches to be been been by the powder of the pow

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 15th Glass ball shooting. The conte	
for the gold badge closed last Tuesday, George H. Brigham ha	ıv.
ing won it three times, the last score being (30 balls) :-	
	2
E. Toune 21 G. H. Brigham	-95

E. Toune 21 G. H. Brigham 23 J. F. Burnham 21 G. H. Brigham 22 J. F. Burnham 22 J. F. Burnh

YONKERS, N. F., Ang. 21st. - The meeting of the Yonkers Gun Club opened with the following pigeon match. Hurlingham rules to govern: 15 birds a side:

J. Waring, Jr. 111-111111111011 -13 | Oscar Austin 111000100111010-8

J. Waring, Jr. 111-1111111011-131 Oscar Austin. 1100010011010-8
WASHINGTON GUN CLUE.—Hroship Driving Park. L. I., Aug.,
20th.—Regular monthly competition for the champion gold badge,
at 7 birds, 21 yards rise. The birds were a fine lot. and required
the best skill of the marksmen to bring them to the ground. The
contest was exciting and the shooting was the best exhibition
ever shown by the club. Six out of thirteen killed their birds in
succession, viz. Dierking, Rittenhouse, Hedeman, Evans, Killett,
and Altenbrand. These gentlemen shot off the tile at 5 birds
each, and Mr. Altenbrand won the badge.

Falcon Gun Club.—Parks Park. Jameies L. L. Jameie.

Falcon Guy Club.,—Dexter Park, Junaica, L. L., Ang. 19th: Kelly, 21 yards, 5; Lemoken, 23 yards, 9; Vagts, 23 yards, 6; Vat Staaden, 23 yards, 7; Miller, 25 yards, 6; Offerman, 21 yards, 7; Main, 25 yards, 6; Loger, 21 yards, 6; Mayer, 8; Mayer, 9; Mayer, Lager. N. Y. State Association rules and Falcon Gun Club handi-cap riso. Prizes, gold club badge and Westly-Richards breech-loader, which when won three successive times becomes the property of the shooter.

FIGURE SHOOTING CLUB. - Clereland, Ohio, Ang. 17th, - Score of the monthly shoot of the Kirtland Club for gold badge, Card rotary trap, screened, 15 birds:-

J. Wightman	14 A. Berger	10
J. Millisman	13   F. Davis	13
J. Woods	13 J. Koistre .	7
F. Sehr	6 C. Root	12
J. Kroesen	8 G. Randerson	15
T. A. Closse	11   J. Kely	11
C. Willard	10 J. Weber	
C. Weatherhead	12 D. A. Udall	10
M. Daykin	12 G. Soal	12
J. Meyers	12 H. Cross	13
G. Randerson won the bad	ige. The balls were poor;	a great
many were hit that did not ex	xplode.	

Sweenstakes, 10 double balls, 16 yards, Card's improved tran-

sereened:-	
G. Randerson	8   J. Wood
G. Soal	 10 J. Wightman
J Krossen	 6 J. Kohl
M Daykin	 6   A. Berger
C. Weatherhead	 7 F. Sehr,
Eaton	 8 T. A. Closse
C. Rouf	 9 G. Rease
Webb Bently	 3 J. Mevers
H. Cross	7 F. Davis

G. Soal first money. T. A. Closse won second with three pair at

By yards. G. Randerson third money.

T.A. C.

ALGOSQUIN GUN CLUB.—New York, Aug. 18th.—Match for a gold hadge, to be won three times; 20 balls, three Bogardus traps, 10 yards apart, 18 yards rise:

Auld									13	1	i	ŀ	H	1	ι.								ļ										1	g
Eckstein									15	1		I.	ı	11	10	Ì.	į,																1	5
Bennet					,				16	1		M	10	21	a	t;	e,	21	æ	ιe	1	3	٠,										1	7
Longhery	۰								15	Ĭ		Ŀ	ir	e	n	ı	ie	T															1	7
Maie									13	ı		8	ĺŧ	n	p	2	G	П																y
Moylan									lă	1		Б	. 6	3]	ĺŧ	ei	Ċ,																1	5
																											I	đ	1	1	ĺ	Ι,		

FALL RIVER, Mass., 1mg, 17th, -At a practice shoot of the Fall River Gun Club to-day, from a Card rotary trap, sercened, 18 yards rise, smoke target balls, ma possible 25:

E. W. Ruffington 21 H. H. Read 17

H. G. Brailey 23 T. S. Hall 16

J. M. Wood, 21 J. S. Scanlan 15

P. E. Borden, 30 F. Sherman 7 T. S. H. M. T.

YONKERS, N. Y., Ang. 18th. An interesting pigeon match took place at Eastchester, N. Y., yesterday between A. Ward, of William's Bridge, and A. Knobb, of Yonkers, at 25 birds each, under the Long Island rules, in which A. Ward scored 20 out of 24 and A. Robb 18 out of 24

T. S. H.

TITUSFILLE, Pa., Aug. 16th.—Card revolving trap, 21 yards; too ark for shooting thes.—

water tot snooning mes.	
L. L. Shattuck 1111111111-10	P. Theobold 1011111111 - 9
R.H.Bonyenton, Jr. 1111111111-10	J. Cusley 11111111111-10
C.V. Bonychton 1111111111-10	C. Hundenberg11110111111 9 W. Flemming 1001111111 8
P. Sarry 1111111111-10	W. Flemming1001111111 - 8
F. Redei	Dr. Shamberry 11111111111-10
	W. Brown 11111111111-10
F. Haffer 11111111011- 9	E. Robinson11111111111-10

KEYPORT, N. J., Aug. 18th .- Mr. Geo. Waitt, of the Raribar Shoting Club, of Keyport, N. J., in a match to break 90 balls out of 100, thrown from a mole trap standing 18 yards, and all to be thrown at him on Aug. 17th, scored as follows: 55554555555455555 55-total 58. S. P. ERB 78. HAUWORTH.—The third match between Fred Erb, Jr.,

of St. Joseph, Mo., and W. B. Hauworth, of Quiney, Ill., came off at the latter place Aug. 18th. The first meeting was two years ago, when Eeb won with a score of 30 to 90. The second mutch, a few weeks since, was won by Hauworth, score 94, Ech withdraw. ing on his 55th bird, having killed 87. The last match was at wild birds, 21 yards, plunge traps, use of one barrel. Hanworth missed his 50th and 55th birds, and wen with a score of 98; Erb missed his 4th, 10th, 17th and 32d; score, 96.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

-See advertisement of black bass fishing at St. Clair Flats

 —See advertisement of black base basing at St. Clair Flate.
 —The Mountain Kennel, Mr. Chas, F. Kent, proprietor, is open to receive a limited number of dogs to board. Attention is called to notice in another column.
 —We take pleasure in calling attention of our readers to the fine stock advertised for sale in another column by Mr. C. Z. Miley, of Lancester, Fa. Mr. K. informs us that Gypsic Queen is expected to the plant few days, and that he has decided not to part with her.

AN EDUCATIONAL INDORSEMENT.—The Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. J., of the Howard University, of Washington, has addressed the bllowing letter to Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, I. Y.:—

following letter to Messis, H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y.:—

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### The Rennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

#### FIXTURES.

Toronto, Canada dog show, Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th. Entries closed August 21st. H. J. Hill, Sceretary, Toronto, Ont. 8t. Louis Kornel Club, 8t. Louis Mo, Oct. 5th, 5th, 7th and 8th. Entries close Sept. 20th. Charles H. Turner, Secretary, 8t. Louis, Mo.

10. Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society International Colley Irial, Philadolphia, Sept. 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th. D. W eiler and Elbridge McConkey, secretaries, P. S. A. Society, Har-

isburg, Pa.

Netraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Millord,
Rebruska, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d. Entries close Aug. 31st.
J.H. Harley, Secretary, Lincoln, Nob.
Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancaster,
a., commence Nov. 2th. J.R. Stayton, Secretary, Pittsburg.
Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island,
econic Bay, L.I., Nov. 28th. Jacob Pent., Secretary, New York.

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincences, Ind., Nov. 15th. Chas. De Ronge, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

#### NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

THE committee of this organization, at a recent meeting, decided that the club field trial Derby should be run at Vincennes, Ind., on or about Nov. 15th. The following gentlemen were selected, and have consented to act as judges: Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., and Captain Patrick Henry, of Graddy's Landing, Ark, These trials, beyond question, will outshine in every respect anything of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Subjoined will be found the rules and instructions to judges of the club. The latter we do not think are as clear as they might be, particularly the instructions on backing and quartering. In the brace stakes the maximum for ranging and maximum for quartering are raised from 6 to 10 points each, making the total 108, instead of 110, as published officially:—

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB. NEW YORK, Aug. 16th, 1880.

RULES FOR FIELD TRIALS.

Rule 1.—Managers of field trials shall advertise the time and place where the meeting will be held, the date of closing entries, the scale of points and the names of judges at least thirty days before the trials take place. In the event any judge or judges fail to act, the competi-tors shall fill all vacancies, each competitor being entitled

In the event any judge or judges fail to act, the competitors shall fill all vacancies, each competitor being entitled to one vote.

Rule 2.—Dogs shall be drawn in braces by lot and run in heats, the beaten dogs to be retired (except as hereinafter provided), and the winners to be run again in the order in which they won their successive heats. If there should be a bye, the dog getting the benefit of the bye shall be run in the first heat of the next series of heats. If two dogs owned or exhibited by the same person should be drawn to run together or come together in any successive heat, the second dog shall change place with the next dog in the order of running. This shall be continued until only two dogs remain, and the winner of these two shall be winner of first prize. The last dog beaten by the winner of first prize shall compete for second prize with the best of those dogs previously beaten by the winner of first prize. The winner of this heat shall be declared winner of second prize winner, and those previously beaten by the second prize winner, and those previously beaten by the second prize winner, and those previously beaten by the second prize winner, and this given the judges of deciding which is the best of those beaten in this heat shall compete with the best of those previously beaten by the second prize winner, and third places by selection or by running extra heats between them.

Rule 3.—When two dogs owned or trained by the same

given the judges of declaing which is the best of these beaten dogs in the competition for second and third places by selection or by running extra heats between them.

Rule 3.—When two dogs owned or trained by the same person shall be drawn together, one shall run only in that heat, and he with the next dog in the order of running not so owned, unless at the latter end of the trial it be found impossible to avoid running two such dogs together, when it may be permitted. A withdrawal from any heat is a withdrawal from the race. If in drawing there be a bye, and a dog be withdrawn in this heat, the dog with the bye and the other dog in the heat withdrawn from shall be compelled to run against each other, as if so drawn.

Rule 4.—The judges shall order up the dogs as soon as they have determined which is the best according to the scale of points in Rule 5. The privilege is granted the judges of ordering up any dog or brace of dogs that have not sufficient merit, in their opinion, to get placed; but these may be put down again if there is a possible chance for them to win.

Rule 5.—Positive points for merit: Pointing, 35: pace. 20; backing, 7; style, 6; stanchness, 6: ranging, 6: quartering, 6: obedience and disposition, 4; retrieving, 10.

Total, 100. Negative points for demerit: False pointing, 1 to 7; breaking in (cacho offense), 3: breaking shot (each offense), 5: chasing or breaking shot and chasing (each offense), 10.

Rule 6.—No person except the judges, attendants and reporters will be permitted to accompany the handlers of the dogs. Two persons will not be permitted to work one dog or a brace of dogs is disabled to such extent that he cannot shoot, the judges shall appoint a person to shoot for him. The handlers of the two dogs shall shall be appointed to enforce this law. No person shall make any remark about the judges or dogs in hearing of the judges. Such persons offending shall be expelled from the grounds. Should any handler of dogs annoy the judges after having been ordered to desist, the judges sh

Rule 7.—Pointing fur, feather or reptiles shall not be considered making a false point. A dog making a point and discovering it to be such without any er agement from his handler shall not be penalized.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

Pointing—The judges will allow only those dogs the maximum that point all the birds possible for them to point under existing circumstances: a dog to carn the maximum number of points under this head must display a first-class nose and exhibit great judgment in finding and pointing his birds, and make no flushes that a dog with the above qualities would avoid in ordinary hunting. The dogs are to be hunted in all respects as in an ordinary day's shooting. Inexcusable or willful flushes will detract from a dog's score under this head, but the character of the flush must be always taken into account in estimating the penalty, if any. The judges must not ask the handlers if their dogs are pointing, but must decide for themselves. They shall always consider the nature of the ground, the wind and the birds, and not penalize a dog for flushing a bird it would be impossible to point. The penalty for flushes to be graded by the character of the offense. The judges shall not require the handlers to work their dogs down wind. Judges are allowed the discretion of declaring a dog or dogs out of the heat if absent when called.

Pace—The dog that maintains the fastest gait throughout the trial, except when in cover or on game, to receive the full number of points, all others to be graded by him.

Backing—The maximum only allowed such dogs as

him. Backing—The maximum only allowed such dogs as stand or drop only at sight of another dog pointing. But no dog shall be expected to back unless the dog pointing stands and is motionless. A dog shall not be said to refuse to back unless he sees the dog pointing. To get credit for a back the dog must stop at least ten yards (when practicable) in front of the handler.

Style—The judges shall consider the dog's grace in ranging and drawing, and attitudes in pointing and backing.

ing.
Stanchuess—The maximum allowed such dogs only as

do not advance from their point when they are on game

do not advance from their point when they are on game until ordered on.

Ranging—The maximum only allowed the dogs that maintain the most killing range throughout, viz., wide or close, as the necessity of the case may require.

Quartering—The maximum only allowed such dogs as work at right angles with the handler, unless the nature of the ground renders such work impracticable.

Obedience and Disposition—The maximum only allowed to a dog that works promptly to the gun, without noise or severity, and is obedient, prompt, cheerful and easily handled.

Retrieving—To receive the maximum under this bead.

noise of severity, and is obscient. Promps, cheering and easily handled.
Retrieving—To receive the maximum under this head a dog shall go promptly and cheerfully for the bird and deliver it to the handler without monthing or mutilation. False Pointing—The judge shall give a dog ample opportunity to discover whether or not he is on a true point, and the penalty shall range from one to seven for his acts throughout the heat.

Breaking In—Is when a dog through imperfect breaking or from excitement leaves his position when the birds rise, whether the gun is fired or not, and starts to break shot or chase, but stops within a few feet of the point from which he started, of his own accord, or by command. mand.

from which he started, of his own accord, or by command.

Breaking Shot Is when a dog runs in when a shot is fired with the intention of getting the bird, and does not stop promptly at command.

Chasing Is when a dog follows the birds, either when the gun is fired or not, to an extent to be beyond the control of the handler for the time being.

PUPPY STAKES. Rule - Dogs over eighteen months old shall not be eligible for the Puppy Stakes. There will be no points allowed for retrieving in this stake. Rules otherwise as above.

BRACE STAKES. The rules governing the Brace Stakes shall be the same as those used in the All-Aged Stakes, with the following exceptions: The maximum for rugartering shall be ten instead of six, and the total 110 instead 100. The brace to earn the maximum for quartering must cross each other systematically, and work independently of each other, or one dog must quarter the ground on one side of the handler while the otherdog quarters the opposite side, the dogs meeting at or near the center. Each brace will be run separately instead of running in heats, and be judged by the scale of points as laid down and explained. In case only one dog retrieves the brace shall only be entitled to half the number of points for retrieving.

Pennsylvania State Field Trial Association,—The first monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Field Trial Association was held at Pittsburg, Pa., on Aug. 18th, when it was decided to run the trials at Lancaster, Pa., on Nov. 9th, and several days following. The purpose of the association is the encouragement of the raising and training of pointers and setters. The judges selected are Messrs. B. P. Wilson, of Pittsburg. Pa. Theodore Morford, of Newton, N. J., and Dr. W. Twaddell, of Philadelphia, Mr. B. W. Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa. Theodore signed as a member of the Executive Committee and Mr. S. S. Brown. of Pittsburg, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. F. A. Diffenderlier, of Lancaster, was appointed a committee of one (with power to add to the committee at pleasure) to select the grounds for running, and to make all necessary arrangements for the trials. The constitution, by-laws and field trial rules of the National American Kennel Club govern the association. No dog is eligible to run unless he shall have been owned in the State at least three months prior to date of commencement of trial on Nov. 9th. Puppies whelped on or after April 15th previous year are eligible for Puppy Stakes, and the puppies whelped on or offer Oct. 15th, for Nursery Stakes. The trial will include four stakes: First. Free to all—entrance, \$10. Second, Puppy—entrance, \$5. Third. Nursery—entrance, \$5. Fourth. Association—entrance, \$5. No forfeit in any of the above stakes. The frourth is only open to members of the association owning and handling their own dogs. The officers are:—President, J. Palmer O'Neil, Pittsburg, First Vice-President, Mr. Edgar Buidekoper, Meadville. Treasurer, Mr. F. A. Diffenderfier, Lancaster. Secretary, Mr.

Isaac R. Stayton, Pittsburg. Executive Committee Messrs. B. F. Dorrance, chairman, Wilkesbarre; Wil-liam A. McIntosh, Pittsburg; Edward Gregg, Pittsburg S. S. Thompson, Pittsburg; J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton; and S. S. Brown, Pittsburg.

### THE ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

THE second annual bench show of dogs, given under the auspices of the St. Louis Kennel Club, will be held at the Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and promises to be one of the granders successes of the kind ever held in the West. Mr. Charles Lincoln has been secured as superintendent, and his well-known proficiency and long experience is a sufficient guarantee that the exhibition will be regulated like cloos-work. We bearn that three of the judges bave been already appointed, and that the one judge system is to be observed. This is as it should be, and a glance at the sub-joined names shows the selection to be a most excellent one in all respects:—

JUDGES.
Pointers-Mr. E. F. Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio.
English and Irish Setters-Mr. C. H. Turner, St. Louis.

Engish and missiscond.

Mo.
Gordon Setters—Mr. E. C. Sterling, St. Louis, Mo.
The judge for spaniels, hounds and other sporting and
non-sporting classes has not yet been selected.
The following is the classification of dogs and the list
of premiums. Fifty-one classes; \$1,130 total amount of

DIVISION A-POINTERS.
Class 1.—Champion pointer dogs, over 55 pounds (see N. A. K.

Class 1.— Champion pointer bigs, ever 35 pounds (see N. A. N. C. rules), \$25.
Class 2.— Champion pointer bitches, over 50 pounds (see N. A. K. C. rules), \$25.
Class 3.— Champion pointer dogs, under 55 pounds (see N. A. K. C. rules), \$25.
Class 4.— Champion pointer bitches, under 50 pounds (see N. A. K. C. rules), \$25.

Chess 4.— Continuou pointer orients, under so pointing see N. A. (\*, rules, §5.\* open Classys.

Class 5.—Pointer dogs, over 55 pounds, §25 and §15.
Class 4.—Pointer hickes, over 56 pounds, §25 and §15.
Class 7.—Pointer dogs, under 55 pounds, §25 and §15.
Class 8.—Pointer pupples, under 12 mouths, dogs, §36.
Class 9.—Pointer pupples, under 12 mouths, dogs, §36.
Class 9.—

show, \$25. Class 12.—For the best pointer, dog or bitch, of any age, by Bow, \$15. Class 13.—For the best pointer, dog or bitch, of any age, by Faust, \$15. Faust, \$15. No entry fee will be charged for classes 12 and 13.

DIVISION B-ENGLISH SETTERS.

Class 11. - Champion English setter dogs (see N. A. K. C. rule 8), 825.
Class 15.—Champion English setter bitches (see N. A. K. C. rule 8), \$25.

THE SHOW, \$25.

DIVISION C - TRISH SETTERS.

Class 23.—Champion Irish setter dogs (see N. A. K. C. rule 8),

Class 24.—Champion Irish setter bitches (see N. A. K. C. rule 8),

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\$25. Some relative ditions (see N. A. K. C. rule 8), ODEN CLASSES.

Class 25.—frish setter dors, \$25 and \$15. Class 25.—frish setter there, \$5 and \$15. Class 25.—frish setter purples, under 10.000 ths, dors, \$10. Class 25.—frish setter purples, under 12. months, bitches, \$10. Class 25.—frish setter purples, the property of the setter, \$10. Class 25.—frish setter purples, the setter, dog or bitch, in the show, \$25. privition N—courses.

show, \$25.

DIVISION D—GORDON SETTERS.

Class 3).—Champion Gordon setter dogs (see N. A. K. C. rule 8), \$25. 825. Class 31.—Champion Gordon setter bitches, (see N. A. K. C. rule 8), \$25.

, \$25. OPEN CLASSES.

(See N. A. K. C. rule 9.)

Class 32.—Gordon setter doys, \$25 and \$15.

Class 31.—Gordon setter puppes, under 12 months, dogs, \$10.

Class 36.—Gordon setter puppes, under 12 months, dogs, \$10.

Class 35.—Gordon setter puppes, under 12 months, dogs, \$10.

Class 35.—Gordon setter puppes, under 12 months, birdess, \$10.

Class 35.—Gordon setter puppes, under 12 months, birdess, \$10.

Class 35.—Gordon setter, dog or bitch, in testual, \$25.

DIVISION E-SPORTING DOGS

DIVISION E-SPORTING DOGS.

(Other than pointers and setters.)

Class 33.—Trish water spaniels, \$10 and \$5.

Class 33.—Eocher spaniels, \$10 and \$5.

Class 30.—Forblounes, \$10 and \$5.

Class 40.—Regard dogs, \$10 and \$5.

Class 41.—Beaged dogs, \$10 and \$5.

Class 42.—Erythonius, \$10 and \$5.

Class 43.—Division \$1.

Class 43.—Division \$1.

Division \$1.

Class 44. - Shepherd dogs or colleys, \$15 and \$5.
Class 45. - Bull terriers, \$10.
Class 47. - Bull terriers, \$10.
Class 48. - Bucked and tan terriers, \$10.
Class 49. - Hough-harred terriers, \$10.
Class 50. - Vorskin're terriers, \$10.
Class 50. - Vorskin're terriers, \$10.
Class 51. - Miccellaneous class (for any breed of dogs for which a sass is not priviled). \$20.

class Is not provided). \$10.

Note—Separate entries must be made for all classes marked
"Special," and all dows must previously have been entered in the
regular classes, to enable them to compete in the special classes,
"Norry all the railroad companies have agreed to carry dogs
free, when accompanied by their owners,
The express companies will, on prepayment of their usual rates
to the show, return the dogs free.
No dog belonging to the St. Jonis Kennel Club, or to any menthereaf, will be extered for competition, but the club's dogs

An ung so will be entered for companies of the National American ber thereal will be withinton.
The show will be held under the rules of the National American The show will be held under the rules of the National American Kennel Club.

Charles Lincoln, Superintendent.

Charles Lincoln, Superintendent, Office at J. W. Crooke's, 504 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

Pennsulvania State Aoricultural Society International Colley Trials.—These trials will be held on the grounds adjoining the main exhibition building, Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, Sept. 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th or 25th. Prizes will be awarded in two classes: First class All age class; first premium \$100; second premium, \$50; third premium, \$25; Second class—Puppy class; first premium, \$50; second premium, \$25; third premium, \$50; second premium, \$25; third printium, \$10. The following are the rules:—The colley trials will be beld under the personal direction of the

The colley trials will be held under the personal direction of the

Superintendent in charge, and for these trials blank applications for entry, containing solumns for name, age, sex, solor marks, etc., of the dog may be obtained of the secreter is up to the time of running. Kennels will be provided for the dogs. No dog can be entered except for it 1.

Each dog competing will be required to take five sheep from pen, direction a certain distance to another, and pen them

A fresh flock of sheep will be provided for each dog. He, in ving, may bark or not, as may be his habit, but biting his sheep I be a demoit, as the sheep will be a demoit of the sheep the facts shepineri may take, his dog over the ground before the ep are brought in, and show or tell him what he wans him, po

The shepherd may precede or follow the sheep as he may noose; he will not be permitted to assist his due except by volce greature. Hallooine, berating, or much bidding or noise will when no dog is working, no other dues shall be present to disched the discussion of the day.

rson except the Superintendent in charge, and the mem-the jury, shall enter the sheep ring while the dog is

rking.

the jury will corefully note the disposition and docility of the forent flocks of sheep, and make due allowance for those that more wild than others.

ach shepherd will have the privilege of exhibiting the work of his dep hy choosing his own kind of work with the sheep, or the regular trial has been completed. He may also show training of his dog for other practical purposes as a farm or

interfactions of in so go for other practical purposes as a tarm or Dogs and bitches fifteen months old, or over, must, comprete in the age d class. Puppies under fifteen months, having competed in the puppie, class, will also be eligible for entry in the aged class. All the will be run off on blocks of the set here.

All the will be run off on blocks of the set here. In the aged class in working the sheep, and general agittude in the off for the business before him, will have due inducence with the jury in making the awards.

W. S. Dresert, Decidion.

making the awards.

W. S. BESELL, President.

D. W. SELES, Receiving Secty.

O'Mec of International Ecobianasis McConnection Secty.

O'Mec of International Ecobianasis McConnection Secty.

O'Mec of International Ecobianasis McConnection Secty.

NEBRASKA, FIELD TRIALS.—The first annual meeting of the Nebraska Field Trials Club will be held under the auspices of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association, at Milford, Neb., Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d, 1880. It will be open to all connects. Entries will be received up to the evening of Aug. 21st at the Secretary's office, Lincoln, and at any time previous. All entries to be accompanied with the forfeit momey. Trains will leave Lincoln for the trial grounds (Milford, Iwenty miles west) at 7 a.M., on the morning of Sept. 30th, and on each day of the trials. Good accommodations have been arranged for men and dogs at Milford. The arrangements of the trials will be under the direction of the Milford Sportsmen's Club. m's Club

Thus will be mean the mean the means of the following is the premium list:

All-aged Stakes—Open to all setters and printers. First prize, \$75; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25. Entrance fee, \$15; forfeit, \$10.

Puppy Stakes—Open to all setters and pointers under eighteen months of age. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$35; third prize, \$25. Entrance, \$10; forfeit, \$7.

Brace Stakes—First prize, \$50; second prize, \$35. Entrance, \$10; forfeit, \$1.

In all stakes the purses are to fill, or the prizes to be scaled.

J. H. Harley, Secretary.

EXPRESS CHARGES.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I wish to say a word about express charges from the West. We sent two pups to Mr. Waddell, Topeka, Kan.; charges, §8.50. Belle came in the same box; charges, §8.50. This, we think, is downright robbery, as she only weighed about eight pounds more than the pups.

J. OTIS FELLOWS.

### OF ENGLISH DOGGES.\*

The thirde Section of this

Now followeth in due order and convenient place our Englishe Dogges of the third gentle kinde, what they are called to what was they serve, and what sort of people plant their pleasure in the, which because they neede no curious canua-sing and nye sylting, wee meane to be so much the briefer.

Of the delicate, neate, and pretty kind of dogges called the Spaniel gentle, or the comforter, in Latine, Melitarus

or Fotor.

forter, in Latine, Melitæns or Fotor.

There is, besides those which wee hane already deliance of the selection Melita, in the sea of Sieily, (what at this day is named Melita, an Iseland in deede famous and renounced, with couragious and puisant soldiours valicationally lighting ynder the banner of Christ their viconquerable captaine where this kind of dogges had their principall beginning.

These dogges are little, pretty, proper, and fyne, and sought for to satisfie the delicatenesse of daintic dames, and wanton womens wills, instruments of folly for them to play and daily withall, to trylle away the treasure of time, to withdraw their mindes from more commendable exercises, and to content their cerrupted concupiscences with vaine disport (A selly shift to shunne yreksome ydleness.) These puppies the smaller they be, the more pleasure they prouoke, as more meete play fellowes for minsing mistresses to bear ein their bosons, to keepe company withal in their chambers, to succour with sicepe in bed, and nourishe with meate at bourde, to lay in their lappes, and licke their lippes as they ryde in their waggons, and good reason it should be so, for coursenesse with finenesse hath no fellowship, but featnesse with neatnesse hath neighbourhood enough. That plausible prouerbe verified ypon a Tyraunt, namely that he loued his sowe better than his some, may well be applyed to these kinde of people, who delight more in dogges that are deprined of alt possibility of reason, then they doe in children that be captable of wisedome and indgement. But this abuse peraduenture raigneth where there hath bene long lacke of issue, or else where barrenes is the best blossome of bewty.

\*Of Englishe Dogges, | the dinersities, the names, | the natures and the properties. A short | Treatise written in latine | by Johannes fains of late memory of Philistop in the Universitie of Common Properties of Philistop in the University of Common Properties of Common Student, | Natura etian in brutise in | oden distant, | Scene and allowed, | Timprinted in London | by Richard Johnes, and are to be | solido over seatherts, Sepul. | chee's Church without | Newsate | 1876

The vertue which remaineth in the Spaniell gentle a otherwise called the comforter.

otherwise called the comforter.

Notwithstanding many make much of those pretty puppies called Spaniells gentle, yet if the question were demanded what propertie in them they spye, which shoulde make then so acceptable and precious in their sight, I doubt their annowere would long a conying. But seeing it was our intent to trauaile in this treatie, so that y' reader might reape some henefite by his reading, we will communicate who you such coniccures as are grounded ypon reason. And though some suppose that such dogges are fyt for no seruice. I dare say, by their leaues, they be in a wrong boxe. Among all other qualities therefore of nature, which be knowne (for some conditions are couered with continuall and thicke clouds, that the eye of our capacities cannot pearse through they we find that these little doges are good to asswage the sicknesse of the stomacke being oftentimes therewito applied as a plaster presentative, or borne in the bosom of the diseased and weake person, which effect is performed by theyr moderate heate. Moreouer the disease and sicknesse, chaungeth his place and entreth (though it be not precisely marcked) into the degge, which to be no variful, experience can testify, for these kinde of dogges sometimes fall sicke, and sometime die, without any harm, outwardly inforced, which is an argument that the disease of the gentleman or gentle woman or own rehalsomer, entreth into the dogge by the operation of heate intermingled and infected. And thus haue I believe to handled dogges of a gerdle kinde whom I haue comprehended in a triple duisio. Now it remaineth that I ammex in due order such dogges by so of a more homely kinde.

A biall pertaining to the thirde Section.

#### A Diall pertaining to the thirde Section.

In the third section is co-tained one kind of dog which is cal led the It is also
Called

A chamber copunion
A pleasant
playfellow
A pretty
worme Spaniell gentle or the co-forter

### KENNEL NOTES.

RENAEL NOTES.

SALES.—Nauey—Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., has sold his fine black and tan foxhound bitch, Nancy, to Mr. Charles F. Horton, of Wakefield, Mass. Victor-Lucy, whelp—Mr. N. Elmore has sold a very bandsome white, black and tan English hare beagle puppy, Victor-Lucy, to Mr. Waddo A. Howland, of Lowell, Mass. Victor-Bunnie, whelp—Mr. N. Elmore has sold a fine, two months old, beagle-dog puppy, out of Bunnie by Victor, to Mr. Franklin Clearce, of Saco, Maine. Victor-Lucy, whelp—Mr. N. Elmore has sold a fine English hare beagle dog puppy, out of Lucy by Victor, to Mr. A. A. Atklus, of Turner's Falls, Mass. Victor-Lucy, whelp—Mr. N. Elmore has sold a fine black and tan English hare beagle puppy, out of Lucy by Victor, to Mr. H. G. Jerome, of Gale's Ferry, Conn.

CORRECTION.-Belle-In issue of Aug. 12th, we noticed sale of this cocker spaniel bitch. She was out of Blanche by Beau, not Bean, as printed.

WHELPS.—Baisy—Mr. James Page Stinson's, Wiscosset, Maine, pointer bitch, Daisy, out of Belle by Strachan's Flash, whelped Aug. 13th seven puppies—five dogs and two bitches—by Hubbard's imported Shot. All the puppies are liver and white. Cypic—Mr. C. Z. Miley's, Lancaster, Pa., pointer b'tch. Cyrde, whelped on Aug. 13th ten puppies—six dogs and four bitches—by Rock. Nellie Horton—Mr. George E. Brown's, Dedham, Mass., Gordon setter bitch, Nellie Horton, Munn's Duke of Gordon-Tilley's Dream, whelped Aug. 18th, seven puppies—four dogs and three bitches—by Doane's Tom-Stockton's Dash-H. Smith's Fly.

DEATH.-Stoughton-Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, N. Y., as lost by diarricea his cocker puppy, Stoughton, by Captain

Baed, - Fly-Music-Dr, H. B. Wygant's, (Peckskill, N. Y., nocker-spaniel bitch, Fly, to Mr. Geo. Wygant's first-prize winner, Music.

The Rifle.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

Dr. Rumi's Extration Shoot — Dr. John Ruth, the California shot, of whose performances so much has been said in the papers, gave the first display of his ability as a marksman at the grounds of the Fountain Gun Club. In the Brooklyn Driving Park, on Saturday afternoon last. The Doctor is the Western man out and out—long and lithe of finity, while his hair sweeps back over his shoulders. A broad, light-tinted fett hat, with a velvet shooting-lacket, gave the Doctor a marked appearance. Mrs. Buth is a lady with a very much tanned complexion and the carriage of a backwoods woman. She wore a sort of Gainshorough hat, and when handling the pistol or rifte dain and even make the trouble to remove her face mitrs. Capt. L. C. Bruce, the celebrated rifle shot; C. W. Wingert, the Secretary and one of the eracks of the Fountain Gun Club; T. C. Banks, and many expert shooters, were present, and watched the performance narrowly, and ad united in declaring that Dr. Ruth was fully the equal of any other such marksman who has yet rande his appearance DR. RUTH'S EXHIBITION SHOOT -Dr. John Ruth, the Califor-

and ad united in declaring that Dr. Ruth was fully the equal of any other such marksman who has yet made his appearance about New York.

The performance was opened by Mrs. Ruth aiming with a pistol at glass balls, and they were stattered in almost every case. With the pistol held sideways there was a miss or two more, but generally every shot told. When the pistol was inverted and the aim taken below instead of above the line of fire there was no apparent loss in the percentage of hits. When the ball was himp by a string and set swinging Mrs. Ruth stood 18 yards off and made a clean break on her first shot. The ritle was then handled through the same series of shots, and the usual want of grace with which all women handle guess was apparent; but if the weapon was not brought to shoulder with the lary swing of the old marksman, the halls were the ligists as accurately. When the balls were thrown up in the air Mrs. Ruth stood a good distance off and shattered a dozen out of the fifteen, and this feature, when ecored, was equally as good.

dozen out of the fifteen, and this feature, when encored, was equally as good.

Dr. Rith next began to show his ability as a snap shot. The sights of the rifle scemed to be of no special assistance to him, for when they were covered by a card he used the weepon on bails placed on the stand and against the glass spheres thicken

Into the air, with wonderful effect. Some bells were thrown on the ground a dozen yards off, and the Doctor, afmit at the ground below a ball, would send it spinning op into the air, and then all the spinning op into the air, and then a provided by unleading and loading his Winchester, would hit he ball on its descent. This double shooting drew out plenty of applause. Again, when the balls were thrown up, the ritle was given a turn about after the manner of a fali-handle and it fell into position soon enough to enable a breaking shot to be made on the ball. Balls thrown from side to side were hit, whether coming from the right or left. When tired of breaking the spheres Dr. Ruth picked up a fragment of glass, and stepping off a dozen paces herd it, off in his flagers, while Mrs. Ruth, picking up a .22 calible Ballard ride, took careful aim and the glass was shattered into powder. With an ordinary visiting eard held his wife to not several bullets throughli, the couple loking meanwhile with each other, the shooter telling the target to draw back his mose a little, as it was too shiring a mark and distracted her light. Dr. Ruth wished to put a glass ball on his head and allow his wife to break it with a bullet, but she declared that she was tired of standing in the sun, and this very ordinary Wm. Tell trick was omitted. A loaded cartridge was laid on a bit of a plant some yards off, and Mrs. Ruth fired a bullet at it and exploded it. Dozens of other and similar ways of testing the quickness of sight and steadiness of nerve of the shooters were improvised, and generally it was found that on pilof gired at was bit almost every time. When the exhibition had closed a few of the carcias present tried their skill, and began to appreciate somewhat the real merit of the Doctor's doings by the facility with which they missed. what the real merit of the Doctor's doings by the facility with

which they missed.

Dr. Ruth and wife will give an exhibition of their skill with the rifle and pisto on the occasion of Buffalo Bill's benefit to-morrow night, the 27th inst., at the Windsor theater.

row night, the 27th inst., at the Windsor theater.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18th.—There was a fine attendance of riffemen at Walnut Hill to day to compete in the continued long range match. The wind in the earlier stages of the shoot proved troublesome, moving back and forth from southwest to south east, but at the last two distances it remained steady, blowing from the southeast, and good shooting was the result:—

[80] yards... \$55555555555555555555554]

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F. G. Thomas	860 990 1,000	yards yards yards	111	5 4 5 5 5	5   5   5	5 4 5	5 5	4 4 4 4 5 3	5 5	0 5 4	5 5 0	5 5 5	5 5	5 5 66 5 5 - 70 3 5 - 61	200
	1,000	yards	5	5 .	; ;	ŀ	5	4 5	3	ä	4	õ	3 .	5 5-67	)
J. Nichols $\dots \frac{1}{l}$															

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SOUTH GARDNER, Mass., Aug. 21st.—The following scores were South Gaidner, Moss., Aug. 21st.—1 ne following scores were made at Huckmatack Rang 'by members of the Gaidner Ritle Association. Two scores of 10 shots each, 200 yards; position, officially, as the linehring and Creedmoor target combined:—
Tratals

	R. C. R.	
I. N. Dodge		
G F, Elesworth		
II. S. Pierce		
A. Mathews		
G. R. Pratt		
I' H. Knowiton		
Wen, Austin		-41 107-82
Chis, Shumway	40-39 49-	-40 89-79

MEDFORD, Mass, Ang. 18th.—The renewed competition in the Bunker Hill and gold medal matches at Bellevue range, to-day, drew together a goodly number of marksmen. The weather conditions were excellent. The winners of the general prizes in the first class were C. H. Russell and E. F. Richardson, and in the second class N. P. Ames and A. J. Greene. The scores in the Bunker Hill match were:—

6 6 6-56
6 6 5-57
4 5 5-53
6 6 6-54
6 6 5-51
6 6 3-51
6 6 5-50
6 6 4-50
best scores

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4	3.37		11	٠,	1.													-2	.4	3	4.	15	.2	A	. 4	5	4 41

-Lieur. Rockwell, of the American team reserve to Ireland, has had a complimentary dinner tendered him by his comrades in

had a complimentary dinner tendered him by as comrades in the Roxbury City Guards,
Col. H. P. Clark, of the ream, was treated to a dinner by the Em-pire Bide Club on his artival.
Bittonerow, Ct. Ang.13th.—The Bridgeport Ride Club held their regular semi-monthly shoot at Seaside Range this afternoon.
The weather was fine with a good breeze blowing across the range. The weather was line with a good dreeze blowing across the range. There was not a very large attendance. There were several ladies present some of whom tried their hands at shooting with very rood results. Mrs. S. V. Nichols making 34 out of a possible 27 of yards. The following are the best scores on the different as the contract of the present of of the pres

3 68	rs; 200 yards; silver ware maten:-								L
1	White, first	ã	5	5	4	5	5 4	5-32 5-32	

H. Nichols.  D. E. Marsh.  G. F. Beers (mil.).  S. V. Nichols.  200 yards Sharps' rifle match:	5 4 5 3	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 1 5	5 4-31 4 4-29 4 4-29 4 5-29
A. C. White. 5 3 3 4 4 5 8 C. Kingman 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 Nichols. 0 5 3 1 P. W. Beers 3 5 4 5 8 V. Nichols. 4 4 4 4 4	4	5 5 5	4 5 40 3 4 30 4 3 38
500 yards rille match (carton target):— D. N. Conger, mid rauge, 0.0 cal 6 5 5 7 8. H. Hubbard, long range 5 6 6 8 8. V. Niehols, mid range 5 6 6 6 7 9 W. Peck, mid range 4 5 4 6 7 9 W. Peck, mid range 3 5 6 1 8 C. Kingman, mid range 3 5 6 6 8 S. C. Kingman, mid range 5 4 6 8	5 6	6 6 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 1 2 6	6 5 55 5 4 49 5 4 47 6 6 45

WILLOWBROOK HANGE, CL.—There is not, by a good deal, as much shooting as there should be at this range, but on the 14th inst a number of military men were on the range, and scored as

follows:-							
Adjutant Williams 200	yards	3 5	4	5	4	4	3-281 56
1 000	Varus	5 3	1)	,)	- 2	.,	4-251
Lieutenant Simon 200	yards	5 5	3	5	3	5	5-31 ( 60
Sergeant Crane	Jards	1 5	4	4	3	4	4-281 61
1 200	yards	5 5	4	5	4	5	5-331
Sergeant Chapin	yards	3 4	- 63	-5	4	1	4 20 (111
Lieutenant Osgood 1200	yards	5 4	4	4	-5	4	5-31162
15(k)	yards	4 5	1	1	ō	ä	4-311
J. E. Eagan, 1st Co. G. F. G. 1200	yards	3 4	4	3	Ö	4	± 37 50
200 Ct. Ct. Ct. Ct. 200	yards. ?	5	-3	5	- 3	3	529 ( '10

The military competition was won by Lieutenant Osgood. Captain Palmer, of Cromwell, was the winner at the mid range competition, and Mr. C.O. Case, of New Britain, at the long range. The next meeting for military competition will be on the second Tuesday in September.

Tuesday in September.

WHEELING, W. Ya., Ang. 1901.—Several members of the Wheeling Club were out to-day at the Park range with two visitors—Mr. Rothwell, of Washington, Pa., and Balley, of Pittsburg, Pa. Rothwell never shot a long range seere before, and Bailey only a few, but be was compelled to deave on the train before finishing his core. Rothwell also had to burry very much at the last range. The match was Just a friendly meeting for practice, though a prica had been intended to be shot for.

though a prize that been intended to be shot for.							
C. E. Dwight $\begin{pmatrix} 860 & . & . & 4545454555515568 \\ 900 & . & .555554555555534-73 \\ 1800 & . & . & .5555554555555534-73 \\ 214 & . & . & . & . & . \end{pmatrix}$							
Otto Jaeger \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \							
J. W. Rothwell							
L. Heller. $ \begin{cases} 800 & & 54544545425454254465 \\ 900 & & 555550555455544467 \\ 1,000 & & 5445455555454567670 \end{cases}                                 $							
Geo. Leighton $\begin{cases} 890 & & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5$							
R. W. Bailey \ \begin{pmatrix} 800 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 65 \\ 200 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 5 & 71 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\							

### THE GREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

THE Board of Directors issued the programme of matches for

THE Board of Directors issued the programme of matches for the full meeting to open at Creedmoor on the 14th prox. There is no very ambitious showing of prizes, for out of a prize list of over \$7,60 only \$182 is in cach, \$1,811 being in prizes of kind, while \$1,700 are in the shape of returnable trophies. It will be no place for mug-hunters, or those who shoot for the ducats, but there is variety enough to enable a ridieman to try his skill at all ranges, and while the small-bore men have been remembered a liberal share of the matches are adapted to military-booters particularly. The prize donors send in a curiety of articles, all of value and worth to shooting men.

Hartley & Giaham, of 19 Maiden Lane, send a fine revolver, etc., W. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, send many packages of vanity Pair tobacco; the Huzard Powder Company, of S. Wall street, enable marksimen to get samples of their fine wares by shooting for them, while Tilany & Co. contribute a fine silver vase, and the Winchester Arma Company are represented with their new Motch new Hotch

Winchester Arms Company are represented with their new Horch The individual matches of the meeting include the fol-

for them, while I'flany & Co. contributed line silver vase, and the Winchester Arms Company are represented with their new Hotch-kiss gun. The individual matches of the meeting include the following:—

No. I. Director's Match; 200 yards; open only to Directors of the N. R. A.; rounds, 5; position, standing; weapon, any rifle; prize, the director's championship pold ladge, shot for smouth; which is the property of the N. R. A.; to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David Match; offered annually, under resolution of Board of Directors, N. R. A., to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the pas sace of the law by which comers; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 205, arch; position, standing; rounds, T. Entrance tee, St. First prize, cash, 550; second prize, a life membership N. R. A. (transferable under the rules, value §25; and cash, \$55; the prize, cash, \$50; second prize, a life membership N. R. A. (transferable under the rules, value §37); and cash, \$55; that prize, cash, \$50; second prize, a life membership N. R. A. (transferable under the rules, value §37); and cash, \$55; and value for the prize, random value §37; and random value §38; six parts to eleventh prizes, each, cash, \$5; and 200 rounds of annumition, value §37; and random value §38; ininetoents to twenty-fitth prizes, cach, cash, \$5; and 200 rounds of annumition value §37; and random value §38; ininetoents to twenty-fitth prizes, cach, cash, \$5; numit to eleventh prizes, each, cash, \$5; twenty-fitth orighteenth prizes, cach, cash, \$7; and the relumn of cultural prizes, the relumn of cultural prizes, the prize, random value §47; and random value §48; and value §49; and v

range, who will take receipts for them, and to whom they must returned immediately upon the conclusion of the match. Pool targets will be opened at 800 yards one-half hour before the commencement of this singer at 900 yards one-half hour before the commencement of this singer at 900 yards one-half hour before the commencement of this singer at 900 yards, upon conclusion of 800 yards and the property of the prop

man makes the third highest aggregate score, a 1rot zo trophy, 1800.

New York State National Guard Match—Open to teams (12 men from each regiment, battalion or reparate company of insury of the National Guard of the State of New York, each man ding certified by his regimental commander to be a regularly or the Austronal Guard of the State of New York, each man ding certified by his regimental commander to be a regularly or the state of the st ). New York State National Guard Match.—Open to teams

\$12.

No. 13, Second Division National Guard Match,—Open to teams of 12 from each regiment, battalion or separate company of income and regiment, battalion or separate company of income flowers of the compellors to appear in the uniform of their co, is full diese or lattene, and to be certified by their regimental commander to be resultantly existed neutrors, in cool standard, of the textment, battalion or separate company they represent, and to have been such on June 18; 1889, weapon. It minutes nive, State model, such on June 18; 1899, weapon. It minutes to existe the state of the o. 13, Second Division National Guard Match. - Open to teams

team makes the highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$70; second prize, to each member of the team making the second prize, to each member of the team making the second No. 15. Short Hange Team Match: open to teams of 4 from any regularly orcanized rifle club or association or military organization (trop), buttery or company in the United States; each competitor must be certified to as beling a regular member, in good been such on June 1st. 1830; distances, 200 and 300 yards; rounds, 7 at each distance; weapon, any rifle or carbine with the trules; position, standing. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. More than one team that will not be allowed to appear in two teams. First prize, to the team making the highest aggregate score, cash, \$50; third prize, to the team making the second being the gray state second, or the followed to appear to the town of the from any company, troop or battery of the National Guard of New York, or other States, or of the regular army, navy, or marine corns, to be composed the company they represent or time to have been members of the company they represent or time to have been members of the company they represent or time to have been members of the company they represent or time to have been members of the company they represent on June 1st, 1880; position, standing; teams to use the rille their company is armed with. First prize, to the foreq annuality by Mr. J. H. Steward's Aggregate Prizes; offered annuality by Mr. J. H. Steward's Aggregate Prizes; offered annuality by Mr. J. H. Steward's Aggregate Prizes; offered annuality by Mr. J. H.

third prize, \$15. Steward's Aggregate Prizes; offered annually by Mr. J. H. Steward, optician, N. R. A., 406 Strand, London, W. C., England. The disposition of these prizes will be announced later.

The disposition of these prizes will be announced later.

A New Pirit-Alux.—Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, Ordanace Corps.
United States army, who is at present stationed at the Watertown
Arsenal, Mass., has taken out letters-patent, dated Aug. 3d, 1889,
on an improved magazine fire-arm. His invention relates to the
class of small arms designated as bolt guns. Some of the features of his system, he calaims, can be employed beneficially with
machine guns and with breech-loading cannon, by increasing the
size and strength of the parts. The favoration is very ingenious.
Lieut. Russell claims 32 combinations of ideas embraced in this ew fire-arm.

### Archern.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

Highland Park, \$P\_\*\$, 419, 10th.—The following is a report of the first of three matches arranged between the Wabash Merry Bowmen and the Highland Park Archers. The conditions were teams of six, \$\particle{9}\$ arrows at \$\particle{9}\$ yards, each club to shoot on its own ground on same day, and report scores by mail. The Merry Howmen, being able to get out only five men, authorized the Highland Park Archers to disregard their lowest score in deciding the match. Consequently, the gross scores are as follows: \( \frac{4}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) = 1,984 Wabash Merry Bowmen. \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) = 1,984 Wabash Merry Bowmen. \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) = 1,984 Wabash Merry Bowmen. \( \frac{1}{3} \)

Highland Park Archers win by 6-126.

W. H. Thompson M. Thompson Booe Dr. McMechan Klein	21—109 22— 98 17— 75	$\begin{array}{c} 22 - 122 \\ 21 - 75 \\ 21 - 101 \\ 15 - 59 \\ 18 - 78 \end{array}$	23 - 115 $20 - 110$ $23 - 103$ $15 - 75$ $17 - 73$	23-113 22-110 21-101 18 - 78 19- 69	92 - 496 84 - 40 87 - 406 65 - 28 68 - 28
Grand total					
1	HIGHLAN	ND PARK	ARCHERS.		Totals.
Hammond Hall Kyle.	17— 87 22—124 17— 83	$\begin{array}{c} 20110 \\ 2185 \\ 21105 \\ 21107 \\ 1896 \\ 24104 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20 - 110 \\ 24 - 110 \\ 22 - 102 \\ 19 - 77 \\ 22 - 118 \\ 21 - 79 \end{array}$	21-103 $23-137$ $20-98$ $19-81$ $16-82$ $23-97$	84-43

Grand total... 481 2.366
The above score, made by the Highland Park Archers; has one rather remarkable feature in it. It not unfrequently happens that the archer making the highest score, makes a less number of hits than the second or third man. But it probably very rarely happens, as in the above case, that the sixth and lowest score is accompanied by the largest number of hits. This case well illustrates the different results sometimes obtained in scoring by gross scores allow, and in scoring by points, the method now adopted by the National Association in shooting for the champion medals. of the rational Association in shooting for the champion means if we give two points for best gross score, and two for greatest number of bits, and consider each 24 arrows by itself, giving one point for score and one for bits, we shall have 12 points, and di-vided among the archers as follows:—

vided among the archers as follows:—

Dr. Weston Points.

Dr. Weston I Mr. Kyle.

Points.

Mr. Startwont I Mr. Kyle.

I Mr. Street I Mr. Kyle.

I Mr. Hall.

O In scoring by points can we more accurately determine the relative skill of the shooters, as shown in a given match? It will be noticed that two changes have been made in the different arrangements. Dr. Weston goes from last to first place, and Mr. Hall from third to last. Is this fair? Points say so. Dr. Weston made the greatest number of hits, and a larger number than any member of the club ever made, and points reward him with first place. Mr. Hall, though making a fine score, was not first either in hits or score in either 24 arrows, and points put him last. In scoring by points, as a rule, the archer making the greatest score would be the winner. But we see this would not always be the case. score would be the case.

### Gricket.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

ORIGIN OF ROUND-HAND BOWLING,-We shall publish in next week's issue an interesting letter on the subject of the origin of round-arm bowling. It comes from an old personal friend of Mr. Wills, perhaps the only survivor who knew Mr. Wills and his charming family personally. The account differs materially from those that have been handed down in cricket annuals and companions, and will be of interest to our readers. It will be remembered that the introduction of the new style created quite a stir among cricketing circles at the time which Mr. Wills tried on at Marylebone, we think, in 1822, but which the authorities would not permit. This excited the wrath of Mr. Wills to such a degree that he left the ground, and his place, by agreement, had to be filled up. The loss of such a man, at such a time (England vs. Kent), caused a considerable amount of ill expression by the backers of his party, although in the end Kent defeated Marylebone signally,

-Eleven Lucases played and defeated the Horsham Cricket Club Aug. 3d and 4th.

The United States-Canada match, as above noticed, will be —The United States-Canada mater, as above noticed, win be played in Philadelphia Sep. 13th and 14th. We sincerely trust that both the associations of Canada and the United States will arrange to place representative teams in the field. According to the rules, the actual traveling expenses of players going to Philadelphia to play against Canada will be defrayed out of the proceeds of this match

-The Cricketers' Association of the United States has decided to principle of the benefit of the association, to be played at Philadelphia Oct. 6th and 7th. If has been suggested to select elevens as follows: one composed of members under thirty, and one of those who have reached three decades.

—Eleven Americans will play eleven Englishmen, Sept. 22d and 23d, at Stenton. The Girard Club will select the English team, and the American team will be chosen by the Young America

-Mr. E. Kearney, of Halifax, has kindly sent us an excellent photograph of the "Canadian team," which recently visited Engand, It shall be placed in our large collection of cricket pic-

-The Philadelphia match committee has written Mr. Alexander, manager of the Australian team, that it would be unable to arrange a match as desired by him.

—The Staten Island Club's first-eleven was engaged to play the Longwoods on Saturday last at Boston, but was obliged to excuse itself, as a team could not be found to go.

LONGWOOD 28. HAMILTON.—First match of the Longwood's tour to Canada. Played at Hamilton, Aug. 9th and 10th, and after a nip and tuck contest resulted in favor of the tourists by 9

runs:-				1	ct.
First Innings. Jones, b Kennedy. Tyler, c Gillespie, b Kennedy	0 2	voop. Sec b Woolverton b Ferrie	ond Inning	gs. 14	St Bi Li Fi
Hubbard,c Buchanan, b Ken-		b Ferrie b Gillesple b Wilson		0	111
nedy Bixby, c and b Ferrie  Dutton, b Ferrie  Curtis, b Ferrie.  Wright, e *tinson, b Ferrie.  Peabody, b Ferrie.  Pickering, b Ferrie.	0 11	b Gillespie e Buchauan, l		7	m
Prince, e Gillespie, b Ferrie.	6	b Gallespie b Woolverton not out Extras		1	ha
Total	3	Extras Total		8	ce
H.	AM1	LTON.			th
First Innings. Woolverton,c Wright, b Dut	12		ond funin		m
A Hervy, Jr., b Dutton Rogers, b Wright. Gillespie, b Wright. Wilson, c Curlis b Dutton Stinson, run out Hope, e Hubbard, b Dutton Kennedy, c Curlis, b Dutton. Park, c Pickering, b Dutton. Perrie, b Wright. Buchanan, not out. Extras.	1 1 0 4 11 2 0 5 0	b Wright b Wright C Jones, b Wr run out b Wright C Tyler b Du b Wright C Prince b W c Bixby, b Du c Prince, b W not out Extras	rightright	7 0	m ev B:
Total	53	Total		63	Si
		ANALYSIS.			Ca
Total Balls. I	tun:	RST INNINGS.  8. Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides,	11
Kennedy 75 Ferrie 75	15 30	8 5	3 7	0	B Y
Seco	nd	Innings.			Ě
Gillespie 88 Ferrie 90	21 21	8 9	3	0	
Wilson	16 11	3	1 2	0	
Wright 83	14 14	IRST INNINGS. 9	3	2	M
Dutton 80	26 nd	4 Innings.	6	0	C. P
Wright 107	33		2	1 0	M
Dutton95 Hubbard5	1	9	- 0	ő	K
The second match of the to was Longwood vs. Toronto, p					C
and was won by the home clu	ıb b	y 40 runs.			Ď
LONGWOOD TR. COBOURG to Canada. Played at Cobour					1
victory for the Boston gentle			-	an easy	
		YOOD. Secon	nd Innings		01
First Innings. Tyler, c Ozler, b Logan Dutton, c Hayden, b Hall Hubbard, c and b Logan Bixby, b Wood Jones, b Wood Wright, b Logan, b Holl Curtis, c Ro Coyers, b Logan Train, c Hall, b Logan. Prince, not out.	.15	e and b Loga l b w Logan. run out	n		r
Jones, b Wood	. 0	e Hill, b Osle	Γ	8	A
Curtis, c Rogers, b Hall	. 9	b Osler	o i Octon	7	T
Train, c Hall, b Logan		c and b Osler b Osler	e, ii Oster	8	P
Prince, not out Pickering, c Hayden, b Hall Extras	. 2	b Hall Extras		1	F
Total		Total			J
	ж в	DURG.			G
First Innings. G. Hall, b Wright. Huyden, b Curtis, b Dutton. Logan, c Curtis, b Dutton. Fisner, b Wright. H. Hall, b Wright. Chaddand, st Curtis, b Hulbard. Rogers, b Wright. Rogers, b Wright.	0 14 3 0	Second to Wright and b Wright and b Wright and b Wright are constants.	nd Innings ht Vright ht yler	6 5 6 5	J H G G H
bard.  Rogers, b Wright.  Rogers, b Wright.  Hill, not out.  Armour, c Dutton, b Wright.  Sler, c Pickering, b Wright  Extras	1	not out c and b Wrig b Wright c Dutton, b l b Tyler b Tyler Extras	Hubbard		7

. Maidens.

Runs.

ROWLING ANALYSIS

Second Innings

LONGWOOD-FIRST INNINGS.

Second Innings.

60 40 16

Total .....

Wright.... Hubbard.... Tyler....

LONGWOOD 18. MONTREAL .- Fourth and last match of the Longrood's four. Played at Montreal, Aug. 16th, and purists by an innings and 87 runs:—

tourists by an initings and of runs;—
MONTREAL.
First Innings. Second Innings.
Swith, b Dutton 0 c and b Dutton 6 Badgley, b Wright 2 c Prince, b Dutton 0 Browning, c Hubbard, b Dut-
ton. 2 b Dutton 2 c b Utton 2 Liddell, c Hubbard, b Dutton 1 b Wright. 0 c Swinnard, b Wright. 2 b Wright. 12 McMurray b Wright. 0 not out. 0 Dick, c and b Dutton 1 b Wright. 2 mknintyres. 2 c under the best of the boundary of the boundar
Total
LONGWOOD-FIRST INNINGS.
Dutton, b Smith 'I Prain, c Melntyre, b Brown- lyler, c Swinnard, b Smith. b   I mgs. hr. or   Hubbard, c Badgiey, b Smith b   Prince, b Browning. b Smith 13   Rekering, not out 8 8   Wright, c Bell, b Badgley 17   Curris, b Liddell. b Badgley 17   Curris, b Liddell. b Smith   Total 18   Penhody, c Frazer, b Badgley 3   Total 18   Total
ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.
LONGWOOD—FIRST INNINGS.  Balls Runs Maidung Wicksts

Second Innings 65 66 MONTREAL TRST INNINGS

PENINSULAR PS. ST. MARY'S.—I	layed at Detroit on Aug. 12th:-
PENINS	ULARS.
Bamford, b Murphy 11 Heigho, b Adams McIntye 7 Frvine, b Morphy 5 Gaivert, b Morphy 5 Gaivert, b Morphy 5 Waterman, b Morphy 5 Waterman, b Morphy 5 Wiley, run out 0 Dodds, b Morphy 5 Beek, b Cameron 0 Young, not out 3 Kattas 10	Second Innius.   Seco
Total 92	Total 75
ST. M.	ARY'S.
First Innings.   Adams, b White   S	Second Innings
Total 76	For four wickets 49

I	Total 76	For four wickets 49
	on Aug. 2d, 3d aud 4th. Won by	LIANS.—Played at Clifton, Eng., y those from the antipodes by 68
	runs:-	
	THE AUST	
	A. Bannerman, c Gribble, b	Second Innings.
	W.L.Mundoch,b W.G.Grace 2	e Bengough, b Midwinter 16 1 b w, b W. G. Grace 17
	T. U. Groube, 1 b w, b G. F. Grace	e E. M., b W. G. Grace 19
l	Midwinter	e E. M. Grace, b Midwinter 79
١	b W. G. Grace	b W. G. Grace 11
١	b W. G. Grace	run out 30
1	W. G. Grace	e Gribble, b W. G. Grace 35
	H. F. Boyle, b Midwinter 10 G. Alexander, b W.G. Grace. 0	l b w, b W, G, Grace 1 b Midwinter 0
	G. E. Palmer, not out 0 Byes 6, leg-byes 4 10	not out
1	Total 110	Totai 246
	GLODGEST	TERSHIRE.
		Second Innings.
	W. G. Grace, c Boyle, b	second failings.
	Palmer	1 b w, b Spofforth
	Midwinter, c Boyle, b Spof- forth	e Alexander, b Spofforth 12
	F. Townsend, b Palmer 3 G. F. Grace, b Spofforth 25	c Murdoch, b Boyle 1 b Spotforth 10
	J. Cranston, b Palmer 1	c Bonnor, b Palmer 6
	W. R. Gilbert, not out 48 W. O. Moberly, b Palmer 9	c Spofforth, b Palmer 10 b Spofforth 8
	W. Fairbanks, b Spottorth. 3	not out
	C. S. Bengough, c Blackbam,	e Murdoch, b Spofforth 1
	b Spofforth	Byes 3, leg-bye 1
	101	Total 07

- Mr. Hadow, one of the leading cricketers of Great Britain, — Mr. Hudow, one of the reading creaters of Great Britain, who visited this country with Grace's famous team, has married Lady Constance Hay, eldest daughter of the Britain Countess of Kinnoul, and niece of Lady Londesborough, under whose chaperonage the young lady has been known to the fashionable world of London for the last two or three seasons.

	В	ATTIN	G AVEI	RAGES.		
			Most in	Most in	Times	Av. Runs
Matches.	Inn'es.	Runs, a	n Inn'es	a Match.	not out	.per Inn'gs.
Jones 4	7	110	72	(100	0	15.70
Bixby4	7	70	15	09	1	11.67
Dutton. 4	7	36	15	22	0	8.
Wright., 4	7	47	20	20	0	6.71
Peabody 4	7	38	14	14	U)	5.43
Hubbard 4	7	35	16	16	()	5.
Curtis4	7	35	123	16	0	5.
Train 4	7	30	10	10	1	5.
Prince 4	7	17	6	12	23	4.25
Tyler 4	7	2:3	12	12	U	3.14
Pickering4	7	14	В	8	22	2.60
	1	OWLL	NG ANA	LYSIS.		

inoiu	gs. Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	Average.
Tyler 2	66	16	-4	6	1	2.67
Wright 8	676	162	51	43	11	3.76
Dutton 7	375	112	2:2	20	()	5.60
Curtis, 1	20	13	(1)	3	1	6.40
Hubbard, 5	185	5:3	15	ō	()	10.40
Bixby 1	15	8	()	0	0	

-The first match played between the St. Georges and Newark cricket clubs, on the grounds of the former in this city, Oct. 20th

#### FIXTURES.

Aug. 28.—At Hoboken, Staten Island (2d) is, St. George (2d).
Aug. 28.—At Longwood, Staten Island is, Longwood,
Aug. 50.—At Staten Island, Nowark is, Staten Island,
Sept. 1.—At Harrowgate, Chester City is, Girard,
Sept. 1.—At Prospect Park, Scotlish Wanderers is, Singlish

—At Prospect Park, Scotish Wanderers E. Spigusa, —At Prospect Park, Voung America (20) E. Manhaltun, —At Stenton, Chestnut Hill E. Young America (20), —At Arimore, Young America (20), —At Stenton, Chester City E. Young America (20), —At Stenton, Chester City E. Young America (20), —At Ardhore, Merion E. Young America. —At Harrowgute, Belmont E. Girard, —At Harrowgute, Belmont E. Girard, —At Harrowgute, Belmont E. Girard, —At West Philadelphia, Linicot State Es Comola, —At New Philadelphia, Belmont E. Staten Island, —At Nicetown, Girard E. Germantown, —At Ardmore, Merion Es, Belmont, —At Astentoner, Merion Es, Belmont, and 23.—At Stenton, Eleven English E. Eleven Americand

### Hachting and Canoeing.

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### NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL CRUISE-CONTINUED.

ANNUAL CRUISE—CONTINUED.

In our last issue, the New York Yacht Club was left at anchor in New Beaford barbor, where they were made the recipionts of the city. Aug. 17th broke bright and clear, with little wind. The crews were given a much needed rest, and boat racing with volunteer entries were in order. At 21 M., at a gua from the control of the city. Aug. 17th broke bright and clear, with little wind. The crews were given a much needed rest, and boat racing with volunteer entries were in order. At 21 M., at a gua from the control of the

seen that a state of the state

Hessicel, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to Com. Hessich was light to moderate from the southward as the Mass. He was light to moderate from the southward as the yachts bent their way out to the start, and there was hardly enough of it for the schoolers, but a nice working breeze for the sloops, so the results of the day were anxiously looked forward to. The course was from Chark's Point to a mark boat in Kettle of the start of the start of the south; thence to Hendiscos Island, keeping it on port; thence to so we may lyse Lightship, keeping it on starboard; thence to have all Lightship, keeping it on starboard; thence to have all Distributed in the start of t

Tangent 1	, wilder
FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.	
Name, Club and Owner. Crusader, New York, J. R. Maxwell Clytic, New York, A. P. Stokes	Cubic Ft. 7,258
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.	
Peerless, New Bedford, Vice-Com, Hathaway, Haleyon, Eastern, C. J. Paine. Cho, New York, J. R. Platt Marle, Eastern, F. R. Weed, Jr. Indolent, New Bedford	6,000 3,7:30 5,077
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.	
Mischief, New York, J. B. Busk. Gracie, New York, C. R. Flint Vision, New York, J. J. Alexandre	4,693
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.	
Regrin, New York, W. A., W. Stawart Vixen, New York, F. C. Lauvence Windward, Eastern, George O. Shattuck Active, Eastern, Charles P. Horron. Siren, Eastern, L. H. Keith. Recreation, New York, Henry E. Sturgess. Heaper, Eastern, W. H. Forbes. Eille, Eastern, B. W. Covminshield.	1,61S 1,7:0 2,000 1,500 1,414 1,600

The start was made at 11:39 A.M., and all hands sailed across the line at their ease. Reging 30 t away first, well to windward, with Active under her lee and Vision close astern. Among the schooners (Cytte was prompt with the Magic on her weather) the schooners (Cytte was prompt with the Magic on her weather) give to the first mark, and club topsalis were in order except among the large schooners, who stack to their working rig only. There was music in the air when the beauty Mischief—the American Vandurar—after making a late start, slipped through the fleet, which was a start of the 
Name.	H.	М.	8.1	Name.	н.	М.	S.
Active		57	19	Windward	1	(ki	23
Magie	123	58	50]	Clio	i	06	45)
Regina		59	57	Gracie	1	07	53
Vision.	1	(1)3	114	Crusader	1	08	41
Peerless	1	0.2	40	Eifie	1	10	39
Clytie	J	03	57 1	Siren	1	16	17
Vixen	1	0.4	15	Hesper	Ĩ	18	17
Mischief	1	04	35 1	Indolent	i	19	20
Haleyon,	1	05	25	Recreation	Not	take	11.

Misconet. 1 01 59 | Inadicat. 1 19 20 | Hadron. 
Name.	H.	Μ.	8.	Name.	H.	М.	8.
Miscuiet	3	37	15	Windward	. 3	āl	16
Peerless	3	39	10	Clio	3	51	43
Haleyon	3	41	1273	Gracio	. 3	53	18
Regina		41	59	Crusader	- 3	54	48
Vixen	3	47	10	Active	- 3	56	411
Mag.e	3	47	14	Vision	. 3	56	50
Clytie	3	50	25			170	***

Clyticus aring these monwiths noe at the first mark, the question whether Mischiel Isa Januarer proc. Is answered effectively was simply a slide down the wind to the survey of the was simply a slide down the wind to the evaluation of the was simply a slide down the wind to the evaluation of the was simply a slide down the wind to the evaluation of the was simply as the was simply a slide down the wind to the evaluation of the was the pick of America, and a yacht which will drop the whole flect in such a unmistakable style as Mischief did, is certainly nothing else to the force of the entire flect in wind jamining, and she quits the lot sill further in running. Is or is not the Mischief "overrated." She has not yet been rated enough, as those who try her on in the future will find out. The Crussder had run up on Clytic, and Reguat, Peerless, Vixen and Magrae were well to the force the representation of Mischief. The Hen and Chickens was hadded around as under Mischief. The Hen and Chickens was hadded around as under Mischief. The Hen and Chickens was hadded around as under Mischief.

	Н.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	8
Mischief		28	50	Clytie	. 4	53	21
Regina	4	36	0.0	Gracie	. 4	54	- 00
Peerless	4	42	(31)	Crusader	. 4	55	21
Haleyon	4	43	10	Vision	. 4	57	41
Vixen	4	46	30	Active	. 4	59	- 50
Magic	4	-)	10	Windward	. 4	59	0.5
Clio	4	53	- 00				

Magic. 4 52 10] Windward. 4 59 55 (10) With the wind abeam and a fair ride a rapid run home was made, with all space muslin in demand. Crossdor eaught Clyrie, but the signal her boos with the bumpling mark, a foul which Mr. Anson the state of the book of the constraint of the signal of the constraint of the signal of the s

#### FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name. Crusader Clyfie	Start. H. M.S. 11 52 48 11 46 58	H. M. S. 6 05 00	time. H. M. S. 6 12 12 6 18 21
SECOND CI	ASS SCHOON	ERS.	
Peerless. Halcyon. Clio Magic Indolent	11 51 24 11 52 02 11 46 09	5 49 29 6 01 08 6 01 42	6 15 33
FIRST C	LASS SLOOPS		
Mischief Gracie Vision	11 53 00	5 40 54 6 02 51 6 08 40	5 47 44 6 00 51 6 23 12

	SECOND CLASS	SLOOPS.	
Regina	 	3 29 5 50 21	6 04 55
Vixen	 It 4n	5 53 6 (10 59	6 14 0
		6 24 21	
Active	 11 44	1 (N) 6 11 56	6 27 5
	11 45		
Recrestion	 11 50	i 60 Withdrawn.	
Hesper	 11 50	5 00 Not timed.	
Ettie	 11 48	3 44 Not timed.	

Cly the got away close aboard and not a spoare agent of a ratiospy in which the former came out second beef, owing to be having in which the former came out second beef, owing to be having the some bathast previously at Acoport is an experiment in train.

The little flyer Vixen led all bands in the beat out, and saw the bag once take the lead only when sheets were started. Danntess and not start, being bound for Swampscott, and Mactelien did not start, being bound for Swampscott, and Mactelien did not shaken out one by one. The little tellows had rough work of it in the sex running, although it was not enough to be there the two stokers. The latter gradually went to the fore, as it had now become contributions. The latter gradually went to the fore, as it had now become of the start of t

#### YACHTING NEWS.

THE NEW CATAMARAN.—A estamaran, built at Roches'er, has three builts, arranged like the blades of an iceboat—two lopward and a third at the stem. The cross rection at the beam of this builts triangular, while the enrive of the keet is a segment of a circle.

circle.

The NYACK CATAMARAN.—The new shaft and propeller are now being fitted. The screw is two bladed, 5ft. 5in. in diameter, mace of composition, tariable pitch.

SALEM BAY YACHT CLUE.—Editor Forcet and Stream:—The last race for the championship was sailed Aug. 17th. Only one outry, Mr. Benson's Viva, in the first class; she consequently had a sallover the 24 mile course. The second class course was 12 miles, the third's, and the fourth of miles. Wind light and variables, the third's, and the fourth of miles. Wind light and variables, the third's and the schooner Exception. Therefore, There Class.

			Act	uai	Cor	TUU	ted
	Measu	re.	Tin	se.	- 1	11111	14.
Name and Owner.	Ton:	s. I			11.	М.	8.
Viva, sloop, G. W. Benson,	40		42	45	3	42	40
SECOND CL.	ASS.						
Mary Ellen, sloop, E. Lamson	1.00	3 :	3 5	20	3	5	20
Dolphin, sloop, Mansfield	li		Not				
Vesta, schooner, G. P. Berry	16	1 5	57		3	51	8
Curtew, schooner, H. Penbudy	25	3 3	3 9	13-3	- 16	11	7
THIRD CLA	SS.						
	Ft In						
Leona, c. b. sloop, J. W. White	27 16	) :	23	55	2	23	14
Coquette, c. b. cat, H. A. Hale	21 11	1 :	: 37	- 3	:3	23	21
Peri, c. b. cat, H. Farkman	21 (0	) ;	3 1	10	ï	65	
Wave Crest, c. b. cat, E. B. Rogers	22 00		1			57	7
Claudia, e. b. cat, H. P. Chapman	20 (x)		Sot 1				
Madeline, c. b. sloop, F. A. Fielden.	20 00		Sot !				
Oma, k. sloop, A. Liebsch	22 1		20	- 5	3	15	54
FOURTH CE	ASS.						
Anita, c. b. cat, C. H. W. Foster	18 Oc	1 :	46	55	0.0	dri.	398
Hermes, k. stoop, E. C. Chase	16 16	į ž	41			23	
Comet, k. sloop, Mansfield	17 t		0.0	40	- 3		
						M	

THE ANTIHACITE. Last week we published our reasons why the Petkins boller was a failure, and quoted from the London Engineer. On the same subject the London Engineer in the London Engineer of the State of the London Engineer in the State of the London Engineer in the State of the London Engineer in the London Engineer in the London We this have the two best known authorities on the subject coming to the same conclusions with ourselves, and we are open to compliments accordingly. The Anthracite left Philadelphic compliments accordingly. The Anthracite left Philadelphic very large the London Engineer in the London Engineer in the State of the London Engineer in the London Engineer i

SHEWSBURN REGATTA.—The race for the Thompson payllion stakes was sailed last Saturday on the Shrewsbury River, N. J. Three classes, Jihand.—minsails, cat tags over and under 2011; two prizes in each class. The entries were poor, and all hands got prizes in consequence. Madge, Geo. Lanthier owner, wen in three class in 2h. 45m. 2s., beating Madelnine. Mamie Finiay, Capt. West, won in second class, beating Elem D., and Chippy Bird in third class, beating Madelnine. This received in the class, beating Elem D., and Chippy Bird in third class and chippy

RUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—Editor Invest and Stream:—The club thins out a regular sot of veterans every time, which will make he racing exceedingly instructive in regard to time allowances, he value of different rizs, etc. We fancy the Buffalo plan of thins all rizs from the schooners will soon of that some control as partial to the factor of the schoolers will soon to the some control as eparate class as the fact from the sloops, the regards of Aug. It in falled for want of wind, but will be relief at an early day. Arrow, Corsair, Turk, Curlew and Flocking were the curies, and to the first mark made a pretty race with Arrow in the lead, when it fell a dead caim, and the yachts represented to Bunne.

when headed for home.

SAP PRANCISTO VACUE CLUB—The club saired its eleventh annual cenarts saturday, Aug. 7th, cover the usual course. Netline got away with a long lead, followed by Annie and Chispa, with the yaw! Emerald showing the way by a few seconds. Then came Lillie, Gazelie, Consuelo, Magica, Froite, First, Fawn and Myrtic, Lillie, Gazelie, Consuelo, Magica, Froite, First, Fawn and Myrtic, and the consumer of the consu

#### programmer and

FARMA CHARA					
		l'ime.	Cor.	Tit	ne.
Name and owner. H	. M.	S.	Н.	М.	8.
Rita, Rock Bros	29	17	1	24	40
Enigma, H. Wade			1	45	44
Mignon, Dodge & Wallis1	28	41	i	25	16
Ruth, Reman	30	50	i		26
Emerine, Southwick		12	î	42	
SECOND CLASS.					
Irls, Rich	0.8	36	1	02	fc2
Vixen, Newcomb			- î	10	57
Wave Crest, Rogers1	13	36	i	1.5	40
Mule, Goodrich	10	1313	i	0.1	31
Thistle, Baker1	16	38	1	0J	2215
THIRD CLASS.					
Hop Bitters, Reman	47	52	- 0	41	58
Nereus, Cross	56	14	()	47	57
Gracie H., Very	57	15	0		
			ANG		

AKHOR.

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AN FRANCISCO.—The Enterprise Y. C. has been organized by the election of the following officers: President and Captain, G. Bosse; Secretary, L. Boumin; Treasurer, Y. Basquire: Evecutive Committee, C. Wilson, Y. Wills and M. Joseph. The Enterprise Cito Wilson, Y. Wills and M. Joseph. The Enterprise Cito Wilson, Y. Wills amperication of Capt. Bolses in sloop yacht. Length of Keci 3ft. beam 11tt., depth 3ft. 8in. haust 4ft., min to noon 3ft., and gail 12t.

mast 411., main boom 381., and gall 121.

School, or Fire Stuffor.—A well-sailed race took place Aug.
11th, of City Island, for yachts under 15th. Course 5 mines to
windward and return. Starters Mary B., Williard Pell, owner;
Nettie, Aaron Vail; Preston, Thos. Mott; and Estella, E. A.Winis,
Wind tresh from southwest. Estella won \$2.0, in L., 20m. 30s.; the
Mary B. was a good second, pilze \$57.50.

The Natural Magazting.—Published in London, contains, in
the August number, much interesting material, such as the articless on "Compasses, and their Adjustment in Iron \$51.98." Desemption of the New Czur's Vacot, Levadia," "Tonnage farws,"
etc. This magazine ought to flux layor with yieldsinen who
prest practical value.

Leva or Christian Course. Have a second of the New Course 
reaf practical value. HACING.—A race over a 9 mile course was tilted at Picton, Aug. 11ch. in a light wind. In first class, Irs on, beating Aleca and Mocking-bind, after a close match. In zeond class, Rambier beat 10a and Herbert. In third class, Lulu cat Zephy, Piora and Blackbird.

reand class. Rambier beat ton and Berbert. In third class, Lath and Zephyk, Flora and Blackbert documentary, in a letter written Faktra.—A highly esteemed concemporary, in a letter written Faktra.—A highly esteemed concentration was a state of the Atlanta for the speed six bowled during the cruise of the Atlanta Cyt. Or course it ould be expecting too make a note of the fact that Foreisr And microproperty to make a note of the fact that Foreisr And midding, while our centemporary took exactly the opposite own But it will make sent a note mentally at any rate, and co can afford to be generous in such matters.

To PREVENT CAPIZING.—The Scientific American says: "Mr. sha McLoud, of 12" W. Twenty-saxti street, New York city, has so brong upon transions so that it may swing from safe to safe, all tearness at its ower end an are which is preferably made understand the armod with strong springs, which resist the lateral oversion of the W. Twenty Saxti and answers as an automatically shitting ballast,"

### THE CANOE CONGRESS.

Out correspondent, who was present at the Lake George catoe meet during the list week in August, sends us the following Information concerning the details of the members were included in the concerning the details of the members were indicated in the concerning the details of the members were indicated in the concerning the details of the members were indicated in the concerning the settlement of special questions to the local chibs and reference in the following the settlement of special questions to the local chibs and reference in the concerning the settlement of special questions to the local chibs and reference in the concerning the settlement of special questions to the local chibs and reference in the concerning the settlement of special questions of classified and made considerable to being propelled by a doubt-shinded paidle, oars and suits being used at will. The questions of classified and made successful to the control of the

the No. 5 Nautilus and No. 6 Nautilus.
As a perininary value of time allowance It was determined that 10s, per mile should be given by class I to class II, and 20s, to class III for coming races, and that cannests be requested to send in data bearing on the subject to Mr. Lucien Wulsin, Cincimnati, by Sept. 15th, in time for the annual report. Hefore breaking camp, Mr. Grosley gave a dinner to the canocists, at which the ladies were present and speeches were in order. The canocists express warm thanks to Mr. Grosley and Mr. N. II. Bishop for the generous bospitality extended curing their slay.

### FIXTURES.

FIXTORES.

Aug. 26—Guiney Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 25—Hull Y. C. Umon Regatta.

Aug. 25—Hull Y. C. Umon Regatta.

Aug. 25—Hoyal Nova Scotia Y. S. Regatta.

Aug. 25—Hoyal Nova Scotia Y. S. Regatta.

Aug. 25—Hoyal Annie Match, San Francisco.

Aug. 25—Chispa Annie Match, San Francisco.

Aug. 25—Chispa Annie Match, San Francisco.

Sept. 4—Howal Y. C. Annal Regatta.

Sept. 4—Howal Y. C. Annal Regatta.

Sept. 4—Howal Y. C. Tall Regatta.

Sept. 16—Howal Y. C. Tall Regatta.

Sept. 16—Howal Y. C. Fall Regatta.

Sept. 18—Guskington Village Y. C. Regatta.

Sept. 18—Guskington Village Y. C. Regatta.

Sept. 18—Guskington Village Y. C. Regatta.

Sept. 25—Sept. Y. C. Spockal, Nahuat.

Sept. 25—Hoyal Regatta.

Sept. 25—Guskington Village Y. C. Regatta.

Sept. 25—Guskington Village Y. C. Rosing Cruise.

Sept. 25—Guskington Village Aug. C. Fall Regatta,

Sept. 25—Hoyal Nova Scotia Y. S. Cossing Cruise.

Sept. 25—W. Y. C. Cappe Bay Challenge cup.

Oct. 9—Washington Village Y. C. Fall Regatta, Nahant. S. Flag Officers' Prizes.

### Answers to Correspondents.

To notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. R. S. - Address Thos. Sedgwick Steele, Hartford, Conn. R. E., Belaire, La.-Write to Currier & Ives, Nassau street

L. M. H., Franklin, N. Y.-The season for meadow larks does 16. M. H., Frankin, N. Y.—The season for meadow larks does of open in New York before Oct. 1st.
A. H.—Com. Chase's article on canoeing is in Auglist number,

A. H.—Colla Chiase a Arrico.

A. H.—

J.S. W., Boston.—Fou will be obliged to take out a hoense to shoot in Nova Scotla. The fee is \$50,
R. M. L., Nahaut, Mass.—We would suggest that you procure Mayhew's book on dog éiseases. We can furnish it.

J. P. B., Fort Reno, I. T .- You can get the book of the Orange Judd Company, New York, to whom we have forwarded your

MOCKING Bugs Columbia Tono -Von will find a ready mer-MOGRING BIRD, COMMINIA, Tenn.—You will find a ready market for good mocking birds in any of the large cities. Try Reiche & Reu., Chatham street, N. Y.

J. K. P., Dardanelle, Ark.—We cannot advise you to spay your

young bitches, believing that the practice is inhuman and apt to

young orders, presering that the practice is infiliated and apt to injure them for steady field work.

C. Woonsocket.—The Connecticut Lakes region is an excellent place for you to camp in September. Read the description in the Forest AND STREAM of April 20th, 1889.

H. D. P., Brooklyn,-The information which you refer to was

11. D. P., Brookfyn.—The information which you refer to was correctly given. Both gentlemen are alive. If you address them at this office your letters will be forwarded.
W. P. D., Lockport, N. Y.—The pedigree of Mr. W. A. Robinson's Jack is as follows: Jack, by Putnam's Dan out of Palmer's

son s anok is as follows: Jack, by Pultam s Dan out of Palmer's bull imported Belle; Dan, by Palmer's Dash, out of Pultam's Kell. J. H. R., Three Rivers, Mich.—11 is extremely dangerous to in-terfere with the laws of nature, and therefore we cannot advise you to resort to any artificial means for purposes which in the end are defeated.

W. H. D., Boston.—The following are the addresses which you write for: Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price, Ithiwlas, Bala, Wales, and Mr. J. Fletcher, Stoneclough, Manchester. We have written for the in-

formation you require.

J. B. T.-Use leg-of-mutton sail for boat 21ft, long and 40in

J. B. T.—Use leg-of-muiton sail for beat 21ft, long and 46in, wide. Step mast about 31ft, from bow; sail 10ft, 6in, on frost and 13ft, on mast, of triangular shape. Will sail better with 2 or 3in, keel, or try a lee-board about 14ft, long with 6in, dip full length. Limeaters Boy, Williamsburg, N. Y.—Meadow iarks and robins are protected by the State law until Oct. 1st, and the supervisors of counities have power to protect them beyond that period if they see fit. Highholders (woodpeckers) can never be killed in

W. H. C., Springfield, Mass.—A. F. Nims, Agent R. W. and O. R R., at Canton, N. V., khodly furnishes the fellowing: Railroad fare from Springheld eta B. and A. N. Y. C. and R. W. R. R. to De Kalb Junetion, §3.89; to Canton, §505; to Potsdam, §506; by stage and private conveyance from either of above named places.

C. C. W., New London.—What kind of a dog should I purchase to make a first-class squirred dog, and where can I procure one?

Ans. Either coarse-halred black and tan or Scotch terrier could be trained to make a killing dog. We have generally seen cut dogs used, and if you procure a sharp, lively one he will be all that you will require.

that you will require.

Don, I have an Irish setter four months old; he seems in good health; nose cold and most, coat glossy, but has a habit of your-ling up his food almost as soon as be has caten it. What shall I do for him? Ans. Perhaps he is overfed; if not, give him a few doses of sulphur, followed by a dose of castor oil, and feed him

on light diet for a week.

E. B. L., Messengerville, N. Y.—The pointer dog Mack, bred by
Mr. James Warburton, New Britann, Conn., and winner at the
Centennial Bench Show, was sold to Dr. L. Corcoran, of Spring-field, Mass. Mack's pedigree is as follows: Whelpei June, 1874, Centennial inend isnow, was so in to Dr. L. Corcoran, or Spring-field, Mass. Mack's pedigree is at follows: Whelped June, 1874, liver and white; by Don out of Cute; Don by Rap, out of Nell; Carte by Shot, out of Fanny. C. P. E., New Jersey.—I. Where can I obtain lists of price wavels in W. K. C. Bench Shows for 1875, 7% and 792 2. To whom must ap-

in W. K. C. Bench Shows for 187, "85 and "97? 2. To whom must application be made for information concerning stud services of champion Lark? Ams. I. Back files of this paper will give you the information you want. 2. Audress Mr. P. H. Morris, office Derby Paper Mills, 72 and 71 Duano street, New York. V. B. M., Ralegia, N. C. —Please inform me how to feach a dogahout three years old, to retrieve. Ans. We cannot do better flust to refer you to articles on dog breaking in Fourist Ams. Stricking of March 18th. April 8th, 15th, 22th, and May 13th. These articles cover the matter in tail. We presume, from your inquiry, that no attempt has ever been under to make your dog force.

I B B Savannah Go - A little boy of mine is collecting eggs. J. B. R., Savannah, Ga.—A little boy of mine is collecting eggs, and I wish to get some information on the subject. What book can I get that gives good descriptions of eggs? Ans. Baird. Brewer and Ridgway's N. A. Brust is probably the best book for jour boy; Four vols, 810 each, uncolored plates; \$20, colored Soveral works on cology are now publishing, but will not be com-

w. F., Palo, Mich.—My pointer puppy for which you prescribed w. F., Fino, since, "a) pointer pulpy for which you presented for the image some time ago, has recovered from that, but is still very poor in flesh, and all my efforts to get flesh on him are fruitless. He is in good health and spirits, and is very lively. I am feeding him two meals per day, morning and ovening, and have been giving him two drops of Fowier's solution twice a day. Ans. Good feed twice a day, a healthy kennel and proper exercise is all that is required, unless the dow has worms, in which case he

Ans. Good feed twice a day, a healthy kennel and proper exercise is all that is required, unless the dow has worms, in which case he must be treated for their removal.

R. E. C., Evansville, Ind.—Picase be kind enough to state the name of all foods eaten by Dr. Tanner since his forty days fast, to gain flesh and fat; also please give the name of the wine he is drinking and where it can be purchased. Ans. The details of "Dr." Tanner's performance became so nauseating that we did not follow them. We cannot give the particulars of his eating and drinking. We refer you to the daily papers of that date, which had nothing better to fill up their columns with—we have. D. L. S., Franklin, N. Y.—Tae highbolder is always protected in this State, the haw reading: "No person shall, at any line, within this State, kill, expose for sale or have in possession after the same is killed, any eagle, woolpecker, night-hawk, yellow bird, when the same is killed, any eagle, woolpecker, night-hawk, yellow bird, we have the production of the same shall be deemed guilty of a misterment, and in addition thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misterment, and in addition thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misterment, and in addition thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misterment of the same plane to this killed, exposed for sale or had in possession." The less amendment to this kaw allows the killing of robins after Oct. 1st. S. S., New York.—Can you tell no where woodcock go, when they leave the swamps in the latter part of July? Ans. This is a question that has been debated for years, and no very satisfactory conclusion has yet been reached with regard to ft. Much de-

pends on atmospheric conditions. We know that some of the pents on atmosphere conductors. We know that some of the birds take to the cornicides and spend much of their time there, others go into the mountain swales, and still others take to high dry pasture hills, where they may sometimes be started from under the cedars and low growth of bushes.

F. W. W., Charlestown, Mass.-In Annapolis County, Nova otia, you will find moose, cariboo, bears and smaller game, with Scorms, you wil am mioose, carrier means a smaller game, with plenty of good trout fishing. To shoot you will be obliged to take out a fleens; fee, \$50. 2 Red or brown backles are most allways good; the former of the water is not too bright and clear, with a blue durf and opper. Take along an assortment, such as black grant, adder fly, gray and green drake (May likes), scarled this, fern fly, coachman, etc. Do not frust one or two kinds. The caprices of trout are past finding out, and the fly which was so killing yesterday may be worthless to-day.

so killing yesterday may be worthless to-day.

John Smith, Perth Amboy.—Kindly tell me if a setter dog
that has become nearly deaf through cankered cars, can be
cured or even remedied; if so, what treatment would you advise? I have a very good getter that is almost entirely deaf, and
can hardly hear a shrill whistle lifty yards. Ans. You omit to
give age of dog and how long he has had canker. Such cases are
seldom ever bettered by treatment in so far as hearing is concerned. Keeping the cars clean with tepid water is, perhaps, the
most you can do. It there is a descharge, use a little diluted lead
water as an injection after washing a way the discharge.

most you can do. If there is a discharge, use a little diluted lead water as an injection after washing away the discharge.

C. J. C., Oregon.—Please inform me if the fish mentioned at head of column as Scharg fontinalis is different from the one mentioned in the same place a few months as Salectinus fontinalis? If not, why the change? Ans. They are the same. The fish has long been known by the first name, but last year the samon fundity was revised and a new genus made, called Schelmus. The older name is more familiar to angiers, and all induralists have not yet signified their acceptance of the new genus, so we, in revising our whole dishing department, have chosen to place the old name there. Every angler knows Salmo fontlimits (a,be the Eastern brook trout, and the name has because so popularized that we shall retain it for a while and see how the new name takes.

Y. B. M., Ralcigh, N. C.—I. Should the locks of a gun be olded once every year? Supposing you use it quite often during the fall and winter? If so, how much oil is necessary? Should you just dampen the machinery, or put considerable on? The locks I have reference to are good ones, on a Scott gun, special grade, purchased last fall. 2. Will a No. 11 was fitted in a No. 12 shell on a charge of Dittimar powder, cause as effective an explosion as two No. 12 wads on same charge? Ans. Once a year with good all squite enough, unless the gun bas been much exposed in weat and dry weather. As a rule, the less locks are meddied with the

plain in full. Ans. What one man may consider a "thoroughly broken" dog for his own use may be far from meeting the view of his neighbor. We consider no dog thoroughly broken who does not mind implicitly, range well, point, stay to his point until the bird is flushed by the sportsman, or moved by the dog when ordered "on." The dog should back, drop to shot, or stand per-fectly still when bird takes wing. He should refrieve with a tender mouth and deliver the bird to band. The arrivoles on dog breaking recently published in FOREST AND STREAM COVER OF tideas of what a dog should do and not do. We refer to them in an swer to V. R. M., in this column. Read them.

E. J. H., Sauk Centre, Minn.-Inclosed is as good a description The first state center, similar incloses as good a description of a fish as I can jour toll me the name and to what Lamby it belongs? It is the exact size of the fish, for I laid it on the paper and drew around it. It was caught in a small lake where there are only three other kinds of fish, sunish, built-heards, and another that I do not know the name of. The lake has no outand another that I do not know the flame of. The first has no out-let or inlet. It is the only lake that I know of it on rpart of the country that has any fish but what has large fish in it; this has none. Can you give me the name of a good fish book, who it is published by, and at what price? Aus. Your fish may be what Jordan calls the new-world minnow (Phaziman newga us) of Ope, Send us one that has been a few weeks in alcohol. Wrap it in cloths wet with spirits. What kind of fish book do you wa



### A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, THE RIPLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, FRACTICAL NAT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROJECTION OF CAME, AND THE INCLEATION IN MES AND WORK OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND SILEY.

Published by FORESTAND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK Row (Times Building), New York,
Torms:
Four dollars per year, in advance; two dollars for six months;
one dollar for three months. Trade supplied by the American
Nows Company.
Advertisement.

News Company.

Advertisements.

Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 cents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices on editorial pages, 50 cents per line—eight words to the line, and twelve lines to note inch.

Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday of each week provious to the Issue in which is a very a ree to be inserted. We conserve the sent of the lines of the lines of the lines and the lines are the lines and the lines are the lines and the lines are the lines are the lines are the lines are the lines and lines are the lines are the lines are the lines are the lines are lines are the lines are lines are lines are the lines are lin

### Correspondence.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attention.

Scorotaries of Clubs and Associations, are invited to favorus with reports of their movements and transactions, and sports men and nationalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and givernations.

nces and qbservations.

All communications, of whatever nature, relating to the busi-ess or editoria, departments of this paper must be directed simply FOREST AND STREAM, PUBLISHING COMPANY, Now York City, N. Y.

A MUSICAL AND SYMPATHETIC ELEPHANT. - An American Me-A MESICAL AND SYMPATHETIC ELEPHANY.—An American magerie and circus proprietor announced lately for his benefit, a learned elephant to play some pieces on a "magnificent Brinsmead." Every one rushed to hear the tusked virtuoso, and a large mead." Every one rushed to hear the tusked virtuese, and a large amount was taken at the door. Before the end a new piano was brought into the middle of the circus and the top removed. After the usual obeisances, the elephant advanced to the piano. Italsing his foot, be placed it on the keys. Suddenly he uttered a fearful cry, which sounded like weeping, and occasioned no small alarm. The proprietor came forward and stuck his head in the the animal's jaws to learn the reason. Taking his head out again, he ordered the tusked virtues to be led away; then turning to the audience, said the elephant could not play on that piano, as

in the keys of the instrument be recognized the teeth of his A Broadwood was immediately telegraphed for to

We suspect that the above, which comes to us from London, contains the covert advertisement of a piano manufacturer, but the elephant must nevertheless go on

AN AFTER SCRATCH.—One day last week I saw my old cocker "Fannie" while going at full speed go on three legs and try to get burrs off her belly with the other; too busy to stop for burrs when there was a chance to get up a woodcock.

—Some Parisian ladies have taken to frog shooting. The arm they use is a highly ornate steel cross-bow, from which a dart may be discharged with sufficient force to transfix the most corpulent and tough-hided of frogs at a range of twenty feet. By means of a silken cord this missile is attached to the breech of the cross-bow, a contrivance enabling the successful markswoman to dispense with the services of a retriever for the collection of her game. Having shot a frog, she can band her wriggling wittin to her very feet, where the duty of "bagging" it devolves upon her keeper. From live to six brace constitute a good average bag, and furnish a succelent dish of slender hind legs, delicately fried in batter. -Some Parisian ladies have taken to frog shooting.

### Miscellaneous Advertisements.

## KEEP'S Shirts, the Best.

P'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. P'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

EP'S UNDERWEAR, the best. EP'S UMBRELLAS, the strongest. EP'S DEWELRY, rolled gold vlate. EP'S NECKWEAR, latest novelties. EP'S BEST CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to meas-

UPG. 6for \$10.

DEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADESHIRTS, 6 for \$7.
EEP'S GOLD PLATE COLLAR AND SLEEV'E
BUTTON, free with every half dozen of
KEEP'S SHIRTS.
EEP'S SHIRTS.
EEP'S SHIRTS delivered free in any part of
the Ucion, at KEEP'S risk.

KEEP'S GOODS ALWAYS; THE BEST AND

CHEAPEST. Money refunded for goods not satisfactory Samples and Circulars free to any address.

## Keep Manufacturing Co.,

631, 633, 635, and 637 RBOADWAY, N. Y.



Is Indorsed and Highly Recommended by

OF Archers.
Called to Horrman's Spanish Yew-Backed

E. I. HORSMAN,
New York. William Street, Sole Agent for Brownell's Archery Secr

EASIEK; Fingers never toron the string, a HABIR TRIGGER to loose instantly and smooth-ly. The RELIEF TO THE FINGERS and the EASE OF DRAW gives ACCURACY TO THE AIM, PRICE \$1. Liberal Discount to Club-of Six or More. Send for circular. Address S. E. FRENCH, Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y. City.

TYPE-WRITER TO EXCHANGE. -YYEF WRITER TO EXCHANGE.—
Will exchange a nearly bran now YyerRRTER, in perfect condition, used but about
ut weeks, and cost \$125 cash, for its cquiva
it in fine hunting-boat (folding canvas, or
di from sectional boat preferred) and thy-rod,
other sportsmen's equipments. H. B. RONEY,
St Sagrinaw, Mich.

### C. F. A. HINRICHS,

English Archery. Lawn Tennis, Etc., NEW YORK.

## Spanish Silk Worm Gut.

THE GREAT REDUCTION in the quality of this article, and the increasing admixture of rough strands, has forced us to go into the manufacture of it for our own account. Our Mr. Imbrie has just returned from Murcia, Spain, where all the high quality gut is made. While there he organized the most extensive and perfect factory for making this article in the world. The grades named below will run at least 25 per cent better than those of any other manufacturers.

Per Thousand.

Per Thousand.

Per Thousand.

Per Thousand.

Regular Ordinary...... 1 75 Padron " ..... 2 50 Regular Superior..... 4 00 Padron 2d " ..... 5 00

Padron 1st Superior ...... 7 50 

 Maraña 2d
 "
 12 00

 Maraña 1st
 "
 20 00

 Imperial
 "
 40 00

Regular Superior, 16 inches.... 12 00 Padron 2d " 15 inches.... 13 00 Padron 1st " 15 inches.... 15 00 15 inches.... 15 00 Maraña 1st " 15 inches.... 50 00

Discount to Manufacturers.

ABBEY & IMBRIE. 48 Maiden Lane, New York.



ROUT AND PASS FLY KODS, HAND-MADE, POLISHED ASH BUTT, Lance-wood injidle-pount, wo Lancewood tips, breas mounted, \$8.00. Germain silver mounted, \$8.00. Each equal to any \$8.00 or \$10.00 rot in the market.

OUTFIT, containing above German silver mounted rod, fine rubber chek reel, 25 yds, super water-proof silk line, one dozen best reversed wing files, one dozen books on gut, Leader and if y book, \$13.5 goals, \$911k Bamboo Rod made, except, Leonard's), \$18.60. Our MIST COLORED LEADFILS, with or without loops, 3ft. 15c., 6ft. 30c., ult. 40c. Best reversed wing files on Mist Colored gut, \$1.25 per dozen. Our (NEW) INVISIBLE LEADERS, made of finest round gut, 6ft. 35c., 9ft. 50c. Stall reversed wing files, on invisible gut.

East lance have Gentland files.

Any style or pattern of Trout, Black Bass or Salmon files tied to order, promptly, at same prices as from stock.

Send for Desice Liet.

Send for Price List.

The Rennel.

# NEBRASKA

The First Annual Meeting WILL BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES

NEBRASKA STATE

Sportsmen's Association,

MILFORD, NEB., SEPT. 30th AND OCT. 1st AND 2d, 1880.

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Send stamp for programme

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THE finest cage of its size ever manu-THE HIBSET CAGE OF ITS SIZE OVER MAINI-factured is for sale at \$500. Cost to make, 1,500. Size, 5x8 feet base, and 8 feet high. This ass made for the Centernial Exposition, and is rst class in every respect. W. J. KNOWLTON, Jurial History Store, 168 Tremont street, Bos-ou, Mass.

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CK, a full line of every grade, from his New \$85 Gun up to his Finest Hammerless Guns. It will pay you to send us a memorandum of such a GET OUR QUOTATIONS. Remember we will send you a gun subject to inspection and trial on receipt of remittance sufficient to pay express charges to your place and religion. IROAINS in fINE SECOND HAND GUNS now in stock—three Scott Premier quality, two Westley Richards, two Williams & Powell, two W. W. Greener, one Dougall—all STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

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DANSHEE, a large and powerful red light netter, innorted by Dr. War. Jarvis, of Caremont, N. M.; is 4 years old; is last in the field; great ranger and great endurance. J. S. Siddinore, of Nantivoli, Enginal, from whom she was purchased, says; "She is a grand birth in every respect, Head not to be equalled; ears hinge lecantifully low. She is not only a tiled to light me." Price St. mit is the best broad brief intensity." Price St.

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Beautiful dark red imported Irish setter, 18
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Is fish, good nose and smarh, and drops by motion of band; will make extra good one. Price

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# Thoroughbred St. Bermard dog, 22 mouths and did, jet black, weight gent, gentle and kind to children. Price \$30. ALLERTON KENNELS, 619 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

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Ont of my brite Manu (Fancy-France), an orange and white treked dor, by a very fine mative
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strong, handsome and has a fine nose; price St.
Also a very handsome smd has a fine nose; price St.
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and blus seen birds; is a splendid retriever. She
will make an elegant dog. Price Sol. Also two
dog pups out of Mand by Cowell's dog, he from
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For sale several large, handsome pure rule
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Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
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RORY O'MORE KENNEL.—Champion KOISE UNIOTE KENNEL.—Champion Roy O'More in the stud. The handsomes, as well as one of the best field and best bred red Irish dogs in the United States. Winner of first prize at New York, 187; champion at New York, 187; champion at New York, 1870; hand winner of the gold necklace at New York. the gold necklace at New York, 1890. For sale, thoroughbred pups. Address W. N. CALLEN-DER, Albany, N. Y. June24.tf

### LACHINE KENNILS.

HAVE moved my kennel of cockers to the vicinity of New York. Will have no pups before October. Cora, Flict, Madcap, all to be bried to Bijou, this week, June 21st. GEO, D. MACDOUGALL, P. O. Drawer 4342, June 24-ff. New York

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Custom House and Forwarding Agent, 58 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS Dogs,
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out of the twelve, and guarantee satisfaction, if
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discount to parties at long distances. A.
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FOR SALE—A red setter dog puppy, ten months old, by Ruke, out of Belle II.
Rake by Dr. Gautier's Dan and Laverack's Ruby.
Belle II. by Dr. Strachau's Dan II., out of same owner's Belle. The puppy shows signs of being an owner's belle. The puppy shows signs of being an owner's belle. The puppy shows signs of being an owner's belle. The puppy shows signs of being an owner's A.Y. Z., thus on the owner's pupper of the pupp

WANTED—One or two dogs to train for Field Trials. M. VON CULIN, Del-nware City, Del. June24tf.

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BEAKING, breeding, boarding. Large stream on the place, and daily access. Best feed and care. Terms easy. Inclose stamp. By mail—K 9 Mange Cure, 50c; K 9 Worm Powders, Jac., K 9 Fica Powders, Jac., K 9 Son, 25c. Kennels one mile from Dover, Del. Address

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a B.
L gun, 9 lbs., 10 gauge, a brace of orange
and white setter pups 6 months old, yard broken,
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East Front street, Trenton, N. J. Aug.19,11.

will buy a pure Irish setter dog, 43 months old, having one cross of Eloho and two of Plunket. Address, E. J. ROBBINS, Wethersteld, Com.

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Mar 25-11

Mar 25-11

Mar 25-11

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Mar 25-11

Mar 25-12

Mar 2

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Sept 18-01 Laurence, sines, 0.5.5.4.

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TRAIN YOUR OWN DOGS, in the most artistic manner. For information send two three cent stamps to M. YON CULIN, Delaware Uty, Del. July8,tj

G. I.E.N.- H., and T.; by Colburn's Dash ex Mulin's Belle. The above dog, winner of first
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When six weeks old, two dog and two blich pointer puppies, by Mr. Edmund Orgill's Champion Living and two blich pointer puppies, by Mr. Edmund Orgill's Champion Dutchess, whelped by 3d, brief sign and hundsome. Price \$50 - log of blich.

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Same sire and dam, one year old, very handsome and pertect in every way; will be capital worsers. I reserved them for my own use, but has I have more dogs than I can handle, and will part with them. Frice \$57 each, or \$125 for the pair. GEO, YAN WAGENEN, 212 West street, More JulyLo.tt

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MARKANTED to THOROUGHLY and perfectly eradicate all the vermine pests. 60 cents a package, post-paid. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Great Western Gun Works, 163 Smithheld St., Pitasburg, 60.

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FOR SALE.—A number of theroughbred pupples, three months old, out of Bitu Beiton plies, and to the following celebrated dogs: Pupples, three months old, out of Bitu Beiton Beite, she by champion Fried of the Border, and Edward of the Control of Peri V. Sale and the second of the control of Peri V. Sale and the mon and white pups out of Peri V. Sale and the Brussle is by champion France or Zita, and Brussle is by champion France or Zita, and Brussle is by champion France or Zita, and Irish setters, large strong pups, four months Cld, Irish setters, large strong pups, so Trompson's Belle. One brace of bandsone white pups and the pup setters of the setters of the Sale and Sale and the Sale and the Sale and Sale and the Sale and Sale and the Sale and Sale an

PEDIGREES.—For samples and prices send two three cent stamps to M. VON CULIN. (See above.) June24tf.

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M. dl. P't & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 3.85, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M.,

COL. P. CA. Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.35, A.M., 255, 35.5, 45.5, 5.55, 6.58, 17.35, 9.13, 10.45 F.M., S.M., 255, 35.5, 45.5, 5.53, 6.35, 7.135, 9.13, 10.45 F.M., S.M., 255, 35.5, 45.5, 5.55, 6.35, 7.35, 9.15, 10.135 A.M., 25.5, 23.5, 4.35, 5.55, 6.635, 7.735, 9.15, 10.135 A.M., 25.5, 23.5, 23.5, 3.55, 3.55, 3.55, 6.35, 7.735, 9.15, 10.135 A.M., 4.35, 5.35, 7.10 F.M. FAR TROCKEWRY, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 5.35, 7.10 F.M. MINDER TROCKEWRY, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 5.35, 7.10 F.M. MINDER TROCKEWRY, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 5.35, 5.35, 5.35 F.M. SALUPday nights; 21.15. SUMMAYS, 9.35 M.M., 5.35 F.M. Garden City, Queens and Hempstead, 8, 10 A.M., 5.35, 2.35, 4.35, 5.35, 5.35 F.M. From Flatbush av. Morday, W.C. F.M. Sundays, 9.35 M.M. From Flatbush av. 10 F.M. Sundays, 9.34 M.M., 1.35, 5.35 F.M. Glee Cove, Locust Valley, Glen Head and Roslyn, 6.10 A.M., 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 5.35 F.M. Sundays, 9.34 M.M., 1.35, 5.35 F.M. Sundays, 9.34 M.M., 1.35, 5.35 F.M. Huntington and Northport, 8, 10 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 F.M. Ford Editerson, 10 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 F.M. Sundays, 9.34, M., 4.35, 5.35 F.M. Sundays, 9.34, M.,

Patchogue, 8,33 A.m., 4,35,5,35 P.M. Sundays, w. Richmond Hill, Glendale, 8,35, 11 A.m., 3,35, 4,35 Richmond Hill, Glendale, 8,35, 11 A.m., 3,35, 4,35 Richmond Hill, Glendale, 8,35 P.M. Wodnesday, Friday and Sururday nick, and Creedmoor, 8, 10 A.M., 1,35 P.M., Thesdays, Wolffer and Saturdays, commencing April 3d, HUNTER'S PT & WALL ST. ANNEX—Leave Pier IT, E. R. (foot Pinest, for Hunter's PT, \$30, 10,36, 11,00 P.M. For Jungay, 10,36, 11,00 A.M., 3,10, 4,10, 5,10, 10 P.M. For Jungay, 10,36, 11,00 P.M. For Jungay

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The TROUT season begins May I and ends Sopt. I.
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BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL and MUSCA-LONGE, also abound in large numbers in the

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The invel accommodations are good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to already the factor of the

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FOR GOOD DEER AND DUCK and partridge shooting, and fishing, and fishing, and fishing and fishing the short of 
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SPRINGVILLE HOUSE OR SPORTSMEN'S RE-PRACTICAL GUNNER AND AN OLD yman. Has always on hand the best of atteries, etc., with the largestrig of trainnooting of all varieties. Special attention y himself to his guests, and satisfaction g ed. Address Wm. N. LANE, Good Grou efers by permission to J.B. Shepherd, 891 ay and, Wm. Dutcher, 320 Broadway, N.

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Open season until October 1st, and the largest fish are caught in September.

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Also, Excursion tickers to all the Hunling and
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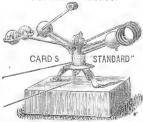
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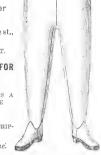
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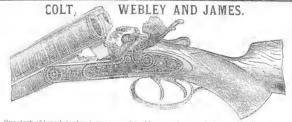
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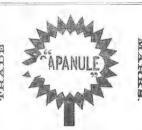
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### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1880.

Volume 15 - No. 5, Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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## Forest Stream

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880,

ANONYMOUS LETTERS .- There is one form of epistle frequently received in all newspaper offices to which, besides a cursory glance and a toss into the waste basket, no further thought is ever given. If these letters, which usually come signed "A Reader," "Truth," or perhaps by the dishonestly assumed title of some organization, are full of petty spite, unmerited personal abuse, insinuations, inuendoes, hints, vituperations, threats and stage fury, they are apt to provoke a laugh or an impatient grimace, according to the mood of the recipient, but beyond this—nothing. An anonymous letter intended for publication may be, if it finds its way into print, either contemptibly ridiculous or cowardly and mean. Consigned to the waste basket, it can be neither; and such is the fate of all such letters which come to the Forest AND STREAM, even when their peculiarities of handwrit-ing disclose their authorship. The individual who pens abusive letters and sends them to this office anonymously is simply wasting time, ink, paper, postage and, let us hope, is sacrificing self-respect.

GERMANS AT THE BUTTS.—The New York Schuetzen Corps, Major George Aery, captain, will hold their annual fall festival at Thompson's Pavilion, at the Highlands of Navesink, on the 14th and 15th of September. Special arrangements have been made for the transportation and hotel accommodation of the entire corps, with their invited guests. The interesting features this year will be off-hand shooting, as usual, and prize bowling by ladies. none but those accompanying the members of the association being allowed to compete. There will be a ball the first evening, and an excursion and a fishing match for the ladies the next morning.

#### THE COMING FIELD TRIALS.

ROM the inauguration of field trials in America, at Memphis, Tenn., in October, 1874, up to this date, this mode of practically testing what a dog really is at bottom has steadily been gaining favor in the eyes of the American breeder and sportsman. In this, and in last week's issue, the Forest and Stream contains a list of the coming autumnal fixtures, the official programmes of each event, the data of management, and the rules by which each trial is to be governed and under which it is to be run. We have published these in full, acknowledging their great necessity and confidently expecting that the growing interest will increase until we shall see every State in the Union have its own field trials club and its annual competitions. Meetings of this kind are of paramount importance, not only as a means of bringing our sportsmen into contact, thus affording an opportunity for them to compare notes, and from their experience improve their breeds, but also as opening a way to infuse a greater admiration for the noblest and most intelligent of all dumb animals. Rightly conducted, field trials cannot but tend to raise the standard of the sport of shooting game birds, and greatly to increase the number of well-broken dogs. A perusal of the rules of both the National American Kennel Club and the Eastern Field Trials Club shows us that several of them have not been drawn up as carefully as we would wish to see. One in particular does not meet our views. We refer, to the instruction to judges on the subject of chasing. We consider this so grievous a fault that the dog so offending should be instantly disqualified as unworthy of a place in the competition. As dogs, and particularly young ones, are imitative, it can be readily seen what a deal of harm such a bad example might produce. We would not shoot in the field with a man who owned a brute that ran his birds. Evil communications, certainly in dog flesh, as among men, are quite sure to corrupt good manners

No laws for competitions of this kind can be too fully or plainly expressed. They should be explicit and admit of but one construction. The success of every enterprise depends upon the straightforwardness and intelligence by which it is run. Indefinite rules, framed carelessly, even by-inadvertence, are liable to be twisted by interested parties so that they shall seem to mean the very opposite of what is intended. Dissension and cavil rob all true sport of its pleasures, and disgust all men of gentlemanly instincts. Wherever competitions of any kind take place there have been since the world began men who cannot take a beating in a manly way; and occasionally persons are met with who would resort to any means to bring about their own desired results. If they cannot wing they do not wish to see their neighbors do so.

As a protection for the judges, the laws and instructions should be clearly given, and it will cause the gentlemen who accept the onerous office much trouble if they are not. Fortunately the selection of judges thus far has been most excellent, and we cannot let this opportunity pass without congratulating the committees we have heard from on their tact and the soundness of their choice, and their good fortune in having these gentlemen accept. As long as such men as Messrs. Morford and Wilson, Capt. Henry and Dr. Twaddell are found to the fore, there need be no fear but what every owner will get his dues.

Mh. Oben's Return.—Mr. Frederick A. Ober (Fred Beverly) arrived in this city, from St. Thomas, last Friday. Mr. Ober began his ornithological explorations of the Lesser Antilles in 1876 under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and was engaged in them two years, when, the funds giving out, he was obliged to return, with the work unfinished. The great success of this mission in a scientific way (twenty new birds having been discovered and a vast amount of information respecting the islands having been obtained) impelled Mr. Ober to return and complete a work so auspiciously begun. But a few islands of the chain remained unexplored, and a few hundred dollars would have been sufficient to complete the survey. Even this small amount

the Smithsonian was unable to advance, and consequently Mr. Ober wentjout, at his own expense, to finish a work which should have been accomplished by aid from English or American scientific societies.

The result has been highly satisfactory, as several new birds have been discovered, much new information elicited regarding the topography of the islands, as well as the fauna, and the scientific world is to be, for the first time, put in possession of a complete history of the birds of the Lesser Antilles. The catalogues of the birds of each island will be published in the "Smithsonian Reports," supplementing the other various catalogues published two and three years ago. Mr. Ober has with him a live specimen of the great imperial parrot, inhabiting only a single island in the Antillean chain, and known nowhere else in the world. He sent, three years ago, the first skins of this bird that ever reached the United States, and now brings the first specimen alive. He has also a pair of agoutis-animals peculiar to South America and the West Indies—and a monkey, peculiar to one of the islands, about which the naturalists are in doubt-as to the species-whether it is an inhabitant of the new world, or was introduced from Africa.

This question, as well as many other curious and interesting problems that have vexed our scientists for years. will be settled by the specimens now in possession 'of He has visited every island between Porto Mr. Oher. Rico and Trinidad, and among other recent visits has paid one to the famous Boiling Lake of Dominica, which surprised the inhabitants of that island last January by an eruption of hot water, mud and stones. In the interval between his two exploring trips Mr. Ober wrote a book describing his adventures in the forests of the Caribbean Islands. This book was published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, and has since appeared in England, meeting with a good reception on both sides the Atlantic. Having made engagements to lecture this winter, he returns to fulfill those engagements and to write out the further adventures of his recent trip.

PACIFIC COAST FISHES.—The west end of the United States Fish Commission, composed of Prof. D. S. Jordan and Mr. C. H. Gilbert, are actively at work. They have made stations for collection and study of fishes at San Diego, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco. Twenty-eight species, new to science, have been introduced into the system thus far by them, viz.: A sole (Aphoristia); a flounder (Pleuronichthys), and two new genera of flounders. A new ray (Raia); a sting-ray (Dasybatis); a ray of a Chinese genus (Platyrrhina), and a ray of a new genus; two new Embiotocoids (genera Abeona and Brachyistius); three new blennies (Xiphister-two species; Apodichthys, one); a new Agonus, and a new deep water fish, which, with one previously described by Mr. Lockington, seems to constitute a new family (Icosteidæ), and, finally, no less than thirteen new species of the "rock fish," genus Sebastichthys. These, with the twelve species previously known, are now all brought into the San Francisco markets with more or less frequency. Most of the new species are from deep water, and were not in the markets in Dr. Ayres' time, twenty years ago, since which time no one has attentively studied this group on our coast,

Numerous species known from further south have been added to the United States fauna. Notable among these are eight sharks: the great basking shark (Cetorkinus); the man-eater (Carcharodon); the tiger shark (Galeocerdo); the mackerel shark (Isurus); the swelling shark (Cephaloscyllium); the horned shark (Pleurocromylon); the blue shark (Carcharinus); and the oil shark (Galeorhinus).

JOSEPH W. LONG.—Joseph W. Long, the author of "American Wild Fowl Shooting," died recently at Osceola, Nev. Mr. Long was well known as a practical gunner, and his book holds a deservedly high place among the few books of sport that are really worth anything.

—The very interesting review of the work of the Fish Commission will repay a careful perusal. It is a good showing of results.

### The Sportsman Tourist.

ROUGH NOTES FROM THE WOODS.

HOW THE RED MAN WATCHES A LICK-CAMPING, COOKING AND ANGLING-INDIAN WOODCRAFT,

W HEN Chief William led up to the lick he took me THEN Chief William led up to the lick be took me by purling steams and pleasant places. Our way led through a beaver meadow and that same beaver meadow business is an institution, so to speak, found nowhere so frequently or in such perfection as in the Northern Wilderness. On all the waters of the Moose, wherever you find a small stream emptying into river or lake, you may with something like certainty find a beaver meadow on the course of the brook, usually about midway of the stream. The beaver is the first wild animal of importance to disappear before the white man ibut there are men now living who remember when these beaver meadows were beaver ponds, with busy, sagacious, shy inhabitants. At present they are perfectly level meadows, invariably dotted with graceful, ighing green tunnaracks, with an occasional spruce, standing singly or in groups of three or four, resting in calm quiet in the bright sunlight, searcely moved by the furnous gales that sweep the mountain tops bare of timber. From the very apex of Bald Mountain (the M. St. Louis of Colvin) you look down into one of these onses, a thousand feel below. You could almost throw a stone there, Quiet and motionless it lies, while the signal staff on the summit is bending bonce the gale, and you are fain to keep a fow paces of you off collections of the sending such tops five hundred feed more and send you have a sunder gase tops five hundred feed more and send you have a sunder gase to tops five hundred feed more and send you have a sunder gase to top a five hundred feed more and send you have a sunder gase to top a five hundred feed more and send you have a sunder gase to top a five hundred feed more and send you have a sunder so to the sunder his old coat, and the came and send you have a sunder so to the sunder his old coat, and the came the butt of my rink, sold we have a sunder his old coat, and the came had beyond the perfect of the

reputed to have as much and as accurate knowledge as any man living. At length he tired of stories and talk, drew his blanket about his head, Indian fashion, and subsided in sleep.

"Wake me up early; look after deer," he said the last thing before settling into a steady, subdued snore, that was not at all aggravating.

I sat im late—smoked muscal built floor and living the state of the last thing before and living the state of the last thing the state of the last thing the same living the state of the last thing the same living the sam

was not at all aggravating.

I sat up late—smoked, mused, built fires and listened to my old acquantances, the owls, until, overcome with drowsiness, I, too, pulled my blanket about my cars and slumbered sweetly, after the manner of those who rest a might in open camps.

It was daylight when I awoke. I roused first the fire, and then Chief William. He shook himself together, borrowed my rifle and was off on the trail.

"Fr don't fin' deer, be back in hour," he said, lacon-

cally.
"A fool's errand," said I, and went down to the spring "A fool's errand," said 1, and went down to the spring hole to try lly-lishing. I pooled a couple of half pound-ers, came back to camp, and cooked a trout breakfast in any best manner. William had been gone more than his hour; breakfast was ready and hot, and I was getting im-

patient, when far from beyond the beaver meadow on the mountain came the plain, sharp crack of my rifle. He had found the deer after all. And I ate breakfast alone. It was past 9 A.M. when, getting impatient, I started up the trail, and at the first turn met the Chief, a smile of Christian satisfaction on his face and the limp half of a freshly-killed deer wagging at his hip. It was a bit of good hunter craft. He explained how he had quartered the ground like a setter for a hundred rods before finding blood. Once found he had followed it like a slenth-hound, losing it again on the ridge, and finding the deer at last by patiently quartering the ground again. It was badly wounded in one kidney (all luck), but made a short run and half down again. He crept up within thirty yards and shot it through the head. Few white hunters would ever have tracked out and killed it.

William cocked himself a hearty meal of venison, of which, being well-fed, I could not partake; and then, still insisting on carrying my traps, started to put me, by a short cut on the trail, to my next objective point,

JONES' CAMP.

Albert Jones came into the wilderness about three years ago, so sick and weak as to be lifted from the wagon, and unable to speak aloud on his arrival at the Forge House, foot of the Fulton Chain. He had been a strong man, with an iron constitution, and, like many Americans, had broken himself down by constant overwork and anxiety. He had been a business man; a miner in the early California days; a ranctman; had owned and run sawmills; had been a tame of wild horses among the Spaniards and "buckies" of Mexico, and had spent the best part of an active, vigorous life in the multifarious pursuits, chances and changes peculiar to an adventurous American.

It came to an end by a general physical breakdown. The doctors said "general debility." They always say that when they are stumped. Jones was a native of Northern New York, and in his younger days had often gone to the Wilderness for sport and recreation.

When hand and brain could work no longer he said, "Take me to the woods; if I am to die let me die there." They took him in to die. In less than two months he had so far improved as to go out and attend to business, which had rather piled up on him in his absence. One month of that settled him. He was down again, and again he 'broke his holt' and came to the woods. Again he got the benefit of an open air, care-free life, and when he though himself pretty well able to manage his affairs he went out of the woods and got down to business. And it floored him in just three weeks. Then he let go and came to the Wilderness for good, as he says. He built a confortable log camp (or house) at the foot of the Moose River stillwater, built and bought half a dozen boats, keeps boarders (when they come) at most reasonable rates, and passes his time as quietly as any man I know of. He has regained health and spirits, and would, on the whole, make an excellent subject for "Adirondack Murray," if that gentlement of the floor of the Hoose in the foot of the Sore and the provide of the server of the woods and parameter benefit so

day will leave you in peace. It is in no way filthy, and is not disagreeable to most persons, while the effect is all that can be desired.

#### CAMP CREAM OTARTAR

No MAN'S LAND, dagust, 1880.

BEAR FOREST; —You have, of course, received our invitation to "call and see us." but as you have not put in an appearance I fear the sincerity of the invitation is doubted, "wherein you wrong us deeply," as Hamlet or Ophelia, or some other of Shakespeare's mug-niloquent talkers saith.

I have to report a terrible conflagration and explosion, with no insurance and loss of this. Our sheart resuch

tation is doubted, "wherein you wrong us deeply," as Hamlet or Ophelia, or some other of Slankespeare's magniloquent talkers said.

Thave to report a terrible conflagration and explosion, with no insurance and no loss of life, Our shanty caught fire, or was set on fire, or set fire to itself last night. It was discovered by the socrehing of the Major's left heal, which woke him after some time. The lake was close at hand; the Tin-dipper Company (the Doctor) went actively to work; the Scribe carried water industrionsly for some time in a pail, but afterwards discovered that a large hole had been burned in its bottom, which incapacitated it for retaining anything more fluid than a bickbat; while the Major, with great presence of mind, begat of long experience under fire, kept rapidly filling his mouth with water and spurting it upon the flames. Once, by accident, he got at the wrong tumbler, and cast upon the flery billows a mouthful of old rye. This untoward accident caused the flames to rage more fierely, and then the Doctor's powder-flask blew up.

The scene at this time must be imagined to be appreciated. The lurnd glare cast a crimson tinge upon the water, which dashed apon the beach as if in wild mockery of our misery. The lurid glare also fell upon the dark form of the Scribe, who, having discovered the hole in the pail's botton, was lighting a cigar and cheering on the Fire Department.

As soon as the flames found nothing else to burn they succumbed, and then morning woke and the sun rose, smiling as though one ought to smile back again. Then we found some trout which had been prepared for the morning nead. These we cooked over the embers of our house, and then proceeded to investigate damages.

The Doctor had suffered most. His powder-flask in exploding had blown up his cracker-box cover essay on the "Grasshopper's Hip Complaint in Whortleberry Time," and the world and the London Lurcet loses it forever, It probably saved our lives, however. It lay upon the flask, and the heaviness of the essay, by keepi

but our shelter teuts were saved, so we are comparatively happy.

We have had a great laugh at the Doctor. A country-man, with a face as hard as a billiard ball and about as expressive, told the worthy scientific man a long story about a remarkable dog, which was located on a farm about four miles away. According to the bucolic gentheman this dog was a cross between a bull terrier and a grasshopper. The Doctor went, on a very hot day, to see this pup, and didn't find him. That country gentleman had better not visit our camp again, for the Doctor has prepared a large rock with which to "rock him to sleep" if he reappears.

had better not visit our camp again, for the Doctor has prepared a large rock with which to "rock him to sleep" if he reappears. The country came nigh unto being plunged into mourning last week. Shining lights of the medical, murdering and meditative professions were nearly quenched by the lake's cold waters. The Doctor, the Major, and the Scribe were nearly made food for fishes white fishing for food. It was thus: I was sitting in the stern of the host, the Doctor was in the middle, and the Major in the box. The Doctor and I were using hand-lines and the Major apole. He had his back to us and was afflicted with poor success. Suddenly a very great fish broke waterneur us, "I'll have that fellow," quoth the Major, and so saying he swung his line over his shoulder and caught the Doctor right bang in thenose. "Hello! I'm fast," said the Major, without looking around, and with that he gave a pull, and the Doctor's nose followed the pull, and the Doctor followed his nose."

I was so full of laughter that I couldn't speak, and the sufferer was so surprised that he couldn't; and the Major.

pull, and the Doctor's nose followed the pull, and the Doctor 'followed his nose."

I was so full of laughter that I couldn't speak, and the sufferer was so surprised that he couldn't; and the Major gave another pull, and the Doctor's nose went over the side of the boat, and another pull would have brought him overboard, then the hooked one gave vent to such a horrible sound—a compound of squeal and swear—that the Major paused and look over his shoulder. Then they presented a beautiful tableau. The astonishment and contrition of countenance of one and the furtive clawings of the other at his nose and the horrible mug he presented were indeed rare spectacles; and when I at last recovered from my agony of laughter I was sent back into it again by the lachrymose ejaculation of the sufferer. "How I will look going home to town with a fish hor kin my nose." The Scribe butchered the hook out after his hand had become steady with a penknife. Then the Doctor sat "dipping his beak in the Gascon wine," as Thackeray has it. The Doctor was very soon restored to his usual normal state of cheerfulness and then he passed beyond it; then he undertook to dance a walk round on the gunwale of the boat. Nothing could dissuade inin. Up he got on one side of the frail craft, and in order to counterbalance him we were forced to sit hanging over the other side. Thus some moments passed of violent saltatory movement on his part, and of objurgation on ours. Then the medical gentleman made a misstep and disappeared suddenly into the lake with a wild and cheerful nallo. The boat, relleved from his weight, gave a wallop to port, and in the twinkling of an eye the Scribe and the Major took water railed. Thus some moments passed of violent saltatory movement on his part, and or objurgation on ours. Then the medical gentleman made a misstep and disappeared suddenly into the lake with a wild and cheerful nallo. The boat, relleved from his weight, gave a wallop to port, and in the twinkling of an eye the Scribe and the Major took water solo. Th

—An old angler says that a fish does not suffer much from being hooked. Of course not, It is the thought of how his weight will be lied about that causes him anguish.

—Falconry is being introduced in Boston, and over 200 estimable old hens have met violent deaths while being used by Beacon Hill young ladies in practicing,—Commercial Advertiser,

### Matural Tristory.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was pargely attended, and in all respects successful. The arrangements of the local committee were excellent, and everything has progressed in a most satisfactory manner.

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday, Aug. 24th, a meeting of the Cambridge Entomological Club was held, at which, after an opening address by Mr. Scudder, its President, were read a number of important papers. Among these was one by Mr. A. R. Grote on the generic characters of the Nocluidæ, one by Prof. A. J. Cook, treating practical apiculture, and one by Rev. H. C. McCook on the honey ants of Colorado. Prof. John L. Leconte read a paper on 'Lightning Bugs," which was of great interest. A number of other contributions of value were read, among thom one by Dr. H. A. Hagen on the Hessian Fly.

The opening exercises of the meeting and the general business having been accomplished during the morning of the 25th, the feature of the day was the address of Prof. Barker, the retiring President, On the Origin of Life, which excited very great interest and was listened to with deep attention. In concluding the speaker said that, physiologically considered, life had now no mysterious passages, no sacred precincts into which the unhallwed fooot of science might not enter, and that research had day by day diminished the phenomena supposed to be vital, and that sooner or later every action of the living body would be pronounced chemical or physical.

The session of the Physical Section, of which Prof. Asaph Hall is President, was interesting, and several astronomical and physical papers of value were read. Section B (Natural History) was addressed by Prof. Alexander Agassiz, its President, who delivered a most learned and suggestive discourse on Biological Development in the Animal Kingdom, as Manifested in the Paleotological and Embryological Study of Sea Urchins. Some of the papers read before this section are as follows: Comparative Anatomy as a Part of the Medical Curriculum, by Dr. Harrison Allen; Distinguishing Species of Populus and Juglans, by Young Naked Branches, by Prof. J. W. Bell; Observations on Japenese Brachiopoda, by Mr. E. S. Morse; Evolution of Parasitic Plants, by Thomas Mechan; On the So-called Fine Blight of the Apple Tree, by Mr. T. J. Burrill. In the sections of Geology, Chemistry and Microscopy important papers were read.

The session of the Permanent Sub-section of Anthro-pology, presided over by Major Powell, was very inter-Prof. A. S. Bickmore's paper upon the Ethnolesting. ogy of Africa was illustrated by a colored map locating many of the races of that continent. Myths and Folklore of the Iroquois, by Erminnie F. Smith, was listened to with close attention, and other papers of interest were

In the afternoon the exercises were not less interesting than in the morning, and in the evening the association listened to an address by Prof. J. Graham Bell, the inventor of the Bell telephone, who discussed the production of sound by light.

The exercises during the remaining days of the week were well attended and of great interest, but lack of space prevents our giving any detailed account of the proceedings. Cincinnati was chosen as the next meeting place. and on Tuesday the following officers were elected President, Prof. Geo. J. Brush, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Prof. C. V. Riley, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Prof. W. S. Vaux, Philadelphia, Pa. Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., was chosen President of Section A.

#### A TRIPARTITE CONTEST.

THE following anecdote comes to us from a thoroughly reliable source, and certainly deserves to be recorded. It is not often that such a combat is witnessed by a man who can give an intelligent and trustworthy account of it :-

nessed by a man who can give an intenigent and trust-worthy account of it:—

On the 24th of July last Mr. Henry Braithwaite, of Frederickton, an experienced hunter, when engaged in exploring timber lands in the interior of Now Brunswick, between the headwaters of the Northwest Miramichi and those of the Tobique, witnessed an unequal contest, such, indeed, as was probably never witnessed by any other person. In his expedition he was accompanied by a well-known helicite Indian, usually called by hunters "Big Louis."

When traveling up the inlet of the Big Southwest Miramichi River, about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Braithwaite heard at a distance of a quarter of a mile a very strauge noise, which he decribes as a combination of growling and bellowing, which increased as he advanced toward it. On turning to Louis and asking his opinion of the cause of this noise, the Indian replied, "Bears fighting."

At the time that Mr. B, heard this noise his small Wesson rife was unloaded, and he had but two cartridges in his pocket, the rest being un his bundle, and not easily reached. Starting with these two, Louis called gently to him, "Take more cartridges in your pocket,"

Mr. Braithwaite replied, "If I stop to get the cartridges the noise may stop, and I may not be able to find the game," and accordincly pushed on with but two cartridges, throwing off at the same time his bundle, expecting Louis to bring it along with his own. He, however, failed to do this, and left both behind, and followed after with but his axe. At a distance of 100 yards, after running a quarter of a mile, Mr. Braithwaite saw the causes of the strange and unwonted sounds.

A huge bear, the largest that he ever saw, and he has seen many, was seated on top of a young moose, upon which he had sprung unawares, breaking his back at the first jump. Whenever the animal attempted to struggle the bear would seize him by the neck and shake him as a dog would a hare. When the moose remained quiet the bear would lick the blood which issued from his wounds. Running up to within twenty yards of the bear, loading in the meantime, Mr. Braithwaite leveled his rifle, and not being able to get a fair view of the bear's head, fired where he supposed the animal's heart to be. The ball passing through him, the latter sprang back off the moose, and staggered and fell, the blood running from both sides. After retreating a few steps he stopped, and looked around to see where the shot came from. Not being able to get a fair view of his head, Mr. B. again fired at the same part of his body, and again struck him. This seemed to give him new energy, and he started off on a run for the stream.

Mr. B. then turned around to the Indian, thinking that he had the bundle with the cartridges, intending to load and follow, but found that he had not brought up the ammunition. There was nothing left but to go back, which Mr. B. did, and reloaded. It took some time to find the bundles, and in the meantime a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by rain, had set in. They took upthe trail and followed a reasily, guided by the feet marks and blood, for about 200 yards; the woods then getting very open, the rain had washed out the blood and tracks, so that

Kinghirds Catch Fish.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Probably most observing people have noticed with what unerting expertness the kingbird (or bee martin) will catch insects in the air. These birds are very abundant about my premises, nesting in some cases within a few feet of my residence. I never disturb them, believing them not only a valuable insectiverous bird, but having frequent ocular demonstrations of their valuable services in driving off hawks and crows, I have often noticed them striking the surface of the water in my fish ponds, but supposed they were either taking a bath or else catching insects which were flying near the surface of the water. When I constructed my bass pond, a few years ago, I stocked it with minnows to afford ample food for the bass. At times the entire surface of the pond seems alive with them. A few days ago I obseaved at least a half dozen kingbirds perched on trees and bushes near the margin of the pond, and almost every moment some of them would dive into the water precisely like a kingfisher, and I concluded they were catching bugs or other insects which were floating upon the surface of the water. Watching them closely, I, soon saw one of them leave the water with something perceptibly shining in its bill. It alighted on a tree about fifty yards from where I was sitting, and acted precisely as a kingfisher does when killing a tish. Taking a telescope, I also took an observant and the cincles long. I continued my observation and discovered that the kingbird had a minnow not less than three inches long. I continued my observation for about fifteen minutes, and during that time these birds caught several small minnows and ate them. Others more observant may have long known of this trait of the kingbird, but I have never chanced to read or hear of it, and quite likely may be laughed at for my verdancy in reporting what may be well known to every ornithologic amateur.

A Conunprum.—Summerpead, St. Clair County, Ill., KINGBIRDS CATCH FISH.—Editor Forest and Stream:

A CONUNDRUM.—Summerpead, St. Clair County, Ill., Aug. 23d.—In the spring I shot a heron which was carrying in its bill a dead snake about fifteen inches in length. Some five inches of the reptile's tale was drawn through a slit in the lower mandible of the bird, and was held there so firmly, even after the bird was dead, that the snake would have been torn to pieces easier than withdrawn from the bird's bill, How does the bird get the snake there?

G. B. R. S.

We do not get from our correspondent's description any very clear idea of how the snake was attached to the bird's bill. Was the bill split along the side, or did the snake lie between the vami of the mandible and pass through the chin?

through the chin?

Crows as Fruit Thievis.—Etitor Forest and Stream:—I send you the following item from a late paper, and can supplement it with a little experience of ray own:
"Malachi F. Dodge, living near Manchester, N. II., recently saw live large crows descend from a tall pine tree in the Stark woods and alight in a tree laden with ripe Angust apples. Each crow planted its bill firmly into a rosy specimen,, and, detaching it from the stem, flew away with the prize to the pine, where they ate the fruit with evident relish." A short time ago I happened to notice the almost daily visit of a small party of crows to a certain tree in my apple orchard, and it occurred to me that the fruit might be the attraction, as it was a large, tender and sweet variety. A visit to the proved my surmise to he correct. They had destroyed quite a number of apples by pecking out from a quarter to a half. When the stem would give way the apple fell and another would be attacked. This may be nothing new, but in living on a fram constantly visited by crows for nearly thirty years, I have never had occasion to accuse them of this mischief before, though the indictment was strong enough without it. If any of your readers have had a similar experience I hope we shall thear from them. Respectfully yours,

Framingham, Mass., Aug. 25th.

AN UNLUCKY CROW.—Mr. George G. Cole has related to us the following incident, which occurred not long since near Glen's Falls, N. Y.: Mr. H. P. Chimiphey, of that place, being annoyed by large hawks which prey upon his chickens, keeps his shot gun loaded and kills a great many of them. A short time ago a hawk was seen approaching the house, but before the owner could seize his gun the bird had passed out of range and was passing over a piece of woods. Here it was seen to seize a crow, and after coming nearly to the ground to bear it heavily off and alight a short distance further on among some tall weeds. Curiosity prompted Wr. Champney to proceed to the spot, where he found hawk and crow still struggling on the ground, and by a lucky shot killed both of them. The hawk, from the meager description given of it, would appear to have been a young goshawk.

### Hisli Culture.

THE FIRST DECADE OF THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

ITS PLAN OF WORK AND ACCOMPLISHED RESULTS, SCIENTIFIC

BY G. BROWN GOODE.

There are nine departments of the government devoted, in part or wholly, to researches in pure and applied science—the Geological Survey; the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the Naval Observatory; the National Museum; the Department of Agriculture; the Entomological Commission; the Tenth Census, with its special agencies for the study of the natural resources of the country; the Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology, and the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. The Smithsonian Institution, established upon an independent foundation, should also be mentioned, as well as the Medical Museum of the army, and the various laboratories under the control of the Army and Navy Departments.

The Geological Survey is not now carrying on any of the schemes of zoological and botanical investigation engaged in by its predecessors.

The work of the Entomological Commission and that of the census, though of extreme inportance, are lim-

of the census, though of extreme importance, are limited in scope and duration, while that of the Agricultural Department is necessarily, for the most part, eco-

ited in scope and duration, while that of the Agricultural Department is necessarily, for the most part, economical.

The work of the National Museum is chiefly confined to the study of collections made by government surveys or individual collectors and sent in to be reported upon. The work of the Fish Commission, in one of its aspects, may perhaps be regarded as the most prominent of the present efforts of the government in aid of aggressive biological research.

On the 9th of February, 1874, Congress passed a joint resolution which authorized the appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. The duties of the Commissioner were thus defined: "Poprosecute investigations on the subject (of the diminution of valuable fishes) with the view of ascertaining whether any and what distantion in the number of the food-lishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States has taken place; and, if so, to what causes the same is due; and also whether any and what protective, prohibitory or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises, and to report upon the same to Congress."

The resolution establishing the office of Commissioner of Fisheries required that the person to be appointed should be a civil officer of the Government, of proved scientific and practically limited to a single man for whom, in fact, the office had been created. Prof. Baird, at that time assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was appointed and entered at once upon his duties.

The summer of 1890 marks the tenth season of ac-

institution, was appointed and entered at once upon his duties.

The summer of 1880 marks the tenth season of active work since its inception in 1871. The Fish Commission now fills a place tentoid more extensive and useful than at first. The present essay aims to show, in a general way, what it has done, is doing and expects to do—its purposes, its methods, its results.

The work is naturally divided into three sections:—

I. The systematic investigation of the waters of the United States and the biological and physical problems which they present. The scientific studies of the Commission are based upon a liberal and philosophical interpretation of the law. In making his original plans the Commissioner insisted that to study only the food-fishes would be of little importance, and that useful conclusions must needs rest upon a broad foundation of investigations purely scientific in character. The life history of species of economic value should be understood from beginning to end, but no less requisite is it to know the histories of the animals and plants upon which they feed or upon which their food is nourished; the histories of their enemies and friends, as well as the currents, temperatures and other physical phenomena of the waters in election to noisor temperatures and other physical phenomena of the waters in election to university in constitution and resolution to not seek that a succession of a constitution of the waters in election to university or reported to the constitution of the waters in election to university or reported to an animal constitution of the waters in election to university.

of their enemies and friends and the friends and loes of their enemies and friends, as well as the currents, temperatures and other physical phenomena of the waters in relation to migration, reproduction and growth. A necessary accompaniment to this division is the amassing of material for research to be stored in the National and other museums for future use.

2 The investigation of the methods of fisheries of past and present, and the statistics of production and commerce of fishery products. Man being one of the chief destroyers of fish, his influence upon their abundance must be studied. Fishery methods and apparatus must be examined and compared with those of other lands, that the use of those which threaten the destruction of medful fishes may be discouraged, and that those which are inefficient may be replaced by others more serviceable. Statistics of industry and trade must be secured for the use of Congress in making treaties or imposing tariffs, to show to producers the best markets, and to consumers where and with what their needs may be supplied.

supplied.

3. The introduction and multiplication of useful food fishes throughout the country, especially in waters under the jurisdiction of the general government, or those common to several States, none of which might feel

\*Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Boston, Aug. 28th, 1880.

willing to make expenditure for the benefit of the others. withing to make expenditure for the benefit of the others. This work, which was not contemplated, when the Commission was established, was first undertaken at the instance of the American Fish Cultural Association, whose representatives induced Congress to make a special appropriation for the purpose. This appropriation has since been renewed every year on a more bountiful scale was designed. propriation for the purpose. This appropriation has since been renewed every year on a more bountiful scale, and propagation is at present by far the most extensive branch of the work of the Commission, both in respect of number of men employed and quantity of money ex-

braich of the work of the Commission, both in respect of number of men employed and quantity of money expended.

Although activity in this direction may be regarded in the light of applied rather than pure scientific work, it is particularly inportant to the biologist, since it affords opportunities for investigating many new problems in physiology and embryology.

The origin of the Commission, its purposes, and methods of organization, having been described, it now remains to review the accomplished results of its work. In many departments, especially that of direct research, most efficient services have been rendered by volunteers; in fact, a large share of what has been accomplished in biological and physical exploration is the result of unpaid labor on the part of some of the most skillful American specialists. Although it would be interesting to review the peculiar features of the work of each investigation, the fionis of this paper will not allow me to do so, or even to mention them all by name.

Since the important fisheries center in New England, the coast of this district has been the seat of the most active operations in marine research. For ten years, the Commissioner, with a party of specialists, has devoted the summer season to work at the shore, at various stations along the coast, from Connecticut to Nova Scotia. A suitable place having been selected, a temporary laboratory is fitted up with the necessary appliances for collection and study: In this are placed from ten to twenty tables, each occupied by an investigator, either an officer of the Commission or a volunteer. From 1878 to 1879, important aid was rendered by the Secretary of the Nawy, who detailed for this service a steamer to be used in dredging and trawling, and this year the steamer built expressly for the Commission is employed in the same manner.\*

The regular routine of operations at a summer station includes all the various forms of activity known to naturalists—collecting along the shore, seining upon the beaches, setting traps for animals not otherwise to be obbeaches, setting traps for animals not otherwise to be ob-tained, and scraping with dredge and trawl the bottom of the sea, at depths as great as can be reached by a steamer in a trip of three days. In the laboratory are carried on the usual structural and systematic studies; the preparation of museum specimens and of reports. Since the organization of the Commission, the deep sea work and the investigation of invertebrate animals has been under the charge of Prof. Verrill, who had for many years before the Commission was established been studyindependently the invertebrate fauna of

been under the charge of Prof. Verril, who had for many years before the Commission was established been studying independently the invertebrate fauna of New England.

In addition to what has been done at the summer station, more or less exhaustive investigations have been carried on by smaller parties on many parts of the coast and interior waters. The fauna of Grand Rapids, and other off-shore fishing grounds, has been partly explored. In 1872, 1873 and 1874 dredging was carried on from the coast survey steamer Bache, by Prof. Packard and Mr. Cooke, Prof. Smith, Mr. Harger and Mr. Rathbun. In 1870 Mr. H. L. Osborne spent three months in a cod schooner ordlecting material on the Grand Banks, and Mr. N. P. Scudder as long a time on the halibut grounds of Davis' Straits.

A most remarkable series of contributions have been received from the fishermen of Cape Ann. When the Fish Commission had its headquarters at Gloucester, in 1878, a general interest in the zoological work sprang up among the crews of the fishing vessels, and since that time they have been vieing with each other in efforts to find new animals. Their activity has been stimulated by the publication of lists of their donations in the local papers, and the number of separate lost of specimens received, to the present time, exceeds eight hundred. Many of these losts are large, consisting of collecting-tanks full of alcoholic specimens. At least thirty fishing vessels now carry collecting-tanks on every trip, and many of the fishermen, with characteristic superstition, have the idea that it insures good luck to have a tank on brand, and will not go to sea without one. The number of specimens acquired in this manner; as at least fifty or sixty thousand, most of them belouging to species unattainable. Each halbut vessels est, twice daily, lines from ten to fourteen miles in length, with hooks upon them six feet agart, in water twelve hundred to eighteen hundred feat in depth, and the quantity of living forms brought up in this manner, and which had neve

No dredging has yet been attempted by the Commission south of Long Island, though much has been done in shore work, especially among the fishes, by special agents and friends of the Commission, and by the parties stationed here and there in the work of fish-culture. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York, by carefully watching the market slabs, has added at least ten species of fishes to the fauna of the United States. Mr. F. Mather is studying the fish of Long Island and the Sound. Dr. Yarrow, Mr. Earll, and others, have collected from Cape May to Key West. The Gulf States' coast was explored last winter by a party conducted by Mr. Silas

1877. Salem Habfax 1878. Gloucester 1879. Provincetown

Stearns, who spent nine months in studying the food-Stearns, who spent nine months in studying the food-and the census. The entire Pacific Coast has been secured by Prof. Jordan for the Commission and the census, and the ichthyology of that region has been enriched by the discovery of sixty species new to the fauna, forty of them being new to iccience. A similar investigation on the great lakes has been carried over a period of several years by Mr. Milner and Mr. Kumlien. The ichthyology of the rivers of the country has received much attention from the many experts employed by the Commission in fish cultural work. fish cultural work

In addition to these local studies may be mentioned

In addition to these local studies may be mentioned the general explorations such as are now being carried on for the cyster, by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll and Mr. John F. Ryder, for the shad by Col. McDonald, for the smelt and the Atlantic salmon by Mr. G. G. Atkins, and the quinnat salmon by Mr. Livingston Stone.

A partial indication of what has been accomplished may be found in the number of species added to the various faunal lists. Take, for instance, the cephalopod mollusks of New England. In Prof. Verrill's recently published monographs twenty species are mentioned, thirteen of which are new to science. Ten years ago only three were known. three were known.

three were known.

I am indebted to Prof. Verrill for the following estimate of the number of species added within the past ten years to the fauna of New England, mainly by the agency of the Commission:—

	Famil	c Known.	Additions.	Now Known
Crustacea		105	193	298
Pycirogonida		5	10	15
Anneiida		67	238	305
Vermes				4.4
Mollusca				
Echinodermata				
Apthozoa				
Furricuta		26	25	51
Volyzoa		56	91	147
Brachtopoda		5	0	5
Sponges		10	80	90
Acalepha				
			* 000	# 000
		008	1,000	1,800
T4 1: 1 : 1 1 1 1 1	43		- C +1	

It is but just to say that many of these species were obtained by Prof. Verrill in the course of his independent explorations in Maine and Connecticut previous to 1871.

A similar estimate for the fishes indicates the discovery

À similar estimate for the fishes indicates the discovery of at least one hundred species on the Eastern Atlantic coast within ten years; half of these are new to science. Forty species have been added to the fauna north of Cape Cod; sixteen of these are new and have been found within three years; seventeen have been described as new from the Gulf of Mexico; sixty, and more, have been added upon the West coast. The results of the summers' campaigns are worked in winter in the Peabody Museum of Yale College, under the direction of Prof. Verrill, and by the specialists of the National Museum.

Seum. One of the important features of the work is the preparation of life histories of the useful marine animals of the country, and great quantities of material have been accumulated relating to almost every species. A portion of this has been published, more or less complete biographical monographs having been printed on the bluefish, the scup, the menhaden, the salmon and the whitefish, and others are nearly ready.

Another monograph which may be referred to in this connection is that of Mr. Starbick on the whale fishery, giving its history from the earliest settlement of North America.

Ancerica.

The temperature of the water in its relation to the movements of fish, has from the first received special attention. Observations are made regularly during the summer work, and at the various hatching stations. At the instance of the Commissioner, an extensive series of observations have for several years been made under the direction of the chief signal officer of the army, at lighthouses, lightships, life-saving and signal stations, carefully chosen, along the whole coast. This year thirty or more fishing schooners and steamers are carrying thermometers to record temperatures upon the fishing grounds, a journal of the movements of the fish being kept at the same time. One practical result of the study of these observations has been the demonstration of the coast of Maine in 1879—a failure on account of which nearly 2,000 persons were thrown out of employment. Another important series of investigations carried on by Commander Beardsley, of the navy, shows the error of the ordinary manner of using the Casel Miller deep seat thermometer; still another series made by Dr. Kidder, of the mavy, and to be carried out in future, had for its object the determination of the temperature of the blood of marine animals.

Observations have also been made by Mr. Milner upon the influence of a change from sea water into fresh water and from fresh water into sea water upon the young of different fishes.

Mr. H. J. Rice carried on series of studies upon the The temperature of the water in its relation

water and from fresh water into sea water upon the young of different fishes.
Mr. H. J. Rice carried on series of studies upon the effect of cold in retarding the development of incubating young

and Prof. Verrill informs me that the number of new and extra limital forms thus placed upon the list of invertes that the number of new and the states amont be less than fifty.

A permanent collector, Mr. Vinal N. Edwards, has been employed at Wood's Holl and vicinity since 1871, and many remarkable forms have also been discovered by him.

No dredging has yet been attempted by the Commission, and by the parties stations out to f Long Island, though much has been done in shore work, especially among the fishes, by special agents and friends of the Commission, and by the parties stationed here and there in the work of fish-culture. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York, by carefully watching the market slabs, has added at least ton species of fishes to the fauna of the United States, Mr. F. Market is studying the fish of Long Island and the Sound. Dr. Yarrow, Mr. Earll, and others, have collected from Cape May to Key West. The Gull State's coast was explored last winter by a party conducted by Mr. Silas 1872. Eastport, 201 by hand, 35 by steamer. 253 1873. Nowled Stolland States and St

Schoodic salmon in numerous lakes. As an act of inter-Schoodic salmon in numerous lakes. As an act of international courtesy California salmon have been successfully introduced into New Zealand and Germany. The propagation work has increased in importance from year to year, as may be seen by the constant increase in the amount of the annual appropriation. A review of the results of the labors of the commission in increasing the

propagation work has increased in importance from year to year, as may be seen by the constant increase in the amount of the annual appropriation. A review of the results of the labors of the commission in increasing the food supply of the country, may be found in the annual reports, the rude appliances of fish culture in use ten years ago have given way to scientifically devised apparatus, by which millions of egg are hatched where thousands were, and the demonstration of the possibility of stocking rivers and lakes to any desired extent has been greatly strengthened. This work was for six years most efficiently directed by the late Mr. James W. Milner, and is now in charge of Maj. T. B. Ferguson, also commissioner for the State of Maryland, by whom has been devised the machinery for propagation on a gigantic scale, by the aid of steam, which is now so successfully in use. The investigation of the statistics and history of the fisheries has perhaps assumed greater proportions than was at first contemplated. One of the immediate causes of the establishment of the Commission was the dissension between the line and net fishermen of Southern New England with reference to laws for the protection of the deteriorating fisheries of that region. The first work of Prof. Baird, as Commissioner, was to investigate the causes of this deterioration, and the report of that year's work includes much statistical survey of the great lakes was accomplished, and various circulars were sent out in contemplation of the preparation of monographic reports upon the special branches of the fisheries, some of which have already been published.

In 1877, the Commission, then charged with the settlement of the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of participating in the fisheries of the Provinces. The information at that time available concerning the fisheries was found to be so slight and imperfect that a plan formation at that time available concerning the fisheries was found to be so slight and imper

the Shad Fishery, the Cou Fishery, the Herring Fishery, the Smelt Fishery and various others of less importance.

BISTRIECTION OF ZOÖLOGICAL COLLECTIONS
Hundreds, and even thousands of specimens of a single species are often obtained. After those for the National Museum have been selected, a great number of duplicates remain. These are identified, labeled and made up into sets for exchange with other museums and for distribution to schools and small museums. This is in accordance with the time-honored usage of the Smithsonian Institution, and is regarded as an important branch of the work. Several specialists are employed solely in making up these sets and in gathering material required for their completion. Within three years fifty sets of fishes in alcohol, including at least ten thousand specimens, have been sent out, and fifty sets of invertebrates, embracing one hundred and seventy-five species and two hundred and fifty thousand specimens. One hundred smaller sets of representative forms are intended for educational purposes, to be given to schools and scadenies, are now being prepared.

The arrangement of the invertebrate duplicates is intecharge of Mr. Richard Rathbun; of the fishes, in that of Dr. T. H. Bean.

Feeilbries have also been civen to many institutions for

the charge of Mr. Richard Rathestaller, the charge of Mr. Richard Rathestaller, Tr. H. Bean. Facilities have also been given to many institutions for Facilities have also been given to many institutions for Facilities have also been given to many institutions.

Facilities have also been given to many manufacturions for making collections on their own behalf.

Six annual reports have been published, with an rggregate of 5,65 pages. These cover the period from 1871 to 1878. Many papers relating to the work have been published elsewhere—particularly descriptions of new species and results of special faunal exploration.

AN EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION.

1871.
The Commissioner, with a party of zoölogists, established the first summer station at Wood's Holl, Mass., other assistants being engaged in a similar work at Cape Hatteras and the Great Lakes. He also personally meetigated the alleged decrease of the fisheries in Southern New England, taking the testimony of numerous witnesses.

witnesses.

1873.

This year the summer station was at Eastport, Maine, particular attention being paid to the herring fisheries. The survey of the Great Lakes was continued. Dredging, under the direction of Prof. Packard, was begun on the off-shore banks. At the instance of the American Fish Cultural Association, Congress requested the Commissioner to take charge of the work of multiplying valuable food fishes throughout the country. Work was begun on the shad, salmon and whitelish, and the eggs of the European salmon were imported.

The summer headquarters were fixed at Portland,

The summer headquarters were fixed as rotation, Maine. The opportunities for research were greatly increased by the aid of the Secretary of the Navy, who granted the use of an eighty-ton steamer. Exploration in the outer waters between Mt. Desert and Cape Cod were carried on in the United States Coast Survey steamer Bacho. Operations in fish culture were carried on upon an extensive scale.

1874---1875.

In 1874 the zoölogical work centered at Noank, Conn. The attempt was made to introduce shad into Europe. In 1875 the station was for a second time at Wood's Holl, where a permanent seaside laboratory, with aquarium, was now established. The number of investigations this year was about twenty. The increase in the propagation work was proportionately much larger.

1876.
This year the Commissioner was unable to take the fishes and useful invertebrates in behalf the Commission

field for fishery investigations, having been instructed to exhibit, in connection with the Philadelphia International Exhibition, the methods of fish culture and the American fisheries. Much, however, was accomplished by single investigators in various localities. The propagation work cortinued. This year the first carp were involved from Germany. troduced from Germany.

1877.

The field of investigation was resumed at Salem, Mass., and later at Halifax, N. S. A larger steamer of 300 tons made deep sea research possible. The Commissioner and his staff served as experts before the Halifax Fishery Commission. The propagating work was on the increase, and the government carp ponds were established in and the gov Washington.

#### 1878-1879.

In 1878 the summer station was at Gloucester, Mass.; in 1870 at Provincetown. These centers of the fishing interests were selected that more attention might be devoted to studying the history, statistics and methods of the sea fisheries. A plan for the systematic investigation which seemed yearly more necessary in view of the dissensions between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. In 1879 a combination was formed with the Superintendent of the Tenth Census, by which the Commissioner was enabled to carry more rapidly forward this branch of the work. Specialists were dispatched to all parts of the country to study the biological, statistical and practical aspects of the fisheries. In 1878 the breeding of cod and haddlock was accomplished at Gloucester. In 1879 the propagation of the oyster was accomplished hy cooperation with the Maryland Commission, under the direction of Maj. Ferguson, and the distribution of the carp throughout the country was begun. was begun.

1990

The summer station is at Newport, R. I. The Fish Hawk, a steamer of 484 tons, constructed expressly for the work of the commission, lies at the wharf, now equipped for scientific research, later to be employed in the propagation of sea fish, such as the cod and the mackerel. Over fifty investigations are in the field in the service of the commission. The season was opened by the participation of the commission in the International Exhibition at Berlin. The first homor prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Prof. Baird, not alone as an acknowledgement that the display of the United States was the most perfect and most imposing, but as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the President of the Deutscher Fischerci Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first fish culturalist in the world.

### Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

#### FISH IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

FRESH WATE

Grayling, Thymallus tricolor. | White Bass, Roccus chrysops, Land-locked Salmon, \* Salmo | Black Bass, Micronterus, (Two Land-lockee Saimon, Saimo salar Salar Salar Salam ananayesh, Mekalonge, Essa nahitar, Pikerel, Essa reludatus, Pike-pereh (wall-eyed pike) Sitzalathium americanum, s. Griseum, etc. Yellow Perch, Perca Juvintitis, Stripod Jass, Boccus tinatus, species.)
Rock Bass, Ambioplites. (Two species.)
War-mouth, Chanobryttus gido-

cus.
Crappie, Pomoxys nigromacula-

Bachelor, Pomorys annularis, Chub, Semotilis corporalis,

Sea "Trout," Cynoscyon carolinensis. Weaktish, Comoscion regalis. Shore Whiting, Menticirrus 1tttocephulus.
Porgic, Steinotomus argyrops.
Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus.
White Perch, Morone americana.
Spot, or Lafayette, Liostomus
abiliana. Ambert Hess. Invented theories.
White Perch, Morona americana.
Spot, or Lafayette, Lisiatomus
Spot, or Lafayette, Lisiatomus
Spot, Heribish, or Channel Bass,
Schemops necedatus.
Taning, Pauloga onitish.
General Capitum regule.
General Capitum reg

\* In Maine until Sept. 15th.

How BIRDS DESTROY FISH.-We have believed with Prof. Goode that the fishes taken from the sea, by man was but a fraction of what is destroyed by their enemies in the water, as fish, seals, etc., and by the birds. Prof. Goode made this statement in reference to the capture of the menhaden for oil, and its destruction by the hundreds of different kinds of enemies, who number far into the millions of individuals. In speaking of the destruction of herrings by the gannets a recent writer in Nature savs:

says:— Of the five Scotch stations where the gannet breeds, the number of birds frequenting each is put down as follows: Adisa Craig, 12,000; the Base Rock, 12,000; St. Kilda, 50,000; the Btack, 50,000; Gulla Sgeir, 300,000, or a total of-424,000. Each of these birds would consume at least a dozen berrings in the day if it could get them; but estimating the daily average as six to each gannet produces 928,500,000 as the quantity consumed in one year, and reckoning 800 herrings to the barrel gives us 1,160,700 barrels captured by the gannets, as against 759,000 barrels, the total taken by fishermen on the west coast of Scotland for 1872. land for 1872.

Salmon of the Pacific Coast.—Humboldt Harbor, Popoff Island, Shumagins, Alaska Territory, July 19th. Editor Forest and Stream:—In your paper of May 13th I have seen a note by my friend, Prof. Jordan, on the redfish of Idaho, which he thinks is the same as the species figured in Forest and Stream:—N. 18th, 1879, and afterwards received from Capt. Bendire in the U. S. National Museum. I have examined Capt. Bendire's specimens and am prepared to say that they are Kennerly's salmon, Salmo kennerlyi, of Suckley; Oncorhyuchus kennerlyi, of Gill and Jordan. They are not different, except in size from the types of Kennerly's salmon, Now, unless this salmon is identical with the nerka studied by Prof. Jordan, we have no right to call Capt. Bendire's redfish nerka. I have not yet seen a salmon in Alaska which I can positively identify with O. nerka, but

in the systematic work of Gill and Jordan one receives the impression that it is much like quinnat. Kennerly's salmon is not closely like quinnat in some respects; for instance, it has a nucle greater number of teeth in the middle of the roof of the mouth, and its jaws are much

middle of the roof of the mouth, and its jaws are much more oblique.

The name redfish is a source of confusion. In some localities it is safe to assme that the red color of the skin is the foundation for the name. In Cook's Inlet the color of the flesh gives rise to the name, and it is certainly well founded there, the deep red of the drying fish brightening up whole villages in the fishing senson.

I have not seen the Yukon redfish, but there is reason to believe that it is one of the small scaled species.

It was my intention to publish a somewhat extended notice of Capt. Bendire's specimens last spring, but my preparations for collecting in Alaska, and various other duties, prevented me from doing so. Perhaps, after all, it is just as well to let the salmon family rest until we have material enough to enable us to settle on the rightful names and hold to them.

Taktrox H. Beax.

With such investigators as Dr. Bean and Prof. Jordan.

With such investigators as Dr. Bean and Prof. Jordan after them the salmon of the Pacific coast will soon have to give up their family secrets, and allow their relationships to be published to the world. It would be interesting to know the exact time covered by the spawning of each alleged species, as this would show the possibility of some of them being hybrids.

Big Bass in Vermont—Sheldon, Vt., Aug. 16th.—
On the 14th inst., Mr. H. Caseau and myself, with our better halves, and Mr. B. Thomas, visited Bass Lake, or, as it is commonly called, Franklin Pond, where we made a big catch of small-mouthed bass. We used live minnows for bait, and caught the most of our fish between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m. in about fifteen feet of water. I tried fly-fishing, and only took a few small bass in shallow water, which caused me to take to the minnows and deeper water. I selected five of my largest fish and they weighed as follows: 4! bis., 4! bis., 4! bis., 5! bis. and 5ê lbs. My scales were rusty and gave light weights. Friend Caseau followed me closely in size of his fish. We both used Scribner's light greenheart rods. My better half scored next in numbers, leaving Mrs. C.— and Thomas far in the rear. The bass are being well protected here during the close season, which makes this lake the best bass lake in the State, and will afford plenty of sport between now and 1st of November to all "jolly anglers" who may visit its waters.

We would like to see a "small-mouth" of the weights given. We often hear of them, but on examination they

given. We often hear of them, but on examination they have always turned out to be the "big-mouth." If our correspondent is positive as to species, we would advise him to send one to the Smithsonian.

The black basses grow very large in the Southern waters, but we have doubted whetherthe "small-mouth" exceeded four pounds in any Northern State.

exceeded four pounds in any Northern State.

\*\* Bass and Pike-Perch Fishing in the Susquehanna.

—Harrisburg, Aug. 7th.—Having read your valuable paper for some time. I have never seen any notes of fishing on this river. About ten years ago black bass were introduced into this river through the efforts of a few gentlemen of Harrisburg, who worked with perseverance for two or three years, but they at last succeeded in stocking the river so that it is now an easy day's work to catch as high as thirty a day—frequently you hear of catches ranging between forty and sixty. The bait used is toads, minnows, crabs and helgramites. They will also readily take the troll. As for illy-lishing, although very few fish for them that way here, it is exceedingly good, and as many as six or seven can be caught in the evening by fishing in water about three to five feet deep, where there is plenty of eel grass, as the bass lie in this the same as trout in moss. "Salmon" (pike-perch) fishing last fall was better than I have ever known it to be. The bait used is the lamprey eel, trolled along slowly, just fast enough to keep the bait off of the bottom, the catches ranging between twenty and forty a day.

E. H.

Bio Brook-Trout—The Thunder Bay Sentinet (Lake Superior), says: The largest genuine speckled brook trout ever seen in this district was taken in the nets of the Lake Superior Fish Company near Amethyst Bay on Tuesday last; three fish weighed 15 lbs., the largest one rnesday last ; th weighing 64 lbs.

ST. CLAIR FLATS—Mich., Aug. 20th.—The following party are from Frankfort, Ky.: have fished here three days, and caught over two hundred genuine black bass. They will stay until the first of September. This party has the reputation of being the best fishermen in Kentucky; Gen. J. W. Rodman and wife; J. W. Rodman, Jr., and wife; H. W. Rodman; Judge Hines.

New Hampshire—Lake Village, Aug. 16th.—Black bass fishing in the Wakewan Lake, at Meredith, is very fine. On Wednesday I took twenty beauties from the water, nine of them weighing two pounds each. I met a friend who had taken one that afternoon for a solid four pounds—one of the largest of the season.

Gic.

A NEW MAINE SOCIETY .- Monson, Maine, Aug., 9th -A New states Society.—Monsole, making, Ang., we are about organizing an Association here for feetion and stocking our ponds and protection of get Fishing in this vicinity was never better. Ship Pon furnishing a large amount of speckled trout and keeps the state of locked salmon.

New York—Fishkill Landing, Ang. 26th.—The drought has made sad work with the streams that the Wiccapee Association stocked with trout last spring, all the water remaining in them being in the swamps, and that is warm and impure, so the prospects for a good trout fishing next season are anything but encouraging. G.

FLY-FISHING FOR BASS.—On page 69, last issue, line 21 from the bottom, for "a stiff rod is more pliable," etc., read "a stiff rod is more friable," etc.—a typographical error.

### Game Bag and Gun

—Address all communications to "Forest and Streum Publishing Company, New York."

#### GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.\*

Moose, Alce americana. Cariboo, Rangifer caribou. Cariboo, Rangifer caribou. Elk or wapiti, Cerrus canadensis Red or Virginia deer, C. virgini-

Red or Virginia deer, C. virginianus.

Squirrels—red, black and gray.

Rares—brown and gray.

Reed for red bird, Dalchonyr,

Reed for red bird, Dalchonyr,

Widt turkey, Melegaris galloparo.

Plinnated grouse or prairie
chiekens, Cupilonia capped.

Ruifed grouse or pheasant, Bonesa undulus.

Qual or partricke, Ortyz virgin
game.

Yellow-sharks, Totaus Saripes.

Woodcock, Philohela minor, Black-bellied ployer, ox-eye, Black-bellied plover, ox-eye, Squatarola helretica, Long-billed curley, Numentus

\*This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many

the State laws the State laws.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sandpiner, snipe, curiew, system-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacolac, or shore birds, Many States permit prairie fowl (pinnated grouse) shooting after Ang. lath.

### CHICKEN SHOOTING IN AUGUST,

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Augus, 1880.

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Over a month. Everything is dry and the weather since Aug. 15th has been extremely warm, so that neither man or dog could stand more than one or two hours' hunting in the early morning and late evening. My favorite resort is a two hours' life from Chicago, where I drop down at a farm house the night before I wish to shoot. It is five miles from the near-st railway station, with good shooting in any direction. I am satisfied I go a less distance and fare better then others who go further and perhaps fare worse. The multitude fly to the far off prairies of Nebraska, Minnesota and lova, leaving little oceans of cream within one-hundred miles of Chicago that are seldom skimmed. In this refuge I have bagged forty-eight grouse with a muzzle-loader in a day's shooting, and have never failed to get twenty-five to two guns on the first day's shoot.

Last Monday found me as soon as it was light enough to shoot, tramping a stubble over which, with one exception. I had made an annual parade for the last ten years, My dog was a new acquisition, wonderfully up in the tactics, but lacking the experience of dogs I had hunted over that field in other seasons. I expected surprises in the development of my dog; and what sportsonan does not know when he has a good thing in a dog, even though he has not killed a thousand birds over him? My Knight proved his mettle before we had been afield twenty minutes, and I had the satisfaction of "flashing my first shot" in a prior fine young brid, while the third shot failed to flash and poor Knight seemed to debate in his mind (brain I should say), whether he should not try and catch that single young chick as long as I missed it. A gentle "charge, sir," steadied his nerve, and retrieving the pair we moved on. Most of the morning was taken up trying to cross patent barbed wire fences. Did you ever try to get over, through, under, or on top of one? Like the drouth they prevall in this country, and unless you carry a jumpin

Just let them duils a five strand darboed wire fence, and sportsnen will cross it just as quick as dogs will ent live porcupine.

Knight proved my judgement in his breeding and training to be correct, and he had but one surprise in store for me. One or two in a covery had been flushed when a young chick flushed from under Knight's nose and dropped on the stubble in piani sight, not ten yards from the dog. The chick stepped jauntily along with quick jerks of its tail until Knight became disgusted, and knowing I would not shoot the bird sitting, he made a beautiful dash at it and succeeded in flushing it, and giving it a good start. Visions of check cord, a charge of fine shot, and the whip flashed through my mind, but it was too hot. Giving Knight credit for more sagacity than I supposed he had, as he knew I would not shoot until the bird rose, I sat down and waited his return. He soon came trotting in with a look on his face that told plainly he had not caught that chick. I had a friendly talk with him, took him to where he started, made him charge, and gave him an energetic lecture on the foolishness of chasing: that he would eventually get overtaken with a charge of shot or run into a spiked collar if he ever did it again. During the morning we found four fine coveys, none of the birds full-grown and a few old birds from which I bagged thirteen, at no time being over a mile and a half from the house. The same evening I bagged nine, making twenty-two for the day, and my best day. After the second or third day I became wearied and exhausted with the heat when I returned, determined that the right time to shoot game in this latitude is in the fall, not carlier to soot game in this latitude is in the fall, not carlier to shoot game in this latitude is in the fall, not carlier to shoot game in this latitude is in the fall, not carlier to shoot game in this latitude is in the fall, not carlier the second or the fall of the carmed and exhausted with second or third any Thecame weather and exhausted with the heat when I returned, determined that the right time to shoot game in this latitude is in the fall, not earlier then Sept. 15th, when birds are strong of wing and full in size, and when some pleasure may be had in a day's sport when you can breathe a bracing atmosphere as you walk the gradding studies and the three the ways. walk the crackling stubble and when the game you be will not be unlift for food before it can be trought to rable. Hoping to be able to chronicel the graduation Knight from his October fields with high degree, I

### FIELD SPORTS IN MINNESOTA.

SAUR CENTRE, August, 1880.

SAUK CENTRE. August, 1880.

NE of the most enjoyable pastimes a man can engage in, is in the field with dog and gun. This section of country is well known to a great number of sportsmen who pay yearly visits here in order to find the much sought pinnated grouse (Tetrao capido) and enjoy a week's sport in the fields of Minnesota.

The lawful time for killing this noble bird is Aug. 15th to Oct. 1st, too long a time by half, for they are becoming more scarce every year.

Yesterday, in company with a friend, we took our

breech-loaders and pointer and went out to the stabble fields for a short time, which we describe below. Now our dog is on a "trail," and see how animated he is. "There, look out! he is close upon the game. Now he points; be ready!" cries my companion. The dog still crouches close to the earth with every muscle rigid. I adadvance and urgo him on, but he does not like to go, but now he "creeps" a little closer, when up comes a fine, large bird. Bang! and down he comes. Whirr, whirr, whirr, now follows, and bang! bang! bang! Four birds and not half the covey up yet. Our dog now moves a trifle to the right, and becomes like a statue once more. Now, here comes a stray bird, flying from a field close by where there are three hunters. It is a "cross shot," but it must be made, and I say to my sporting friend, "Will you make it?" "Too far for my gun," he replied; and up mine was brought, and in a much shorter space of fine than it takes to write this I had brought the swift Hyer down at a very long distance, surprising my sport-There bear it takes to write this I had brought the switt Hyer down at a very long distance, surprising my sporting friend not a little. The report of my gun started those that the dog was pointing (three), and on their taking wing were brought to bag like the one previously shot. We are centented with twenty, so we "strike out" for home with the feeling of having had a few hours' pleasant recognition.

recreation.

The following will assist those of our sporting friends The following will assist those of our sporting friends who desire to recreate a few days in Northern Michigan: From St. Paul to Sauk Centre, take the St. Paul, Minne-apolis and Manitoba R. R. Fare will be \$5.50. Board at Sauk Centre House from \$4 to \$5 per week, owing to ac-commodation, etc. Team to drive out in the country. Sank Centre House from \$4 to \$5 per week, owing to ac-commodation, etc. Team to drive out in the country, with a first-class driver who can direct you to some of the best chicken grounds to be found in the Northwest, \$5,50 to \$5 per day. I think this covers all expenses, and can, of course, be increased or diminished at pleasure. Chicken shooting this year is excellent around Sauk Centre, Perhaps it would be more pleasant for Eastern sportsmen to wait until Sept. Ist, when wild fowl are in season. Geese, duck, brant and crane are in large num-lers.

### MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE CAT.

" AQUADALE," Wenonah, N. J. Aug. 23d.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE CAT.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Your editorial in the issue of Aug. 19th concerning the enemies of our upland birds, touches a point rarely considered by the friends of the birds. The domestic house cat and their vagabond offspring which have no special habitation, are undoubtedly the most destructive enemies with which our gams and small insectivorous birds have to contend. "Aquadale," my little home here containing a few acres only, is richer and more varied in bird life than any similar spot in this latitude with which I am acquainted, and which is surrounded by a dense population. The presence of so many birds is coincident with an almost total absence of cats about the place. Up to the present year we have had a very valuable little English rat-terrier on the place, who has rendered it extremely uncomfortable for all cats which come prowling around the premises. This sagacious little dog early learned the ery of distress which many birds utter when cat, weasel, snake or other enemy comes prowling around, and would frequently go unbidden to their aid. It was interesting to observe the change of note and tone of the birds when they saw the dog approaching, for they had learned that he was their friend. I have seen him class a cat across the field while quite a covey of birds of different varieties would fly close over him uttering notes of cheer. I have seen them in a like manner hover close over him, while he was engaged in killing snakes. Last year, however, a notorious chieken thief in the vicinity killed the dog and the birds at "Aquadale" lost their most active friend, and shot gun all the time. If a strange cat comes around the rifle makes short work with it. If a neighbor's cat pays a visit, a charge of bird-shot at long range suffices to send it home in double time and it rarely pays a second visit. I can most any day find a covey of quail and occasionally a few ruffed grouse within two hundred yardsof my residence, and a greater variety of other birds than I hive ever seen

We have called attention to this abuse of game des troying cats with the sincere hope that our friends may take some active measures, each in his own way, to remedy the evil. Doubtless many of the readers of this letter can recall similar instances from their own ex perience. Those who are fond of the song birds may profitably try the experiment of exterminating the cats for a season. The domestic cat, by reason of its multiplicity, is one of the abominations of the day.

Do IT Now.—New York, Aug. 28th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Regarding the article entitled "Post the Game Laws on Railroads," I would like to say, that a resolution to that effect was offered by Mr. H. A. Muni, at a meeting of the New York Society for the Protection of Game, some two years ago, but the club for some unknown reason declined to do it. I also tried to get the society to put a stop to the open violation of the game laws by the Long Island Railroad in transporting snared and trapped birds, but without success. This road, or rather the baggage masters on the trains, collect a large number of trapped quait and snared ruffed grouse along the road and self them in the city.

I am in hopes that the new society, mentioned in your paper a few weeks ago, when organized will put a stop to all this poaching business. I hope "A True Lover of the Sport" will send me his address, and join us.

W. HOLBERTON,

MIGRATORY QUAIL RETURNED.—Allentoum, Pa., Au. 27th.—The migratory quail which we let go near Limport, about seven miles from the city, have returned. We did not get a chance to find out whether some h. d returned or not until to-day, when Mr Francis Bitting, a farmer, came to this place and told us that some were breeding near his house and were very tame; he found to the nest about two weeks ago with four eggs, while now it is breeding with a beautiful nest full of fourteen. He has taken special pains to watch them, and gaw that

they make a very poor nest, just about like one made by a chicken in a field. He also saw that every day since he found it, until it began to set, it laid an egg every day. This is the first instance which we know of since we let them  $g_0$ . (C. S. B. we let them go,

ANOTHER WOODCHUCK BLANDERER.—Boston.—Your correspondent's story of Daniel Webster's gray squirrel reminds me of a similar mistake of a couple of my acquaintances. Feeling nunsually warlike one morning, they loaded up the old musket—"45" is the date on it—donned their war paint and with various precautions in the way of chain mail, belmets, scalping knives and squirt guns, wowed vengeance on all that day—prepared for the terrors of the mighty woodchuck. Chapman, as eldest, carried the gun while Bert, as stockholder, held the ammunition. Suddenly the dreaded foe appeared far in the distance along a hedge. But Bert made a miscalculation and the enemy dove into its hole. Much chagrined he walked up to the place and stood on the little mound. Chapman, running along the hedge saw the outline of the "woodchuck" through it and blazed away; necovering from the awful recoil he purst through the hedge, and was astonished to find Bert instead of the woodchuck, specifically over the ground faster on one sound leg thas speeding over the ground faster on one sound leg than Chapman could on his two well ones. All of which ex-emplifies "Puck's" saying, "What fools these mortals be." J. P. True.

LOUISIANA,-We have before now called attention to the attractions of Louisiana for fall and winter shooting. This resume of the game of St. Landry Parish, La., is given in the Opelousas Democrat, whose editor is a sports given in the Opelousas Democrat, whose editor is a sportsman himself: Many portions of St. Landry abound in the finest of game. In the fall and winter, and the early part of spring, ducks and geese are to be found almost everywhere about the ponds and sloughs, which are quite numerous in the prairies. Prairie chickens are pretty abundant some distance west of Opelousas, as also snipe, quait, etc. Bears, turkeys, deer, and all sorts of varmints, roam the dense woods bordering on the Atchafalaya. Calcasicu, Bout, Crocodile, and other streams. Our hunting grounds afford much pleasure and recreation to spottsnen, and not a few of them literally pass the hunting or game season with gun in hand and a brace or two of well-trained pointers or setters at their heels.

The finest kind of fish—trout, bass, white and sun perch, and all other varieties of the finny tribe—can be caught in our larger streams and lakes and lagoons.

mour larger streams and takes and lagoons.

BEAR LAKE SHOOTING CLUB.—Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 20th.—The "Bear Lake Shooting Club" of this city have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:— President, Robert Cran. Vice.President, Richard Green; Secretary, George Raymond; Treasurer. Henry Horstmeyer. Regular meetings first Thesday in each month, at which time cach member gives on honor a statement of all game shot during the preceding month, of which a record is kept and read at the annual game supper. One member reports 169 woodcock from July 4th to Ang. 4th, 1889. which is considered very good, as the members are all laboring men, and cannot go when they choose. Forty-seven of said woodcock were bagged in one day. Trap shooting of the club on the second and fourth Fridays in each month. Although 1 am not a member, the boys are all my friends, and hale fellows well met, and strict observers of the law. They report all kinds of game plenty this season. W. D. M.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE GAME LAWS .- There is evidently something wrong with the game laws of the State of Louisiana if such an occurrence as the one de tailed below can take place. It should not be lawful anywhere to kill gravid animals, but it is unusual, we think, to find deer carrying young in August. The season opens in Louisiana Aug. 1st, which in our opinion is much The (Opelousas, La.) St. Landry Democrat of

Friday before last Mr. Henderson B. Taylor, living at Barry's Landing, killed a doe which had in her two fawns, one dead and the other alive. The live one he took home and fed, and at last accounts it was living and doing well.

FOLLOW IT UP.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I desire to add my testimony to the statement of the "Poughkeepsie man," in regard to the exorbitant charges at Cobb's Island in times past. If a change has been made for the better as your correspondent "Chasseur" states, well and good. My object in this is to suggest that all spottsmen follow the example of the "Poughkeepsie man," When they meet with extortion make the fact known through Forest and Stieram or some other reliable source. Many look to your journal for information where and how to find sport and health. You do not wish to be a lure for "Itand pirates," so it is to the interest of all to expose and publish extortion wherever met with.

ADBIONDACK.

ADBRONDACK

We hope that our correspondents will follow up this

FISHKILL LANDING, N.Y., Ang. 26th.—There is every indication of good sport with us this fall, Woodcock, quail and ruffed grouse are quite plenty, quail being more abundant than for a number of years before. There has been a good many woodcock killed since Aug. 1st, but I am glad to be able to say that the game laws have been much better observed than usual; even the potential of the property of hunters have acted more like sportsmen than for m

seasons past.

MINNESOTA—Detroit, Aug. 25th.—The hunting season promises to be remarkably good in this locality this fall. Deer are very plentiful. Chickens are beginning to come in from the great prairies out West, and duck will soon migrate from the Northern rice swamps. Immense quantities of fish have been captured here this season. It is estimated that at least 15,000 pounds have been caught since May, with hook and line. Black and Oswego bass have been caught, that weighed six pounds.

HINTSMAN.

CONNECTICUT—Lyme.—Bay snipe shooting has been good here this week. One party killed on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, 129 curlew, dowitchers and large and small yellow-legs. On Thursday the same party killed seventy-four birds, but on Friday not a snipe was to be seen.

Long Island.—The shooting at Montauk has not been good this year, though the Easterly storm of Monday last will probably move the birds. A number of parties have been out, but have not met with much success.

OULEOUT SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—At a late meeting of the Ouleout Sportsman's Club, of Franklin, N. Y., the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dwight Bartlett; Vice-President, M. P. Mc-Koon; Secretary, Eli Howe; Treasurer, E. P. Howe; Executive Committee, Dwight Bartlett, Walter Ruther-ford Walter Hamilton.

Mane Shooting.—Dover, N. H. Aug. 24th.—Have just returned from a day's sport at Well's Beach, Maine. Result: 150 birds of different kinds. Plover, yellow-legs, ring necks and Wilson snipe have just begun to arrive, and in the course of two weeks they will be quite plenty. The above birds are the first that have been bagged this season. As is usual in telling of our exploits in gunning and fishing, I forgot to tell who bagged the most of the game, fully two-thinds. It was that true sportsman, E. H. Whitney, of Cambridgeport, Mass. May be have as good success in all his undertakings as in gunning. W. A. G.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—Chicago, Aug. 28d.—On my late shoot in Northern Illinois I found birds plenty, but weather too dry. Large number of sportsmen take our trains weekly for the West. A good share of the chickens sent to this market are unfit for food on arrival, and good ones sell at \$2 per dozen.

J. R. M.

ROBIN SHOOTING IN NEW YORK—Section 13 of the New York game law, as amended in 1880, reads: "No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any robin, meadow lark or starling, save in the months of October, November, or December, under a penalty of rive dollars for each bird so killed, or exposed for sale, or had in

SHOOTING IN MINNESOTA.—A letter dated in campinear Fairmont, Minn. Aug. 21st, gives us the following par-ticulars with regard to the shooting near that town:— There is a good hotel (the Occidental) at Fairmont, plenty There is a good hotel (the Occidental) altriumous project of chickens near by, and a very pleasant country to shoot over. Birds are very abundant, not only chickens, but ducks and ge eee; snipe and plover by the million.

Nedraska.—Platte Centre.—Chickens and quait very plenty, some of them nearly full grown. Sportsmen often make bags of 100 to 150 per day to two guns.

Massachusetts.—Farmers are moving the wild rice on the Agawam shore, regardless of the value of the rice harvest.

EW YORK.—Marbletown, Ang. 13th.—Woodcock bting is a failure in this section this season—no birds, 11, A. M.

—A gentleman writes from Asbury Park, N. J., that he manages to kill from twenty to fifty bay birds al nost every day, and the prospects are that shooting will be better still next week.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Aug 21st.—Mutch between the Linclaen Shooting Cub and the Cincinnatus Gun Club. The Cincinnatus Glub; bas been Cath and the Chromastus Guin Clid. The Cinemanus Coupanise as or organized about 6 weeks, and the most of the club never saw a rotary trap fill that day. Weather clear and pleasant; 10 balls each, from Card's rotary trap, 15 yards rise, Bogardus rules:—Cincinnatus Gun Club—Clins, Heafty 10, E. D. Williams 10, F. H. Locke 8, C. A. Smiths, F. L. Nichols 7, James Fish 8, Myron J. Glover, J. N. Warner 7, O. E. Nichols 7, William H. Potter 6 total 78

total 78. Linclaen Shooting Club—H. Mury 10, D.W. Lane 9, Geo. Edwards [8, Lew. Matherson 7, Geo. Coye 9, Con. Sutton 7, B. Davis 7, C. Lansing 5, A. W. Stephens 5, W. Hull 10-total 77. E. D. W.

Winchester, Ky., Aug. 20th.—Score made by the Winchester Gun Club, shooting for a gold medal:—

will have little real effect upon the number of bats infesting the chimneys of that city.

LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB .- On Saturday, Aug. 23th, the members of the Long Branch Gun Club shot at Deal, N.J., for a silver cup presented by the West End Hotel, at Long Branch. The cup was won after some fine shooting by Mr. Polhemus, at 30 yards who shot off a the with Mossrer, W. G. Murphy and Greene, Mr. C. M. Depew made the presentation speech in his usual happy the style. The cup presented to the "very worst shot" was some-thing unique, and was gotten up by Mr. F. H. Stow, of Adams Express. The following is the score and conditions: 10 birds each; entrance fee, \$5; handleap rise, \$9 yards; 5 ground traps. Ties shot off, miss and go out :-

	Yards Rise.	Killed
Polhenous	3) 11111101111111	12
W. G. Murphy	23 11110111111-110	11
W. S. Greene	28 1110111111-10	10
Dr. Huyler	27 1010111111	8
R. W. West		8
F. H. Levy		8
I. L. Bright		8
E. G. Murphy	30 1110011111	8
s. Gilbert	27 1111110110	8
Livingston	30 1101111011	В
G. Bright	26 1111101100	7
Mr. Stokes		6
L Stone		- 6
Mr. Sherwood		5
J. A. Johnston	28 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	4
s. Gerard	, 28 0 1 1 0 1 0	3
S. Jones	29 1 0 0 0	1
Mrs. T. C. Eviole, of Poli	timora was referee	

Mr. J. S. Frick, of Bultimore, was referce.

A sweep at 5 birds, same conditions, followed, Renjamin West taking the stakes, he killing 5. Dr. Zellner and A. Sewell were lightly to the conditions.

A 5 bird sweep, \$5 entrance, 3 moneys, showed the following

		Killed. 1			Killed.
Edgar Murphy	30	5	C. Polhemus	30	4
1. Hock her	23	5	W. Green	28	4
Walter G. Murphy			Dr. Huyb r		16
Carcoll Livingston	30	5	D. Zellner	30	- 3
Mr. Johnson	28	4	A Sewell	28	3
Mr. Stokes	27	4	J. Finek	50	- 3
Col. Armstrong	30	4	M. George	25	3
On the -heat off	Edens	Mounte	won the flest m	onev I	Heete-

sher second money, and Walter Murphy third money. Severa

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YONKERS, N. Y., Ang. 21st. - The first field meeting of the Yon-KONKERS, A. 1., And. 288.—The first held meeting of the Yon-kers Gun Club took place on their grounds, Valentine's farm, to-day. The prize for the best shot is a silver medal, to be awarded to the one who makes the largest number of shots during the to the one who makes the argues infinite to tsaots utring the year, in L? monthly competitions. The Hurilagham rules—30 yards rice, with 80 yards boundary—were adopted. The time of shooting was 'hours and 40 minutes. N. B. Valentine acted as referee. Their next practice takes place Tuesday, Sept. 21st. Below is the score of 16 oday's match:

Richard Ward ....01111-5 Jos. Johnstone....111010-4 A pigeon match lor a prize of \$0 took place on the grounds of the Yonkers Gun Club to-day between J. T. Sawyer and A. Aus-tin, the former winning with a score of 15 birds out of 15, to the latter's kout of 15. Time of game, I hour, the Hurlingham rules being strictly followed. J. O'Brien and A. Kolb acted as judges, and E. L. Thomas referee.

and E. L. Thomas referee.

CANTON GUN CLUB.—The Canton, N. Y., Gun Club have engaged Capt. Bogardus to give an exhibition shoot at that place
Sept. 15th; and if the enterprising managers do not have
the whole of St. Lawrence County present upon that occasion it
will certainly not be the fault of the very ingenious circular which announces the event

which announces the event.

Booxros, Atty. 30th.—The following private shoot took place
Saturday, Aug. 28th. at Ball's Crossing; 20 pigeons (wild); 23
yards rise; both barrels; E. B. Dawson 12, D. B. Fuller 17, Frank
Jonkins 9 Mr. Dawson shota flight 12 bore Daly gun, Mr. Fuller
a light 12 bore Scott, and Mr. Jenkins a light 12 bore Daly un. the list time Mr. Jenkins shot at pigeous, which explains how score.

E. C. L.

IOW SCOTC.

CLEVELANO, Ohio, Any. 23th.—The Kirtland and Cleveland Gun Clubs had a match shoot at 15 balls, Card's rotary, screened, of which the following is the score:—

Kirtland Club—C. Davis II, G. Randorson I2, G. Saul II, O. Algier I3, N. P. McKean II, Al Burger II, C. Roof I4, Webb Bently 12, J. Millemen 13, T. A. Closse 9, Mark Daykin 12, G. Multern II, G. Fauber 5, J. C. Meyer 10, F. Wheal 13, H. Olidden 10; total,

Cleveland Gun Club-D. Power 14, C. Arnold 10, T. Waliace 10. C. Khae 19, F. Henderson 7, W. Margraff 19, C. Buddbill 12, C. Towns 9, M Hitch 13, J. Humphrey 10, F. Miller 10, F. Harrison H, F. Tambling 12, S. Rydanbach 12, C. Ballou 9, J. Schug 10; total 171.

T. A. C.

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 28th.—At a pigeou shoot held here to-day, at REUDSWICK, Aug. 20th.—At a pigeon shoot held here to-day, at In birds, plunge trap, 21 yards rise, the following score was a ade by the Riverside Shooting Club: C. L. York 10, S. Kulght S. J. S. Bonney S. A. H. Perry 6, A. Q. Gond 6, C. Winslow 6, G. H. Good 5, C. H. Greenlief 5, C. Biker 3, H. Stetson 3. J. S. B. MONNOG COUNTY ES ROUTESTER.—Esmoke ball match between the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club and the Rochester Gun Club, Aug. 2fth. This is the second mitch of the series. The third will probably the at birds:—

MANNOG COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S CRIP.

		SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.	
I. H. Andrews	 111	01111111111111	1 1 1 1-19
Stillson	111	1110011101111	0 0 1 1 - 15
W. A. Lyon	 111	111110111111	1 1 1 1-19
J. H. Brown	111	11111111111111	1 1 1 1-20
Brownell	 111	0101111011111	1 1 1 1-17
Crouch	111	1111111111111	1 1 1 1 20
Hooker	 011	11111111110111	1 0 1 1 -17
Rice	 1 1 1	11111111111111	1 1 1 0 -19
rtedman	 011	010111111111111	1 1 1 1-16
Hollister	111	11111111111111	1 1 1 1 - 20
Total			183

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CANTON, N. Y., July 20th .- Regular weekly contest of Canton Gun Club at class balls 2) balls each. Rogardus fran and rules

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J. B.	Bro	wne	٧			,		. 1	ă.	١.	A.		١٠.	1	٧i	in	18									
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### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

-See kennel advertisement of H. Vondersmith. -See reward offered for return of gun to David King, Jr. Newport, R. I.

A PASTOR MADE HAPPY .- I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that en-tire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were cone-mous, and I visited belt in the Ito and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and well man, and entirely as the result of warner's Safe avoney and Liver Cure. Not only this, but my little daughter has been cured of St. Vitus' Dance by Warner's Safe Nervine, which I always keep in my family. With such glorious results, I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedies which have made me so happy.

REV. P. F. MARKLER.

Coal Run Crossina, Ark.

### The Romel.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

Toronto, Canada, dog show, Sept. 8th, 9th and 1 th. Entries closed August 21st. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto, Ont.

Pennsylvania Stato Agriculturial Society International Collegaria, Philadelphia, Sept. 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th. Dr. L. A. Twadelell, Superintendent of trials, Philadelphia, D. W. Seiter and Elbridge McConkey, Secretaries, P. S. A. Society, Harrisburg, Pa.

Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, Montreal anada, Sept. 21st. 22d and 23. Entries close Sept. 14th. J. H. Cay-ord, P. O. Box 1163. Montreal.

Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford, ebraska, Sept. 30th and Oct. Istand 24. Entries close Aug. 31st. H. Harley, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis Mo., Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, Entries close Sept. 20th. Chas. H. Turner, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancastena a., commence Nov. 3th. J. R. Stayton, Secretary, Pittsburg, Pa-National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15th. Chas De Rongé, Secretary, 5t Broad street, New York.

Fastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Peconic Buy, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

#### PENNSYLVANIA STATE FIELD TRIALS.

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 28th.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jug. 28th.

Editor Porest and Stream:—

The sportsmen of this city and county are anticipating with much pleasure the meeting of the State Field Trial Association, which takes place in this city Nov. 9th. The ground selected for the trials is several miles from this city and is highly suitable for the purpose. It is accessible by railroad, and comprises some of the richest land in the county, while it affords ample cover for the birds, which promise this year to be unusally plentiful. Our game protective association has interested itself in the matter, and all the indications point to a highly successful meeting. May the best dog win. A few days since we were invited by Mr. Geo. Pownall of Christiana, this county, to visit his kennels and see his beagle puppies, now about four months old. Twenty-one of the little beauties were enough to gladden the heart of any sportsman. Of fine form, beautiful markings, and lirely dispositions, they were the ideal of what beagles should be. Had our purses been very plethoric we would have bought the entire lot and run them as a pack, but as it is, we modestly contented ourselves with a pair. With these we hope, on some crisp October or November morning, to waken the hills of the Octoraro with music, doubly delightful to the ear of the ardent sportsman.

CNDSTOGA.

We have heard Mr. Pownall's kennel highly spoken of.

We have heard Mr. Pownall's kennel highly spoken of,

#### PLAIN WORDS ABOUT DOG MURDERERS.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 16th.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT DOG MURDERERS.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The black English setter advertised for sale in your piper by E. Elwell, being dead, you will oblige me by stating that fact in the columns of your valued journal, which will explain to numerous correspondents, who still continue to telegraph and write from all parts of the country, the reason why they get no answers to their questions and generous offers. I commenced to answer them by mail, but they are coming in so thick and fast that I must appeal to you to say dead dog for me. It seems that a venomous sneak is the owner or possessor of a miserable pot metal gun, with which he has been ruthlessly shooting any and every kind of bird which fernal blunderbuss. When a bird lights, if no one is fernal blunderbuss. When a bird lights, if no one is fernal blunderbuss. When a bird lights, if no one is the state of the state o

rible manner. In this condition the poor dog crawled home, and who can imagine the feelings of his master as he brought out the gun, the very sight of which in days gone by set the noble animal bounding with joy, to end by a well directed aim his terrible sufferings? Or who can imagine a being of man's image, so despicable as to commit such a diabolical outrage? The dog was well known as remarkably intelligent, well trained, and perfectly peaceable, never known to do injury to any person or thing, and he was advertised for sale to make rrom for a high bred Gordon bitch, from the well-known kendel of Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., which name is sufficient guarantee for a strictly first-class dog, as everyone who has been fortunate enough to obtain a dog from him will testify. His method of breeding has been learned by careful study and long experience, and in breaking, the same experience and observation as a thorough sportsman and gentleman enable him to know what is required of a dog, and just how to breed and train to meet those requirements. With thanks for all would-be purchasers, and hopes of better success in the future, I beg to subscribe myself a friend to all true sportsmen.

G. W. E. rible manner. In this condition the poor dog crawled home, and who can imagine the feelings of his master as

ENGLISHE DOGGES\*

The fourth Section of this discourse.

Dogges of a Course Kind seruing for many Necessary uses, called in Latine Canes Rustici, and first of the

shepherds dogge, called in Latine Canis Pastoralis,

called in Latine Cawes Rushic, and first of the shepherds dogge, called in Latine Cannis Pastoralis.

Dozges of The shepherds dogge! These two are the courser The mastlue or the principal The first kinde, manchy the shepherds hounde is very necessary and profitable for the anothing of harmes and inconueniences which may come to mon by the means of beastes. The second sort serue to succour against the snarves and attemptes of mischiefous men. Our shepherds slogge is not huge, vaste, and bigge, but of an indifferent stature and growth, because it hath not to deale with the bloudthyrsty wolf, sythence there he none in England, which happy and nortunate benefite is to be ascribed to the puisaunt Frince Eigar, who to thintent y' the whole countrey myght be enacuated and quite clered from wolfes, charged & commanded the welsheme (who were pestered with these butcherly beastes aboue measure) to paye him yearely tribute which was (note the wisedome of the King) three hundred wolfes. Some there be which write that Luctual Prince of Wales paide yearly to King Edgar three hundred wolfes. Some there be which write that Luctual Prince of Wales paide yearly to King Edgar three hundred wolfes. In the name of an exaction (as we hane sayd before.) And that by the meanes hereof, within in the compasse and tearme of foure yeares none of those noysome, and pestilent Beastes were left in the coastes of England and Wales. This Edgar were the Crown royall, and bare the Scepter imperial of this kingdome, about the yeers of our Lorde nyne hundred fifty, nyne. Synce which time we reede that no Wolfe hath bene seene in England, bred within the bounds and borders of this country, mary there have bene diuers brought ouer from beyonde the seas, for greedynesse of gaine and to make money, for gasing and gaping, staring, and standing to see them, being a straunge beast, rare, and seldom scene in England, But to returne to our shepherds dogge. This dogge either at the hearing of his masters voice, or at the wagging and whisteling in his fist, Of the mastine or Bandogge called in Latine

Of the mastine or Bandogge called in Latine Villations or Cathenarius.

This kinde of Dogge called a mastyne or Bandogge is vaste, lunge, stubborne, ougly, and enger, of a heuy and burthenous body, and therefore but of litle swiftnesse, terrible, and frightfull to beholde, and are more fearce and fell then any Arcadian curre (notwithstading they are sayd to hane their generation of the violent Lion.) They are called Villatia, because they are appointed to watche and keeps farme places and contry cotages sequestred from commo recourse, and not abutting ypon other houses by reason of distance, when there is any feare conceaued of theefes, robbers, spoyler, and night wanderers. They are seruiceable against the Foxe and the Badgar, to drive wilde and tame swyne out of Medowes, pastures, glebelandes and places planted with fruite, to bayte and take the bull by the eare, when occasion so requireth. One dogge or two at the vitermost, sufficient for that purpose be the bull neuer so monstrous, neuer so fearce, neuer so furious, neuer so steame, neuer so violent and valiaunt, striking could feare into the harts of men, but standing in feare of no man, in so much that no weapons will make him shrincke,

\*Of Englishe Dogges, the dimersities, the names, the natures.

\*Of Englishe Dogges, | the diversities, the names, | the natures of the properties. | A Short | Treatise written in latine | by Jonannes Cause of late memo | me, Doctor of Phisticke | in the University | of Cambridge | And | Doctor of Phisticke | in the University | of Cambridge | And | And | On the Philipse | On the Philipse | Ones, and are to be | solde over against S. Sepul- | chre's Church (though I) | Newgate | 1576.

nor abridge his boldnes. Our English men (to th' intent that theyr dogges might be the more fell and fearce) assist nature with arte, vse, and custome, for they teach theyr dogges to baite the Beare, to baite the Ball and obter such like cruell and bloudly beastes (appointing an ouerseer of the game) without any collar to defend theyr throtes, and oftentines they traine them vp in fighting and wrestling with a man hauing for the safegarde of his lyfe, eyther a Pikestaffe, a clubbe, or a sworde and by vsing them to such exercises as these, theyr dogges become more sturdy and strong. The force which is in them surmounteth all beleefe, the fast holde which they take with their teeth exceedeth all credit, three of them against a Beare, fowre against a Lyon are sufficient, both to try masteryes with them and vtterly to ouermarch them. Which Henry the seventh of that name, King of England (a Prince both politique & warlike) perceauing on a certaine time (as the report runneth) commaunded all such dogges (how many soeuer they were in number) should be hanged, beying deepely displeased, and conceauing great disdaine that an yil faured rascall curreshould with such violent villany, assault the valiannt Lyon king of all beastes. An example for all subjects worthy remembraunce, to admonishe them that it is no advantage to them to rebell against y' regiment of their ruler, but to keepe them within the limits of Loyaltie. worthy remembraunce, to admonishe then that it is no aduantage to them to rebel against y' regiment of their ruler, but to keepe them within the limits of Loyaltie, I reede an history aunswerable to this of the selfe same Henry, who hauing a notable and an excellent fayre Falcon, it fortuned that the kings Falconers, in the presence and heating of his grace, lighly commended his Maiesties Falcon, saying that is feared not to intermeddle with an Eagle, it was so venturous a byrde and so myghty, which when the King harde, he charged that the Falcon should be killed without delay, for the selfe same reason (as it may seeme) which was rehersed in the occlusion of the former history concerning the same king. This dogge is called, in like maner, Carthenarius, a Cathena, of the chaine wherewith he is tyed at the gates, in y' daytime, least beyng lose he should doe much mischiefe and yet might gine occasion of feare and terror by his bigge barcking. And albeit Cicero in his oration had Pro. S. Ross, be of this opinion, that such Dogges as barcke in the broade day light shoulde haue their legges broken, yet our countrymen, on this side of the seas for heir carelessness of lyfe setting all at cinque and sice, are of a contrary indgment. For theefes roge y and down in enery corner, no place is free from them, no not y' prince's pallace, nor the country mans cotage. In the day time they practise pilfering, picking, open robbing, and priny stealing, and what legerdemaine lacke they; not fearing the shamefull and horrible death of hanging. The cause of which inconuenience doth not onely issue from nipping neede & wringing want, for all y' steale, are not pinched with powerty, but som steale to maintaine their excessive and prodigall expences in apparell, their lewdness of lyfe, their haulines of hart, theyr wantomes of maners, theyr wilfull yddenes, their ambitious brauery, and the pryde of the sawey Salacones' megulor-rowlow vaine golroius and arrogant in behautor, whose delight dependent wholly to mount nimbly on horseback aduantage to them to rebell against y' regiment of their ruler, but to keepe them within the limits of Loyaltie.

### Of the latinists Canis Cultos, in Englishe

the Dogge keeper. Borrowing his name of his service, for he doth not onely keepe farmers houses, but also merchaunts mai onely keepe farmers nouses, out also merchaunts maisons, wherin great wealth, riches, substaunce and costly stuffe is reposed. And therfore were certain dogges founde and maintained at the common costes and charges of the Citizens of Rome in the place called Capitolium, to give warning of theefes comming. This kind of dogge is also called.

#### In latine Canis Lantarius in Englishe the Butchers Dogge

So called for the necessity of his vse, for his seruice af-foordeth great benefite to the Butcher as well in following as in taking his cattell when neede constraineth, vrgeth, and requireth. This kinde of dogge is likewise called,

In latine Molossercus or Molossus.

After the name of a countrey in Epirus called Molossia, which harboureth many stoute, stronge, and sturdy Dogges of this sort, for the dogges of that countrey are good in deede, or else there is no trust to be had in the testimonic of writers. This dogge is also called,

### In latine Canis Mandatarius a Dogge messin-

ger or Carrier.

Upon substanciall consideration, because at his masters voyce and commandment, he carrieth letters from place to place, wrapped vp cunningly in his lether collar, fastened thereto, or sowed close therin, who, least be should be hindered in his passage vest these helpes very skilfully, namely resistance in fighting if he be not ouer-

matched, or else swiftnesse & readinesse in running away, if he be vnable to buckle with the dogge that would faine have a snatch at his skinne. This kinde of dogge is also called,

### In latine Canis Lunarius, in Englishe

the Mooner.

Because he doth nothing else but watch and warde at an ynche, wasting the wearisome night season without slombering or sleeping, bawing & wawing at the Moone (that I may vse the word of Nonius) a qualitie in mine opinion straunge to consider. This kinde of dogge is also called,

In latine Aquarius in Englishe a water drawer, And these be of the greater and the waighter sort drawing water out of wells and deepe pittes, by a wheele which they turne rounde about by the mouing of their burthenous bodies. This kinde of dogge is called in like

#### Canis Sarcinarius in Latine, and may aptly be englished a Tynkers Curre.

lished a Tynkers Curre.

Because with marueilous pacience they beare bigge budgettes fraught with Tinckers tooles and mettall meete to mend kettles, porrige pottes, skellets, and chafers, and other such like trumpery requisite for their occupacion and loytering trade, easing him of a great burthen which otherwise he himselfe should carry ypon his shoulders, which condition hath challenged vnto them the foresaid name. Besides the qualities which we hane already recounted, this kind of dogges hath this principall propertie ingratted in them, that they loue their masters liberally, and hate strangers despightfully, whereypon it followeth that they are to their masters, in traueiling a singular safgard, defending them forceably, from the inuasion of villons and theefes, prescring their lyfes from losse, and their health from hassard, they fleshe from hacking and hewing with such like desperate daungers. For which consideration they are meritoriously tearmed. desperate daungers. F meritoriously tearmed,

### In Latine Canes defensores defending dogges

in our mother toungue.

If it chaunce that the master bee oppressed, either by a multitude, or by the greater violence & so be beaten downe that he lye groueling on the grounde, (it is proued true by experience) that this Dogge forsaketh not his master, no not when he is starcke deade: But induring the force of famishment and the outrageous tempestes of the weather, most vigilantly watcheth and carefully keepeth the deade carkasse many dayes, endenouring, furthermore, to kil the murtherer of his master, if he may get any advantage. Or else by barcking, by howling, by furious iarring, snarring, and such like meanns betrayeth the melefactour as desirous to have the death of his aforesayde Master riggrouslye revenged. And example hereof fortuned within the compasse of my memory. The Dogge of a certaine wayefaring man trauailing ample hereof fortuned within the compasse of my meniory. The Dogge of a certaine wayefaring man transiling from the Citie of London directly to the Towne of Kingstone (most famous and renowned by reason of the triumphant coronation of eight seureal Kings) passing oner a good portion of his iourney was assaulted and set vpon by certaine confederate theefes laying in waight for the spoyle in \*Comeparche\*, a perillous bottom, compassed about wyth woddes to well knowne for the manyfolde murders & mischiefeous robberies theyr committed. Into whose handes this passinger chaunced to fall, so that his ill lucke cost him the price of his lyfe. And that Dogge whose seyer was Englishe (which \*Blondus registreth to hane bene within the banckes of his remebrance) manifestly perceauyng that his Master was murthered (this chaunced not farre from \*Paris\*, by the handes of one which was a suiter to the same woma, whom he was a wooer unto, dyd both bewrape the blondy butcher, and attempted to teare out the villous throate if he had not sought meanes to suoyde the reusenging rage of the Dogge. In fyers also to moyde the reuenging rage of the Dogge. In fyers also which fortune in the silence and dead time of the night, or in stormy weather of the sayde season, the older dogges barcke, ball, howle, and yell (yea notwithstandyng they bee roughly rated) neyther will they stay their tounges till the households servauntes awake, ryse, search, and see the burning of the fyre, which beyng perceaued they ves voluntary silence, and cease from yolping. This hath bene, and is founde true by tryall, in sundry partes of England. There was no faynting faith in that Dogge, which when his Master by a mischaunce in hunting stumbled and fell toppling downe a deepe dytche beyng rabele to recouer of himselfe, the Dogge signifying his masters mishappe, reskue came, and he was hayled up by a rope, whom the Dogge seeying almost drawne up to the edge of the dytche, cheerfully saluted, leaping and skipping yoon his masters as though he woulde haue imbraced hym, beyng glad of his presence, whose longer absence he was lothe to lacke. Some Dogges there be, which will not suffer fiery coales to lye skattered about the hearthe, but with their pawes wil rake up the burnyng coales, musying and studying fyrst with themselues how it might be conueniently be done. And if so bee that the coales caste to great a heate then will they bury them in ashes and so remoue them forwarde to a fyt olace with their noses. Other Douges here they which to anoyde the renenging rage of the Dogge. In fyersals which fortune in the silence and dead time of the night them in ashes and so remoue them forwarde to a fy place with theyr noses. Other Dorges bee there white exequite the office of a Farmer in the nyghte tyme. Fe when his master goeth to bedde to take his natura sleepe, And when

## A hundred barres of brasse an yron boltes, Make all things safe from startes and from reuoltes. VY hen Ianus keepes the gate with Argos eye, That daungers none approch, ne mischiefes nye.

As Virgill vaunteth in his verses, Then if his master byddeth him go abroade, he lingereth not, but raungeth ouerall his lande lying there about, more diligently, I wys, then any farmer himselfe. And if he find anything their that is straunge and pertaining to other persons besides his master, whether it be man, woman, or beast, he driueth them out of the ground, not meddling with any thing which doth belong to the possession and was of his master. But how much faythfulness, so much diursitie there is in their natures,

Which barcke only with free and open throate but will not bite, be some Which due both barcke and byte, Which bite bitterly before they barcke,

The first are not greatly to be feared, because they themselues are fearefull, and fearefull dogges (as the prouerbe importeth) barcke most vehemently.

The second are daungerous, it is wisedome to take

heede of them because they sounde, as it were, an Alarum of an afterclappe, and these dogges must not be oner much moued or promoked, for then they take on outragiously as if they were madde, watching to set the print of their teeth in the fleshe. And these kinde of dogges are fearce and cager by nature.

The thirde are deadly, for they flye upon a man, without viteraunce of voyce, snatch at him, and catche him by the throate, and most cruelly byte out colloppes of fleashe. Fearc these kind of Curres (if thou bee wise and circumspect about thine owne safetie) for they be stoute and stubborne dogges, and set vpon a man at a sodden vnwares. By these signes and tokens, by these notes and argumentes our men discerne the cowardly curre from the couragious dogge the bolde from the fearefull, the butcherly from the gentle and tractable. Moreoner they coniecture that a whelpe of any ll kinde is not worthe the keeping and that no dogge can serue the sundry vses of men so apity and so conueniently as this sort of whom we have so largely written already. For if any be disposed to drawe the aboue named services into a table, what ma more clearly, and with more volumency of voyce giveth warning cyther of a wasteful beaste, or of a spoiling theefe than this? who by his barcking (as good as a burning beacon) foreshoweth hassards at hand? What maner of beast stronger? what sermant to his master more louing? what companion more trustic? what watchman more vigilant? what renenger more constant? what measinger more specific? what water bearer more painefull? Finally what packhorse more patient? And thus much concerning English Dogges, first of the gentle kinde, secondly of the courser kinde. Nowe it remaineth that we deliuer vnto you the Dogges of a mungrell or a currishe kinde, and then wil wee performe our taske.

#### A Diall pertaining to the fourth Section.

which The keeper or watchman The butchers dogge The messinger or carrier The mooner Tho water drawer The Thockers curr The fencer, which hath sundry names derined tro sun dry cir-custan-ces as The shep-berds dogge The Mas-Dogs coin-prehended in ye fourth sector are these Randozze | called in La-tine Canes | Rustici.

#### EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

REGULATIONS, RULES FOR RUNNING, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES—TRIALS, 1880.

Rule 1. The Executive Board shall advertise the fime and place where the meeting will be held, the date of closing entries, the scale of points, and the names of judges, at least thirty days before the trials take place, In the event any judge or judges fail to act, the competitors shall fill all vacancies, each competitor being entitled

In the event any judge or judges fail to act, the competitors shall fill all vacancies, each competitor being entitled to one vote.

Rule 2. "Dogs shall be drawn in braces by lot and run in heats, the beaten dogs to be retired (except as herein-after/mentioned), and the winners to be run again in the order in which they run their successive heats. If there should be a bye, the dog getting the benefit of the bye shall be run in the first heat of the next series of heats. If two dogs, owned, or exhibited by the same person, should be drawn to run together or come together in any successive heat, the second dog shall change place with the next dog in the order of running. This shall be continued until only two dogs remain, and the winner of theses two shall be the winner of the first prize. The last dog beaten by the winner of the first prize. The winner of this heat shall compete for the second prize with the best of those previously beaten by the scond prize winner, and the winner shall be third in the race. The discretion is given the judges of deciding which is the best of these beaten dogs in the competition for second and third places, by selection, or by running extra heats between them.

Rule 3. When two dogs owned or trained by the same

best of these bearen togs in the competition for second and third places, by selection, or by running extra heats between them.

Rule 3. When two dogs owned or trained by the same person shall be drawn together, one shall be run only, and he with another dog, which shall be immediately drawn, and the dog left over shall be drawn again. If at the latter end of a trial it be found impossible to avoid running two such dogs together, it may be permitted. Rule 4. The judges shall order up the dogs as soon as they have determined which is the best, according to the scale of points in Rule 5. But, unless any dog shows such lack of merit that, in the opinion of the judges, he cannot be placed, all dogs shall, if time permits, have at least three chances to show their behavior on birds.

Rule 5. Positive points for merit: Pointing, 35; pace, 15; backling, 8; style, 7; stanchness, s; ranging and quartering, 10; obedience and disposition, 7; retrieving, 10; total 100. Negative points of demerit: False pointing, 1 to 7; breaking in, 3, each offense; breaking shot, 5, each offense; chassing or breaking shot and chasing, 10, first offense; escond, out of the race.

Rule 6. No person, except the judges, attendants and reporters will be permitted to accompany the handlers of dogs. Two persons will not be permitted to work one dog or a brace of dogs. If from any cause the handler of a dog or brace of dogs is disable do such extent that he cannot shoot, the judges shall appoint a person to shoot for him. The handlers of the two dogs shall go together as if it were a brace of dogs, so that the dogs shall be upon an equality as to ground, opportunities for pointing, etc. No spectators will be allowed nearer the handler of dogs than seventy-live yards to the rear. No person shall make any remark about the judges or dogs in heartn of the judges; such person so offending shall be expedied from the grounds. Should any handler of dogs annoy make any remark about the judges or dogs in hearin of the judges; such person so offending shall be expelled from the grounds. Should any handler of dogs annoy the judges after having been ordered to desist, the judges shall order such dogs as he is handling up and out of the race. The privilege is granted the handlers to ask the judges for information or explanation that has a direct bearing upon any point at issue; pending such question the dogs shall not be under judgment. Dogs afflicted with any contagious disease, or bitches in season, will not be permitted on the grounds.

Rule 7. Pointing hares, "stink birds," larks, turtles, bittern, or any bird generally considered game, shall not be deemed false points. A dog making a false point, and discovering it to be such, without any encouragement from his handler, shall not be penalized.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES

Pointing.—The judges will allow only those dogs the maximum that point all the birds possible for them to point under existing circumstances; a dog to earn the maximum number of points under this head must display a first-class nose and exhibit great judgment in finding and pointing his birds, and make no flushes that play a first-class nose and exhibit great judgment in finding and pointing his birds, and make no flushes that a dog with the above qualities would avoid in ordinary hunting. The dogs are to be hunted in all respects as in an ordinary day's shooting, in a sportsman-like manner, Inexcusable or wilful flushes will detract from a dog's score under this head, but the character of the flush must be always taken into account in estimating the penalty, if any. The judges nust not ask the handlers if their dogs are pointing, but must decide for themselves. They shall always consider the nature of the ground, the wind and the birds, and not penaltize a dog for flushing a bird it would be impossible to point. The penalty for flushes to be graded by the character of the offense. The judges shall not require the handlers to work their dogs down wind. wind

and.

Pare.—The dog that maintains the fastest gait through out the trial, except when in cover or on game, to receive the full number of points, all others to be graded by

him. Backing.—The maximum only allowed such dogs as stand or drop instantly at sight of another dog pointing. But no dog shall be expected to back unless the dog pointing, stands and is motionless. A dog shall not be said to refuse to back unless he sees the dog pointing stands and is motionless. A dog shall not be said to refuse to back unless he sees the dog pointing. To get credit for a back, the dog must stop at least ten yards (when practicable) in front of the handler. Should a dog refuse to back, and, instead, go ahead, or alongside of the pointing dog, and stead a point, the same shall not again be allowed to come nearer his pointing competitor than twenty yards, and be kept charged while the birds are being flushed over the pointing dog.

Style.—The judges shall consider the dog's grace in ranging and drawing, and attitudes in pointing and backing.

Style.—The judges smar consists of pointing and backing.

and drawing, and attitudes in pointing and backing.

Stanchness.—The maximum allowed such dogs only as do not advance from their point when they are on game until ordered on.

Runging and Quartering.—The maximum only allowed the dogs that maintain the most killing range throughout, viz.; wide or close, as the necessity of the case may require, and who cover their ground systematically excepting where the nature of the ground renders such work impracticable.

Obedience and Disposition.—The maximum only allowed to a dog that works promptly to the gun without noise or severity, and is obedient, prompt, cheerful and easily handled.

Retrieving.—To receive the maximum under this head, a dog shall go promptly and cheerfully for the bird, find the same, and deliver it to the handler without mouthing or mutilation. The handler shall not assist the dog in finding the dead bird by leading the same toward it, excepting where circumstances are such that the dog cannot reasonably be expected to find the bird, or not without much loss of time.

False Pointing.—The judges shall give a dog ample opnot reasonably out much loss (

out much loss of time.

False Pointing.—The judges shall give a dog ample opportunity to discover whether or not he is on a true point, and the penalty shall range from 1 to 7 for his acts throughout the heat.

Breaking in is when a dog through imperfect breaking of from reaction with the loss.

Breaking in is when a dog through imperfect breaking or from excitement, leaves his position when the birds rise, whether the gun is fired or not, and starts to break shot or chase, but stops within a few feet from the point from which he started, of his accord or by command. Breaking shot is when a dog runs in when a shot is fited, with the intention of getting the bird. Chasing is when a dog follows the birds, either when the gun is fired or not, to an extent to be beyond the control of the handler for the rime being. Puppy Stakes.—Rule is Dogs over eighteen months old shall not be eligible for the Puppy Stakes. Rule as above.

Brace Stakes.—The rules governing the Brace Stakes

Brace Stakes.—The rules governing the Brace Stakes shall be the same as those used in the All-Aged Stakes, with the following exceptions: The maximum for ranging and quartering shall be 20 instead of 10, and the total one hundred and ten instead of one hundred. The brace to earn the maximum for quartering must cross each other systematically, and work independent of each other, come dow, must quarter the ground on one side of the or one dog must quarter the ground on one side of the handler while the other dog quarters the opposite side, the handler white the other dog quarters the opposite side, the dogs meeting at or near the center. Each brace will be run separately, instead of running in heats, and be judged by the scale of points as laid down and explained.

Nursery Stakes.—Rule: Dogs over twelve months old shall not be eligible for Nursery Stakes, There will be no points allowed for retrieving in this stake. Rules otherwise as above.

#### THE FIELD TRIAL RULES DISCUSSED.

THE FIELD TRIAL RULES DISCUSSED.

New YORK, Ang. 30th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The rules which are to govern N. A. K. C. Field Trials, which have appeared in the Forkers AND Stream, and those of the Eastern Field Trial Club, just issued, call for some notice and even criticism on the part of those who, whether as competitors in the trials, or merely as practical sportsmen and owners or breeders of dogs, are interested in the improvement of the field dogs of America. No one can take part in, or even witness, such contests as the field trials to be run next fall without feeling a deep interest in their success; for it is acknowledged by all practical shooting men, that such trials contribute more to raise the standard of excellence of our setters and pointers than anything else can. Bench shows are, of course, very well in their way, and a prize winner is a beautiful object to the eye, but many a dog that has taken a blue ribbon would not be worth, to the sportsman, the charge of powder and lead that would blov out his brains, while some animal at which the judges disdain to cast a second glance, may do his work in the field, day after day, in a style that would satisfy the most exacting lover of the gun. For myself, while I yield to

no one in my admiration of a beautiful animal, as near the type of his kind as may be, I would rather do my shooting over a pig, if it was well broken, fast and had a good nose, than be obliged to use some of the dogs that have stood first in the ring. And this, I think, is the feeling of many, if not most, of my brother sportsmen in this country. They want the dog which will find the most birds, point them the most stanchly, retrieve them with most certainty, and be able to do this at least three or four days in the week—throughout the season, if necessary. If what I have assumed is true, the very general interest in field trials is explained, and I think that I hazard nothing in predicting that the accounts of those to be run in the autumn will be more eagerly read by shooting men than any previous cannine competitions that have been held in the United States. The importance of having the rules to govern the trials, and the directions to judges clear and concise, is self-evident. They should be brief, simple and couched in language that can by no possibility be misinterpreted or twisted from its legitimate meaning. In contests of this kind there is too often manifested a disposition to tind fault with the decision of the judges and even to wrangle: but by making the rules unmistakeably clear, and by choosing as judges men of undoubted reputation, there is no reason why the coming rials should not pass off without any of those unfortunate misunderstandings, to use no harsher term, which have disgraced such meetings of sportsmen in the past. While not professing any very profund kindwledge on the subject of dog breaking, I am accustomed to work my own dogs in the style that suits me, and I therefore venture to offer my views on the rules of field trials, as laid down by the two clubs already mentioned. It seems to me, in the first place, that several of the rules in the circulars referred to are lamentably obscure, and some of them, to my mind at least, convey no meaning whatever. On the whole, the rules of fie no one in my admiration of a beautiful animal, as near K. C., is rated at 20, and in those of the E. F. T. C., at 15. The latter, I think, is the proper figure. Nothing is more wearying and annoying than to follow a potterer, and "pace" is certainly one of the most important attributes of a good field dog. Backing is rated at 7 in one set of rules, and 8 in the other; too high in both. To a well bred dog it is as natural to back as it is to point, and I have seen "See "double bred south these south." "pace" is certainly one of the most important attributes of a good field dog. Backing is rated at 7 in one set of rules, and 8 in the other; too high in both. To a well bred dog it is as natural to back as it is to point, and I have seen, as no doubt have many others, young pupples, that had never seen a bird, back as stanchly as the best broken dog. The puppy has inherited his disposition to back from his well broken ancestors, and, besides this, his attention is fixed and his curiosity aroused by the stopping of his companion and the rigid attitude which the latter has assumed. The breaker merely cultivates and fosters this inherited tendency to stop at the sight of a pointing companion; and to teach a dog to back—a well bred dog, be it understood—is one of the easiest of the handler's tasks. For style the marks are 6 and 7. As I have already indicated, style in pointing is quite as important as style in ranging; and if, as seems probable, the style referred to is only style in ranging; at should be explicitly stated that this is the case. I am disposed to think that if in style pointing and ranging are included, the marks assigned to it in the rules are not far from the proper number. Stanchness, 6 and 8. I know of but one attribute of a field dog that is more important than stanchness. No matter how many good qualities your dog may have, if he is not stanch he is not worth his salt. Many a man hunts over a dog that does not pretend to mind, that goes about hunting in his own way, has no style, potters, very likely, perhaps even does not retrieve, but when he finds the bird he stays there until the gun comes up. He will never flush, will never leave his point unless dragged away by main strength. The owner of such a dog thinks he has a treasure—and he is right in so thinking. He may lose some birds because his dog does not retrieve, but not nearly so many as he would if the animal was unsteady. Stanchness I consider of the very highest importance, and I would make it much higher than is here done. In the N. come it, or drop, when ordered, should not be entered in the trials. There should be also, I think, a penalty of not less than 6 for wilful flushing. Simple flushing from excitement or heedlessness should be punished by loss of marks in pointing." In the instructions to judges there is nothing which calls for anything but praise, until we come to backing. Here we meet with a clause badly worded. The instructions in both circulars say: "To get credit for a back, the dog must stop at least ten yards (when practicable) in front of the handler." This rule is intended, we presume, to prevent the person working the animal from ordering the latter to stand, but this seems (when practicable) in front of the handler." This rule is intended, we presume, to prevent the person working the animal from ordering the latter to stand, but this seems unnecessary, for the presence of the judges would restrain the handler from speaking to his dog, and if their presence does not, the distance of thirty feet would not prevent his giving the necessary command. There is here a looseness of phraseology which, I think, offers an opportunity for a quibble. opportunity for a quibble. Stanchness is not clear. The dog may come to a point

on birds, but if they run it is clearly his business to break his point and follow them, whether he is ordered on or not. Ranging and quartering in the E. F. T. instructions are clear enough, but the definitions are too general. In the N. A. K. C. instructions, however, I am unable to understand what the definition of quartering intends to convey. What does working "at right angle to the bandler" mean? Does it mean at right angle to the bandler is pursuing? I presume so. If it does not mean that it means nothing as far as I can discover. In practice a does scarcely

convey. What does working "at right angle to the bundler" mean? Does it mean at right angle to the bundler" mean? Does it mean at right angle to the course the hundler is pursuing? I presume so. If it does not mean that it means nothing as far as I can discover. In practice a dog scarcely ever works at right angle to the course of the shooter, but usually at an angle of about 45° with it. His course is that of a smart sailing vessel tacking against a head wind.

And now a word about the scale of points for judging, and I am done. I have already stated that, in my opinion, the marks for the different attributes of a good dog are not divided as they should be in view of the relative importance of the various acts to be performed. Nose is certainly the most important qualification that a dog can have. You can, by care and patience, teach him almost anything, but you can never teach him to have a good nose; he must be born with that. Without nose he is, of course, utterly valueless for hunting purposes. With nose he can, with sufficient training, be made of some use. Nose and judgment, or intelligence, usually go together, though judgment is after all, only another term for the experience which can only be acquired in the field. This combination of qualities corresponds more or less closely with what is called "pointing." but it seems to me that finding would be a more fitting term by which to designate it. Finding, then, should rank the highest in the scale of points, and should not be marked less than 30. After finding comes stanchness, which, as I have already tried to show, should have a high mark, say 18. Pace comes next, and this I would rate at 15. Retrieving is only less important than pace, and saves the weary shooter many steps and many birds. I would place it at 10. This is a point that requires to be carefully watched by the judges, for although most dogs retrieve, the percentage of those who do it properly, i.e., with a tender mouth, returning the bird to the hand cheerfully, is very small. Style is a

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.—The following is the programme of the trials to be run by the Eastern Field Trial Club next fall:—The Second Annual Meeting will be held under the auspices of the Eastern Field Trials Club, ast Robin's Island, Peconic Bay, Long Island, N. V., on November 29th and 30th and December 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, Open to the world. All-aged stakes, open to all setters and pointers. Limited to 50 entries. First prize, 8200 : second, \$100; third, \$30; fourth, \$25. Entrance fee, 825. Forfeit, \$15. Puppy Stakes, open to all pointers and esters under 18 months of age. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$100: second, \$00; third, \$30; fourth, \$15. Entrance fee, \$15. Forfeit, \$10. Nursery Stakes, open to all setters and pointers under 18 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60: second, \$10: third, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10. Forfeit, \$15. Club Stakes, open to all setters or pointers, five braces to run or prizes to be scaled. First prize, \$250: Second, \$10; third, \$20. Entrance fee, \$25. Forfeit, \$15. Club Stakes, open to members of the club only 1 dogs to be owned and hunted by the member making the entry. Prize a hundred dollar piece of plate to be selected by the winner. Entrance 10 per cent. of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Ernce stakes, and entries close on November 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to midday of November 27th, at the office of the club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial. Entries must be accompanied by the forfeit money in all cases.

-Mr. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent of the St. Louis dog show, has sent us a number of premium lists and entry blanks, which can be had by calling at this office.

#### KENNEL NOTES

NAMES CLAIMED.—Brato.—Mr. George Norbury Appold, of Baltimore, Md., claims the name of Brave for pointer dog puppy, out of Kate, by Bragg. Lark.—Mr. H. G. Jerome, of Gale's Ferry, Conu., claims the name of Lark for his English hare bengle bitch puppy, purchased by him from Mr. N. Elmore. Mr.—Mr. A. A. Alkin, of Turner's Falls, Mass., claims the name of Max for his English hare bengle puppy, purchased dy him from Mr. N. Elmore. Binaparte and Lienau.—Mr. Thomas M. Smith, of Jersey City, claims the Lames of Bonaparte and Lienau for his brace of red and white setter pupples, whelped May 4th, 1850, out of Nell H. by T. O'Moore, Burges' Rufus-Stoddard's Friend', Nell H., Goldsmith's Flunkett-Nell. Nattic—Mr. Thomas, M. Smith, of Jersey City, claims the Larges' Rufus-Stoddard's Friend', Nell H., Goldsmith's Flunkett-Nell. Nattic—Mr. Thomas, M. Smith, of Jersey City, claims the marmed of Nell Mr. Deliver of Jersey City, claims the marmed of Nell Mr. Stoddard's Friend; Nell II., Goldsmith's Plunkstr-Nell. Natthe—Mr. Thomas. M. Smith, of Jersey City, claims the name of Nette for red and white blich puppy, out of Nell II., by T. O'Moore, Whist.—Mr. Charles B. Barnes, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Whist for his lemon and white dog puppy, whelped July 9th, out of Sibel, by Rufus II., owned by Mr. Henry Smith, of Boston, Mass. Speed.—Mr. N. Elmore claims the name of Speed for blight and tan foxbound bitch puppy, presented to him by Mr. George Poundil, of Christiana, P. Flora Bell.—Mr. H. El. Stoll, of Corning, N. Y., claims the name of Flora Bell for his red and white

setter bitch, whelped July 20th, and presented to him by Mr. Ed. Deverson, of Oswego, N. Y., out of his Flora by Sport. ... Mr. George Laick, of Tarrytown, N. Y., claims the name of Mr. George Laick, of Tarrytown, N. Y., claims the nume of Alce for his red and white setter dog nuply, out of Mr. C. H. Hanpriman's Jessie by Mr. G. S. Sedwick's Ising. Metta—Mr. N. Elmege claims the nume of Meeta for the white, black and tan Enrish foxbound bitch puppy, presented to him by Mr. McKoon, of Frunklin, N. Y. Thor—Miss Copple, of Bethlehem, Payelaims the name of Thor for her 'smooth-coated SI, Bernard puppy, whelped June 7th, 1880, out of Mr. J. S. Schuyler's Josephine by his Guy. Filtr—Mr. William S. Thurston, of Huntington, L. I., claims the name of Firt for his lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped March 18th, 1880, out of Mr. R. T. Green's Girl, Maryland-Tell by Mr. W. P. Steel's Glemmark, Rush-Romp.

NAME CHANGED. - Neva. - Mr. George Norbury Appold wishes to change the name of his Irish setter bitch Bessie (formerly Red Betsy), out of Jessie by Boston, and recently unrelased from Mr. J. J. Jennelle, Du Quoin, Ill., to Neva.

WHELPS.—Rose.—Mr. S. C. Ellcott's Hose whelped two number WHELES,—Rose,—Mr. S. C. Ellectt's Rose whelped two pupples by Blosson. Mina—Nerv Pork, Ang. 3id.—Editor Forcet and Stream:—My kennelman writes me of the following whelps by my-champion Muna by champion Dash III.: "Last night (Aug. 20th) Mina whelped seven pupples, four dogs and three gyps, three pure white, three blue and white, one brown and white The pure while will probably be marked with orange; the brown The pure white will probably be marked with orange; the brown is very handsomely marked with tan around the margin; two are marked just like Mina, and one has black around each eye and white ears, a very singular marking. They are all strong and healthy and Mina doing well." WALTER H. BEEBE.

Brid - Madeap-Rollo,-Mr. G. D. Macdougall's (Lachine Ken-183. D. - Manderjo-Fronto, S. F. C. S. Balcoulomis (Laternine Rennels) black cocker bitch Madeap (second, Montreal, 1889 to Ribotertson's Rollo (black—second, Foronto, 1877) at Toronto, Aug. 20th. Cora: Wildoir.—Mr. G. D. Madedougall's (Lachine Kennels) liver colored cocker bitch Cora (Brst, Montreal; 3rst, New York, 1880) to the Hornett Cocker Konnet Caub's Wildair (black), at 1880 to the Hornett Cocker Konnet Caub's Wildair (black), at 1880 to the New York. 1880 to the Hornell Cocker Konnel Card's Wildar (black) Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 234, Moll-1968800. — Blosson Mr. T. H. Sundhman's Gordon setter bitch ——, to Dr. Niv Rlosson. Grace-Card — Mr. E. F. Merceliciti's champion b Grace to Mr. P. H. Morris' Car., en Aug. 234, 1830. Mollic-Blos Mr. Edwin Tinsley's (Hamilton, Ont.) Gordon softer b Mollic, Grouse-Fanny' to Dr. Neven's Blosson, Aug. 19th, 1-80. Blussom -, to Dr. Niven's

PRESENTATION, -Maxim Mr. George Van Wagener, of this city, has presented to Mr. R. J. Morgan the pointer bitch Maxim, our of Dut hoss by Rush.

### The Rifle.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Toposto Out - On the 23d uit the annual matches of the On-TORONTO, Out.—On the 250 titl, the annual materies of the On-tario Ritle Association commenced on the Garrison Common. The day, though bright, was not too much 50, and there was a fairly steady breeze blowing from the southeast. The arrangements which had been made by the Executive Committee were as nearly which had been made by the Jeastice Consider whether as is many perfect as possible, and all concerned deserve great credit for the manner in which the first day's shooting was carried out. The number of entries was not quite as large as last year, but the shooting was better. Three ranges had been laid out, comprising shooting was better. Three ranges had been laid out, comprising 17 targets, numbered from 1, by the Lake Shore, to 17, near the If targets, numbered from 1, by the Line Shore, to 14, hear the Exhibition Building. The first 3 targets were devoted to the Canada Company's match, and the remainder to the Macdonald for the first part of the day, and to the Affiliated in the atternoon.

The several matches shot and decided were as follows: The several matches shot and decided were as follows:—
Canada Company Match.—Restricted to the active militia of the
Province of Ontario who have never won a prize at any provincial or dominion association; 7 shots at 400 yards; cash prizes,
\$200: Private Henderson, Twenty-lifth; 35; Capt. Hunter, Thirtysecond, 55; it won by Headerson. Lieut. Bilott, Seventh Fosticers, 33; Private Morrison, Guards, 31; Private G. Glennie, Dufferin Rilos, 33; it down by Glennie. Lieut. Colby, Thirtleth, 39;
Gunner Kennedy, Napanee G. A., 30; Corp. Dunn, Thirty-Infth,
30; Adjl. Corls, Twenty-Infth, 30; Capt. Train, Twelfth, 30.
The Macdonald Match.—Seven shots at 200 yards; any position;
twen to members: total cash prizes, \$300: Sergar, Armstrong.

The Macdonald Match.—Seven stores it 200 graves my position; open to inembers; total cash prizes, \$300; Sergt, Armstrong, Guards, 31; Lieut, Moore, Twenty-fifth Bartailon, 31; Private Schwarz, Thirteeenth Battallon, 32; Private W. Jack, Tenth Royals, 32; Lieut, Waldo, Guards, 32; Mr. C. Wilson, Second Military District, 32; Private Kilpatrick, Twenty-fifth Battallon, 32; tary District, 32; Private Eupatrices, 'neemy-a-int Battanion, 32; Lorgt, T. Mitchell, Luctat.-Col. (filson, Thirteenth Battalion, 32; Sergt, T. Mitchell, Tenth Royals, 31; Major Wilson, Thirty-third Battation, 31; Lieut. Adams. Thirteenth Battalion, 31; Private C. N. Mitchell, Tenth Royals, 31; Sergt, Panie, Thirteenth Battalion, 31; Lieut. Fox, Twentieth Battalion, 31; Lieut. Fox, Twentieth Battalion, 31; Lieut. Fox, Twentieth Battalion, 31; Aleut. Fox, Twentieth Battalion, 31; Chent. Fox, Thirteenth Battalion, 31; Chent. F

Thirteenth Battahon, 31; Lieut. Fox, I wenned Battahon, 31; Sergt. Thompson, Q. O. R., 31. Alfillated Match.—Open to me mbers: ranges, 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range. Team prizes: The ladies' Chaltenge Cup, value, 550 and 501; second prize, 530; third prize, 530; fourth prize, 515; fifth prize, \$10. Individual prizes, \$256 cash: Private Moore, value, \$50 and \$10; second prize, \$50; (into prize, \$50); forth or prize, \$15; fifth prize, \$10. Individual prizes, \$285 cash; Private Moore, Georgetown R. A. 47; Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Thirteenth Battalion, 47; Major Bennett, Fifty-eighth Battalion, 46; Color Sergel, Hanceck, V. H. C. 46; Private Marris, Thirteenth Battalion, 46; Private Marris, Thirteenth Battalion, 46; Private Mayals, 445; Private Masson, Thirteenth Battalion, 45; Lieut. (rowe, W. F. B., 45; Mr. J. L. Cox, Second Military Bistrict, 45; Private H. Johnson, Sixth Fusileers, 45; Mr. Todd, Parior R. A. 45

District, 43; Frivate A. Journal, Ext. Instance, 55; Johnson, Bruce R. A., 4-First prize, ladies' challenge cup, value \$150, presented by the ladies of Toronto, and \$10-Thirteenth Hattalion, Hamilton, 219; second prize, \$40, Ottawa Bulle Chib, 210; third prize, \$50, Sixth Fusileers, Montreal, 205; Journa prize, 520, Fixed Prize, \$50, Sixth Fusileers, Montreal, 205; Journa  prize, \$50, Si St. Thomas Rifle Ciub, 204; fifth prize, \$10, Guelph Field Battery

os.
The Gilmour Match-Presented by the President; 7 rounds at The Gilmour Match—Presented by the President; 7 rounds at 500 yards. Total cash prizes, \$300. Capt. White. Thirty-fourth, 31; Sergt. Allenby, Twenty-second, 31; Capt. Struchar, Forty-seventh, 31; Mr. John Sten, C. O. R. A., 33; Major Wilson Thirty-third, 31; Lieut. Wilkinson, Q. O. R., 32; Capt. Anderson, Second Mil. Disk., 32; Mr. W. Bruth, L. R. C., 31; Lieut. Adams, Thirtcenth, 31; Staff Sergl. Lewis, Q. O. R., 31; Private G. W. Patt. Sewenth Polsebers, 31; Private Moore, Twentieth, 31; Staff Sergt. Shanay, Thirty-fifth, 31.

On Thesday afternoon the Gordon match was finished in had

banay, Thirty-fitth, 51. On Tuesday afternoon the Gordon match was finished in bad weather, and consequently, with one or two exceptions, the shooting was not good. The following is the score: 7 rounds at 500 7 rounds at 500 yards; open to members; eash prize \$250: Major Hughes, Forty-lifth, 31; Mr. F. Oakley, Second M. D., 29; Sergt, F. H. Bailey,

Forty-seventh, 29; Staff Sergt, Walker, Q. O. R., 28; Lieut, Snart Dufferin Rifles, 28; Gunner Treleven, Cobourg R. A., 28; Sergt. Mitchell, Thirtcenth, 28; Cupt. Mason, Thirteenth, 28.

During the night it rained heavily, and a heavy gale blew from Dotting the might trained heavily, and a nearly gate new from the eastward. Those who had camped out were not much incon-venienced, as the tents were well sheltered. At 9 o'clock the fir-ing communiced, the matches for the day being the Merchants' cup, for latitation teams, and the Brassey cup, for company teams, besides the Extra Series match, for special prizes. reams, necessitive fairth series mutant for special prizes. Great interest was attached to the cup matches from the circumstance that if the Thirteenth won the Merchants' it would become ther also dute property, they having secured it the two previous years, while the same wou'd happen if the Guards won the Brassey. The ores of the day stood :

scores of the day stood:

"Merchants-Prassey">–200, 500 and 609 yards; 7 shots each range
Battalion Team Prizes = First prize, Merchants (Challenge Trophy,
value \$200, and \$75 eash, Thieteenth Battalion, 633; second prize,
eash \$50, The Guards, 618; third prize, eash \$40, Queen's Own, 604 ourth prize, cash \$30, Twentieth Battalion, 598; fifth prize, cash

Sy, Twenty-fifth Battalion, 55t.

Brassey—Company feams—First prize, Brassey cup, value \$125,
and \$10 cash, No. 2 Company, Thirteenth Battalion, 409; second
prize, cash \$30, No. 1 Company, Guards, 398; third prize, cash \$20, No. 1 Company, Thirteenth, 381; fourth prize, cash \$15, No. 9 Com-Tenth Royals, 374; fifth prize, cash \$10, No. 3 Company

vidual Prizes-Licut. Mitchell, Thirty-second, 93; Scrgt. D Mitchell, Thirteenth, 92; Sergt. Armstrong, Guards, 89; Cor Brady, Q. O. R., 89; Private Anderson, Guards, 89; Private John Brady, Q. O. R., 89; Private Anderson, Guards, 89; Private Johnston, Sixth Pusileers, 85; Sergt, Pain, Tairteenth, 85; Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Thirteenth Battalion, 87; Wheeler Ogg, W. F. B., 86; Letut. (Tower, W. F. B., 81; Quartermaster-Sergt. Speers, Twentieth, 83; Major Branett, Fifty-sixth, 85.

The fourth day, though line, was by no means a good shooting day, for when the gran fired at 9 o clock it was blowing half a gale

ray, for when the grun fred at y o clock it was blowing half a gale from the southeast, which did not moderate, but rather increased as the day grew older. The first competition was that for the Gzowski cup and \$60, to be competed for by the four military districts, 6 men each, and in addition cash individual prizes

For the aggregate prizes, Lieut, Crowe, of the Wellington Field Battery, who had been shooting steadily throughout, came to the front and swept the board, winning the Governor-General's al-yer medal, the Eikington cup and the Dominion Rillo Association

Seven rounds at 500 and 600 yards; team prize, sliver cup, pre-

Seven rounds at 501 and 500 yards, team prize, sliver cup, presented by Leut.-Colonel Gzowski, and \$800; to be competed for by twelve members of the district. Cash prizes, \$210. Team Prizes.-Fourth Military District, 581; Prixt Military District, 582. Individual.—Lieut. Crowe, W. F. R., 62; Sergt. Armstrong, Guards, 60; Private W. H. Peacock, Q. O. R., 59; Lieut. W. Mitchell, Thirty-second, 57; Staff-Sergt. Walker, Q. O. R., 5; Sergt. W. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion, 55; Private G. Bell; Pwelfth, 55.

The Sir Peter Tait Cup.—Prize, silver cup, value \$250, presented

The Sir Peter Tail Cip.—PTEA, siverein, value \$250, presented by Sir Peter Tail, of London, Edg., to the active militia of Canada fa commemoration of the visit of Lieut.—Col. Skinner and the Ontario team to Wimbledon, 1871, and \$80 added by the Association. Total cash, \$60. First prize, Thirteenth Battalion, 1,516; second, the Guards, 1,458.

The Skirmtshian Match.—Ranges from 200 to 400 yards. Num-

ber of rounds, 10; 5 advancing and 5 retiring. To be competed for by 6 officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any for by 6 officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any battalion, brigade of garrison artillery, squadron of cavalry, or field battery of the active millita in skirmishing order. First prize, \$50: second prize, \$40: third prize, \$30: fourth prize, \$20: prize, \$10. Five prizes, Total cash, \$150. First, Queen's Into prize, 510. Five prizes. John cash, 5500. First, queens Own Rilles, 176; second, Thirteenth Battalion, 172, third, Tenth Royals, 167; fourth, Twentieth Battalion, 180; fifth, Thirty-third Eattalion, 152. On the lifth day of the meeting, the small bore matches opened at 800, 500 and 1,000 yards.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

Campen, N. J .- Gen. Grubb and the officers of the Stockton Rifle Range Association are doing an excellent line of w September the following programme of matches has been

Sept. 2d, Mid Range Off Hand Match.—All comers, 500 yards, off hand, any rifle, 10 rounds, allowance to military rifles used as such

hand, any rine, to rounds, anowance to infinitely rates used as such a points, refeatifies permitted.

Sept. 4th, 11th and 18th, Sharps Match for, Sharps Military Rifles, -Second series of 15 competitions for 15 Sharps military rifles, all comers, 20 Yards, off hand, 10 rounds, weapon Sharps military rifle, without cleaning.

Sept. 7th and 21st, the Alford Match.—Six competitions to take the competitions of the competition

place during the season. Prize, a breech-loading, double barrel shot gun, English walnut stock, Damascussteel barrels, engraved; value \$80; all comers, 29 yards, off hord, any rifle, 10 rounds, recrities allowed. The prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate of six scores whenever made by any one competitor. Sept, 9th, Everybody's Match.—All comers, 100 yards, off hand,

any rifle, 5 shots, allowance to military rifles I point.

Sept. Hth, Third Off Hand Individual Match.—Three competitions, open to everybody, any rifle, 100, 200 and 330 yards, 5 shots at each, off hand, recatries allowed, but only the highest score to at them, on many restricts another work of them, in a myness second of count. Competitors shooting with military ritles as such will receive an allowance of 1 point at each distance (total 3 points). Prize, to the competitor making the highest aggregate score of two competitions participated in out of the three, a short range ride. American walnut checkered stock and fore-arm, pistol hard rubber butt plate, short vernier grip sight and wind gaug

nard rather but place, since yet mer grip sight and wind gauge, weight 9 pounds, value \$40. Sept. 16th, Mid Range Match.—Prize, a new model 23 caliber gallery rifle, all comers, 500 yards, any position, any rifle, 10 rounds military ritles allowed 4 points, regutries permitted.

Sept. 230, Slockton Badge Match.—Prize, a massive gold badge, presented by Hon. John P. Stockton; open to members of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, 200 yards, standing, 10 slots, any ritle, to be shot for annually. Won in 1870 by Col. D. B. Murphy.
Sept. 234, Champion Marksman's Hadge of 1880.—Open to all

members of the Second Brizade National Guards of New Jersey, 200 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each, weapon the military ride in use by the State, position standing at 200, any with head toward the type in State position emoting at 200 mill with ments man's badge issued by the State of New Jersey. This badge will be awarded to the competitor who, at the close of the reason, shall have won it the greatest number of times.

On Sept. 28th the annual prize meeting will open and continue

for three days. The matches are:—
Sept. 23th, Everybody's Match.—Ten prizes, all comers, 200
yards, any ride, military rifles allowed 2 points when used as such,
7 ghots, off hand, refinities permitted.

Sept. 28th, 23th and 30th, Ballard Match.-Prize, a Ballard mid 350: three competitions, one on each day, all range fule, value sw; three competitions, one on each day, all comers, 10 shots, 200 yards, off hand, any rifle, military rifles allowed 2 points when used as such. The prizes as above will be awarded to the maker of the highest aggregate of three scores in the three

Sept. 28th and 29th, Hunter's Match.—For a model 1876 Win-Sept. 28th and 29th, Hunter's Match.—For a model 1878 Win-chester repealing rifle, two competitions, all comers, 507 yards, position any, any rifle, 5 shots, allowance to military rifles 2 points when used as such. The prize will be awarded to the maker of the highest agregate score in the two competitions. Sept. 29th, Short Range Match.—Prize, a Sharps military rifle.

and a Winchester repeating rific, all comers, 200 yards, off band, 7 shots, any rific, military rifics allowed 2 points when used as

Sept. 30th, Dupont Powder Match.—For 25 pound canisters Dupont's rile powder, presented by E. J. Dupont do Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Dct., all couvers, 500 yards, 10 shots, position any, any rile, all-owance to ullilary riles 4 points when used as such; first prize 10 canisters of powder, second prize 7 canisters of powder, thereby the 5 canisters of powder, but prize 3 canisters of powder, but prize 3 canisters of powder. powder.

powder.

Kept. 30th, Military Mid Range Match.—All comers, military
riffes, 800 yards, position any with bend toward target, 10 shots;
prize, a short and mid range rifle, 40 caliber, 30 inch barrel, pistol
grip stock, combination neep and open rear sight, beech front sight, using straight shell cartridges 21in., value \$32.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 24th.—Besides Brinton, the range of the N. J. State Rifle Association, the Singer Rifle Club, of Elizabeth. ilimited to the men employed in the Singer Sewing Machine Man facturing Company, has a short range for its own convenience in the neighborhood of the factory.

Virginia City, Nev. Aug. 12th.—At the Caledonia Picnic, in Treadway's Park, Carson City, 6 teams of 20 men each from the mittia companies contested for the prizes which were, first, agold watch and chain, value \$200; \$50 coin for second, and \$25 third The first was won by the Sarsfield team of Gold Hill. now makes seven successive times they have won first prize Following are the total scores of each team, ten shots per man Following are the total scores of each team, ten shots per man, 200 yards; Sarsfields 802, Emmetts 782, Carsons 781, Washingtons 771, Montgomerys 733, Tigers 388. Following is the individual score of the Sarsfields, which is said to be the highest ever made in any competition by 20 men from one company: Theo Gallagher, Cant. of team 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 2

I Beo. Gaile;	Rus.	Ι, '	Utt	ψı	L.	O1	. 1		31	u	k.			(3	4	-1	2	9	13	-1	4	4	3 - 41
J. D. Chann	ėı.,			٠.	٠.									4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5-41
Samuel Nu	ttin:	O*												4	4	.t	A	4	.1	.4	.5	4	4 - 90
Samuel Dov	vlin	55									٠,			4	ő	4	4	3	4	5	4	1	4 - 41
Ed. Walsh														5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	411
Jack O'Brie	n											,		4	5	4	4	4	4	5	1	ā	3 - 41
David Morg	an.													5	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	i	4-38
Daniel McP	ner	SO	n .											ñ	ă	-4	- 5	A	4	4	5	η.	1-15
James Shee	rar.													4	4	4	4	Â	î	4	£	A	A-411
P. J. O'Dea														i	á	â	3	4	â	í	â	5	3-40
A. Merritt .								١.						3	4	-4	4	5	4	4	â	4	4-40
Thos. Fallo	n	١.											ì	3	4	3	4	4	â	î	ã	2	4-37
Hugh Galla															4	4	ń			4	4	3	3-32
Bernard Co.	vla	-:												ã	6	3	4	75	A	à	4	3	4-41
Owen Byrn	C													5	5	4	â	4	5	4	4	5	4-44
J. H. Harris														1	- 53	á	ŝ	ř.	4	â	â	ï	4-40
James McCo	) V													â	ă	4	5	1	1	- 3	Ä	3	3-39
Joney More	an.													î	4	4	5	- 3	ã	A	A	2	4-10
J. M. Bell													ı	Ã.	Ã.	â	Ä	Ä	÷	î	å	ï	4 - 41
Parsy Field																3	5	š	4			5	
Carry A rossa												٠.			^			-2		-1	7	.,	4-45

On Sept. 5th another shoot takes place for \$100 coin and \$50 coin second prize.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24th.-The forthcoming meeting of the Domin-Olywa, 2.09, 2.07 - no forecoming meeting of no Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to be held at Rifleau Rifle Rango, Oltows, commencing on 6th September next, promises to be the most important and successful competition that has yet taken place here, the programme of prizes being framed with a view of inducing a large attendance of marksmen from all parts of the inducing a large attendance of marksmen from all parts of the Dominion, the aggregate cash prizes alone amounting to \$5,018, exclusive of prizes in kind, viz, London Merchants' Vase, the Macdougal cup, 3 Solder files (Ingram's), N. R. A. medal and D. R. A. medal, besides 10 special budges to winners of the prizes, presented by His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. The following is a synopsis

Royal Highbess the Princess Louise. The following is a synopsis of the prize [181:—].
All-comers' match, 69 prizes, \$100; Dominion of Caunada match, 32 prizes, \$535; Bataloin, 35 prizes, \$455; Macdongail Challenge cup, 41 prizes, \$935; Provincial match, vasc, three rilles, and 43 prizes, \$441; Affiliated Association match, 48 prizes, \$493; Grand prizes, 533; Almated Association match, 35 prizes, 543; Grant Aggregate, two medals and 20 prizes, 530; Prizes presented by His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. Princess Louise, badges and 3 prizes, 5500; Extra series No. 1., 17 prizes, \$150; Extra series No. 2, 17 prizes, \$150; Skirmishing match, 3 s, \$100; Small-bore match, 16 prizes, \$245; Wimbledon team

prizes, \$100; Small-bore match, 16 prizes, \$215; Wimbledon team for 1881, 20 prizes, \$750-total cush prizes, \$5,013. Eleven new targets have been erected, and there will be 20 in operation, exclusive of the long range target of 1,000 yards. All are on the "Burnel" principle. The usual camping, telegraphic, postal, and other facilities will be provided.

The executive committee met this evening for the purpose of completing the details for the approaching meeting, appointing range officers, etc. The arrangements for marking, etc., will be made in such a way as to inspire the fullest confidence. Possibly made in such a way as to inspire the fullest confidence. some of the markers will be taken from "B" Battery, Kingston some of the indiverse will be dear from a factory, Angelon. The improvements being made at the range are about completed. It is expected that the Governor-General will be present, but no definite information has as yet been received. All the Provinces of the Dombion (including Maniloba and British Columbia) will be represented, and it is expected that there will be a team from the regular forces at Halifax under command of Captain Par-tridge; but as it is rumored that the regiment is to be removed to Remuda; this is uncertain.

to Hermuda; this is uncertain.

NEWAIK, N. J.—The fallery shooters here are laying out hig plans for next winter's sport, and even now the cool recesses of the shooting tunnels are not entirely deserted. The Nowark Rille Association is composed of row delegates from each club, who are empowered to make rules governing matches in tournatments, also to select the range for opening tournament and transact such business as may arise from time to time in different associations. The officers are, President, Wm. Gardner, of the Amateur; Secretary, William Van Dorn, Barnard. The standing of the several clubs are as follows: Fredinghuysen Rille Association, President, W. Fred Lynn; Secretary, A. C. Neumann. There is a membership of 30. The range is situated at No. 189 Market street. The club shoot with a Ballard rifle, 22 caliber, on a 72 feet open range.

nateur Rifle Association, President, Wm. Gardner: Secretary A. Hilton. The range is situated at Montgomery's, Clinton street, and is a tunnel range. Shooting distance 74 feet, using a Baltard ritle, 23 caliber. The association numbers 41 men.

sex Amateur Rifle Club, President, Fred Hebring; Secretary, J. H. Huegel. The runge is situated at No. 339 Bank street, corner Lush street. This association has a membership of 35. Distance of range (tunnel) 75 feet. They use a Ballard ribe; 22 callber. Plymouth Rifle Association, President, Geo. M. Townsend: Sec.

Plymouth Rille Association, President, Geo. M. Townsend; Sec-lary, Wn. Cox. At present the club shoot at Hill's tunnel range, No. 554 Broad street, Length of range 80 feet. A Ballard rifle, 22 caliber, is used. The membership is 32. Washington Rille Club, shoot on the tunnel range of John Bay-ers, No. 138 Market street. Distance 75 feet. They use a Ballard, 22 caliber. The membership is 28. President, Wm. Carr; Secre-tury, Wm. Bovers.

Barnard Ribe Association, President, D. Jamb; Secretary, M.

Barnard Ritle Association, President, D. Lumb; Secretary, M. B. Wood. Place of shooting, Hill's range, Ritle, Ballard 22 caliber, Newark Catholic Institute Amateur Ritle Club, 76 and 78 New street, President, E. Dennin; Secretary, T. J. Rache. Length of (tunnel) range 60 feet. Ritle, Ballard 22 caliber. Membership 20. The Enos Runyon Ritle Club is composed of members of D. Company, First Regiment, and numbers 20 men. The association has no regular range. The officers are, President, F. M. Palmatier; Secretary, Walter Anderson.

has no rezulur rauce. The officers are, President, F. M. Palmatier; Secretary, Walter Anderson.

Cheedmoor,—The New York Rille Club announce a special match, to be shot at Creedmoor Sept. 22d, and styled Senbury's All Comers' match. There will be \$390 in 3d cash prizes. The conditions of the match are: Professionals debarred—A professional rifeman as interpreted by Col. Sanford before the National Rifle Association. Two hundred yards; off hand. Shots, 7; no sighting shots; pool targets will be open for preliminary practice; eny rifle. Military rifles, 1 point allowance; full scores cannot be beaten. Entrunce foc, 91 each for first and score cannot be beaten. Entrunce foc, 91 each for first and score cannot be beaten. Entrunce foc, 91 each for first and score annot he beaten chances at 9.30. All, entries received up to 4:39 Pal., match closes at 5 P.M. Prizes distributed on the day of the match. A shot may be challenged according to the N. R. A. rules; should the challenger be correct he will receive \$1 in addition to his deposit. Ties, equal scores, irrespective of the usual Creedmoor rules, to be shot off, 3 shots each, or any plan mutually agreed upon by those lying. To win either the first, second, third, fourth, 61th or sixth prize, the total of the two best scores of each competitor will be councied; single entries for all the rest. Any dispute which may arise not herein provided for, will be settled according to the rules of the N. R. A. by the officer in charge of the match. Only one prize can be won by each entestant. The list prize when the sufficience are invited to participate.

NEW ORLEARS, La., Aug. 221.—The first competition for the

down. All riflemen are invited to participate.

NEW OBLARS, La., Aug. 221.—The first competition for the
prize offered by the officers of the First Division L. N. G. took
place this evening at the Washington Artillery Ranges, Spanish
Fort. The weapon used was a regular army rifle, but some of the
men had been out of practice for over a year, and consequently
their archievements were meansiderable. The prize is to be won
three times before becoming final property. The following is the score : -

LOUISIANA FIBLD ARTILLERY TEAM. 56 50 49 53 43 Eddison... Malthy .... ....... 48

Franklin ... .....

			/ (10)	VIIIUS	-1	(i) 4	-75	() -5	4 21 1	
Morse			1.500	yards	3 2	3 4 5 2	4 5	4 5 5	2-25 (	52
Morse Knight			1200	yards	0	4 4 2 5	3 5	4 3 5 5	2 -24	50
Total	WAS	SHIN	GTON	ARTULIA	ERN	TEA	NI.			282
Maulon Charlton Selph Bradford			5 200 7 500	yards	5	5 4 0 5	3	3 4	4-28) 8-12(	40
Charlton			1 200	yards	3	3 3	4	2 4 5 5	2-21 (	42
Selph. :			j 200 i 500	yards	3	4 4 0 5	5	4 5	5-30 (	51
Bradford			J 200 I 500	yards	5	4 4 0 5	5	5 4	4-30 ( 5-30 (	60
Milici			7 200 500	yards yards	3	0 2	5	4 4	2 217	34
Sport			1 200	yards	3	3 4	3	3 2	4-22	42

500 yards 0 0 2 5 4 2 0 -1	34
Military   Military	
Total	270
OBLEANS ARTILIERY RIFLE TEAM.	
Schroeder	0 20
Garduer	5 27
Hussun	7 26
Schroeder           290 yards   2         2         4         2         3         3         4         6         0	8 7 15
Total	88
Two of the members of this team failed to shoot.	

1 wo of the members of this team raned to shoot.	
Immediately after the Tyler medal was shot for by the Louisi-	
ana Field Artillery; fifth competition; 5 shots each distance;-	i
Thompson   200 yards-20   43   Goldthwaite   200 yards-17   36   500 yards-23   47   6   6   7   7   7   7   7   7   7	
Sallean 200 yards -19 42 Guerin 200 yards -16 35	
Kerr 200 yards -21 38 Fortier 200 yards -20 33	
Weiss	
This makes two winnings for Thompson, two for Weiss and one	
for Gschwindt.	

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21st.—Shooting for places in the Creedmoor team to represent the military division of the Pacific coast, including the departments of California, Columbia and Arizona, began on Thursday last, at the Presidio reservation, and concluded to-day. Those competing were the persons making the highest scores in previous matches, of which there were 20. The following are the scores of the 1t highest, who are to represent this case; at Creenburger.

The following are the scores of the 11 highest, who are to resent this coast at Creedmon;—
First Licut, T. L. Wilson, Pourth Artillery.
Sept. Feter Peterson, Company F. Fourth Artillery.
Sept. T. H. Sullivan, Company C. Second Infantry.
First Licut, W. R. Quioan, Pourth Artillery.
First Licut, W. R. Quioan, Pourth Artillery.
First Licut, W. R. Quioan, Pourth Artillery.
First Licut, Wilson, Company R. Fourth Artillery.
Second Licut, John Pitcher, First Cavalry.
First Licut. Wilson, Compano E. Ewith Infantry.
First Licut. Wilson, Compano E. Ewith Infantry.
First Licut. Wilson, Compano E. Ewith Infantry.
First Licut. H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry.
First Licut. H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry.
First Licut. H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry.
First Licut. Gave W. Dougherty, Company M. First Cavalry.
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The gold medal donated by General McComb for the highest score made during the tournament was won by T. L. Wilson, First Licut. of the Fourth Artillers, with 273 points.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 28th.—At Walnut Hill, to-day, the usual short range matches were shot. The day was a fair one for the marksmen, although the wind, blowing strong from 8 o'clock, caused some trouble and necessitated constant watching, but careful attention by the gentlemen present resulted in some excellent scores. Subjeined arc the scores:—

	CH	EE	DM	0.01	H M	ATCH.					
W. Charles					4	5 5	4	5 5	5 1	5 5	5-18
O. M. Jewell											
A. B. Archer					4	4 5	5	5 5	4 4	4 5	5 - 46
C. U. Meings						4 4	4	5 5	5 4	5 .	4-47
J. B. Feliows					4	5 4	5	5 4	4 4	1 5 .	4 - 41
A. Lawrence						5 4	4	4 4	4 4	4 4	5 - 42
'G. Warren					4	5 4	4	4 4	4 (	i 4 .	4 - 42
R. P. Buzzell						4 4	4	4 5	5 (	54.	4 - 42
						MATC					
C. U. Meiggs		1	2	10	10	9 11	11	12	9 1	12 10	-108
T 12 Destributes		- 1	1	11	6	1.1 10	110	10	10 1	11 10	1004

Witchell and Lieut. Adams, the former winning by 2 points, the latter at 800 yards unfortunately making a bull-eye on the wrong target, for which he was fined \$1. The range prize for the greatest number of points at 1,000 yards was won by Lieut.-Col. Gibson with 32 points. A #6 o'clock the grm fired and the most successful meeting ever held by the Ontario Ritle Association was brought to a close. Runges, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 7 shots at each range. The score stood: Sevzt. T. Mitchell, Tenth, 97; Lieut. Adams, V. R. C., 95; Privato O'Grady, Guar 18, 91; Privato C. N. Mitchell, Tenth, 91; W. Mitchell, V. R. C., 93; Estimated O'Grady, Guar 18, 91; Privato C. N. Mitchell, Tenth, 91; N. R. C., 93; Privato O'Grady, Fothersprint, 91; Staff Sergt. Louid, Globon, V. R. C., 91; Staff Sergt. Lowis, Q. O. R. 91; Privato C. Jough Mason, V. R. C., 91; Major Fothergill, Thirty-fourth, 91; Staff Sergt. McLunghlin, Forty-9fith, 88; Theut. Cruit, Second Dist. Exchaers, 87; Lieut. E. F. Ewan, Bruse R. C., 87; Capt. Halley, Forty-seventh, 81.

SOUTH GARDNER, Mass., Aug. 28th.—The following scores were made at Hackmatack range to-day by members of the Gardner Rifle Association; 200 yards, off land, using the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined, 2 scores of 10 shots each: -

					Tot	als
	R.	C.	и.	C.	R.	C
J. N. Dodge	85	45	84	41	169	- 8
G. F. Elisworth	91	45	87	44	168	9
A. Mathews	87	4.6	71	4.3	161	8
Wm. Austin	77	41	84	4.5	161	- 8
H. S. Pierce		43	67	4.5	146	8
J. E. Newton		43	73	43	146	- 81
F. E. Nichols	73	41	70	41	343	8
Chas. Merritt	63	41	60	41	123	83
F. H. Knowlton		422	59	41	114	- 83
Chas. Shamway	48	4.3	10	41	123	8

Six members of the Gardner Rifts Association visited the Ash-burnham Rifte Club last Wedecsday and received a most cordial welcome. After shooting 3 scores each they returned home, well pleased with the range and members of the club.

MEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 25th.—The renewed competition in the Gold Medal and Bunker Hill Matches was shot to day. In the Gold Medal Match there were 45 entries. The leading scores

H. Kimball	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5-48
C. H. Russell 5	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5-48
R. Abbott 4	1 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 -41
C. Hartwell 5	3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4-41
A. B. Archer	4 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 -41
C. D. Harrison 3	3 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5-41
J, Edwards	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5-43
A. C. Greene 5	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4-43
A. W. Webb	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
J. R. Teele 4	4 3 4 4 4 4 5 5-41
In the Bunker Hill Match there w	ere 22 entries, and the best
scores made were as follows:-	

W. Charles.... A. B. Archer... J. R. Teele... C. D. Harrison C. H. Russell... A. C. Greene N. P. Ames... The winners of the general prizes were A. B. Archer and W. Charles in the first, and A. C. Greene and N. P. Ames in the

SHREWSBURY, Mass., Aug. 27th.—The following scores made at the Pine Grove range yesterday:—

A. L. Rice.... C. Jenkins.... F. Wesson... S. Clark... M. G. Fuller... F. A. Bartlett..

Boston, Ava. 25th.—At Walnut Hill, to-day, the fifteenth competition at long range was shot. At the opening of the match a heavy rain fell, wetting the riflemen thoroughly. The day, with this exception, was a good one for shooting. Mr. Sumner made a brilliant record, 220, which has never been beaten at this range. with the exception of the score of 221 made by Mr. Summer three years ago, and 221 by Mr. W.Gerrish in 1839. Appended are the

		d. S.	SUMME	14,		
800 yards 5 100 yards 5 1,000 yards 5	5 5 5 5 5 4	5 5 4 4 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5-74 $ 5-72 $ $ 5-74-220$
		S. 1	LEWIS.			
800 yards 3 100 yards 3 1,600 yards 4	4 5 5 5 5 5	5 4 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 4	$5   5   4 \\ 5   5   4 \\ 5   5   4$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4-70 4-70 5-70-210
		SALEM	WILDE	er.		
800 yards 4 900 yards 5 1,000 yards 5	4 3 4 3 5 3	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 4	4 5 5 5 4 5 1 5 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5-69 4-69 3-68-206
	1	r. L. B	LAKE,	JR.		
800 yards 5 900 yards 5 1,000 yards 3	4 5 2 3 4 3	5 5 5 5 5 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 4	5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 2	5—72 4—66 3—55—193
		T. 1	HOWE,			
800 yards 5 900 yards 5 1,000 yards 4	5 4 4 4 3 5	5.5	5 4 5 5 5 5 5	3 5 5 5 5 5 4 6 5	4 5 5 5 0 3 5 4 4 5 0 5	5-70 5-63 5-53-191

THE MUG-HUNTERS' CHAMPION.—Hoston, Aug. 27th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Why do you not, in the next issue of Forest AND STREAM, give all ist of the names of those whom you desire to stigmatize as "mug-hunters," or those who "shoot for the stigmatize as "mug-hunters," or those who "shoot for the stigmatize as "mug-hunters," or those who "shoot for the stigmatize as "mug-hunters," or those who "shoot for stigmatize as bould only come to shoot at a target, and sternly and with majestic indignation should decline all prizes. Of course the "Leech" and "Wintbledon" "mugs" "must not be the stigmatic than the stigmatic and stigmatic and stigmatic the stigmatic and stigmatic the stigmatic and stigmatic the stigmatic and stigmatic

these impertinent and impotently malicious affinitions. Be sure they will recoil upon Forkers and Strana, as a bad rille does upon the marksman.

A READER.

The remarks in our columns on the course of those who are notorious for the avaricious element in their shooting have evidently struck home and brought out the above transparently amonymous protest. We can assure "a reader" that while the Wimbledon and Leech trophies shot for at Creedmoor are, in truth, "mugs," they can never become the prey of the mughanter. Of course, a meeting without prizes, or without some emblem of victory, would be an anounly and almost an absurdity, but there is a wide difference between generous rivalry for emblems of victory, and making the possession of these prizes the whole aim and object of the struggle. We have seen rifference who have gone into a match and have acquitted themselves to well as to be adjudged worthy of a prize; and then, and not till then, did they concern themselves to find out what that prize was. This is one spirit of rivalry. Another one goes into competition as he would into a commercial speculation, considering his time and effort wasted if he he not the winner of more in cash value than he has spent in time and money; his point is to win, honestly if he can. spent in time and money; his point is to win, honestly if he can, but to win, and we have, as a result, the Wimbledon scandal and such squirming protests as that given above.



- Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SEASON ENDING JUNE 30TH.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SEASON ENDING JUNE 20TH,

BECAUSE of the preciminence in archery to which Mr. Horace
A. Ford attained, it is quite natural for us to acquiesce in
any opiniou by bim formally advanced with reference to his once
favorite pastime. The more faith is due to these opinions, thecause, like his arrows, they were all carefully delivered and with
an aim. So careful was he in determining the truth of a theory
before advancing it, that in the years that intervened between
the appearance of the first and second editions of his work on the
theory and practice of archery he did not wish to modify any idea
which he had at first adarneed. To many of us his theories seemed
which he had at first adarneed. To many of us his theories seemed
so revolutionary that we were loth to adopt them, but no one can
faithfully study his book without yielding to his unmawerable
logic, backed by his unapproachable skill. Looking to him as
we do, as a model, who combined almost complete knowledge of
his art with matchless powers of execution. It is the part of wis
dom to give the utmost heed to his free and generous advice.

Nowhere he liks writings, however, appears a nore valuable
turth than he conveys in these words: "Those who have not been
in the habit of having one (daily register) can have no iden of the
great interest with which it invests the most solitary practice, and
how conducive it is to its steady and persevering continuance. It
begets a desire to improve, for no man likes to have evidence before his eyess of his pains and exertions being of no avail, and
himself at a standstill in any pursuit be takes an interest in. It
insures a due carefulness in the shooting of every arrow, since
without it the score will be bud, and, therefore, disagreeable to
chronicle. It excites emulation, by enabling one man's average
shooting to be compared with another's, and restrains by its
sternly demonstrating fayures those lights of imagination occasionally indulged in by had memories as to feats performed and
accors achi

rapid has been the change by members from the shorter to the longer range. Class I, showed but a single member who shot an arrow at 100 yards, and he only 4 scores of 72 arrows, while almost 100 scores were shot at 00 yards. In the other classes the penchant for short range shooting appeared equally strong. In March the York Round began to be shot, and quife a respectable number of 10) yards scores were recorded. Still in that month several members in Class I, did not shoot an arrow at 100 yards, rotably such the archers as 0. W. Kyle and Tae Hussey, while Dr. Weston only recorded I score at 10) yards, as against 73 scores at 00 yards, The other classes scarcely did so well. In April a vast improvement appeared. In Class I, with the exception of one new member, the shooting was nearly all done at the York Rounds, nearly every member of this class shooting more arrows at 109 yards than at any other range. any other range.

any other range.
It is needless to say that the shooting was far hetter than ever before, even at the 60 yards range. It will always be so when the long ranges are most practiced. If one desires to shoot well at 60 yards no practice is so good as that at 100 yards. In the month 69 yards no practice is so good as that at 100 yards. In the month of April Dr. Weston, who had calong to the 0 yards range so tenaciously during March, averaging 10 245.75, now recorded 19 York Rounds without a single extra 60 yards score. The result was 80 at 161 wereage at 100 yards was exactly doubtled, and his 60 yards

average increased.

Mr. Will H. Thompson, who did not score a single York Round
In February, and only 4 scores at 100 yards against 21 scores at
100 yards in April, recorded 15 York Rounds and only 4 extra scores
at 60 yards, in all 1,680 arrows at 100 yards against 155 arrows at
60 yards. The result was that bis average was increased at 100
yards from 87 points in February to 138-15 in April, and at 60
yards from 1654-7 to 120 points. The rame general includery to
abandon the short range shooting for the York Round in its co-

threty appeared in the records of all the members of the society, and has since continued. As it thus conclusively appears that the members of the Private Practice Club have been, by their attachment to the club, drawn to love and practice the long ranges tachment to the club, drawn to love and practice the long ranges and necessarily to keep a true record of every arrow shot, the question is pertinent. What proof appears that they have advanced more than archers who have pursued a different course?" The Grand National Meeting at Buffalo gave most convincing evidence that with rare exceptions the general advance of archers throme bout the country has not keep take with that of the members of this society. At that meeting, out of the IT highest scores recorded, 12 were opposite the names of members of the Private Practice Club. Among the 19 lowest scores can be found only two

Practice Club. Among the 19 lowest scores can be found only two names of members, and one of these shot only half the number of arrows. Could there be a stronger argument advanced of the worderful advantage to be derived from membership?

Not that the other members of the society can aid the individual, but that his honor is bound to a certain method of practice which necessitates improvement. How strikingly the theory that practice at long ranges will assist the archer at short range was exemplified in the team shoot. The team winning first place was composed of 4 members of the P. P. C. The highest score at both 50 yards and 40 yards was made by a member of the P. P. C. Who had shot only 3 scores at 40 or 50 yards in the year 1890.

Reversing the system, let us ask the advocate of short range practice [34] would be possible for an archer wis host been shooting only at 40 and 50 yards for one year, or for a lifetime, to accomplish a like result at a public meeting at 100 yards and 80 yards and 80 yards.

gonglish a me result at a public meeting at the yards and to yards?
We have said that a characteristic of the good archer is to desire to attend and take part in our great public meetings. The founders of the P. P. C. believed that its members would naturally founders of the P. P. C. believed that its members would naturally be attracted toward the National meetings, and the result has proved that they were right. Of the 31 members belonging to the club at the date of the National meeting, 14, almost one half, attended and took part in the tourney. Of those who did not attend 4 were selex and 2 beyond the Rocky Mountains. The 6 gentlemen who traveled the greatest distances to attend to meet-

gentlemen who traveled the greatest distances to attend the meet-ing were all members.

It is unnecessary to multiply evidences of the fact that the club has been a powerful aid to the National Association and to archery generally, as well as to its members, by inducing a

and to archery generally, as well as to its members, by inducing a strong fraternal attachment among the members, which served to draw many of them to meet and compete with their classmates at the National meeting.

There being no real objection which can be urged against the "theory and practice" of the Private Practice Club, there is usually but one objection offered by archers why they do not attach themselves, and that is the necessity of keeping and preserving

That this one thing has more than almost anything else to do

That this one thing has more than almost anything else to do with his improvement the archer will soone or later find out, and we hazard the declaration that the archer does not live who will not over-ealimate his ability unloss he has preserved all his scores. One objection made against the club by certain archers was the fact that the club offered cash prizes. This objection was removed by the change made in the constitution at the business meeting held at Buffalo when such prizes were abolished. While no member objected to the abolition of cash prizes, and while a great pressure was brought to bear upon the National Association to induce it to abolish cash prizes, it as curious fact that out of thirty-three gentlemen who attended the national meeting and shot the Double York Round through, twenty-six both in the subscription handlesp, and three other gentlemen, to our own knowledge. Mr. Peddinshaus. Mr. Burnbam and Mr. Booe, were in favor shot the Double York Round through, twenty-six shot in the subscription handleap, and three other gentlemen, to our own knowledge. Mr. Peddinghaus, Mr. Burnham and Mr. Booe, were in favor of each prizes, and failed to shoot in the handleap only because they were very tired, and preserved themselves for the team shoot, So it would appear that opposition to each prizes is only made by a few persons, and they such archers as do not expend the time and money necessary to attend our great public meetings. Of course there are exceptions, as we met two gentlemen shooting throughout the meeting who were opposed to cash prizes. But at any rate the Private Practice Club, out of its sincere desire to do good to as many archers as possible, removed this bar to the admission of the opponent of such prizes, and we shall expect to see the club enlarged from their ranks. The reclassification of members to be made by the Secretary, as provided by the amended constitution, will make the practice of members much more pleasant, as archers will now compete in classes where the members are more nearly upon an equality. The amendment to the constitution required the Secretary to place members of like average skill in the same classes, so as to give as nearly as possible an equal number of members to each class, and he has done so to the best of his power, though in endeavoring to do so be has found it necessary to give class ILL a few more members than either of the other two classes. There are many good reasons why the third class should be the larger one, if equality of members is not attainable. Archers shou addission desire place in the third class. After much comparison of records and taking into consideration the scoring of each archer at each range, the secretary has re-classified the club as follows: CLASS I

L. L. Peddinghaus. Tsc. Hussey. Will H Thompson. Edwin Devol. C. G. Hammond.	Maurice Thompso Lorenzo Devol. Frank H. Walwor Jessie B. Devol. E. B. Weston.
	CLASS II.
Ford P. Hall, P. S. De Graff, O. W. Kyle, Geo. F. Henry, C. C. Moore.	E. T. Church, T. R. Willard. J. D. Patterson. C. G. Slack. A. S. Brownell.
	CLASS III
Howard Fry. E. P. Chester. C. E. K. Baxter. W. Holberton. W. H. Dorrance. H. E. Jones. E. P. Bartlett.	C. W. Sherman. W. P. Lacey. E. F. Wells. W. C. Beecher. William Jones. M. D. Ewell.

E. P. Bartlett.

No doubt the classification is faulty, and there are one or two members in the second class who would do henor to the first, and some in class III. whose rightful position would be in the second grade, but no division could be perfectly fair, and these errors of place occurred in several cases from the fact that the archers failed to return the scores for April, May and June.

(TO CONCLUDE NEXT WEER.)

New Jersey.—New York, Aug. 20th.—Below you will find a rough draft of the archery match to take place at Waverly Park, N. J., during the twenty-second annual fair of the State Agricultural Society. The society will provide liberal prizes, and as the entrance fee is low, viz. 8.1, it is to be hoped that the archers in this vicinity will turn out strong and give good encouragement to the managers, who are trying to introduce this noble pastime

to the public. Wednesday, Sept. 22d, 10 A.M., match for the New to the public. We denotedly, eepc. 224, 10 A.M., match for the New Jersey State championship, open to residents of the State only; gociety's gold medal and other prizes; single American round. Afternoon, 2 P.M., ladies' team of 3; open to all, Columbia round; gentlemen's team of 4, open to all, American round; also a long range match of 24 arrows at each 60, 80 and 100 yards. Further particulars hereafter.

W. HOLBERTON.

### Wricket.

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#### FIXTURES.

2d. -At Newark, Staten Island 28, Newark, 4th.-At Stenton, Chestaut Hill 28, Young America, 4th.-At Ardmore, Young America (2d) 28, Merion (2d), 4th.-At Staten Island, Staten Island Juniors 28, German

umiors.

8th.—A4 Hoboken, St. George 18. Newark,
8th.—A4 Hoboken, St. George 18. Newark,
8th.—A4 Stenton, Chester City 18. Young America (2d),
9th. -A1 Prospect Park, Manhattan 18. Staten Island,
11th.—A4 Ardmore, Merion 18. Young America.
11th.—A4 Marrowgate, Belmont 18. Grand 18. Staten 18. Sta

18th.—At Nicetown, Girard vs. Germantown. 18th.—At Ardmore, Merio vs. Belmont. 22d and 23d.—At Stenton, Eleven English vs. Eleven Am-

ans. ppt. 23lh.—At Harrowgate, Girard rs. Belmont. ppt. 23th.—At Ardmore, Merion (2d) rs. Girard (2d). ppt. 23th.—At West Philadelphia, Germantown (2d) rs. Belmont

d). Sept. 27th.—At Ardmore, Staten Island vs. Merion. Sept. 29th.—At Nicetown, Germantown rs. Staten Island.

UNITED STATES IS, CUMADA.—The Executive Committee of the Cricketer's Associetion of the United States met, Aux, 24th, to arrange the details for the international match, to be played against All Canada, on the grounds of the Germantown Club, at Nicetown. It was decided to make a charge of twenty-five cents for admission, with an extra charge of twenty-five cents each day for reserved seats. The United States team will be selected on Sept. 3d.

At a committee weather of the County-five cents can be a committee weather of the County-five cents can be set to the Coun

At a committee meeting of the Ontario Cricket Association, held at the Rossin House, Toronto, on the 21st ult., the following

nend at the Rossin House, Foronto, on the Zist Mt., the Honowing resolutions were passed: "
"That the secrataries of the Montreal, the Halifax Town and Halifax Garrison Cricket clubs be requested to send two repre-sentatives each for consideration of the committee, with a view of selecting the international eleven to play against the United

States."
"That each ofub shall assume the expenses of their representatives who may be chosen to play in the international match."
The match, Eastrs. West, played yesterday, at Toronto, between
teams comprising gentlemen from Toronto, Windsor, Hamilton.
Barrie, St. Catharines. Ottawa, Cbatham, Galt, Whithy Wanderers (Toronto). Port Hope, Guelph and London, will decide, in
many cases, the representatives of Canada in the coming match. many cases, the representatives of Canada in the coming match.

CHIPPEWA IS, WELLAND.—Played at Chippewa, Ont., Aug. 22d,
and resulted in the defeat of the latter by 12 runs. Score:—

CHIPPEWA.

First Innings.

G. Keller, b Wilson.

10 b Wilson.

3 Jepson, c Wilson.

3 Wilson.

3 Wilson.

3 Wilson.

3 Wilson.

3 Second Innings.

Johnson, b Wilson	c Griffiths, b Garden 13 c Griffiths, b Garden 13 d Wilson 11 b Wilson 6 c Hooner, b Wilson 0 d Hooler 14 b Hooner 4 b Wilson 0 c Smith, b Wilson 14 Extras. 15	ANTY
Total 48	Total	Ī
WELX		
R. Wilson, c Jepson, b Mack-	Second Innings.	
lem 3 McCaw, I b w, b, Macklem 2 Griffiths, b Hulin 4 Lidy, b Macklem 0 T. Gilchriese, not out 3 Smith, c Hulin, b Macklem 0	e Schacht, b Macklem 2 b Hulin 4 b Hulin 3 not out 2" b Macklem 0 b Macklem 3	t1
W. Wilson, b Macklem 0 Hooner, b Macklem 2 Cooper, b Macklem 0 Garden, c and b Macklem 0 A. Gilchriese, b White 0 Extras 21	run out 0 b Hulin 2 b Hulin 9 c and b Mackiem 0 run out 0 Extras 37	A S G S F H L
Total 38	Total 87	A
TORONTO vs. St. CATHERINE.	-Played at Toronto, Ont., Aug.	p
25th. Score:-		Ĺ
ST. CATHERINE.   A   Noswell, b Oyden.   1   W. J. Merritt, b Helmeken.   9   Conner, b Helmeken.   2   H. Merritt, b Oyden.   1   Simson, c Soroule, b Oyden.   23   Johnson, b Sproule.   4   Head, run office.   1   Ercles b Oyden.   3   Bedievel, not out.   3   Hamilton, run out.   3   Hamilton, run out.   6   Extras.   6   Extras.   6	C. H. Sproule, b. W. H. Merritt 2 H. Totten, not out 6 H. Totten, not out 6 F. Blake, b. W. H. Merritt 4 E. R. Ogden, b. Simpson. 17 J. O. R. Jones, b. Simpson. 6 E. W. Spragge, run out. 18 G. B. Behan, run out. 18 W. W. Vickers, not out. 3 H. Helmeken, to bat 6 H. V. Webbergto but. 0 Extras. 27	SVIII

- 1			
Total 67	Total	,	145
ANALYSIS OF	BOWLING		
TORON	O.		
Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Orden     11       Helmeken     10       Behan     2       Sproule     4	1 0 1	16 28 8 9	4 2 0 1
ST. CATH	ERINE.		
Hamilton     15       W.H. Merritt     14       J. Simpson     23       Connor     4       Read     5       Johnston     2	7 2 7 2 2 0	15 40 86 7 12 8	0 2 2 0 0
Hamilton bowled a wide.			

Hamilton bowled a wide.

LEAGUE OF WESTERS (CRICKETERS.—After the match between the St. Louis and Chicago cricketers, a meeting was held at the Matteson House, Chicago, Ill. Dr. E. J. Ogden, President of the Chicago Club, was unanimously chosen to select a representative from each Western team, all to meet for the purpose of perfecting and arranging the details of the organization. It is the aim of this association to establish the game on a permanent basis in the West. The Chicago cricketers anticipate visiting St. Louis during fair week, Oct. 4th, when they will be accorded a hearty reception.

-This date, Barratt (for Surrey) took all 10 wickets of Austra-Hans at Oval. in 1878

In the match, Gloucestershire rs. Middlesex, played on Aug.
12th, Mr. A. J. Webbe proved a teasor, and his due hit innings of 142 was the feature of Middlesex innings of 575.
In the match, Yorkshire vs. Surrey, Aug. 12th, Ulyett's 141

was a brilliant display of batting, without an absolute fault, Bates hit vigorously, as he usually does, for 53. CHIGAGO IS. ST. LOURS.—The return match between these clubs was played at Chicago on Aug. 18th. Won by the home club by

	HIC	AGO.			
First Innings.		Second	Innings	5.	
A. Kerr, b Leslie	44	Not out		8	
S. McClellan, c and b F.	i.				
C. P. Ogden, c Crutwell, b	6				
W. F. Griswold, c C. Hackey b. F. Hackey G. H. French, b F. Hackey.	0				
A. Shaw, b Leslie	15				
A. Shaw, b Leslie Dr. Ogden, b Roberts M. Sterling, c Bellairs, b Les-	. 0				
W. Stoker, c Lycett, b F	. 0				
Hackey H. F. Billings, not out	18	Not out		Б	
Extras	21	Extra			
Total	112	Total			
First Innings.	T, L	OUIS Second	Inning	я.	
J. B. Gage, c sub, b Shaw	()	e McClellan, b	Shaw	fi	
F. Hackey, b French Cant. Bellairs, b Shaw	0	e Dr. Ogden, b e Kerr, b Shaw			
P. A. Gough, b Shaw	20	D SOHW			
Capt, Bellairs, b Shaw P. A. Gough, b Shaw J. Crutwell, b French C. H. Lycett, c Korr, b Mc	2	D SHAW		0	
Clellan	2 3	not out b Kerr		15	
W. H. Chambers, b Shaw A. J. Leslie, b McClellan	4	b Shaw		0	
G. M. Forster, c Kerr, b Gris- wold	13	e Bilings, b Ke	rr	1	
C. Hackey, c Sterling, b Gris		c sub, b Kerr			
Dr. J. G. Robert, not out Extras.	3	b Kerr Extras		0	
Total	. 66	Total		58	
BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
BOWLI	NG	ANALYSIS.			
5	T. 1.	ouis.			
Balls.	T. 1. Rut	ouis.	Vickets.		
t eslie 102 F. Hackey 55	T. L. Rut 50 25	ouis. is. Maidens. V 1 1	5	0	
Balls.  I eslie 102 F. Hackey 55 Lycett 12 Robert 60	T. L. Rur 50 25 10 20	ouis. Naidens. V 1 1 0 2	4	0 0 0 4	
Balls.  Leslie 102 F. Hackey 55 Lycett 12 Robert 60 Gage 6	T. L. Rur 50 25 10 20 2	ouis. Is. Maidens. V 1 1 0 2 0	4 5 0	0	
teslie 102 F. Hackey 55 Lycett 12 Robert 60 Gage 6	T. 1. Run 50 25 10 20 20 20 3H10	ouis. Naidens. V 1 1 0 2	4 5 0	0 0 0 4	
Balls.   102     F. Hackey   55     Lycett   12     Robert   60     Gage   6     Shaw   84	T. L. Rur 50 25 10 20 20 3H10 st I:	OUIS. IS. Maidens. V 1 0 2 0  AGO. Innings. 2	4 5 0	0 0 0 4	
Balls   102   F. Hackey   52   F. Hackey   52   Hohert   60   60   60   60   60   60   60   6	T. L But 50 25 10 20 2 2 3 3 11 21 23	OUIS.  Maidens. V  1 1 0 2 0  MAGO. Innings.	4 5 0	0 0 0 4 1	
Balla.   Balla.     F. Hackey   55     Lycett   12     Robert   60     Gage   6     Fire   Shaw   84     French   24     McClellan   36     Griswold   19	T. L Run 50 25 10 20 2 2 2 3 3 5 15 5	OUIS. 18. Maidens. V 1	4 5 0	0 0 0 4	
Select   S	T. L. Run 50 25 10 20 20 St In 21 23 15 5 ond	outs. Is. Maidens. V 1 2 0 AGO. Anness. 2 0	4 5 0 1 4 21 22 22	0 (0 4 1	
Balla   Balla   Pr. Hackey   102	T. L. Bur 50 25 100 20 20 20 21 10 21 23 15 5 ond 11 10	OUIS. Is. Maidens. V  1 0 0 2 0 AGO. Annings. 0 1 Innings.	4 5 0 1	0 0 0 4 1	
Balla.   Balla.     F. Hackey	T. L Run 50 25 10 20 20 31 21 23 15 5 ond	OUIS. Is. Maidens. V  1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 5 0 1 4 2122 2 5	0 0 0 4 1	
Balla.   Balla.     F. Hackey   55     Lycett   12     Robert   60     Gaze   6     Shaw   84     French   24     McCleilan   36     Griswold   19     Shaw   See     McCleilan   45     Kerr   63     HAUGHFON'S STATEN   Isl	T. L. Run 500 25 100 200 2 25 15 5 5 5 5 5 11 10 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	OUIS. S. Maidens. V  1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 50 0 1 4 212 22 2 2 1 4 4 CHARDS	0 0 0 4 1 1	
Balla.   Balla.     F. Hackey   55     Lycett   12     Robert   60     Gage   6     French   24     McClellan   38     Griswold   19     Shaw   5     Kett   61     Kett   73     HAUGHTON'S STATEN ISI   GEORGE TEAM—Played at	T. L. Run 500 25 100 200 2 25 15 5 5 5 5 5 11 10 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	OUIS.  S. Maidens. V  1	4 5 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 0 0 4 1 1 2 2 50n's St. Drawn:—	
Balla.   Balla.     F. Hackey	T. L. Run 500 225 100 200 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	OUIS.  Maidens. V  1 1 1 0 2 0 AGO. HININGS. 2 0 1 Innings. 7 1 5 O TEAM Es. R  OREAN J, Au	4 50 1 4 22 2 2 5 1 4 1 CHARDS 7. 28th. ON'S TE	0 0 0 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Drawn:—	
Balla.   Balla.     F.   Hackey   55     Lycett   12     Robert   6     Gage   6     Gage   7     First   7     French   24     McClellan   36     Griswold   19     Shaw   5     McClellan   36     McClellan   37     McClellan   38     Griswold   19     See   Shaw   5     HAUGHTON'S STATEN   ISI     GEORGE TEAM.—Played at     RICHARDSON'S TRAM.     RICHARDSON'S TRAM.     R. A. APISTONING   Climan	T. L Run 500 225 100 200 200 115 55 55 55 ANI Hob	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
Balls.   Balls.     F. Hackey	T. E. Run 500 255 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	OUIS.  S. Maidens. V  1	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
Balls.   Balls.     F. Hackey	T. E. Run 500 255 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
Balls.   Balls.	T. L Run 50 25 100 220 25 100 20 20 21 11 233 15 5 5 5 7 6 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
Balla.   Balla.     F. Hackey	T. L Run 50 25 100 225 110 220 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
Balls.  Balls.  F. Hackey . 55 Lyvett . 12 Kobert . 60 Gage . 6  Shaw . 84 French . 21 McClellan . 24 McClellan . 36 Griswold . 19 Griswold . 19 Griswold . 19 Griswold . 34 McClellan . 35 McT. 37 McClellan . 35 McClellan	T. L Bur 50 25 20 21 10 20 20 20 11 10 21 15 5 5 5 11 10 12 21 15 5 6 11 10 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
Balls.  Balls.  F. Hackey . 55 Lyvett . 12 Kobert . 60 Gage . 6  Shaw . 84 French . 21 McClellan . 24 McClellan . 36 Griswold . 19 Griswold . 19 Griswold . 19 Griswold . 34 McClellan . 35 McT. 37 McClellan . 35 McClellan	T. L Bur 50 25 20 21 10 20 20 20 11 10 21 15 5 5 5 11 10 12 21 15 5 6 11 10 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
I celle Balla. F. Hackey 55 Lycett 12 Robert 60 Gage 6 Fir Shaw 5 McClellan 36 Griswold 19 See 8 Shaw 5 McClellan 45 Kerr 6 HACGHTON'S STATEN IS GEORGE TEAM—Played at GEORGE TEAM—Played at G. E. Armstrong, e Inman, I F. H. G. Ropes, Jr., b Houghton Mr. Gray, run out G. Gles. 4r., b Haughton Mr. Gray, run out E. W. Sadlier, c Inman, 1 A. Rottomley, b Haughton M. Percy, b Haughton M. C. Rutherfurd, st Inman b Haughton 6 C. G. Hebardson, not out.	T. L Russ 50 25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 50 1 4 22 2 5 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 50N's Str. Drawn:— AM. out 49 02 3	
Balla.    Balla.   102     F. Hackey	T. L Burn 500 25 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	OUIS.  Is. Maidens. V.  1 0 0 2 0 AGO. Indigs. 0 1 Incings. 7 5 1 5 0 TEAM Fs. R Oken. N. J., Aug. F. Shaterthwal F. Strethwal J. J. Eyre, not	4 2 2 2 2 5 1 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
I celle Balla. F. Hackey 55 Lycett 12 Robert 60 Gage 6 Fir Shaw 5 McClellan 36 Griswold 19 See 8 Shaw 5 McClellan 45 Kerr 6 HACGHTON'S STATEN IS GEORGE TEAM—Played at GEORGE TEAM—Played at G. E. Armstrong, e Inman, I F. H. G. Ropes, Jr., b Houghton Mr. Gray, run out G. Gles. 4r., b Haughton Mr. Gray, run out E. W. Sadlier, c Inman, 1 A. Rottomley, b Haughton M. Percy, b Haughton M. C. Rutherfurd, st Inman b Haughton 6 C. G. Hebardson, not out.	T. L Burn 500 255 110 20 111 123 155 5 5 5 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	OUIS.  18. Maidens. V. 19. 10. 11. 10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	4 5 0 0 1 1 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

NEWARK vs. NEW YORK.-Played at Newark, N. J., and won by

the home club by one lunings and 23 runs:-NEW YORK. First Innings.
Blancy b Brewster

A. Blacon b Borrie.

3 b Brewster

4 b Brewster

Morris, b Borrie.

4 c Ditmars, b Ditmars.

Glies, Jr., c Owene, b Borrie.

5 b Burrie.

5 c Ditmars, b Ditmars.

6 b Borrie.

6 b Borrie.

1 b Brewster.

7 c Ditmars, b Diewster.

8 c Ditmars, b Diewster.

1 b Brewster.

1 b Brewster.

2 b House.

1 b Brewster.

2 b Brewster.

1 b Brewster.

2 b Brewster.

1 b Bertie.

1 b Borrie.

3 b Breit.

1 b Borrie.

3 b Breit.

1 b Borrie.

1 b Borrie.

1 b Borrie. .. 20 Total ... Total ... ..... NEWARK-FIRST INNINGS. 

1	reports.
	OTTAWA 13. MONTREALPlayed at Montreal, Canada, Aug. 23d.
1	Won by the visitors:-
	MONTREAL. OTTAWA.
	E. H. Benjamin, c Fletcher, L. Powell. Liddedl. 1 A. F. Beevor, b Brodic. 5 A. F. Beevor, b Brodic. 5 A. Browning, b Brodic. 5 A. Browning, b Brodic. 5 B. J. Browning. 6 W. S. Batter, c Fraser, b Liddedl. 2 W. Smith. c Johnson, b Fletcher. 7 Black Browning. 1 Liddedl, b Brobeck, b Johnson 1 Storythy, b Brodical. 6 T. Dick, run out. 7 Prasher, b Johnson. 3 Browning. 10 T. Dick, run out. 7 Prasher, b Johnson. 8 Browning. 10 W. Fletcher, c Fraser, b W. Frasher, b Johnson. 6 Browning. 10 W. Fletcher, c Fraser, b W. Frasher, b Johnson. 1 Browning. 10 W. Hilwarderh, not out. 8 Extras. 10 Extras. 19
	Total S1 Total 107
	10441

The scorer of the Newark innings should be more careful in his

The Montreal team went to the bat for a second innings and rolled up 115, but darkness set in by the time they were disposed of, and the game was decided on the first innings scores.

YOUNG AMERICA vs. GIRARD .- The long talked of match be-Young Angeled as Grand-The long analog of marked of the ween these first-class clubs came off, as announced, on Aug. 20-21st in the presence of a large number of spectators. In a late number of the FOREST AND STREAM we predicted that the champlons would have their bands full, and although a cricket match is never lost until it is won, our calculation, as shown by the score, was not a wrong one. Being a two days' match, its result was undecided, but it may be considered a virtual defeat for the champions. In fact, the latter were no less disappointed than the victors were surprised. The Young America players were, with two exceptions, remarkany dedicint at the bat, their bowling was far below the average, and the fielding far from perfect, while the Girard men developed unexpected strength at the bat and fielded sharply throughout. The full score is appended:

	GIR	1 () ()					
R. Hargreave, b C. S. N				Inning			-
W. Brooks, b C. A. Newh J. Hargreave, b H. Davis T. Hargreave, c Van R	11132 11132 1008-	b D. S. b D. S. e G. M.	Newha	II, b Da	V18	10	١,
J. Pearson, c. C. A. Newhall.	hait.	h D, S.					- 1
h H. Dayis. T. Webster, c. Brown, b. Newhall W. Jarvis, b H. Dayis		st. G. M	Newb	11, b D.	3. N	G1V=	
H. Hargreave, act out F. Gorse, b.C. A. Newball	hall.17 13	not out b C. A. not out	Newhal				3
N. Toulin, b D. S. Newhs Byes 3, leg-byes 3, wides 1	016	Byes 3,	wides 5			8	8
Total						S	1
G M Nowball of the P	MERICA	LIRST	INNING	is.			
G. M. Newball, e T. b. R. D. S. Newball, e H. Hargo J. Henry, b. Larvis R. S. Newball, e T. T. b R R. N. Caldwell, b T. Harg C. A. Newball, e Pearson, W. W. Nable, b. J. Harge	Hargi	Pave		******		2	121679
W. W. Nable, b T. Hargri H. B. Davis, not out A. Van Remssalaer, c and J. P. Newbold, I b w, b T. H. Brown, b T. Hargreav Leg-byes.	. Hargi	eavo					51100
Total							
HUNS AT TI			OH MIC	KET.			
		ARD.					
First Innings		0 24 46	77 77 48 51	79 115 71 81	121 1	41 14	4
Y	OUNG .	AMERICA		0.5	00.1	10	
First innings			52 78	85 89	90 F	01 10	ď
		F BOW					
YOUNG A					- T	1713-0	. '
C. A. Newhall	7	3	11 5 9	Wicke 4 3 3	IS. V	V 1006 0 0 10	5.
H. B. Davis 103	2			3		10	
C. A. Newhall 81	secona g	Innings.	5	1		3	П
D. S. Newhall 108 H. B. Davis 30	1	0	3	5		0 2	
		RST INNI					
R. Hargreave. 102 W. Jarvis. 68 T. G. Cupitt 18 T. Hargreave. 86	3 2 1 2	9 1	1 0 2	2 4 0 4		0 0	
			unm ta ta				

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

CARRINGTON STRELT BRIDGE, Nottingham, Aug. 14th.

CARRIMOTON STRELT BRIDGE, NOttingham, Aug. 14th, Editor Forest and Stream:—

The Australians have not up to the present time lost a single match, although they brave had to play fairly strong elevens and twenty-twos, assisted in many instances by several first-class professionals. I am inclined to think that it would take a first-rate Engitals cloven to heat them, although the extremely wet and unplayable wheekes baye no doubt assisted them to a very material extent. They are a very fine hody of cricketers, good at all points of the game, and, what is still more, "gentlemen." I hear they finised visiting America on their way home, and no doubt will attract large crowds wherever they go. There is every probability of a match at the Oval between them and an eleven of Earland some time this month; the Oval committee having sanctioned the use of the ground, atthough I am straid it will not be a representative English team, as several well-known players have expressed their determination not to play against them. There is no doubt that the unpleasantness with Lord Harris' team in Australia has been the cause of their not playing any strong team here, though I and many thousand Englishmen would be sorry if they were to quit our shores without showing their strength. It is but fair to state, however, than on their arrival in England they offered to cancel any previous engagements to play a match either at Lord's or the Oval

Arthur Smith, the professional, whom we have sent out to Detroit, is a native of Nottingham, about 23 years of age, a very me all-round cricketer, and I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that he is much the best professional on your side, and in all probability, if he had stayed at home, he would have played for his county this season.

for his county this season.

### Nachting and Canoeing.

Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

### FIXTURES.

t. 3.—Hull Y. C., Regatta.
b. 4.—Huson Y. C., Annual Rocatta.
b. 4.—Huson Y. C., Annual Rocatta.
b. 4.—Long Island Y. C., Sweenstakes.
b. 4.—Company Y. C., Fall Regatta.
b. 4.—Romey Y. C., Fall Regatta.
b. 4.—Rosson Y. C., Special Nahant.
b. 4.—Rosson Y. C., Special Nahant.
b. 4.—Rosson P. C., Cambase.
b. 4.—Suker Hosson Y. C., Cambase.
b. 4.—Suker Hosson Y. C., Cambase.
b. 4.—Rosson Hosson Y. C., Cambase.
b. 4.—Rosson Hosson Y. C., Cambase.
b. 4.—Suker Hosson Y. C., Cambase.
b. 4.—Casten Hosson Y. C., Cruising Trim Race.
b. 4.—Casten Hosson Y. C., Cruising Trim Race.
b. 4.—Caston, N. Y., Regatta.
b. 4.—Skingston, N. Y., Regatta.
b. 4.—Kingston, Out., Regatta.

#### AFTER THE BATTLE.

If it were possible to have a competent reporter on board every yacht engaged in racing or while on a squadron critise, the performance of minary a critic would be paint of in very different colors from what it is. During the critise of the N. Y. Y. C. recently brought to a close, many interesting features have been lost, and

wrong interretations here gained currency accordingly. The Rever, for examine showed the form in rough water and very fuir speed, beating Wizard, Active and Regina in turn, but during the latter portion of the cruises she could not be drived, owing to her owner having hurt his knee. The Muriel, as now acknowledged by all hands, is a time little flyer in open water, and hung on edged by all hands, is a time little flyer in open water, and hung on your speed of the property of the center of the center hands in a way that caused general remark. In short boards show soaked "out to windward of the center-hoard shops in spite of a fout ride. At the time she had two cringles down in the matisail, single reeff foresail and small jib. "We had the matisail, single reeff foresail and small jib." We had the matisail in the matisail, single reeff foresail and small jib. "We had to it season sure. An esteemed contemporary is even quite euthusiastic in her heald." Now, we think that with a little more beam, to give a less angle of facel and a little less draft for home waters, a cutter can be tenganded with the surface of the forest of the future," and every season sees the coming type growing more popular and better understood. We learn that some large from oraft, a cutter and schooner, are contemplated for max season. Proportions of Mischief, with considerable dead rise and a center-board, while in rig she is to be a full blooded cutter. This rig is rapidly gaining favor, and it would not be surprising to find all large single suckers in the future come out with the smack's of the cutter. As might have been expected, the two scrub runs in which Gracie "beat" Mischief, or rather, was erroneously reported as beating fice, admit of ready explanation. From New London to Greenort, Mich, or suffice and the cutter. As might have been expected, the two scrub runs in which Gracie "beat" Mischief, or rather, was erroneously reported as beating fice, admit of ready explanation. From New London to Gracie state, and the content of the c

### HULL YACHT CLUB.

HULL YACHT CLUB.

THE union regatia of this new organization was set down for Thursday, Aug. 25th, and brought out a big lot of starfers. The manner in which new dubs spring into life in the East, and make a name for Homesleves in the first year of their existence, speaks volumes for the popularity of the sport mounced than a perfect run is under upon the secretary, and the entries foot up by the score. That such an amount of spirithouls be shiblid on the part of owners is most creditable to them, and indicate which are the part of owners is most creditable to them, and indicate york of the part of owners is most creditable to them, and indicate york of the part of owners is most creditable to them, and indicate york of the part of owners is most creditable to the part of the

FIRST CLASS CENTER-BOAR	DS.			
Yacht and Owner.         Let           Shadow, J. Hryant         Fi           Shadow, J. Hryant         35           Folly, J. F. Sheppard         26           Comfort, G.S. Fortush         28           Addie, Almer J. Chardler         30           Minbus, King & Clark         33           Magic, E. C. Neal         FREST CLASS KEELS.		Cor ill 2 2 3 Withdray	31 36 (9	ted a. 355 235 237 03
Annic, George Murtin. 27 Little, Dillingham & Bond. 31 Viking, S. P. Freeman. 33 Muriquita, M. J. Kiley. 34 Cara, — Anderson. 36 Edith, W. H. Davis. 22	04 01 04)	2 2 2 Withdray	53 55 55 vn.	82 08 28
Muriel, C. G. Weld   Muriel, C. G. Weld   Muriel, C. G. Weld   Muriel, P. Philaney   22   Mebie, J. P. Philaney   22   Muriel, P. Philaney   23   Muriel, P. Meter   24   Muriel, P. Meter   24   Muriel, P. Lowe   24   Muriel, P. Lowe   24   Muriel, P. Lowe   25   Muriel, P. Lowe   25   Muriel, P. Lowe   26   Muriel, P. Lowe   27   Muriel, P. Lowe   28   Muriel, P. Muriel, P. Lowe   29   Muriel, P. Murie	05 10 11 02 06 06 06 02 01 08 09 6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Withdraw		
SECOND CLASS KEELS   Fuiry, C. A. Perkins   Lena, F. F. Creighton   22   Lena, F. F. Creighton   22   Lena, F. F. Creighton   23   Lena, F. F. Creighton   24   Lena, F. F. Creighton   25   Lena, F. C. A. McManus   26   Lena, F. C. Creighton   27   Lena, F. C. Creighton   27   Lena, F. C. Creighton   28   Lena, F. C. Creighton   28   Lena, F. Creighton   28   Lena, F. Creighton   28   Lena, F. Creighton   28   Lena, F. Creighton   26   Lena, F. Creighton   27   Lena, F. Creighton   28   Lena, F. Creighton   29   Lena, F. Creighton	08 1 06 06 06 01 1 03 5 09 1 06 3 09 1 06 3 09	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	69 10 12 13 13 15 15 17 17 17 15 20	57 19 30 41 38 21 12 31 15 01 08 18

Dikhowh, R. H., Hamilton. 2 0 0 1 15 15 Evelyn, C. H., Nowell. 2 1 0 1 20 30 Gracie, J. Donovan 2 1 0 Withdrawn. Fearless, A. Kidd. 2 10 Withdrawn. 25 10 Withd

THIRD-CLASS CENTERBO	ARDS.	
		Corrected
	Length	Time.
Name and owner.	Ft. In.	H. M. S.
Janet, W. L. Phinney	. 17 10	1 03 23
Topsy, C. E. Kent	. 18 07	1 05 30
Clara B., W. B. Lambert	. 17 07	1 05 57
Wave Crest, E. B. Rogers	. 18 06	1 (6 39
Fancy C H Knight	. 19 02	1 06 58
Peri, F. H. Cabot Sheerwater, W. M. Merrill	. 18 06	1 07 19
Shoowmator W M Marrill	. 17 03	1 08 17
Waterwitch, Hutchins & Prior	. 19 68	1 08 10
Shamrock, M. J. Driscotl	20 01	1 09 11
Thisbe, Freeman & Bullard	. 20 08	1 12 58
Thisbe, Freeman & Bunard	. 19 10	1 16 01
Unique, Stewart	20 04	1 17 50
Holden, P. C. Severance	. 17 02	1 18 17
Nautilus, H. N. Faxon	. 17 02	Withdrawn.
Glance, M. Knight	. 17 07	
Herald, W. B. Smith	, 19 06	Withdrawn.
THIRD-CLASS KEEL	s.	
Inez, Goodrich Bros	18 06	1 20 17
Thez, Goodfied Bros	. 19 11	1 22 01
Delle, W. B. Pigcou	. 18 00	1 29 46
Ibis, S. Rich	. 20 (0)1	1 20 10
IDIS, S. Rich	. 18 06 -	Withdrawn.
Flirt, J. Mildrum	20 10	ALTEROLETANI
Veronica, S. Chamberlin		
FOURTH-CLASS CENTERB	OARDS.	
Flora Lee, L. A. Freeman	. 16 00	1 01 47
Rocket, B. F. Bass	. 15 10	1 06 21
Nattie, S. G. King		1 08 21
Cricket, W. A. Cary	. 16 21	1 09 22
Elmer, P. Chubbuck		1 11 11
Elmer, P. Chubbuck		1 13 05
Dolly Varden, A. B. Cleverly		1 15 55
Buttercup, P. B. Turner		1 17 13
Wanderer, - Turner		1 18 55
Josephine, J. F. Moors		1 21 46
Nora, C. P. Dennie	16 01	1 22 05
Idlewild, N. N. Curtis	. 16 08	1 22 05
Idlewild, N. N. Curtis Clytie, J. H. Wood	. 15 00)	
Zip, G. W. Morion	. 10 107	Withdrawn.
Sheila, J. H. Conant	. 17 (02)	
FOURTH-CLASS KEE		
Mary, J. C. Clark		1 11 57
Nonparell, J. W. Mansfield	. 16 00	1 18 38
Hattie, S. G. King		1 17 56
Hattle, o. G. King		Not taken.
Baby, W. E. Sheriffs		AOL taken.

### YACHTING NEWS.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.—The special matches were held Aug. 25th, off Mears' Hotel, to sail off for the championship in second and third classes. Judges-G. W. Morton J. T. Penniman and N. B. Furnald. Whidfire and Flora Lee were the winners as under:—SECONICLING.

Name and owner. Wildfire, H. A. Keith Glance, M. Knight Janet, W. L. Phinney THIRD CLASS.	H. 2 2 2 2	41 50	. S. 55 40	H. 22	ime M. II 21 27	8. 38 11	
The state of the December of	• )	1.1	5.1	1	28	622	

Eliner, Perez Chubbuck. 2 05 18 1 39 45
NEW BEDFOILD XACHT CLUB.—The race for the purse of \$30,
presented by Mr. Thos. Nye, was sailed Aug. 25th over a 21 mile
course in Buzzard's Bab. W. Parker, owner: Painter, 31tt. 2m.
Law L. Parker, Nixle, N. H. Emmons: Whister, 35tt. 1m., the
Commodore; Luzzae L., 45ft.; F. P. Sands. Starling won in 3h.
dám. 6a, beating Painter 20m Ils. During a squall Whister lost
topmast, Lizzie L. cracked her boom and Painter sprung her
migst.

must.
HULL YACHT CLUB.—The burgee adopted by this club is triangular in shape, yellow field, black diagonal cross with white star in its center.

in its center.

DORGHESTER YACHT CLUB.—The third race of the cat rigs of the club for the G. H. L. Sbarp pennant was sailed Aug. 25th of Barrison square. Entries Nature, 8. G. King; Nord. Williams of the Company of t

Druid, I for Nora and I for Nattie, necessitating a sai for.

PICTON YACHT CLUB.—A club has been organized in Picton, Ont., under the above title. Commodere, Gev. P. Ickelf Captain, H. stanton; Secret I for Picton, Ont., under the above title. Commodere, Gev. P. Ickelf Captain, H. stanton; Secret I for Picton, Ont., under the Berliot, Geo. McKenzie, W. P. Repudoits, Peter McKenzie, Iugi-NicGregor.

SALISBURY YACHT CLUB.—The third race for the club cup was sailed Aug. 23d in a fresh southwester. The Psyche, G. H. Morrill, won in D. 23m, beating Maud San. 68g; Seum dammer, La Papillion, Clara, Marion and Hipple in the ording Mr. Lordinards new steam yacht has an Ed. 3in, deep., Small blame to the buildiers. Messrs, Ward & Stanton, if they refuse responsibility for such wild statements. The steamer will be 100ft, shorter, [Engines

triple compound, 20, 21 and 20x244a. Propeller 71ft. diam. and triple compound, 28, 20 and 20x24ln. Propeller 74ft, diam and Lift, prich, of their own bigh speed pattern. Concerning composite construction we clip the following from a letter sent to Bet's Life; "We (on board the Lanosalire Witch) encountered Bet's Life; "We (on board the Lanosalire Witch) encountered and snow and a very confused soa. The wind wore around constantly, and when from the nestward was most moderate, but did not last long. We bud not a single fine day from Feb. 18th to March 23, when good we charter set in, with a northerly wind and the stands of the stan

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.—The Championship Regatta of Aug 12th, which fatted for want of wind, was resalted Saturday last off Quincy Great IIII, in a nice breeze from southwest, with the following result:—

Name and Owner.		Time.	Corrected Time.
	Ft. In.	H. M. S.	II. M. S.
Janet, W. L. Phinney		1 57 40	1 28 17
Topsey, C. E. Kent	19 07	1 57 20	1 28 43
Heraid, W. B. Smith	20 09	1 59 05	1 31 43
Glance, M. Knight	18 10	2 02 52	1 33 23

Glance, Wildtre and Janet, having each won one race, will have to sail off on the 23th. Also the to in third class between Elmer, Dandelion and Fiora Lee.

DUNBURY YAOHT CLUB.—The list of entries, Aug. 21, was materially reduced by a heavy rain storm, but some one riching was witnessed among the smaller craft, as under, some dory matches bringing the day to a close:—

			Actual		
			Time.		
Name and Owner				H. M	. 8.
Wanderer, J. D. Gaines	. 16	04	1 40 0.2	0.00	-00
Hornet, W. C. Winslow	. 16	() 1	1 43 47	0 00	(10)
Dexter, George Delano	. 16	(1.3	1 43 27	1 43	
Zephyr, Wm. J. Wright	. 15	(1.5	1 39 28	1 36	13
Sadie C., B. P. Williamson	1.5	63	1 37 17	1 31	0.2
Annie M., P. H. Windsor	. 15	0.3	1 39 20	1 36	0.5
Montana, S. H. Richards	. 15	63	Not take:	3.	

HAVERHILL YACTT CLUE.—In the third nutch for the cham-non tag of the club over the usual course form Haverill I to m., des., beating Empress, Hornet, Lizzle May, Wille K., Relanse, oc. J. and Twinght. This is the third time in succession the X-Commodore bas taken the permant.

Ex-Commodore has taken the peniant.

Brought To Accorn,—Whenever a squall passes over the neighborhood of a patching port, the newspapers term with disasters and the names of people drowned by the capsizing of yachs of high charles of high charles of the same of the sino, though all the pleasure of the spot can be faster in the bargon. Not to mention study open list-irons, which spilled and drowned their crews, a regular-decked cabin stoop was knocked on her beam ends and driven assure on Monnouth Beach during a squall, Aug. 25th, and the well-known cabin-shop Introph, with her owner, Mr. Roger M. Sherman upon our way of modeling yachts, nearing the close of the Nineteenth Century!

count fectury!
The Yawn Into-Says Le Yacht. "We strongly counsel conpeneurs with the yawl prg, which, on small or barge boats, is
the hamilest in existence. If you should wish to clamage back to
atter, or shoop, at any time, nothing is easier; you simply bend
larger mainsail. But for loves breezes the yawl has a great
any advantages, smong which the readiness of establishing a
BEVENIN Y. Verse Com-

Beginne of smits not the reast.

Beyring Vacier Clube.—The lifty-ninth regatta of this club, open to all yachts under \$5ft, water line, was sailed off Monument Beach, Aog. \$2th. Judges; J. M. Codman, G. P. Gardner and Pereval Low(I), on board the steam yacht Carrie Steams. The shop turbe yave up, laving carried away something. The sum-FIRST CLASS.

		Acti		Cor	rec	l.ed
	Length.	Tun	e.	- 1	Pinn	e.
Name and Owner.	Ft. In.	H. M	. 8.	- 11	. M.	8.
Yainter, D. Parker	. 28.07	2 31	()1	2	25	53
Nomad, sloop, J. S. Fay	28.02	2 10	49	2	02	15
Aricl, sloop, F. Bacon	33 05	2 13	23	+3		43
Nivie, stoop, N. H. Emmons	29.18	2 11			0.1	
Cur.ew, sloop, J. B. Washburn.	26 08	Disal				
Frolie, sloop, E. L. Dorr	29701	2 55		2	28	04
SECON	D CLASS.					
Maude, Toby	21.08	2 37	19	0	26	23
Burdella, G. E. Phinney	22.03	2 22	41	2	13	26
Dream Dempey, Hill	20.03	2 18	41	2	Üű	55
THIKE	D CLASS.					
Mystery, II, Stockton	19.01	1 38	59	1	28	12
Elanor, R. Codman		1 33	23	1	25	06
Ripple, F. E. Bacon	18.00	Time	not	taker		
Annie, William Martin	20.09	1 42	40	1	34	05
Secret, W. F. Muniman	. 20.07	1 36	21	1	27	31
FOURT	II CLASS.					
Gem, C. Barrow	17.07	1 50	52	1	37	57
The sixtieth regatta was saile	d Aug. 28t	h. Tw	o pri	zes i	n ei	ach

The sylicid regardings salled Aug. 28th. Two prizes be easily asswhere more than two outcomes. The changing permant in the sylicid sylicid for at the same time. The cutter cityes served as ladges boan. What fresh from southwest. In second ass, Peri, Mr. H. Parkman, won in Ib. Sun, 43., beating Hosm, Mr. P. C. Severance, and Fancy, C. H. Minot, Jr. In third ass, Peri, Mr. R. D. Seass, won in Ib. 20m. 12s., beating view, Mr. T. J. Coolidge, Josephung, Mr. J. F. Moore, Bubble, et al., 1997, and 1998, and

and Mirage one, of the series,

(ion) REN.—The little schooner Loiterer, 30ft, long, of Beston,
white ermsing to the eastward, made the run from Boothbay,
outside of Fox Islands and 15d Hautte, to Mount Desert, three
unites from Bar Harbor, in twelve hours, a distance of ninety
natifical miles. This was at the rate of nearly eight Ruots.,

HIGG, Yacur Curp.—The seventh regatta of the club was sailed
Aug. 2-ch in a strong southwest wind. Ourse, same as for second
class 1; the Union Regatta. Sheerwater, Mr. W. M. Merrill, won
in second class, heating Chara B. Mr. W. D. Lambert; time; H.

Jon. 12s. In this and Mr. W. N. Curtis, and Shiela, Mr. H. J. Conant,
centing Inlevell, Mr. W. N. Curtis, and Shiela, Mr. H. J. Conant.

reating fillewidd, Mr. W. N. Curtis, and Shiela, Mr. H. J. Conant. 'tenties or Tale Court's 8-. The schooner Countiess of Dufferin, rell known as a competitor against Madeleine for the America tap, has been doing some extensive crusing on the lakes of late. the merical at Queboc on the End utt., having visited the river and, the winds being right from west. A good take of cod and eart rout is reported. The run from Tadouac to Quebec, 19 miles, guest thou due and head wind, was made in 36 hours. She lett Nabola Aug. 25th total Montreal, thence through the cannals to "Say Parwaysches—Swelch Telegram to Perrors and Strikem'."

ingston and Cobourg. SAN FIANCISCO.—Special Telegram to Forest and Stream: In match race, Aug. 30th, over San Francisco Yacht Club course, chromer Chispa, 55ft. 8m. water line, Mr. I. Gutte, beat the sloop many, 45ft. 6m., Capt. Jules Howes, by 25m. 54s.

Made, bit, and, capt, Janes (Those, by Zun, 5)s.

ATALANTA, Salide for New York from Halifax, Aug, 27th,
The Entreup.—The Aorth British Brilly Mail says: "Yeserlay forenous (Sanday) there came to moorings in the bay,
lose to the Bootian, the schooler staling yadic Intreelid, of
yor seen on the west coast. She crossed the Atlantic with her
were seen on the west coast. She crossed the Atlantic with her
were, Mr. Lohy Phoenix, and a party of friends, on board, and,
awing first visited freshod, is now making a cruise about these
arts. An ind Cryde gaeltsman, with whom I had a look at and
er bean anadships, where it was wanted for such a bout, and I
oft bound to agree with him in the remark, that "you could go
ound the world in that craft,"

Anout Catamarans.—Editor Forest and Stream.—Intelligent of steam patamaran to attain a high speed on her trial trip, because they had no faith in the propeding power used. Believing, as that she will go faster that the steam patamaran to attain a high speed on her trial trip, because they had no faith in the propeding power used. Believing, as that she will go faster that the steam of except pipe a perspective of a proper propelling power is used, I desire to give my experience with a similar spherical form. Four years ago I purchased a section of a condemned lower mast of a ship, and, after sawing it sailing catamaran, which have used for the seasons. The span had a diameter of two feet. The length of the craft is slift, and its draft is loin. To my surprise I found it had a very irregular speed. Sometimes it would seem to leap, and again, with a stail would nove easily and rapidly; but the least daturbance, or roughness of the water, would materially diminish its speed. I have passed, with a strong, the wind, through the rips, where the water was very lumpy and broken, caused by a rocky bottom, same chance in quiet water, she would go mine. Although she has a large conter-board, sometimes, in tacking, she would refuse to start altead, making much lee-way; at others she would start with a rish. We can see the reason for these variations of speed, path passage, or it will certainly check the speed of the vessel. Much of the propelling power exerted passes or is transferred to the office of the content of the start and the several will be start the search of the start the surprise from before her in a current under her to the stern, and the speed will us steady and regular; but it the them the start will be a surprise of the search of the propelling power exerted passes of its transferred to the other of the search of the start along the search of the water under a vessel's bottom. Now, if a vessel has a form that will preserve his pressure at all times, the current will be naturally supplied to the steady and r

matural and venical consistency of which we form vession right, inmatural and venical consistency of the sole, all the water with
pass under them.

To understand how this movement of the water is brought
about is interesting, because a vessel can only press the water
ahead of her in the direct line of the power upplied; except when
we give her the form of a wedge, we drive it at right aggles to
into a pile as she does she increases the pressure of the piled upwater in horizontal lines all the way to the bottom, beyond that
of the surrounding water, and as at the same instant she has by
moving reduced the pressure on a column of water at the stern,
the water overpressed presses toward that, haring reduced pressel is set in motion, sternward, by the pressure that comes from
the piled up water. If I am right in this, it follows that the bottom on which the water rests is the point where we get our power
to move water, and it follows that the form of the bottom of the
vessel is of great importance, that it should be as near a flat acousty objectionable lee tuse they allow the pressure contained in
the water, which we late added to it, or escape to the surface.
There must be a constant leakage of this pressure, which leakage
would be greatly uncreased as the propelling power was greater.

New York, Alog, 2d.

We are inclined to ascribe the fitful sailing of the catanaran to
We are inclined to ascribe the fitful sailing of the catanaran to

We are inclined to ascribe the fitful sailing of the catamaran to We are inclined to ascribe the artiful standing of the cardinaria to the small displacement and momentum more than, to the reasons Mr. Cole offers. Owing to small momentum in comparison to resistance and frictional surfaces, the both very easily loses her way and also as suddenly starts off upon the application of drivway more as sameny sure on upon the appreciation of anting power. Her slackness in stays especially is to be attributed to want of weightas well as the spread of the hulls. But apart from this, the speed of salling catamarums affords no clue to the performance of the same sort of vessels under steam.

The problems have no analogy. The sailing cananaran derives speed from the possession of excessively large stability and sails and excessively small build and resistance. In steamers, however, it becomes a question of weights, and the catamaran's excessive the sail of t and excessively small hull and resistance. In steamers, however, it becomes a question of weights, and the catamaran's excessive stability counts for nothing in driving her. The two hulls and connections will weigh more by 30 to 50 per cent, than a single buil. This much is therefore lost to the weight of the driving power, and the catamaran's engines and holler must, on a given displacement, be lighter than those of an ordinary vessel. Be sides this, the resistance to the two hulls, even when eigher-shaped, must be greater than that of a single hull. They offer increased friction surface; their proximity to one another interferes with the "stream-lines," and both together will certainly create more waves than one hull. Every time you build a fast esteam catama ran, you could have built a faster single hull vessel for less money on the same displacement. For that matter, if you' believe 'in the cigar-shape, it can be adopted in one hull just as well as in two. We have been led to these remarks to counteract the prevailing ballinemation that there is any similarity or anything in common between sailing and steam catamarias. The latter have a future, perhaps, where large deck room, great stiffness and only moderate speed and economy are required, as for ferryboats, cattle transportation and excursion purposes, and then they must confine themselves to smooth water. As "high speeds," set them down as an impossibility. down as an impossibility.

### Answers to Correspondents.

TEP No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

C. C. W., New London, -Send your address to this office.

M., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—See our Game Bag and Gun columns. .S. H., Highland, Mich.—Take a gun in preference to a rifle for Kansas shooting.

COCKER, Brooklyn.—For the present law regarding the killing

COCKER, Brooklyh.—For the present law rearrang the annual of robins, see our Game lags and Gun columns.

IFAQUIERI, Oakland, Cal.—Probably both are. We know that the New York man is all straight, and presume the other is also.

II. S., New York.—How many times around Tompkin's Square makes a mile? A sus. Consult the city surveyor or the Park Commakes a mile? A sus. Consult the city surveyor or the Park Com-

F. B., Erie, Pa.—After what date may squirrels and partridges be havfully shot in Pennsylvania? Ans. Quail (partridge) Oct. 15th, squirrels Sept. 1st. MOOSEHEAD, Savannuh, Ga.—The articles by Mr. Geo. A. Fay,

MOSERIEAD, SAVARRING, Ga.—The articles by Mr. Geo. A. Fay.

"Moosehead Lake, Penobscot River and Beyond," appeared in
the ROD AND GUS. Aug. 20th, Sept. 2d and 9th, 1876.

C. G. S., Tom's River, N. J..—The St. Louis Kennel Club's premium list was published in last week's issue. Mr. Chas. H. Turner,
St. Louis, Mo., is the Secretary of the organization.

COLLEY, Blittimore, Md.—Dr. L. Henry Twaddell, of Philadelphila, will be superintendent of the Colley Trials to be held under
the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

J. M. D., Brooklyn.—From vour description we judge that your
setter has the mange. Try Glover's Imperial Manage Cure advertised in another column; it is said to be an excellent preparation.

DANE and E. A. P.—We should advise you to buy a single
breech-loaded rather than a double-barrelled muzzle, although
we are aware that this is largely a matter of individual proference.

C. C. W., New London,—We do not know of any particular breed of dogs that uniformly make good squirrel dogs, A squirre

dog is a creature of choice. Write to Mr. N. Islmore, Granby, Coun., and he will put you in the way to procure such an animal as you want at a low ligure.

G. B. R., Sammerfield, Ill.—The most exhaustive history of North American birds is Baird, Brewerand Ridgeway's History of North American Birds, 3 vols., land birds; Boston, 1871. Price, 510 per vol., uncolored plates; \$20 per vol., eclored. Any bookselier will procure it for you.

J. R. S., New York.—I have a puppy six weeks old, but his tait turns up a little. He is a fine pup in every other particular, and was given to me by a friend as a pure bred setter. Would you discard him on account of the imperfection? Ans. Crabinly not, He may turn out all right, and become a first-class field dog.

W. O. C., Lawrence.—Your dog has what is sometimes called the "red mange." Give sulphur internally, a teaspoonful each day for a week and every other day a dessertspoonful of sulphate of magnesia in a little water. Continue the use of the oinframent. Feed no meat at all for a month. These cases require time to cure.

o. S. K., Iowa.—My setter dog has been lame in his left fore leg O. S. K., towa.—say series any mas over harmonic mass are seen for about two weeks. I examined him to-day and find that his shoulder has failen away to nothing but skin and bone, otherwise he is very fat and in good health. Ans. Probably caused by a dislocation of the shoulder joint. Consulta surgeon and write

disfocution of the Suducer Joins Considerant Section 11 (1917).

G. W. G., Fair Haven.—Can you inform me as to the whereshould of the wild purpons? Have heard that there were large numbers of them in Maine. We know that large quantities of the birds are wanted in Maine, but their whereabouts now we cannot give. Perhaps some of our readers may supply the information. mation.

H. A. S.—Will you be kind enough to give me a recipe for mix-

In a bottle and put on their waterproof mixture for the thread windings of fishing-rod tips? Ans. Get some best shellar, put it in a bottle and put on alcohol and let it stand three or tour days. If there is then some of the guin left undissolved, it is strong

W. M. L., Carson, Nevada, -Hero are two scores. I wish you to 3. J., L. (arson, Acvana.— here are two scores. I wish you to tell me which is the best seconding to Creedmoor rules, and why it is the best: L's score, 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 3 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 5 i 1—60. B's score, 4 1 4 4 4 5 i 1—60. settling the difference.

setting the difference.

S.H. Jl., Bridgeport, Conn.—I. Thave a per cat afflicted with floss. Have washed her once with "flog' soap" so-called, but without appreciable effect, What shall I do? Z. Will a ribbon saturated with oil of pennyroyal and tied around her neek insure their departure? Ans. I. Use some of the usual remodels for deas advertised in this paper, such as Persian insect powder. 2.

does advertised in this paper, such as retistant insect process.

Fry it, and write the result.

M. W., Warren, Pa. - My setter dog was bitten on the check by a rattlesnake. I put half a pint of whiskey in him, but in spite of the vannted efficacy of this antidote, the dog died in three hours. Can you give a good remedy for such cases? Ans. We freated this subject in an article on "Working Dogs in the Mountain Swales for Summer Woodcock Shooting," in issue of Folkes And Stream, July 1st. We can do no better than refer you to it for

the information you seek.

M. C. S., Philadelphia.—I write to inform you that the mixture of

the information you seek.

M. C. S., Philadelphia.—I write to inform you that the mixture of one drachm spirit camphor; buff drachm of terebinth, and ten unims of acid carbolic, did not kill the flesson my setter day. It seemed to stupefy them, but they recovered and were as fively as ever in a couple of hours. Ans. Should apply a tablespoonful, in half pint of chilled water, to be rubbed into the skin with a piece of launel for three or four days, washing thoroughly with soft soap and warm water an hour after each application. Chicketen, Boston, Mass.—How is it when a one day's match is played and decided by the first himigs? Does whatever part of the game that is played after that go on the average of the bowler or batter, as in the match Statu Island e. Longwood? Ans. Every ball bowled and every run scored during the day's play is taken into account. For instance, it was possible that the Island club could have been disposed of for no runs in their second innings, and then there would have been firm for the Longwoods to commence their second limings, and they maght bave shared the same fate before time was called. It is the uncertainty of cricket that helps to make it so attractive.

R. I. G., Montreal.—About five weeks ago a cocker spaniel blich mine, aged seven months, was run over by a wagon, two

R. I. G., Montreal.—About five weeks ago a cocker spanied inten-of mine, aged seven months, was run over by a wagon, two whicels running over her belly. She suffered intense agony for two or three minutes, when she quieted down. I carried her home, not having far to go, and gave her a hot water lath and kept her locked up for a short time. She seems to be just as lively as ever, but I would like you to inform me through your columns if you

locked up for a short time. She seems to be just as lively as ever, but I would like you to inform me through your columns It you think it is likely to kill her if she ever has pupples. I am told it is very probable. Am: If she gets with pups there is no reason why she should not be afely delivered at the proper time.

A. G. C., London, Canada.—Will you please prescribe for my setter pup about six months old. One of his hind legs is very lame, caused by getting it, when lying down, under an iron rail, and getting up suddenly, bending it some way. The leg is not swelled in the least, and he does not appear to suffer much pain. He has been lame for about two weeks now. When standing he can put his foot on the ground, but cannot walk. Ans. Better have him carefully examined by a surgeon. He may have received a local injury which will require surgical skill to relieve. If it is simply a sprain, then rest and freticn, with some simple stimulating ofintment, will relieve him.

BEDFORD, Westchester Gounty, N. Y.—My Nowfoundland dog, eleven months old, has a spot on the outside of bis car, which I think is a ringworm. Will you be so kind as to tell me how to treat it? It is about the size of a half dolar. The hair has partially come off. The edge of the circle has a sort of yellowish seab, and inside that the skin looks a little inflamed and is covered with white flakes. He does not like to have it touched. I gave him a beginning teasmondry of suitable raday. An a Representation of the circle of the standard of suitable of the destandard of suitable dates.

scan, and instead on an use seen cooks a tree manage and with white flakes. He does not like to have it touched. I gave him a heaping tempoon tul of suphur to-day. Ans. Unigworm is exceedingly contagious, communicable from man to the lower animals and rice creat. Wash the part with soil-soap and water, and touch the part afflicted with a little strong accelie acid and en apply a little oil or lard.

then apply a little oil or latel.

D. E. M., Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.—This morning, while looking over a batch of crawlish, I came across one which had 20 or 30 black halls about the size of No. 6 shot fastened to its abdomen. Are they its eggs, and if so, 40 they, in this stage, receive nourishment from the parent; How are they hatched naturally? Can I natch them, and I so, the best way? Also the best food for Can I hatch them, and if so, the best way? Also the best food for both young and old, its generic and specific anuse, and any other information which you can send about these miniature lobsters during the breeding time. Ans. They were probably its cggs, which do not receive nourishment, but are carried there until they hatch. The best way is simply to protect the mother, and she will care for the eggs and young. The name of the crawlish of your locality is Aslaves harbord. See our article on "How to Shuly Nature," in our last issue, and got the book on the craylish referred to. leferred to.

T. C., East Poultney, Vt .- I am a young man, twenty-four years of age, and am naturally fond of sport, and what I would like to know now is, could a fellow make a living hunting game, say during September and October. If I could I would get a pointer or setter and hunt where game is plenty, especially of the feathered tribe. Ans. If you are easting about for a permanent employment we should by all means advise you to learn a trade or to engage in some of the ordinary pursuits of industry. You cannot make a decent living by hunting; there are too many men cannot make a decent living by hunting; there are too many men trying to do that now. Stelk to your work if you have any; if you have not find something besides bird shooting. You are young yet, but even at the age of twenty-four you can ill afford to go off on any wild goose chases.

AMATEUR VIT.—I have a pointer puppy suffering from a humor, which I am consident is neither mange, surfit or smallpox. The cruption in its first stage consists of small red pustules about half

eruption in its first stage consists of smail for pusities about hair an inch part; these rapidly grow into ordinary looking primples or boils, and expand into what looks like water blisters the size of an old-fashioned three cent piece, and full of thick yellow matter. These pusities break, a scab forms, which comes off whole, taking the hair with it, leaving no scar or (as in smallpox) brown spot. The cruption is principally confined to the body and does not seem to cause any liching. The dog has a peculiar sickening odor, is feverish, very much depressed, bowch good and appetite fair. Any information will be gratefully received. Am g.ving the dog aconite and arsenic, homoepathically. Ans. Give two or

the dog meonite and arsenic, homoepathically. Ans, Give two or three drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic three times a day. Discontinue the aconite. Give two grains of quintine three times a day, and apply either sulphur ofintment or the following mixture externally: Powdered bicarbonato of potash, one ounce; powdered white vitriol, one quarter ounce; at subsulphur, two ounces; lard, eight ounces. Mix and rub well into skin. C. D. A., New York.—Your answer to C. J. C. prompts me to ask another-puestion of a similar nature. Under the head "Fish in Season," I formerly read "Land-locked Salmon, Solmo glovert." Now it is changed to Salmo solar, with nothing to distinguish it, from the true salmon. Has it only been ascertained, after all these years, that the two fish are identical, and is there really no such thing as land-locked salmon in a sense cultiling it to a name of its own? Ans. Girard described the land-locked salmon as Salmo glover, and thought the glover, and the such control of the control of the grain of t gloveri, supposing it to be a distinct species; and also thought he govers, supposing it to be distinct species; and also thought is found differences enough in some specimens from Sebago Lake to found another species upon, which be called S-schaye. Later naturalists consider them as only varieties of S-schay, and not different species. They differ only in color, and are simply the common salmon with its habits changed. If you have read the paper attentively you will see there have been changes in the fishery department, of which this is only one. The angler can see differences in color between the land-locked and common salmon, but zoillogists requires different structure to found a species.

### FOREST AND STREAM.

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ences and observations.

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THE GREAT REDUCTION in the quality of this article, and the increasing admixture of rough strands, has forced us to go into the manufacture of it for our own account. Our Mr. Inbrie has just returned from Murcia, Spain, where all the high quality gut is made. While there he organized the most extensive and perfect factory for making this article in the world. The grades named below will run at least 25 per cent better than those of any other manufacturers.

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Sept.lit

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For seite-a brace (dog and bitch) of very handsome black and tan Gordon Setter puppies, perfectly marked with dark rich tan, whelped July 31st; dam, Fanny (champon Grouse exchampion Hope. Fannie is a great beautry, and champion Glen (Colburn's Dash, ex Bellet, win-ner of lirst prize in brace stakes. Eastern Field Trials, 1879. Now weamed and soon ready for delivery. Price Dox, \$20; bitch, \$18. Fur pedigres and particulars, address W. II. FIELD: Sept.2.1

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WANTED-AN ENGLISH SETTER AN END—AN ENGLISH SETTER

dog, not over three years old; must be an
extra good worker on woodcock; must have a
fine nose, very stanch on point and a nice tender
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FOR SALE.—A large liver and white pointer o. 1. gun, or a thoroughly broken setter of pointer, dog or bitch. THEODORE MEYER, ep. 2-1t 318 Eighth street, Jersey City, N. J.

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Two dog and one bitch pointer puppies, by Mr. Edmund Orgill's Champion Rush, out of my Champion Dutchess, whelped July 3d, jemon and white, all very strong and handsome. Price \$50 -dog or bitch.

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She is dark liver and white, three years old
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and tip and chucked force end. War mired
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the regular retail price is \$5.00. Address A. F
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Sepoy, by Gladstone out of Mersey, orange and white, whelped Match, 1876; very promising: now in Mr. Wannamakers hands, breaking.

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Imp. Norma (E. K. C. S. B. 5070), by Dan (1336)
-Neille (1552); color black, white and tan;
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Lloyd Price's Bang, 739.

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whelped May, 1579; cotto, dark five and white very handsome; not on, dark five and white very handsome; out of, dark five and white very handsome; but of the stud dog, has the finest blood in England, both on his sire and darm's side.

Benital, pointer brite; color, lemon and white; which are the study of the side o

GORDON SETTER.

Imp. Nell, whelped 1576; color, rich black and dan; wanner flets prize, Brraingham, 1877; very handsome; by Bruce (1,576, out of Smith's Daisey; and Druck(KER, SPAN)ER.
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Both champer; whelped April 18th, 180.

Both (champion imported). Imported champion Mona, Gordon setter; six dogs and three bitches; very innulsome; rich black and tan, no white; very innulsome; rich black and tan, no white; both the setter of 
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Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
Dogs have daily access to sait water.
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HAVE moved my kennel of cockers to the vicinity of New York. Will have no pups before October. Cora, Fiirt, Madcap, all to be bred to Bijout, this week, June 21st. GEO. D. MACDOUGALL, P. O. Drawor 4342, June24-ti.

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DEAKING, breeding, boarding, Large Bream on the place, and daily access. Bet ded and care. Terms cays. Inclose stamp bowders, Soc.; K 9 Floa Powders, Soc.; K 9 Floa Powders, Soc.; K 9 Soap, Soc. Kennels one mile from Dover, Del. Address E. & C. VON CULIN,

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Out of my bitch Maud (Fancy-France), an orange and white ticked dop, by a very line native dog. He is thoroughly broken and is stanch, strong, handsome and has a fine nose; price \$75.
Also a very handsome orange and white bitch strong, handsome orange and white bitch and has seen birds; is a splendid retriever. She will make an elegant dog. Price \$30. Also two dog pups out of Maud by Cowell's dog, he from Hyer's Belle and One-eyed Sancho. Three puns are very bright, quick and intelligent. Price \$16 known as fine bred and three working dogs, most from the median part of the most price she had been taken in breeding all of my dogs, and they are very easily broken. Address G. E. OSIDURN, Now Haven. Comb.

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Sept.24t

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FOR WASHING ALL KINDS OF DOGS

URL HABILING ALL LINDS US 1900.
Will destroy Flees, cleans the skin and bar rom Sourf and Smells, making the Coat the adjects, without giving cold or doing the ast harm to the summal and safely and effectively cure the Mange.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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USE DR. AL. WATTS FLEA SOAP,
a safe and efficacious remedy and preventive for fleas and all cruptions of the skin proproperty of the same and the cruptions of the skin proproperties. It is impossible for fleas to live where it
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assortment in America of dogs of all breeds. All
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simileient guannee of reliability. All communications and orders will receive prompt attention. Address
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A RAEE CHANCE.—For sale, English

ARARE CHANCE.—For sale, English setters: Don, a splendid large oxange white ticked dog, brother to Champion France, but superior every way, \$90; Moll, a very beautiful bitch, orange white, black points, two first prizes \$5.10 has 10, roange white ticked, second prize; sho with Dick, \$100; the best brace over shore over. There orange white ticked oges, twelve months old, very fine, inil of hunt, \$20 each; also pupples ten on the black, white and blue ticked, 50 each; also pupples the best brace of the control of

Skaneatelos, N. Y. June24tf.

OR SALE—CHEAP. Red Irish setter

Interpretation out of my bitch Delt, she by chamupion

turns to the control of 
FOR SALE—A number of well broken pointers and setters. H. B. RICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass.

PEDIGREES.—For samples and prices send two three cent stamps to M. Vor CULIN. (See above.)

TOR SALE—A red setter dog puppy, ten months old, by Rake, out of Belle II. Rake by Dr. Gautier's Dan and Laverack's Ruby, Belle II. by Dr. Strachan's Dan II., out of same owner's Belle. The puppy shows signs of being nextra fine field dog, is very handsome, and in good condition. Address X. Y. Z., this outec.

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#### COCKER SPANIEL BREEDING KENNEL

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N. P. McKOON, FRANKLIN, DEL. CO., N. Y.
KEEP ONLY COCKERS of the linest strains.
I sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer.
These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be sell of the control of the contr beauen for ruffed grouse and woodcock and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing will get printed pedigroes, circulars, his etc.

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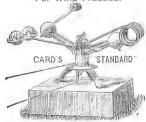
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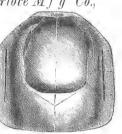
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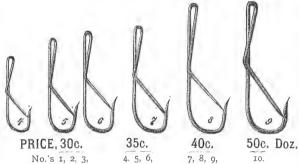
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#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1880.

Volume 15 -No. 6. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT....

# FOREST @

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

### THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

Editor Forest and Stream :- New York, Sept. 3d.
I have to acknowledge the receipt to date of further subscrip-
tions to the "Tileston Memorial Fund" as follows: -
Previously acknowled         \$55 00         Jacob Pentz         \$5 00           A. S. Smith, through For- EST AND STREAM         DuBois Wagstaff         5 00           A Friend         5 00         Phœulx Reinsen         5 10           A Friend         5 00         John F, Vall         5 00
Total
We have named this late date as our treasurer (Mr. Morris) has

sectived notification from several clubs that they would send us subscriptions after the regular meetings, which take place this mouth, and we trust all parties who are making collections will send them in as soon as possible. Yours truly,

FRED. N. HALL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS.—We had a very pleasant call this week from Mr. Theodore Morford, who expressed his regret that he had been obliged to decline the honor of serving as one of the judges at the Pennsylvania State Field Trials in November, he having previously arranged to officiate at Vincennes, Ind., for the National American Kennel Club's Field Trials, which occur on almost the same date

-The present number of the Forest and Stream is of special interest to anglers. Our next issue will be equally rich in material of great value to the shooting fraternity

-We conclude to-day the publication of "Englishe Dogges," a book which certainly deserves a place among bogges, a sour when teaching accented a place and the curiosities of sporting literature. Those who desire the work in more convenient form may secure the book by writing to "The Bazaar," 170 Strand, W. C., London.

#### THE TURBOT AND SOLE IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA gentleman is trying, through the newspapers, to revive the long obsolete belief that the turbot and sole of Europe occur on our coast. Although he has never seen them himself, and fails to bring forward evidence that any one else has seen them, he insists that they occur in the greatest abundance in New Jersey, particularly in the vicinity of Atlantic City, "and doubtless all along the Atlantic coast, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Wilmington, S. C.," (sic). He upbraids the American public for their incredulity. though this does not surprise him so much when he calls to mind that "our Government Fish Commissioner has actually contemplated sending a steamer to English waters to procure turbot-seed to plantalong our shores, He would not be surprised if incredulity were to continue longer 'under such official indorsement.' He accounts for the ignorance regarding them by the theory that the English trawl-net is unknown in America, and that our fishermen would not know how to catch such fish if they were aware of their presence, and have not become aware of their presence because they have no means of catching them. He intimates that he is preparing to form a company for the purpose of developing a turbot fishery upon our coast an enterprise "in which but little will be risked and the results will be a surprise to all." He closes one of his letters to a New York journal with the following appeal: "I trust that you will not let this question subside, but persevere in calling attention to it until we do away with the extraordinary anomaly of this enlightened nation being within reach of treasure that for more than a century they have been unaware of, and have remained presistently blind to."

All this is very entertaining, and furnishes a neat text for a few remarks on the history of this belief as well as an opportunity for demonstrating to the public a fact which has for forty years or more been known to ichthyologists, that the turbot and the sole never have been seen on the Western side of the Atlantic, and never will be, unless they are introduced by artificial means,

From the beginning to the end we encounter the wellknown sources of confusion-the giving of old world names to species which resemble in a general way the old world species which bear them, and the unquestioning acceptance of these names as authoritative by persons who are not trained to close discrimination.

When Boston was occupied by the British during the revolutionary war, the officers of the fleet are said to have been bountifully supplied with turbot which were caught in the neighborhood of an outer harbor. This fact is re corded by Dr. J. B. C. Smith, in his Natural History of the Fisheries of Massachusetts (Boston, 1833), on the authority of William Ladd, Esq , Maine. He also mentions "a statement of Mr. Parker, the conductor of the Marine Telegraph," who told him that "many years before, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin brought out to this coun try a trawl-net, such as are used on the coast of Holland. for taking sole for the London markets, with which he succeeded in capturing that delightful fish in Ipswich Bay, which was not before supposed to exist here." The fish found in this manner were no doubt the common flat fishes of Massacuhsetts Bay. The common flounder Pseudorhombus dentatus, taken in Provincetown water, where it is cominonly called "plaice," was in 1840 sold in Boston under the name "turbot." Capt. Mackinnon. of the Royal Navy, who visited this country in 1850, conceived the idea that turbot ought to be found on the shores of the United States, and took pains to search for them with a trawl-net. The net which he used has been reported ten years before by Mr. Nathan Smith, an American gentleman, who had hoped to introduce them. but had never used them. Capt. Mackinnon tried the net at Newport, R. I., and succeeded in taking a number of different kinds of flat fish. He carefully refrains, how ever, from pronouncing any one of them to be identical with the turbot or the sole, though from the vagueness of his language it is evident that his ichthyological knowledge was very scanty, and that he was not accustomed to observe the differences between the different species of

fishes which somewhat resemble each other. His experences are described at length in his book of travels, entitled "Atlantic and Trans-Atlantic Sketches, Affoat and Ashore," (Harper & Bros., New York, 1852, pp. 166-1 0'. Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., who saw the results of Capt. Mackinnon's experiment, tells us that the fish taken were the common species of New England flut fishes and flounders.

We fancy that the inspiration of the new advocate of the turbot-in-America question, as well as the information upon which he bases his conclusions, were drawn from this very same book of Capt. Mackinnon, for he uses many of the same phrases, and he repeats in almost the same words Capt. Mackinnon's statement: "The fish markets in America are not at all in keeping with the size and wealth of the cities." A statement which, how-ever true it may have been thirty years ago, will be amusing to any one who has recently had opportunity to compare the fish markets of America and Europe. Philadelphia gentleman sums up his evidence as follows: "The turbot, sole and plaice are, however, in abundance in your deep water sand banks. They were caught there in 1812 by English sailors, and in 1880 turbot have been obtained off Atlantic City, if the Baltimore American is any authority.

The notion that the introduction of the English trawl in America would be novel and would at once open up a field for a fishery industry of boundless extent, deserves a word. The trawl has been assiduously used by the summer collecting party of the United States Fish Commission for ten years past, and also by Prof. Agassiz upon various exploring trips. The steamers of the fish commission have used it on every portion of the New England coast, and as far north as Halifax. Prof. Agass z has used it in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Florida, and during the present summer, while on the coast survey steamer Bache, has employed it in running five lines of research at right angles to the coast from Cape Hatteras at points nearly equidistant between Charleston and Cape Cod, one of them directly out from the entrance to Delaware Bay. These lines were carried from near the shore to a depth of twelve hundred fathoms or

In 1854 Prof. Baird made a careful exploration of the coast of New Jersey with a special reference to the fishes, and since that time every stretch of coast line from Brownsville, Texas, to Eastport, Maine, has been thoroughly investigated by the officers of the United States Fish Commission. It is true that a new species of fish is occasionally discovered, but the new fishes always belong to one or two classes. These are either swift-swimming species, members of the West India fauna, which come upon our northern shores in summer, or they are inhabitants of waters more than six hundred feet deep which had never previously been explored. The turbot and the sole are shallow water species, and had they occurred in our waters would have been discovered many years ago.

There are thirteen species of flat fishes on the eastern coast of the United States. Two of these belong to the same family with the sole, but are utterly worthless as articles of food. The nearest relative of the sole is often called the American sole (Achirus lineatus), and is known on the coast of New Jersey as the "hog-choker," "coverclip," or "cover." Of the eleven flat fishes, only two are positively unfit for food, and these two, strangely enough, are the representatives of the sub family (Rhombinas) to which belong the turbot and brill of Europe. One of these (Lophopsetta maculata) is sometimes called the "spotted turbot," and in New Jersey is called "windowpane" or "daylight," because it is so thin that when held to the light the sun can be seen through its translucent flesh. The most important flat fish is the halibut, which is identical with that of Europe. This species and the pole flounder, which has recently been brought to light in our waters by the Fish Commission, are the only two of the thirteen referred to that are found on both sides of the Atlantic. We have in our waters an abundance of flat fish, some of which, for instance, the common flounder of the New York market, Pseudorhombus dentatus, are probably fully equal to the turbot for food

uses. In fact it may be had in the New York restaurants and hotels under this name. Another fish, Platysomat-"chthys' hippoglossoides, resembling the turbot in flavor. is sometimes brought to New York in winter. It is found at great depths on the coast of Newfoundland, and is often called the "American" or the " Newfoundland Turbot." The pole flounder is very similar to the sole in flavor and in the texture of its flesh, but it unfortunately inhabits somewhat inaccessible localities at great depths, and it is hardly to be expected that, with the present supply of excellent food-fish to be obtained at so much smaller expense, our fishermen will take the pains to go in search of them. That the popular taste for flat fish is already well cultivated, is shown by the fact that in 1879 1,796,000 pounds were sold in New York alone.

It is needless to refer to the efforts of the United States Fish Commission to introduce sole; they are familiar to all who are interested in the subject. The introduction of the trawl-net has been for many years under consideration, but this expensive mode of fishing does not seem to be required at present, since the supply of fine flavored food-fishes is more than equal to the de mand. With an eye to the interests of the American fisherman, Prof. Baird has recently detailed an attaché of the Fish Commission, one of the most experienced fishermen of Massachusetts, to study the trawl fishery in the German Ocean, and his report will soon be published.

Finally, it may not be amiss to state that Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York, has for some time been authorized by the Commissioner of Fisheries to pay twenty-five dollars to any one who should present a true turbot or a true sole caught on this coast. This offer is still standing, and our Philadelphia friend may thus obtain fifty dollars of his required capital by capturing a specimen of each and calling upon Mr. Blackford, which we hope he will do before he addresses the public again upon a question which he does not understand.

#### FISH IN SEASON.

So many inquiries have lately appeared concerning our published list of fishes in season, and our changes in the scientific nomenclature of some of them, that we have given the list a thorough revision, and invite criticism upon it. We deem it necessary at this time to go over the list of common names and make some explanations, lest anglers who use another name for one of them may think their favorite fish is left out. Beginning at the top with those known to have an alias, we will say of the lake trout that this is also called salmon trout, a name applied to several fishes. Pickerel (a diminutive of pike)-this fish is known in the Eastern States by this name, and is not found except in the Atlantic streams and the lakes. Pike-by this is meant the great pike, so called in Europe and America, except New York, where it is confounded with the smaller one above. Pike perch is the miscalled "salmon" of the Susquehanna, Mississippi, Ohio and other Western and Southern rivers. the Lucioperca of Cuvier and angling authors, the walleyed pike of New York. Yellow perch is the barred perch, raccoon ch, etc., of the South.

Striped bass-the reckfish or rock of Philadelphia and the South White bass is the striped lake bass of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi. Rock bass is also called red-eye and black sunfish in different localities; there are two species, A. rupestris and A. cavifrons; the common name seems to be applied to other fishes. They are called black bass in some places, because they are really blacker than the fish usually so-called. Warmouth-a fish somewhat resembling the above, found in the Southern States. Crappie—the grass bass, strawberry bass, chinkapin perch, speckled hen, etc. clor-so-called in Ohio, the newlight of Kentucky, and crappie or croppie of the lower Mississippi. Chub-only the large cyprinoid, growing to half a pound weight, is meant; it is also called fall fish.

In the salt water list the porgie is the scup of Massachusetts and the East. Tautog is the blackfish of New York. Sea trout, or salt water trout, is the name given to what is known as Southern weakfish in the New York market. Weafish is the squetague of the East and the salt water trout of Washington and the South. Bluefish is called taylor south of New Jersey, and snapping mackerel when young; called also horse mackerel. Kingfishcalled barb in New Jersey and whiting South.

It will be seen that it is no easy task to know what fishes are meant by writers of different sections, who often use one name for different fishes, or have many names for the same species. Nor is it easy for us, cosmopolitan as we are, to select a common name for some of them which have many. In making our list we have been guided by general usage as obtains in the great markets, except in the case of pickerel for the great pike, which we consider a gross blunder.

At the National Fair, to be held at Washington, Oct. 5th to 15th, three classes will be provided for the exhibition of dogs, guns and food fishes. Full provision is made for the protests of exhibitors, and the best of facilities offered for working up a national dog show cause celebre.

#### A DISGRACE TO THE RIFLE WORLD.

\* HAT wretched Halford-Hyde match seems destined to keep up its stench in the nostrils of riflemen for some time to come. Not content with making himself ridiculous in the eyes of all America and with a persistent stupidity rushing on to a defeat which was foreseen by all but himself, the gun-agent author of that match has now turned letter writer, and cropping up here and there are explanations, extenuations and lame apologies for his disgraceful defeat. There is not enough sportsman about him to say with a manly frankness: "I am beaten, better luck next time." will not give the British team the credit for the fair, square set-back which they seem to have given him, but instead a black streak of the match is dragging its slow length along in the daily press, while Mr. Hyde is gradually entangling himself in the web of his own excuses. The fact simply is, that by hook or crook he succeeded in inveigling a number of good shots into his company, and when pitted against the British team he and they were ignominiously beaten. The why and wherefore is plain to any but the most prejudiced and blinded apprehension. The team was woefully mismanaged, and as a consequence defeat came upon it. All of this could be endured. It might be explained as the error of overenthusiasm, that the manager of the match, overconfident in the ability of the American riflemen, had miscalculated and had forgotten that even the flectest runner may stumble and fall. For the vileness of the letter-writing sequel no such excuse can be offered. The letters thus far written are more spiteful attempts at re taliation like that of a "whipped cur" who turns and snarls at those who will not stop and caress it.

To come to particulars, in one of his explanatory letters, Hyde says of a member of the genuine American

Dentist Clark is, in a great measure, responsible for the defeat. He was one of the original team, pledged to it long before the Irish match was thought of, as I have his letters to show, and was, in fact, the only one of all the riflemen of America who came to me and asked for a chance to shoot in this match. He pledged himself anew at Dublin, after the Irish match, and up to the day before the match we had every expectation he would shoot. Then we learned that he, passing in sight of Wimbledon without visiting it (fancy a genuine ritleman doing that) had turned tail, like a whipped cur, and tled to America with his

And again, in another letter, he speaks of the same gentleman :-

It was this opposition, coupled, perhaps, with a glowing pros-pect of being "received" at New York with Col. Bodine, that caused Clark to run away, and it was his non-appearance un-questionably that caused Farrow's defection, as rats leaving a sinking ship: either that, or the explanation is to be found in the smann snip; either that, or the expanation is to be routed in the fact that the be-ting was two to one on the American team up to the morning of the match. His nominal excuse was that he had been unjustly deprived of a barrel of his favorite tipple. It is fair to assume that, had, Clark remained, Farrow would not have that to assume that had clark remained, rarrow would be assold out or deserted—whichever it was and that they would have made the average of the other six (202), and that their help to the others, and the absence of any "squabble," would have added five points per man all around, and consequently have won the match.

Messrs Farrow and Clark were free to act as they chose in the matter, but preferred taking their counsel from the members of the National Rifle Association. is, indeed, poor logic to say that had the membership been stronger than it was, the team had never been beaten. That goes without saying. The team was strong enough to do better work, and but for its wretched handling it would have made a more creditable showing.

The hints and slurs in the above quotation are beneath notice, and should have their proper effect in barring their author from every ritle range in America. The gambling explanation of the absence of Mr. Farrow may be a reflex from the mind of the writer. This certainly is a fair view to take of it, when the facts of this match and the utterances of the letters are brought together.

TWENTY-THREE MILES AN HOUR .- This is in round numbers the speed attained by a new torpedo launch, of only sixty feet in length, just completed for the Russian government, particulars of which will be found in another column. We have all along held that under the Herreshoff system a higher rate of speed could be obtained than from any other practice, and the successful trial of the new launch substantiates the correctness of our views. With their wonderful light but tough hulls, their light and efficient coil boiler, and the matchless proportions of their engines, it would not be astonishing to see full twenty-five miles an hour turned out from the famous Bristol yard before another year rolls around.

PROFESSOR JORDAN.-We are pleased to hear that Prof. D. L. Jordan, the able ichthyologist and Assistant of the United States Fish Commission, has returned from his labors on the Pacific coast, and is once more at his home engaged in his long promised synopsis of salt water fishes, which was begun some two years ago, but postponed on account of a pressure of other work. He has added greatly to the knowledge of the fishes of the Pacific coast within the past year, and has sent several tons of new species to the Smithsonian Institution.

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#### FROM THE WATER TO THE FIRE.

HE was a famous fellow, as well known to the frequenters of the streams as any of the most prominent landmarks upon it, and right merrily had he led the dance for more than one angler. He was no unsophisticated trout, but a consumnate master of foraging and skirmishing, and for cunningness and resources a worthy compeer of the heathen Chinee, and although he had had many a narrow escape to recount to his companions he had so far managed to free himself from the most intricate meshes into which his appetite had lured him. More than one leader with its cast of flies had disappeared in that whirling eddy. He was the hero of many an evening yarn spun by the camp fire, and although never more than a momentary glimpse had ever been seen of him his weight was known to an ounce.

The pool where he made his headquarters was chosen with the skill of a military engineer, inasmuch as it was a natural fortification. On one side where the water was blackest and portentious of unknown depths was a precipitous bank, up or down which no one could climb with his fishing tackle in fighting order. The opposite side, a dense mass of fallen trees, the branches of which reached half way across the stream and furnished convenient hitching posts, around which his troutship could wind a leader escape at his leisure. The water whirled to the left and fretted itself into foam-capped disorder and broke its head against some boulders and then quietly went to slumber in the black pool below. This fish lay on the edge of the swirl and could only be reached from above, and if reached he had invariably unmuzzled himself by managing to effect a junction with the fallen tree tops, His first rush after feeling the hook had always been in that direction, and how to prevent it without taking an unfair advantage of him was a puzzle, but there was an avenging Nemesis on his track who was destined to solve the problem.

A leader of extra strength was rigged with two yellow professors and a Montreal fly, and at the third cast the middle fly, a professor, was fast to the old grandee of the pool. A silvery streak flashed in the sunlight, flashed but an instant as he made his first break, and was away like an arrow toward his old allies, the tree tops, the rapid current adding momentum to his run and making the reel fairly hum. He was an incalescent desperado. The manner of his leave-taking proved it. A fellow less in earnest, with less demoniacal energy, would have given up and made no flurry about it. Not so this one, His preliminary rush was whiz-z-z-z, and it was merely supplementary to the other maneuvers he displayed before we were on speaking terms. Whiz-z-z-z-z! the most exhilarating music that ever tickled the tympanum There was a commotion all around that vicinity. Away he went as though he had forgotten something. He's the Old Scratch himself let loose. A nervous man would say better unhitch an African simoon or a North American tornado. But the elastic rod, steady and unrelenting, snubbed him smartly as he headed for the tree-tops and checked every rush in the nick of time.

That particular trout was fenced in ; in fact, cornered. He had never before entered into a speculation in which the profit promised so small a return for his investment. He would willingly have settled for ninetynine cents on the dollar, but his principal creditor was inexorable in his demands, and would accede only to a settlement in full.

Great Scott! but he fights just as a man does when he is driven into a corner and knows he must strike heavy and quick or take a "licking," and perhaps get it any-Inch by inch, foot by foot, he comes. landing net; so-o-o-o. Oh, Piscator! by all the powers, well done! My eyes, what a beauty-purple, silver and gold-resplendent as a tropical sunset; weight, four pounds fifteen ounces. We might call him an even five pounder, but that would be lying for an ounce, and we are no light-weight liars.

What a splendid fellow he is, to be sure, considered resthetically. The stream, from its source to its de-bouchment, contains no finer. The pulse-tingling excitement you have just experienced speaks of his prowess, and to-night's supper will tell of his succulent obesity, fit for the palate of Sardanapalus, or for the gullet of the most fastidious tramp that ever tapped at the kitchen

What an ignoble end of a happy life! Brought up in the purest surroundings, with never a care to trouble, all wants lavishly supplied, growing more and more beautiful as the seasons advance, until he develops into that prince of swimming things, the perfect trout, and then in his overweening confidence in his own prowess the bubble of his pride is pricked; he falls from his high estate, and ends by sizzling on a broiler. MILLARD.

THE CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING .- By the date of our next issue the range at Creedmoor will be in active use with the matches of the eighth annual fall meeting. Already there is prospect of a good attendance of marks-men, while by teams a large number of organizations will be represented. The regular army is coming for-

ward with an energy quite noteworthy, and each team sent on to compete represents an amount of practice which would have been deemed extravagant five years The States are also falling into line, and the New York team will find competitors from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, and, perhaps, several other States. Massachusetts and Connecticut should certainly come. There is a prospect of some fine, close work in the offhand matches, where many excellent clubs will be pitted against each other. Col. Bodine the executive officer. has been making preparation for a prompt shooting off of all competitions, and an abundance of shooting will be provided at the bullseye targets for general practice, and for the filling up of odd moments during the several days of the meeting. All who come and participate at the meeting may depend upon accurate marking and a fair opportunity to show their ability. Compared with such a meeting as that at Wimbledon, the Creedmoor gathering takes on a very modest aspect as to size and general stir, but when the records are compared the comparison is vastly in favor of the American range. In the several classes of short range, long range, and in military shooting, there is no danger that the work of this year will fall below the average. On all the smaller ranges good work has been doing, and the spirit of rivalry is strong enough to bring out the best work, independent

TATHAM'S TRAP SHOT .- As many of our readers may not know the new trap shot, advertised by Messrs Tatham Brothers, it seems proper to give them a brief explanation of the new article. This shot is numbered from 7 to 10, each number being one-half size smaller than the ordinary shot of the same number. The peculiar feature of the trap shot is its almost absolute evenness of size, and it is confidently asserted that the number of pellets to the ounce will not vary more than four or five either way from the number which an ounce The manufacturers are so well satisfied should contain. that they have attained this evenness of size that they stamp upon the bags the number of pellets that there should be in each ounce, so that any one who purchases it may count it for himself and see how closely it agrees with the standard. Such a shot as this is just what should be used in gun trials, and there is no doubt that at game it will give better results than their old fashioned make.

in large measure of the prize list.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF FISHES.—We wish to call the particular attention of those who, having never paid attention to the structure of fishes, claim to identify them, to our letter from Alaska. Here is a case which points its moral. "Piseco" is a veteran trout angler and a close observer; also has the advantage of years of contact with the first ichthyologists of the world, and has im-bibed much of their lore, so much that we would prefer his judgment on a fish to that of any mere angler. he was mistaken in supposing that he had found an Eastern brook trout in Alaska-a fontinglis-as his fish was marked so like the ones which he knew so well by sight; but he did not happen to know that the presence or ab sence of teeth upon the hyoid bone (the bone which supports the tongue) was an all-important factor in the diagnosis, until Dr. Bean, one of the celebrated ichthyologists of the Smithsonian Institution and the Fish Commiss came along and rectified his mistake, which he so gracefully acknowledges in his present letter.

We make this comment to show how easy it is to be mistaken, and why we are sometimes skeptical about fishes which are positively asserted to be "genuine" brook trout or black bass when we do not know the ichthyological attainments of the writer, who, by the way, is usually positive in proportion to his ignorance of structure; and the error acknowledged by "Piseco" should be treasured up by all. Having learned a new and valuable lesson himself, our accomplished Alaska correspondent wishes to enlighten his brother angler sand share his knowledge,

DICK, THE WOODCOCK .- The correspondent who writes to inquire about the tame woodcock is referred for full particulars to recent issues of Forest and Stream. Better than reading about the bird is seeing him, and we recommend those who are interested to call on Mr. Morris at 17 Jefferson Market and see his pet. Dick will be found in the greenhouse surrounded by flowers, and with dozens of feathered companions of different kinds. His owner, in addition to his business of florist, has a number of birds, most of them native, though canaries, sky larks and other foreign song birds are to be found at his We noticed, during a recent visit, young robins, bluebirds, catbirds and cardinal grosbeak, all of which seemed to be doing well.

FROM THE ENDS OF THE EARTH,-The FOREST AND STREAM draws its good things from the uttermost parts of the globe. To-day we publish letters from Alaska and from South Africa.

WILD RICE.—Wild rice may be obtained this season in good supply and quality from Richard Valentine, Janes-ville, Wis., and Chas. Gilchrist, of Harwood, Ont. We shall shortly publish full directions for the sowing of the

# The Sportsman Tourist.

SNOEK FISHING IN TABLE BAY.

BY E. B. BIGGAR.

THE glorious Southern Cross gleams brightly from above the broad top of Table Mountain and there is searcely a sign of dawn as the rumbling of boat-oars announces that the fishermen of Capetown are beginning their day's toils. If the reader will, let him accompany me with one of the snoels boats that are now preparing to enter the waters of Table Bay. The fishermen whom I ask for permission to go with them cheerfully grant the request. They are not the tall, light-haired, wiry-looking men to be found on the Atlantic Coast of America, but the dayk and dreamy fisher of the Eastern sees, with

request. They are not the tall, light-haired, wiry-looking men to be found on the Atlantic Coast of America, but the dark and dreamy fisher of the Eastern seas, with such Oriental names as Abdol. Apollis and Makmoot. Our boat issues from a little, narrow-beached, ill-savored cove, called Rogge Bay, sheltered by a primitive pier at the foot of the leading street in Capetown. The coarse, low-toned, booming voice of some boat-hand echoes strangely against the silent town and over the bay as we move off over its silent surface, boat by boat, like some black specters over a sea of death. On my remarking at the stillness of the broad bay, the fishermen hint that before we are ashore we will have enough of an opposite extreme. Passing out slowly from the gloom of the grand old mountain, we are at length behind the Lion's Rump, with Robben Island stretching long and low on our right and Green Point Beach, under the Rump, on our left, with the surf rolling solemnly on its rugged shore. The stars, which have been shining with a brilliancy unknown to the gazers of northern climes, begin to pale in the dawn and day lastily approaches, glorified in tints which I cannot attempt to picture with pen. The slightest haze is all there appears to be of fog over sea or land this morning—for clear air is the wonderful feature of these latitudes—and the temperature, which at first was only moderately cool, is soon quite genial. In the broad day tean now tell you what my crew are like while they these latitudes—and the temperature, which at first was only moderately cool, is soon quite genial. In the broad day I can now tell you what my crew are like while they are settling themselves to work. Abdol is a middle-statured, sack-coated, barefooted, olive-complexioned, aquiline-nosed, thin bearded and wrinkled man. He bears a name of Arabian odor and his appearance might bear out the character; but he is a Malay, the son or grandson of some slave brought from that country by the old Dutch settlers of a hundred years ago. Apollis is hardly the god-like, graceful being you have already fancied, but a stout-bodied, big, barefooted man, with a face like the "full rounded moon" in shape, but densely eclipsed and swelled as by the refractive effects of a dim

grandson of some slave brought from that country by the old butch settlers of a hundred years ago. Apolitics is hardly the god-like, graceful being you have already fancied, but a stout-bodied, hig, barefooted man, with a face like the "full rounded moon" in shape, but densely eclipsed and swelled as by the refractive effects of a dim horizon. As a peculiar savor hints, this exaggeration is produced by the excessive use of Cape beer. Possibly from the same cause his voice is horse and coarse. Apollis is an African—one of his parents from Zanzibar, the other a Cape negro. Makmoot—well, his nationality is a moot question. He is dark in color, though not black. He has a name of Arabic pronunciation, speaks the Dutch language, wears English clothes and an African countenance, professes the Mohammedan religion, keeps the Christian Sabbath and sends his children to Sunday-School, yet is known as a Malay.

Makmoot lifts his coil of line, and fixing the bait to his trolling hook, tosses it over the side. We are now about half a mile off from shore, between those beautiful mountains of Lion's Runup and Lion's Head, and are making toward the open sea. The breeze is not favorable for trolling, for the Provadence (with an a) hardly moves under her small spanker. Yet the line has scarcely been dropped in the water before it is jerked taut. Apollis in the meanwhile pulls a small baton from beneath a thwart and hands it to Makmoot.

"What is he going to do with the club?"

Master watt—see," replies Abdol, who, I should remark, is the commander and owner of this craft, allowing certain shares of the day's take to each of his mates. It took but a minute to explain the use of the baton water, gives it a toss which lands it high and close under his left arm. It is hardly lodged in this position before the baton is swung around and brought down with charming destrity on the fish with gleeful adroitness out of water, gives it a toss which lands it high and close under his left arm. It is hardly lodged in this position before the ba

again. Apollis, with less skill and no small bluster, again. Aponis, with fees skill and no small bilister hails away, causing the boat to lurch, and dealing his victim a fearful blow, throws him down with savage triumph, in wide and rather interesting contrast to the polished style of Abdol, who now again unconscious of his high art adds another to the number in the bort. A polished style of Abdol, who now again unconscious of his high art adds another to the number in the boat. A gently stiffening breeze from seaward increases our rate of speed and attracts the fish in quicker succession. The fun is furious. The tightening line, the thrashing of the water and the thump of the club followed each other so fast that the fishers themselves laugh and congratulate each other upon the run. Evidently it is rather an inusual fortune, for after a time there is a sudden rest. I ask if this is the capricious nature of snock, and Abdol replies by suggesting that if I will bear off again from the shore we will run faster and catch more fish, whereat Makmoot and Apollis laugh. I awake to the fact that I have nuconsciously, while so intent upon the fun, allowed the boat to run up into the wind and lose way. Thus I had to pay the penalty of want of attention to my duty. However, we get under way again, and the takes are tolerably numerous, though never so lively as before. I had now watched the magic trick till I had, point by point, taken in a pretty correct idea of the whole modus operandi, and I said: "Abdol, hold this tiller till I try my hand."

"Master want to catch snock?"

"Yes."

I threw the line out, and it was some time before I cot.

my hand,

"Master want to catch snoek?"

"Yes."

I threw the line out, and it was some time before I got a bite. Then I jerked in with a style hardly so graceful as Adolfs, and after some lurching of the boat, I god him above water. Then I performed the swing under my arm: he struck the right spot exactly. I ruised my club and—struck my arm a blow sufficient to have stunned a whale, much less a snoek. But I think I must have hit the snoek—somewhere about the tail perhaps. However, he fell outside the boat and shot like a glesm through the water. "There," thought I, "goes the line, hook and all." But Adold had fortunately tied the end in the row-lock, and he was brought to a check soon enough. I hauled him up, and scorning the amplitrick, decided to dispatch him in my own way. So I god him down against the side of the boat and made a stab with the end of the baton. I made an impression in one of the ribs, but none on the snoek, for he was at that moment floundering over the corpses of his fellow creatures in the other end of the boat. By the time I had recovered for another effort of skill, I saw him lie still for a moment. Now, I thought, is my time, so I aimed a shot of a horriby fatal nature at his head. The baton bounded over a thwart and went whirling like a boomerang off toward the equator. This is a somewhat exaggerated account, but at all events I did not kill the snoek, and Abdol, mencifully robbing me of any revenge, lifted him up and dispatched him with a single tap. I resumed the tiller. After all—I consoled myself—snoeic catching is not an elevated pastime; it is only fit for the cunning sleight of some magic-working Oriental.

At about II oclock our boat is about two-thirds full and Abdol considers it time to return, for a southeaster is likely to spring up.

At about II oclock our boat is about two-thirds full and Abdol considers it time to return, for a southeaster is likely to spring up. Though now a considerable distance off we make good headway in, and while we go a lunch is brought out, consisting of fried snock and bread, and is eaten with eager appetites. The crew meantime conduct their conversation in barbarous Dutch, and I fancy from their pleasantry that the subject of the conversation is a certain incident of the day. As we round Green Point toward the docks of the town, a white clond gathers in a clear sky over the brow of Table Mountain, and that is the herald of the southeaster, which even before we reach Rogge Bay is lashing the water into white cups, And now the "sport" of the day is done: if the reader wishes to hear nothing close he may stop here, but if a few facts on the business aspect of the question will interest him he may read to the end.

Preceding and following us to and from the cove was

wisnes to hear nothing eise he may stop here, but it a few facts on the business aspect of the question will interest him he may read to the end.

Preceding and following us to and from the cove was a fleet of some thirty boats, all precisely like our own in size and appearance, manned by crews equally varied in race and color, and engaged in the same business. As I stand on the beach watching them come in I securery boat has, what seems to me, a profitable load, some less than half full, others loaded almost to the gunwale. Each boat is welcomed by a crowd of chattering humanity of every continent, nationality, tribe, kindred and tongue, and perhaps the least cultivated and refined of each class. The boat is pulled up and its load removed up the strand, each fish being taken by the head in removal. As I sec colored servant girls carrying an occasional fish home carefully in the same way, I now learn the reason why the fish is killed on being caught. The flesh is not only of fine grain, but exceedingly tender, so much so that where a slight bruise has raken place the bruised part if fried after a day or so will goall into meal like fine mashed potatoes. Such portions putrify sooner than others. If the fish were left to die in the boat its thrashing about would spoil the flesh, hence the process of clubbing. Along one side of the strand are rows of benches. Here stand the cleanors—some men, some women—and the facility with which they prepare a fish is admirable. From a basket on his left he lifts the fish and severs the heal; then, with a careful though quick curving movement of the kinfe, open out the entrails, which fall out clean and easily, and with a lightning stroke draws the kinfe from head to tail, and the red flesh of the snock is opened out into two broad, rich halves, and thrown into another basket, done. The baskets are then taken to the "lisk kraals," or drying sheds, where, under the influence of a dry atmosphere and a warm sun, they rapidly dry, having been salted. Others are smoked dry, and these though deater, are beening much extensive, as eacy deserve to be. On the beach a snock will sell at from two pence (four cents) to eight pence, according to the season; a dried snock at about ist pence, and a snoked one at eight pence to a shilling and three pence. The supply in the sea here seems exhaustless, and the snock can be caught all the year round, though from October to January they are few in number, poor in quality, and often have white worms or grutos in the flesh. These worms are considered poisonous, though the fishermen eat the fish at this season as throughout the other parts of the year. While the market here is large, snock are caught in equally large quantities on the other side of the peninsula, in the waters of False Bay, Simon's Bay and Kalk Bay. What is done with them? Well, at one time they were considered fit food only for the poorest colored people; now they are largely consumed in the

inland districts of the colony by the white classes. They are also exported interior to the Diamond Fields, to Natal and to the island of Mauritius, where they are chiefly consum d by the crolles, or East Indian laborers, who are employed on the sugar plantations of the island. They are a cheap food, and being very tender when dried or smoked, are palatable and better suited to the stomach in a warm climate, where strong meats are injurious. Such are a few notes concerning snock catching at the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Town, South Africa.

# Matural Distorp.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

ANIMALS OF THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CARO-LINA AND TENNESSEE,

ARIMALS OF THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA ARD TENNESSEE.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In the summer of 1888 I explored the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, botanizing and measuring their heights with barometers. In the March (1889) number of the American Journal of Science is an article from me about these mountains. As the Journal has a small circulation, I give the following extracts from the article:

"The tedium of the night, when encamping on the mountains, is amost always enlivened by the stories of the guides of their adventures in hunting. They all positively assert that the bears in early spring, when first emerging from their winter quarters, are as fat as when they first reture for the winter. During the winter they shad the soles of their feet, which renders their walking difficult in the first spring. Then their food consists of young plants, on which diet they soon become lean, and remain so until the ripening of berries in August and September. They are very fond of hogs and pigs, pork and honey being their favorite diet. Why they bite and scratch the bark and limbs of the balsam and black spruce, I cannot tell. It cannot be for food, because they do not generally leave the marks of their tech on a tree except in one or two places. Sometimes they rise on their bind legs and make long, deep scratches in the bark with their forepaws. It may be done for sport, or to let their companions know their whereabouts. We have seen these fresh bites and scratches on different trees during the entire warm season. The bears show great sagacity in feeding to the leevard of the paths of the nountain ridges, along which the hunter is almost obliged to travel; hence, if the wind blows, it is almost impossible to get a shot at them, their keen scent discovering the hunter los pletore he gets within shooting dis obliged to travel; hence, if the wind blows, it is almost impossible to get a shot at them, their keen scent discovering the hunter long before he gets within shooting distance. They are stupid and unwary about traps, entering without fear the log pens, which are shallow, with a depth of not more than two feet, over which is raised a very heavy top, which falls and crushes the bear when he disturbs the bait. Hundreds are caught in this manner every year. In the unfrequented parts of the mountains the large steel trap is concealed in the bear trail; but this is dangerous, and liable to catch dogs, of which we saw two crught in one morning to our great sorrow. but this is dangerous, and habe to catch dogs, of which we saw two crught in one morning to our great sorrow. The pitcous yells of these dogs rang in our ears long afterward. The bears rarely disturb calves or young cattle, but in one locality of the Smoky Mountains we were told that they did much damage in killing young cattle, and that there could be no mistake about it, because a large bear had been caught in the act of killing a young

steer,

'The panther, wild cat and wolf are all troul lesome to The partner, who car and woir are all trout lessme to the mountain farmer of these regions. The parther de-stroys sheep and hogs; the wild cat, lambs and pigs. Both are cowardly and thievish, being rarely seen. "The red squirrel (Sciurus hudsontus), called mountain

"The red squirrel (Scienres hadronus), called mountain buma in North Carolina, is common in all the higher mountains. It rarely descends into the valleys. It is fond of the sceds of the balsam and black spruce (Abies fraseri and nigra), and as it is rarely molested by the hunters it is very noisy, active and fearless of man. "We were told by a traveling four merchant whom we met that the skins which he bought among the mountains equal in fineness and goodness those of the North, and that Northern merchants could not tell the difference; still, in order to get the highest price, he was obliged to send his skins to New York through Ohio, via the Erie Railroad, as if they had come from the Northewest. The principal furs obtained in the southern Alleghanies are the skins of the otter, mink, black fox, red fox, raccoon and muskrat."

To the above extracts let me add that twenty years ago trout and deer were abundant in those mountains and

To the above extracts for me and that twenty years ago trout and deer were abundant in those mountains and streams; that twenty-four of their peaks are higher than Mount Washington; that they have finer and grander scenery than any other portion of the Appalachians extending northward to Canada. Also, there is another very important item in favor of the Southern mountains as a whose of resystemment of the property of the southern mountains. important tent in Tavor of the Southern mountains as a place of resort—mosquitos and guats are not there to torment one, as in Maine, Canada and Minnesota. The valleys are from one to three thousand feet above the sea; hence these mountains and valleys have a Northern climate. On many of the higher mountains I found species of plants which I had previously seen on Mount Washington, in New Hampshire.

S. B. Buckley, Austria, Tayora, Aug. 16th.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In a late number of your paper, you referred to the question of the best breed of dogs for hunting bears.
On the map of North Carolina, in Macon County, may be observed a place called Aquone, in the western portion of the State. This little village of three or four houses, with a post-office, 2,600 feet above the sea, and seventy miles from a railroad, lies at the base of two ranges of high mountains, the Nautibela on the east, and the Valley Mountain on the west. The surrounding country, being thickly wooded and thinly settled, abounds with many varieties of game, such as bears, panthers, deer, wild turkey, etc., which are hunted only with difficulty, as the mountains are steep and lotty.
At Aquone lives Alec Mundy, a man as well known for his genial, social qualities, as for his proficiency in hunting. I have had the pleasure of enjoying Al-o's hospitality on four occasions, when passing through that lonely mountain country, as he lives on the road leading

from Cleaveland, Tenn., via Ducktown, to Asheville, N. C. His favorite sport is bear hunting, and he keeps two well-trained dogs for that purpose. On the last occasion when I was there, he told me that dogs then in his possession had assisted him in killing more than twenty bears. Through him I told me that dogs then in his possession bad assisted him in killing more than twenty bears. Through him I some mountains the bears usually reden up," and the countries of the purpose out again about the 20th of April, when a particular plant is large enough for them to early in January, and come out again about the 20th of April, when a particular plant is large enough for them to early with the purge themselves. They are fat when they "feed on acorns and chestunts. A fat bear soon comes "to bay," but a lean bear runs like a deer and "makes" for the mearest precipice, either to sseend or descend in order to escape from the dogs. When descending, they double up and roll down. Alec says his dogs can find a bear any day in season. When they overtake one, each dog assumes his position, one on each side of their enemy. Dog No. I seizes a thigh of the bear, which immediately turns to fight it off. No. I lets go contemporaneously with a bite from No. 2 on the other thigh. Bear turns with rage to No. 2, which lets go synchronously with another bite from No. 1. In this manner bruin is entertained until Alec comes up on horseback, dismounts at some distance, then approaches quite near with his shot gun, which he perfers to a rifle. On several occasions, when a bear was wounded, it rushed at him with purposes not peaceful, and he might have been killed, but his faithful dogs, apparently knowing the danger to their master, seized the bear by the thigh, and diverted its attention long enough for Afec to reload his gun and fire again. Alec says the requirements of a good bear dog should be courage to attack, and cowardice to let go when the bear attempts to seize it. He states that a cross between a buildog and foxhound mets the case

#### HERONS AND CORMORANTS.

N the 21st day of August, the present year, I was in heavy, tall timber in the Illinois River bottom, twenty-five miles above Peoria, bee hunting, when I was surprised to find myself in the midst of a large nesting place of the great blue heron (Ardea herodias) and little white egret or snowy heron (Ardea cantidissima) in about equal numbers, and with a few nests occupied by the two young to a nest of either the double created cormorant (Graculus dilophus) or the Mexican cormorant (Graculus dilophus) or the factor of the same in every way, and I should judge, or rather guess, that the cormorants had dispossessed the herons of their nests, or at least occupied an old nest from the beginning of the season, for it is hardly reasonable that birds of such very different characters would build nests exactly alike, and it is a well known fact that these nesting places and nests are used by the herons year after year. The nests were placed in the highest forks of the tallest trees.

nesting piaces and nests are used by the herons year atter year. The nests were placed in the highest forks of the tallest trees.

These cormorants are known by the "boys" on the fillinois River as "nigger geese," and are quite plenty, and I had for years tried to capture one to determine their species; so I picked out the largest pair I could see—they were all standing or sitting, for they always stand up sitting down, bolt upright in their nests—and let go at them with a very good shooting No. 12 gum—a first-class glass ball gun, and loaded for balls with 4 drachms and 1½ oz. No. 8 shot—the young cormorants merely shook their heads, snapped their bills and chattered a little at this salutation. I gave them the other barrel with the same result, then both again—they appeared to enjoy the fun. I then got a little mad, took another position and gave them my best choke, and pulled the trigger very hard. I guess the one nearest to me "stubbed his too." and fell down, but he "got right up," and sat down on his tail again. Well, I thought there must be something the matter with my gun, so I tried it on the young blue herons, which I think thought the Fourth of July had come, as they had nearly all left their nests and walked out on the dry limbs to see the fun. I let loose on the higgest one I could see, and down he came, and so did three more. By this time the old herons began to think there was trouble in camp, and came squawking in from every direction. I saluted the first one that came near, and killed him so hard that he fell down like an empty sack, and also three more twenty to thirty feet above the trees. I then concluded I would make the two young cormorants lay down or empty all my shells at them, so I climbed up on an enormous log, drew a bead on their heads, and let go, when one laid calmly down on his back in the nest and the other pitched forward and came to the ground, and the long wished for "Nigger goose" was mine. I think he had as many as one hundred and fifty No. 8 shot in his corpus. I found his year. The nests were placed in the boys on the flli-tallest trees. These cormorants are known by the boys on the flli-These cormorants are known by the boys on the flli-

four, two in front, two behind," and "Toes four, three in front, one behind," Now my bird has four toes, all in in front, one behind." Now my bird has four toes, all in front, so far as I can see, and what makes it worse, the four toes are firmly connected by three full webs. Have I struck a snaw?

front, so far as I can see, and what makes it worse, the four toes are firmly connected by three full webs. Have I struck a snag?

If there was a class of birds with one toe in front, two at the side and one behind, I could get along, but there was no such group. Well, there were four toes, and one of them might be called a hind toe if it did not point to the front when the bird "stood up;" so I turn to Group 4, and then to Sub-group A (the hind toe clevated), Trouble again, for I have found a hind toe. I cannot see that it is elevated, but I follow down to Sub-sub-group I, "Feet totipalmate (all four thes webbed, hind toe semi-lateral and barely elevated (A)." So I follow down until I find A, and further down I find all the characters of my bird in the genus Graculus, to which I furn, but as my bird is young and not quite full fledged or colored, I am not able to certainly determine which species of Graculus or cormorant it is; so, the "Nigger Goose" question nust remain unsettled for the present, so far as I am concerned. But I write this to give my testimony on two facts in Natural History, to wit, that these two herons in this region I have always found breeding together in the same grove, and generally with more than one nest of each on the same tree; that their nests, so far as can be observed from the ground, are exalty alke, and that a cormorant was using and rearing its young in exactly the same nests, and that all three birds had young in tar as can be observed from the ground, are exactly aire, and that a cormorant was using and rearning its young in exactly the same nests, and that all three birds had young of about the same maturity—almost full fiedged, just leaving their nests on the 21st day of August, this year of 1880. I am of the opinion that they are about three weeks late this year. Who can give facts? And, also, how long is it from egg-laying until the birds leave the nests?

neste?

As a student, I thought it very strange that a bird with feet like this cormorant, with four toes completely webbed together, should habitually perch and roost on tree; so I could not believe that my young bird was a "Nigger Goose" until I got the opinion of some of our old river gunners. I saw the old ones at the nests; they looked exactly the same as "N. Geese," and all said the young was a "Nigger Goose," This bird must, when it perches on a tree, clasp its toes around the twig just as a man without thumbs would grasp.

Lacon, Ill., Ang. 24th.

#### OWLS.

A BOUT the middle of last June I found a young screech owl in a box which I had placed high up on one of the posts of the verandah at the back part of the house, intending it as a home for some wrens, but they would not occupy it. The old owl had sat day after day on the brackets of the adjoining posts. This led me to get the step-ladder and look into the box. No nest was there. The bottom of the box was nearly covered with the elytra and wings of insects, mingled with the wings and feathers of small birds.

The young owl was nearly full grown, but still covered with time of the step with the control of the step with the result of the step with the result of the young owl was nearly full grown, but still covered with cinerous or ashy colored down with whiter bands across its head. Its horns were prominent and composed of small feathers. When the young owl first saw me he retreated backwards to the far corner of the box, and fronting me gave vent to a hissing noise, opened and shut his jaws, looking as fierce as possible—a real comical chap. As I was about to take him in my hand he threw himself on his back and presented his claws and open mouth. I brought him down and placed him on the floor, where he still showed a pugnacious disposition. His performances and appearance were so singular and amusing that I afterwards showed him to some visitors, when he was as brave as ever. His feathers came out rapidly, so much quicker than I expected that he flew away and escaped a prison cage, I intended also to shoot one of the did birds for close inspection. I saw or heard nothing of them for several weeks, but recently I have head them or others like them at night.

I am not sure that these are true screech owls (Scops assio). They may be Western mottled owls (Scops narrallu). They certainly make a noise at night very much like screech owls, and also resemble them in plumage.

Do the old owls carry their young from place to place for safety? No nest was in the box and but one young one. I think the other young birds were

old dies would nave been apt to have oven seen there abouts when eggs were being laid and set upon, but they were only seen a short time before 1 sux they oung one. In the winter of 1876 a snowy only (Nyetea nivea) was shot near Austin and brought to me for name.

Austin, Faxus, Aug. 17th.

S. B. BUCKLEY.

Cool.—About a week since, while examining the web of a well-fed house spider of ordinary size which had stretched his net across the corner from the body of the house to the extension, and had supplied his larder with a goodly stock of mosquitos, moths, etc., I observed at the same time a bluish looking wasp come bobbing along the side wall, when all at once bang he went into the spider's web. I thought he was caught, sure. Every half second he would kick and shake as though indeed he was slow in responding, but after a number of shakes he darted out and attempted to secure the wasp, but no sooner had he cast a strand of his web around the foot of the wasp than the latter gave the web a jerk, bringing the spider within his grasp. Before the spider could recover himself enough to think of running he was inclosed in the deadly embrace of the wasp, and in lees than a second the latter had doubled up and had pierced the poor spider with his deadly sting a dozen times. One would suppose the web would offer some obstacle to the wasp, but not a bit; he was as much at home in the web as the spider. He took the dead spider in his mouth, deliberately crept through the web, went down on the inside, out under the bottom and bore off his victim, I suppose, to fatten the young progeny of the captor. pose, to fatten the young progeny of the captor.

STRAIGHT BORD.

In this connection we would refer our readers to an article entitled "The Solitary Wasps," printed on page 378 of volume XI. of this journal.

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOGLOGICLL GARDEN, CINCENARI, IP TO SEPT. IST.—One clk (C. conadensis), one llama (Lama perudua), one zobu (Bas indicus), one yak (Bāson prunniens); all born le garden. One passenger piecon (E. migratorius); batched in garden. Two egrets (Herodise quetta), one military macaw (Ara military), one baid eagle (H. leucecphalus); all presented. Three green monkeys (Creptificeus callitricius), one vervet monkey (G. falandil), two common macaque monkeys (M. epumonolyus), one brown tengueitin (Cobus fatuellus), one black handed spider monkey (Ateles metamochir), one Indian elephant (E. indicus), one brown thrush (Harporphichus ruique), three Battimore orioles (Icterus baltimore), seven orebard orioles (L. spurius), one cowbird (Morbatrus genoris), six bobblisk (Dolichonge originalus), four pinis broasted grosseals (Gardivac budoeletann), six in-ARRIVALS AT THE ZOULOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO rorus, three yellow headed blackbirds (Xanthoerpalus lettrocephalus), four pinis breasted grosseals (Giuraca bidoctana), six indigo birds (Cyanospita cyancat. 7 nonparells (C. citis), three Virginia cardinals (C. virginianus), one red-headed woodpecker (Melainerps crythrocepalus), four cut-throat finches (Amailina fasciata), six Java sparrows (Faidia orgivera), four zebra wax-bills (Estrebia audiaca), civir amailyade finches (Estrebia audiada), four red-faced weavers (Toutia crythrops), four orange weavers (Eupleches franciscanus); sill purchased.

FBANK J. THOMPSON, Sup't.

# fish Culture.

SOLES AGAIN BROUGHT TO AMERICA.

CAPTAIN J. H. MORTIMER, of the ship Hamilton Fish, a gentleman well known to the naturalists of Europe and America by his valuable contributions to science in many of its departments, has succeeded in bringing over some live soles and depositing them in our Our readers may remember that the attempt was made in the winter of 1877-'8, and only two specimens survived the change of air from the gulf stream to the "banks," and were deposited in Massachusetts Bay. (See Rep. U. S. Fish Commission, 1877, p. 867.)

In both these cases valuable assistance was rendered by Mr. Moore, of the Liverpool Museum, and Mr. C. L. Jackson, naturalist of the Southport Aquarium, in procuring the fish. The following is the report made by Captain Mortimer to Prof. Baird of his methods and the incidents of the transportation of this most valuable little fish, which is deservedly a favorite in Europe :-

When at Liverpool last March it occurred to me that my return passage to the United States would afford a favorable opportunity for the transportation of live soles across the Atlantic at that early period of the present year. The existence of ice abounding on the ordinary year. The existence of ice abounding on the ordinar track would induce me to take a more southerly course

year. The existence of ice abounding on the ordinary track would induce me to take a more southerly course, which, in connection with the more equable temperature of a middle passage, would afford a better prospect of success in my undertaking.

Communicating my intention to Mr. T. J. Moore, curator of the Derby Museum, who for years has been ever ready to assist in my attempts to transport fish, mollasist, amemones, etc., and which have been ordinarily successful, very much owing to his kindness in furnishing me material and data (all important), referring to the habits and habitat of intended companions for the voyage. Considering the habits of various fish, especially the sole, in this case I suggested to Mr. Moore that very young sole should be procursed from the Mersey River lishernen and placed in the tanks of the aquarium for the purpose of acclimating them, as it were, to the confinement to my small globes or tanks on shipboard. While the ship remained at Liverpoot this was accomplished, and on the eve of my departure for New York the number of sole obtained was only nine, the largest not being more than five inches in longth. The season not being favorable for obtaining the smaller this (which I much preferred, on account of the lesser amount of aeration required for their well doing). I was supplied with fine gravel, coarse river sand, earth worms in sod, mussels and cockles, which I had hoped to have preserved alive for fish food.

My method of transporting these soles was in ordinary

neration required for their well doing, I was supplied with fine gravel, conres river sand, earth worms in sod, mussels and cockles, which I had hoped to have preserved alive for fish food.

My method of transporting these soles was in ordinary glass globes of about four galons capacity, which, resting on a disk of wood equal to their diameters, were suspended by six cords to hooks in the carlines of my cabin where they would swing freely and in accordance to the ship's motion, and with but very little disturbance to the water contained in them. Gravel to the depth of two inches was placed in the bottom of the globes, which were there parts filled with water from the aquarium, and three sole were placed in each tank, which were then suspended where they would swing clear of each other. During the first three days of our passage, and through the Irish Channel, my ship duties prevented her from giving much attention to the fish, other than that the water was well acrated. This was effected by the use of a large syringe, the use of which was subsequently abandoned in favor of a small dipping-net of coarse crash, about four inches in diameter. This would effectively aerate the water by briskly disturbing the surface, which could be accomplished in a few minutes and without disturbing the lower part of the water or the sediment.

On the fourth day out—being then at sea with an offing—I observed a turbid, milky appearance in a globe containing three of the largest fish, one of which was dead. Without loss of time I prepared a fourth globe, which I tilled with ocean water brought to a density comparative with the original Mersey water by an improvised hydrometer and admixture of fresh water from the ship's tanks, and which was allowed to remain six hours until it had acquired a temperature equal to the water in the other globes; meanwhile, the sish had been removed from the inspure water, and were subsequently removed to the fourth globe and new water. This accomplished, I attempted to feed them for the first time by

tage of thaty-one cays.
The following morning the fish which had enjoyed a

change of water were both dead, and were afterward preserved in methylated spirits. Presuming from this fatality that the reduced seawater was not congenial to sustaining the sole, I had recourse to the original sup-ply of Mersey River water, which, every three days, sustaining the sue, I had recourse to the original sup-ply of Mersey River water, which, every three days, when slightly contaminated by the fish, was decanted by a siphon from one globe to another, allowing the stream from the siphon to fall some four feet through by a siphon from one globe to another, allowing the stream from the siphon to fall some four feet through the air, carefully avoiding the sediment. This method by decanting three times, would thoroughly re-aerate and sweeten the water, and this process was maintained for the remainder of the time the fish were on shipboard, making up the loss by wastage and evaporation by adding sea and fresh waters of as near a density as could be determined. It was observed that the sole were inclined to hurrow. The gravel being rather dense for that accomplishment, I added sand that had been well washed until it would settle in a short time without clouding the water. The sole took immediate advantage of this addition, and would remain under the sand, excepting a small portion of the head, and were only distinguished by their brilliant eyes peering out of their comfortable bed, except when disturbed by the acrating process, or absence of air, when they would come to the surface and, by their splashing, alvise their keeper that it was time to use his surface net or disturber. For the first few days the fish were easily alarmed by the approach of any strange object, but afterward seemed reconciled to their new habitat, and, like Dr. Tanner, lived upon air and water; for, during the whole voyage, they declined the food offered to them. Upon arriving at New York harbor I took on shore, in twe globes, five of the pine soles which I had emplayed all seguingly in they occlined the food offered to them. Upon arriving at New York harbor I took on shore, in two globes, five of the nine soles which I had embarked, all seemingly in good condition after their long fast and the changes of temperature they had been subjected to, and which, at one time, while passing the flow of the Arctic current, in longitude 48° west, the water temperature was as low as one time, while passing the now of the Arctic current, in longitude 48° west, the water temperature was as low as 34° Fahrenheit, while the mean temperature for the passage was about 56°. Mr. E. G. Blackford, at New York, took charge of the sole, which, within twenty-four hours were planted in New York bay, just outside of Sandy Hook, care having been taken that the temperature of the water than york on the conditions of the water than york by was gradually beought to an condition

were planted in New York bay, just outsider fours were planted in New York bay, just outside of Sandy Hook, care having been taken that the temperature of the water they were in was gradually brought to an equality with that of the bay water, which was much colder. At this writing, the time of my departure is near for a voyage to the North Sea, which will prevent a repetition of my experiment, at least with the sole. But from the recent experience with them I feel satisfied that their introduction is practicable. I would suggest that they could be brought by steamers in the swinging globes, and during a passage of twelve days would need no change of water, nor food. The only labor connected with their transportation would be a simple aeration of the water, say every eight hours, and protection from the very severe and sudden changes of temperature which must occur about midway the transatlantic passage. There might also be taken into consideration the propriety, perhaps necessity, of a preserved habitat, which might be arranged for their reception, the sole being doubtless quite able to take care of himself, through his acquaintanoe with the habits and offensive means of his British nemies. Knowing of their extensive colonies in native waters, we may assume that they are well up in the philosophy of the survival of their extensive colonies in native waters, we may assume that they are well up in the philosophy of the survival of their fittest. But do they know our blueish, that will swallow any moving object within the capacity of their swallowing? Does he know of the facility with which the sheepshead may crush a clam, or of the affectionate embrace of the startish? If not, he must be protected until a knowledge of the defensive means to be used are acquired by the sole. Then they will adapt themselves to the most favorable surroundings within their reach, 'colonize and increase,' and following such a happy result, our ichthyophagists may enjoy a fillet of sole that may not have been sliced from a fishy flound

#### CODFISH HATCHING HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24th.

Editor Forest and Stream :

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Ang. 24th.
Editor Forest and Stream:—
Inquiries among the boat-fishermen, who fish off this harbor, have brought to light some interesting facts connected with the batching of cod (Gadus morrhua) at this place winter before last by the United States Fish Commission. It appears that last summer, a few months after the young fish had been "setadrift" off the barbor's mouth, to seek for themselves, many were found in the harbor from an inch and a half to two inches long, presumably some of those that were hatched at the station.

This summer none have been seen in the harbor, but the fishermen report having frequently caught, just outside the harbor, a mile or so from the entrance, small cod measuring from live to seven inches in length. Sometimes as many as six or seven have been taken at one time by a single person, and this is all the more remarkable as the fishermen say they have never known the like to occur before. Unfortunately no specimens have been obtained, as the fishermen have thrown them away, they having no market value. Although there can be no absolute certainty that these are the fish that were hatched by the Commission, there not yet being any authentic account of any being caught labelled U. S. F. C., still, taking into consideration their size, and the fact that codish of such a size have never been found plenty before, it seemed no more than reasonable to suppose that these are some of the lot sent out by Uncle Sam, and that the little fellows are still langing around home. J. W. C.

#### CALIFORNIA SALMON EGGS.

The following circular has been issued to the different State Fish Commissions :-

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION,

ONITED STATES FISH COMMISSION,
FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1st., 1880.
As the California salmon eggs collected by Mr. Livingston Stone at McCloud River, Cal., during the present season will before long be ready for distribution, I write to ask you what number you are desirous of receiving in behalf of your State, to be hatched out and planted in public waters

public waters
It should be understood that the freight from the hatching station is to be paid by yourself, and possibly an additional charge not to exceed \$1 per thousand for the expense of packing and shipping.

Please advise me of the address to which the eggs are to be shipped. Due notice will be given you by telegraph, or otherwise, of the time when the eggs may be expected. They will be ready to forward about, or not long after Oct. 1st.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

LAKE TROUT EGGS TO BE HAD IN QUANTITY.—The following letter is self-explanatory : WOLFE ISLAND, Aug. 28th.

Prof. S. F. Baird :-

Prof. S. F. Baird:—
Sit:—I beg to inform you that the fishing grounds in Lake Ontario, situated about ten miles from Cape Vincent, where the New York Fish Commission have obtained all their salmon-trout eggs, is still in operation. The proprietor has been notified that the New York Commission will not require any this sesson, and so far no other person has made arrangements for the spawn. If you know of any fish breeding establishment which is desirous of obtaining two or three million of salmon-trout eggs please advise them to apply at once to Patrick Troy, Wolfe Island, Ontario. The salmon-trout fishing commences immediately, and ends on the 30th of October. Communications will receive strict attention.

Very truly yours.

Peter Riel, Fishery Overseer.
We understand that eggs will be furnished already im-

We understand that eggs will be furnished already impregnated if desired.

#### TROUT MURDER.

THE mill pond at the head of Caledonia Creek, including the springs, was suddenly emptied on the last day of August and the whole stream poisoned by the disturbance of the sediment and the consequent liberation of sulphuretted hydrogen. Mr. James Annin. Jr., whose ponds are the first below the spring, is the main sufferer, as he owns the stream for some distance, and depends largely upon it for his supply of eggs to meet the demands of his customers, and not so much upon the fish in his roads.

as he owns the stream for some distance, and depends largely upon it for his supply of eggs to meet the demands of his customers, and not so much upon the fish in his ponds, which are fed by other springs. The State hatchery also suffers in the loss of salmon, native and Western trout, which were beyond price as breeding fish.

It is claimed that this lowering of the water in the mill pond is necessary for the purpose of removing the weeds which fill it, but the owners know by experience in former years the terrible consequences attending its sudden lowering, and should be held responsible by law for all damage done to those below them. It will take at least three years to replace the trout killed, but the market value of the trout lost does not represent one-tenth of the injury to either the State or Mr. Annin, to both of whom each fish represented a definite number of eggs, which are not only lost this year but for succeding ones also. If there is no law which covers this case, and protects fish culturists from the acts, careless or otherwise, of people who may have property above them, then we suggest that one be framed and passed at the edrliest opportunity. opportunity

# Sea and River Hishing.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FISH IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

FRESH WATER.

Grayling, Thymallus tricolor. | White Bass, Roccus chrysops., Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Back Bass, Micropterus. (Two

salar. Lake Trout, Salmo namayeush.

Lake Trout, Solmo namayezh,
Marskininge, Esser mintor,
Pickerek, Esser nittor,
Pickerek, Esser nittor,
Picke-perch (will-eyer) pike)
Stizutethium americanum, s.
yriseum, etc., Perca fuotatiis.
Yellow Perch. Perca fuotatiis.
Chub, Semoltlis corporatis.

Sheepshead, Archisarqus prom-beciphatus.
Forgic, Stendinats argprops.
Synthe Bass, Riccest theatus.
White Bass, Riccest theatus.
Synthe Tadayette, Lortomes objects. Individual English Spot, teditions.
Spot, teditish, or Channel Bass, Scarnops occlusius.

species.)
Rock Bass, Amblophites. (Two species.)
War-mouth, Chanobryttus gulo-

SALT WATER.

"Trout," Cynoscyon caroli-

Sea "Trout, comments, nemsis, Weaklish, Comescion regglis, Shore Whiting, Menticurus Ittoralis. Spot, Redfish, or Channel Bass, Seuronyo cellatus
Tautog, Taut

#### ALASKAN ICHTHYOLOGY.

PRING is gone, but not with it the great deposit of snow, which still covers the mountains to such extent that prospecting and quartz mining are still impracticable. We have passed through the most severe winter recorded in the annals of Alaska, but the spring has been almost continually pleasant. I doubt if there is a spot in the temperate zone where the "precipitation" has been less than that at Sitka, whose climate has been so nuch belied. During March, April and May there has been rain or snow on 468 hours, or on less than 21 per cent, of the time, and there has been blue sky and sunshiny weather on 1,309 hours, or nearly 60 per cent, and during the intermediate 19 per cent, of the time there has been blue sky and sunshiny weather on 1,309 hours, or nearly 60 per cent, and during the intermediate 19 per cent, of the time there has not been altogether as much fog as I have seen on our eastern coast in half a day. By months: March, 31 days, 744 hours, snow 148 hours, blue sky 438 hours; April, 30 days, 720 hours, rain 117 hours, snow 8 hours, blue sky 401 hours; Ilay, 81 days, 744 hours, rain 148 hours, snow 0 hours, blue sky 470 hours. Can such a climate be justly termed "sunless" and made up of "gloom and fogs."

Had we had more rain we would have been better off in many ways; the snow would have been better off in many ways; the snow would have been troubled with a scarcity of water. It may turn out that this temperary stoppage of mining developments in this vicinity with prove a blessing in disgin. A large number of min rs who have been a wintering here have lost their lopefulnes, as their "stakes" dimmished and have te-ken advantage of the invitation brought by the Indians, who

last fall went from here to the Chileat country upon the occasion of the shooting in a drunken row of the Chileat Chilef, Klotz Klotz. And on the 20th an expedition, consisting of five boats, viz., the Chileat Chief, Capt. Edmund Bean; the May Flower, Capt. Robt. Duggan, ite Industry, Capt. Win. Zoble: the Sitka Jack, Capt. McCluskie, and the launch of this ship, the whole party under the command of Lieut. E. P. McClellan, a volunteer for the duty, started for the Chileat country, and five days after were spoken within forty miles of their destination. With them went, as interpreter, "Dick," a nephew of the Chief, a man who is, for an Indian, reliable, and who brought down from his uncle the invitation to the miners to come. Dick's influence will be useful, inasmuch as he is the presumptive heir to the chieftainship through his blood, and he has further strengthened his chaim by marrying, on his last visit, his aunt.

If this expedition proves a success, and the Chileats yield to the advance of the whites, a terra incognito will be thrown open, and if, as is reported, there exists in that country valuable "placer" prospects, the results will be of great importance to Alaska. I am not very sanguine: selt-interest teaches the Chileats to retain in their own lands the trade with the interior tribes, and it will be only by showing them plainly that the coming of the whites will be to their advantage that their consent can be obtained. None veryons.

Mr. Marcus Baker, of the Coast Survey, who arrived liter by last steamer, and who, until the departure of the expedition, was engaged in magnetic work, accommanded the expedition. The last two weeks have been very lively in Sitka: hardly lad the sensation produced by the starting of the expedition died down than the town became again excited by the arrival of the schooner R. L. Handy, 19 days from San Francisco, with goods for a storekeeper, who, having seen the crivors of his ways, has repented and promises to sell to us goods and groceries at something less than the e

No. 1.—Bathymaster signatus.
No. 2.—Sebastichlhys mellanops.
No. 3.—Chirus constellatus.
No. 4.—Aspidecottus bison.

No. 3.—Chirus constellatus.
No. 4.—Vspidecottus bison.
No. 5.—Hemilepidotus gibbsii.
No. 6.—Lepidopsetta bileneta.
No. 7.—Lepidopsetta (to be studied.)
No. 8.—Chirus deceagramous.
No. 9.—Cothus polyacumthocephalous.

No. 9.—Cottus poi resh water:— Salmo irideus. Salmo clarkii. Salmo spectabilis. Salmo bairdii.

Salmo spieromis.
Salmo pairdii.
Salmo quinnat.
My Bathymaster signatus, it seems, is my most valuable addition to the national collection; but two specimens of this have hitherto been obtained, one of which is in the possession of Prof. Cope, who originally described it in 1873, and the other is owned by the Alaska Commercial Company; both were obtained in Alaska. Bean's description of the fish is as follows:—
"It resembles the rock cod, except that the dorsal fin is continuous and extends along the whole length of back. On the head there are numerous prominent nucous pores. Our specimen is ten inches long and was caught over the ship's stern in March."

Examining my collection by the aid of the light of science I find myself compelled to own up that I didit, I'll correct a few of the mistakes which have occurred in my letters: First, as you will see by my list, I have not correct a few of the mistakes which have occurred in my letters: First, as you will see by my list, I have not caught any fontinatic, which is rather mortifying, as I thought that my Adirondack experience had qualified me to be an authority on the subject, I knew they had square tails and crimison spots and various other peculiarties, but I didn't know that they were destinute of "hyoid" teeth, nor that the trout described by me as a fontinatis, but rather light for its length, and tail not quite so square as that of our eastern trout, fontinatis, was the owner of a set of the same sufficiently developed as to show him to be a Salmo spectabilis, of whom I never before had heard.

to be a Salmo spectabuts, of whom I never before had heard.

Next, the large trout described in my letter of May 11th as coming from a lake near Mount Edgecomb, and to me unknown, I find to be precisely identical with a trout described in my letter of Sept. 8th as a mountain trout, and that the species is Salmo irideus, that is, as far as can be judged from my collection of its characteristics. In everything but size Bean assures me that I describe an irideus, and my ten-inch bottle specimen confirms him, but thirty to thirty-six inches is a development beyond his expectations. The Edgecomb fish (we had both sexes) were outfilled with ripe ova and milt, and no other trout or salmon procured thus far this spring is so far advanced.

I would like, through your paper, to inform Hi. Nichols and Hank Ruder that if this summer they catch in the original Pisece Lake or its tributaries a trout with hyoid teeth they had better send it, in whiskey, to the Smithsonium.

We have not yet got hold of any of the salmon trout, they not having run into the streams. Several have been taken by the Indians in their nets in salt water,

but they were eaten and none have been caught since Bean's arrival.

Bean's arrival.

About the 20th of May a very beautiful trout was taken in large numbers from a little lake just back of the town, which on our chart is christened "Piseco Lake."

The habits of this trout are peculiar. Every spring, for about ten days, they are plentiful close to the shore, among the lily pads, and will bite on anything except a fly. Before and after this short season none are obtained.

ny, before and after this short season hone are obtained.

My description of this trout is as follows: Specimen caught May 27th; length, 9½ inches; depth, 3½ inches; weight, 5 ounces; colors: back, dark brown, growing lighter toward median line, at which there is a longitudinal purple stripe extending from opercle nearly to tail, below the median line nolive green, lightening to silver white on belly. The entire tinted portion of the fish has a beautiful golden irridescence, so much so that when looked on from the rear, being held in sunlight, the fish seems to be gilded. Excepting the belly, the surface is profusely sprinkled with oval black spots, which mark also the dorsal, adipose and caudal fins; the pectoral, ventral and anal fins are yellowish-tipp: d with crimson. Tail nearly square, but not as square as that of the fon tinatis.

tinalis.

It has hyoid teeth, and we make it out to be the salmo-clarkii, a non-migratory trout from the fresh waters of British Columbia, Oregon and Washington Territory, None of those taken contained eggs, while the supposed irideus from Edgecomb Lake contained both eggs and

irideus from Edgecomb Lake contained both eggs and milt, ripe.

Bean, who is indefatigable, has obtained several fish which I had not hitherto known existed here, among which is a genuine codifish and some skates, all of which he has duly numbered and described.

The steamer Favorite brought over from the Hootze-noo banks, near Admiralty Island, quite a quantity of genuine cod, both fresh and salted, which we find to be quite as good as are the cod on our Atlantic banks.

Bean brought me the FOREST AND STREAM of April 22d and 29th, in which appear the letters from Henry Elliott and myself.

After this letter of E.'s, I conclude that my best plan is to give up, not my views, but the attempt to make with them any impression upon his preconceived opinions.

ns. I will, however, in terminating my share of the dis I will, however, in terminating my share of the discussion, simply protest against his endeavor to array Capt, Bailey—who is dead—against me, by quoting his honest and I have no doubt correct views as to "Alaska north and west of Sitka "as disproving my assertions in regard to Sitka and vicinity, and also to state, without any reservation, that Elliott's statement that "one successful planting in four years is the rule at Sitka," is not true. Year after year good crops are raised from seed furnished by their predecessors, and an "unsuccessful planting" is a rare exception.

nished by their predecessors, and an "unsuccessful planting" is a rare exception.

And finally, I must protest against his statement that "Piseco agrees with him in the main." I decline to be placed on record as indorsing his views, which I most distinctly do not. "The war of potatoes is ended."

Strolling, to-day, along the beach, I saw, moored near a saw-mill which has been patched up and set to work, two immense spruce logs—one was \$4 feet and the other 79 feet long, and very clear from knots. The lumbermen told me that they contained, one a little over and the other a little under 4,000 feet of lumber, and that such logs were plentiful within four or five miles, near the water, and that, delivered at the mill, the two cost him \$40.

Some of the miners who have been hybernating here this winter have employed their time in cutting lumber, and there is on the beach a pile of spruce planks, gotten out by hand, with whip-aws and axes, many of which are from 40 to 96 feet long, 4 inches thick, and with very few knots.

June 9th.—The steamer is in, and I, of course, busy enough to justify my cutting short this letter. Unexpectedly to us she was "on time," an unusual event.

The launch sent with the expedition to Chilcat returned on the 5th inst., having perfectly accomplished its mission.

The gate has been opened, and a crowd of American The gate has been opened, and a crowd of American miners are now prospecting this unknown land with the full consent of the Indians, who have furnished to them all required facilities, and the tribes who have been making war at Wrangel have promised to ceaso hostilities.

Dr. Dall arrived on the steamer, and soon after her departure, he, in the Yukon, will proceed on his voyage to the Northwest.

The steamer brought me a jar of "oulachons" and some notes regarding them, which I will work up in my

ext.

Dush va dania—which is Russian for au revoir.

PISECO.

BLACK BASS IN THE DELAWABE.—This fish was unknown in the Delaware previous to 1875, when several thousand were placed in the river at different places be tween the Delaware Water Gap and Trenton by the Fish Commissioners of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They grew very rapidly in their new home, as they have done in every other instance upon record, and two years later "myriads" of young fish could be seen all along the river between the points named, The season for catching them opens June 1st, and closes in December, and all bass under six incluses in length are prohibited by law from being between the points named. The season for catching them opens June 1st, and closes in December, and all bass under six inches in length are prohibited by law from being taken at any time under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish. This law is constantly violated both in respect to the size of the fish and the season for catching. They are said to be "off their feed" in June, for the reason that during that month they do not bite freely, but from the middle of July to the 1st of September they take the bait freely, and often do so far into October, although the close of September brings the close of good angling for black bass on this river. Probably the best fishing grounds are at Lackawaxen, Shohola, Pond Eddy, Port Jervis, Milford, Dingman's Ferry, Bushkill and the Water Gap. The first named place is the extreme point which they can reach going up on account of the dam of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., which was built and is used as a feeder to the canal. Here the fish seem to be larger than below, and a fishway should be provided for their ascent, as they seem to be crowding here to get up further. Few small once are taken here, and in fact not so many in number as at other points lower down, but they are of a larger size, THE MAINE PONDS.

Hyde Park, Mass., Sent. 2d.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Sept. 2d.

WAlthough it seems almost useless to attempt to write about the Maine woods, after reading the many and glowing accounts of the hunting and fishing in Maine which have appeared in your valuable paper since its first publication, yet I wish to make known to the readers of Forest and Stream a part of Maine known to but few, because heretofore difficult of access. This is the region about Eastis, a town about fifty miles north of Farmington. Within about twelve or fifteen miles of Eustis hills are situated many ponds, of which Tim Pond, advertised in your columns, is one, and the only one which has had any good accomodations for sportsmen, except Alder Stream Pond. The nearest pond to the mills is Jim Pond, distance about three and one-half miles, which is reached by boat on the North Branch of Dead River, two miles, and a carry of a mile and a half over a good lumber road. At this pond Mr. O. A. Hutchins, of Eustis, under whose guidance I, with a genial companion, spent two happy weeks this summer, has just completed a fine new log camp eighteen fect square, for the ponelis of sportsmen, fitting it up with a stove and many they coversioned. pieted a fine new log camp eighteen teet square, for the benefit of sportsmen, fitting it up with a stove and many other conveniences. This pond abounds in lake trout, Salmo namayeush, speckled trout, Salmo fontinalis, and a fish which I took to be land-locked herring, but am

a fish which I took to be land-locked herring, but an not sure.

By taking a team to haul the baggage to Ledge Falls, three miles, where one will find another camp just built, he can reach the chain of ponds, distance twelve miles by North Branch, which can be reached by boat with a few short carries. Here one can find a good camp, good fishing for lake or speckled trout, while there is no better spot for deer, moose or carribon, and from lere several other ponds can be reached, which literally swarm with trout, while the seenery of the whole region is wild and beautiful, always changing as one moves from point to point.

other ponds can be reached, which interaily swarin with trout, while the scenery of the whole region is wild and beautiful, always changing as one moves from point to point.

If one does not wish to go to the chain of ponds, he can go up three miles from Hedge Falls to Alder Stream. famous for its trout, up Alder Stream one and one-fourth miles, then a carry of five miles, and he will come to Alder Stream Pond, a sportsman's paradise. Here one will find a new and well equipped canny, built under the directions of Mr. Hutchins. A pond so clear that one can see trout fifteen or twenty feet below the surface, and full of the handsomest silvery-sided speckled beauties 1 ever saw, and enough to last for years if only true sportsmen go there. The scenery is delightful, and the woods full of deer, cariboo and ruffed grouse.

Mr. Hutchins, with his usual enterprise is having a road cut through to Spectale Pond, Kibby and Spenser Streams, King and Bartlett Ponds, and Spenser Pond, on all of sportsmen. Such forethought for the comfort of sportsmen ought to be rewarded, and I hope that Mr. Hutchins and the other guides of Eustis who are assisting him in this good work will receive the patronage they deserve. This new road to the ponds just mentioned will be completed by the 12th of September, just the time for good fishing and hunting, and letters addressed to Mr. O. A. Hutchins, Eustis, Franklin County, Maine, will receive prompt attention, and the writer will receive in receive prompt attention, and the writer will receive in cents for a dinner or a night's lodging. Guides with boat can be had for from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, according to place visited.

The expense at Eustis will be found very light. I was charged twenty cents a day for keeping a horse, and eighteen cents for a dinner or a night's lodging. Guides with boat can be had for from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, according to place visited.

The lare from Boston to Farmington and return, \$9.50, from Farmington to Kingfield by stage, twenty miles, \$1.50, from Farmington to

The fare from Boston to Farmington and return, \$3.50, from Farmington to Kingfield by stage, twenty miles, \$1.50, from Kingfield to Eustis, twenty-eight miles, \$1.50, I think. So that the fare from Boston to Eustis and return will be about \$16. This is the time of year when they catch the most and largest trout, during September and October.

E. D.

and October.

Tim Pond.—Eustis, Maine, Aug. 24th.—I am here again, just arrived. This is my third annual visit. Mr. Smith has made great improvements since first I came here, in boats, cabins, road, horses, etc. When I cached here all the camps were full (except the new one just being finished) with those here for the second time. They tell me trouting and hunting were never better here or elsewhere than now. After a few hours with the rod and gun I find they are quite right. Am told large game is plenty, and the right sportsman are now coming here to take such. It is now easy to reach here from New York or Boston. Come to Farmington by rail, then Dan Clark's stage will take passengers direct to Kenny Smith's Farm House. From his house he runs buckboards seven miles to the cabins. Parties can always be accommodated by engaging "apartments" in advance.

J. Warren Tuck.

The Hole is Left Yer.—Rangeley Lakes, Camp Kenebago, Aug. 33d.—Below you will find a schedule of the size and number of trout taken in the Mooselucmerunic Lake, Aug. 20th, by Mr. Kodgers, of Mansfield, Mass., and his guide, Rufus Crosby, of Rangeley, Maine. This may sound a little fishy to some of your readers, and I may as well state that I did not see them myself, but opied the list from one who did, and I have good authority for giving this as correct. They were taken in from thirty to forty feet of water. Time, from 1 P.M. until 3: One of 84 pounds, one of 4 pounds, one of 5 pounds, three of 8 pounds, one of 4 pounds, one of 1 pounds; six of 1 pound; total, 52 pounds.

MINNESOTA FISHING .- A correspondent who has been fishing some of the Minnesota lakes, kindly sends us the following notes :

following notes:—
On coming to Minnesota I went to Waterville, where there is said to be the best flishing in the State. Lake Tetonka is the best place, and abounds with pike, black bass and croppie. Roke bass are also very abundant. I eaught a fine string of them, large ones, that would average nearly a pound, but on opening them I found that their flesh was filled with parasites. These seemed to be black cysts, covered with short hairs or fuzz. They were about the size of fleas, and cracked like a flea when pressed with the thumb naul. I presume these are cysts that inclose the animal, whatever it is. Black bass at

first refused to bite, but yielded at last to the seduction of grasshoppers. I caught many croppie, all very large and fine, weighing about two pounds. In another lake near by I found the common sunfish, or sun perch, in wonderful abundance. I caught several that would weigh over a pound, the largest was 1½ pounds. By natural fly-fishing any number can be taken. They rise readily to the artificial fly, but always contrive to nip so gingerly as not to get harmed, whereas they swallow the natural fly. This manner of biting appears to be common to the whole perch family, and even bass must be allowed to swallow the bait before being struck.

common to the whole perch family, and even bass must be allowed to swallow the bait before being struck.

Maxistucker, — Indianapolis, Ind. — This lake is in the southwest portion of Marshall County, Ind., twelve miles from Plymouth and nine miles from Argus, It can be easily reached from either station by hack lines running backward and forward. Maxintuckee is derived from an Indian chief who was drowned tong before either you or I can remember, but the old settlers around there have often related to me the circumstances as told by their grandfathers. The chief's name was Maxintuckee, and he lived with his squaws on the banks of the lake. He met a beautiful princess, who came with her father to fish in the lake, as was his wonted custom every summer; and he wooed and won not, which farew him into a fit of despondency, and now his remains lie at the bottom of the lake, where the lish swim into his hollow body and the turtle crawls around in his skill; but little do we, the merry, jolly lot of boys and girls, think of this poor Indian whose name we hear mentioned avery day. The lake is surrounded by hills covered with woods, which offer some beautiful spots for club-houses. The bottom is clear to a wonderful depth, and everywhere around the lake is a smooth, sandy slope from the shores to the center. Not a place around the whole lake can there be found a "step-off," which makes it an unusually fine bathing place. The varieties of fish caught there are bass, perch, goggle-eyes, etc., but those who go there do not fish much, for the fishing is rather poor, it having been fished so much in the last year or two. In the duck season there is good sport, and the reedy marsh banks of Lost Lake, the outlet of Maxintucke, offer splendid protection for the hunter. There are eight club houses here and it is fast growing to be a summer resort instead of the wild, desolate spot where the sportive bass and the minule squirrel made their home a few years ago, and we fellows, who wish for solitude, where we can lish, hunt and ca

A Bro Trout,—Cleveland, Ohio, Ang., 28th.—Linclose the following clipping from the Leader: "In your issue of yesterday, you spoke of two trout just received from the Sault, measuring seventeen and eighteen and a half ininches respectively, and saying that your columns are open for further statements, Arthur Cogswell caught in the Nepigon River and sent home last week a speckled trout measuring twenty-two inches in length, and weighing six pounds two ounces when taken from the water. Affidavits of reliable parties as to weight and measurement can be had if necessary.

ment can be had if necessary.

\*\*A I was a member of the party to which Cogswell belonged, and weighed the trout mentioned, when taken from the water, on a pair of scales tested both before and after our trip. I am willing to take my affidavit that it was a genuine brook trout, and weighed six pounds and two ounces. We caught as near as can be estimated, two hundred trout that would weigh from three and a half to five and a half pounds, besides any quantity of smaller ones. This, however, was the largest. L. H. COWLES.

ones. This, however, was the largest. L. II. COWLES.
STRIPED BASS FISHING IS GOOD.—The fishing for
striped bass has been good at many points along the
Atlantic coast this season. Last week Mr. J. W. Little,
of Now York, caught fifteen in three days at Narraganset pier, the smallest of which weighed eight pounds,
and the largest one forty-two pounds. The latter was exhibited at Sutherland's restaurant on Liberty street, and
afterward was served up at that famous hostelry.

Pennsylvania papers chronicle rockfish (the same animal
under another name, and therefore just as sweet) as
plenty in the Delaware. Even as high as Harrisburg they
get them of half a pound weight in considerable numbers. In former years we used to take them at Albany,
with a bait of sturgeon spawn, but alas, the bass and
sturgeon have both gone.

sturgeon have both gone.

sturgeon have noth gone.

NEW Fish.—Another new fish has been found by the U.S. Fish Commision. In a recent note from Prof. Goode he says: "We have found a remarkable new fish of a new genus and probably of a new family, related to the family Ateleopodidæ, hitherto only known from Japan. It is about three feet long and looks like a young sea serpent, It came from the stomach of a ground shark, taken by the schooner The Gatherer, on the Grand Banks. We have christened it Helorus voraginorum. The description will appear in the next signature of the proceedings of the National Museum,

THE "BLUE GILL" TRIP.—Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 25th THE, ISLUE GILL" THIP.—Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 25th—Hat four of the club went. They kept no diarry, but reported bass and pickerel fishing immense. One member lost in Pickerel Lake a fine split bamboo rod and appurtenances. They further reported the lake very high, and the grayling streams too high to fish while they were there. They had a grand time. W. D. M.

SALMON CANNING .- Shipments of canned salmon from the Columbia River, Oregon, this season have been moderately active thus far. The bulk of it, 230,000 cases, has been distributed to the markets of the world from San Francisco.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Scientific Success.—An American college of physicians once offered a reward for any authenticated case of genuine Dabetes which had been entirely cured. The offer remained open for resecutive are and was then withdrawn. Were it in force now, it could instantly be secured by the proprietors of Warner's safe to the notice of the writer. Diabetes is a most described that it is the notice of the writer. Diabetes is a most described the who are suffering from ill health, and do not know the cause, should not delay, as it may be at the cost of life, which Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure is guaranticed to save.

# Game Bag and Gun.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Cariboo, Rangifer egribou. Elk or wapiti, Cereus canadensis. Red or Virginia deer, C. rirgini-

anne.

Squirrels-red, black and gray.

Hares-brown and gray.

Reed or tice bird. Dollehome.

orgeteerate.

Wild tarkey. Mcloupris gallopare.

Pinnated grouse or prairie

clickens, Cupibonia capio.

Ruffed grouse or pheasant, Ro
mass numbules.

quail or partridge, (ntys virginianus. Sora, rail, Porzana carolina.

Woodcock, Philohela miner. Black-bellied ployer, ox-eye, Squaturola helvetica. Long-billed curlew, Numenius longivistris.

Long-onies carries, sample and properties. In approximate an incompanion of the process of the p

Sora, rail, Porzana carmon, "This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of the State laws." "Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sandpirer, singe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacola, or shore birds, Many States permit prairie fowl (pinnated grouse) shooting after

Effective Game Protection,-Maine is on the right track. The game laws there are respected; or, if they are not respected, the game commissioners are quick to punish offenders. The Portland Press of the 20th inst. has this very encouraging report of the present condition of affairs :-

of affairs:—

"Within the present year the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Fisheries for Maine have been extended (as also of wardens) so as to apply to the enforcement of the game laws. Already there have been many offenders apprehended and fined for killing deer and birds during close time, and one of the more recent cases was a violation of the law on woodcock, that cost the offender \$40 and costs—a total of \$50—\$hooting woodcock before Sept. 1st. In all these cases one half the fine is paid to the prosecutor. In the instance referred to, the prosecution was made by one of the commissioners, and he received the amount to which he was entitled by law as prosecutor (\$20), but gave it to the County Treasurer for the benefit of the poor of the county in which the offense was comitted.

. The commissioners prosecute every case of violation of "The commissioners prosecute every case of violation of the fish and game laws of which they have knowledge whenever the necessary evidence can be procured. If the Legislature of each succeeding year grants the necessary appropriation for the support of this department the fish and game laws of the State will each year be as well en-

and game laws of the State will each year be as well enforced as other laws.

"Printed abstracts of the general law of the State relative to fish and game have been distributed, so that there need be no transgressions through ignorance if no change is made in the existing well known and excellent laws.

"The next annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries and Game will probably afford some profitable reading, especially for those who have been in the habit of ignoring the laws of this State."

The following comes to us from a Portland corres-

pondent:

Seene—Thode Davis' Gun Store, Portland Correspondent:

Seene—Thode Davis' Gun Store, Portland, Maine, Time, 1 r. M., Ang. 28th.—Enter Dr. ——. Clerk—"Doctor (who had been after game with an old carbine), Everett Smith will be after you." Before a reply could be made the Doctor was called aside by a gentleman and entered into conversation with him. A minute or so elapsed, when to the surprise of the clerk, Mr. Smith, accompanied with his superb setters, as usual, dropped in after some shot. While the clerk was filling his order, the Doctor turning from his friend who went out, addressed the clerk in answer to his sally, and averred what he would do regardless of Everitt Smith.—Sir, my name is Everett Smith, and as you seem to be addressing your remarks to others, I inquire why you do not address me?" The Doctor's face thushed not a little, the clerk's countenance ditto, and an introduction and explanation followed. The Doctor was glad for one reason that it happened, because he now knows who the Game and Fish Commissioner was, and also that he believed Mr. Smith when he said that whoever broke the laws, be he whoever he may, persecution would follow if proof could be obtained.

Spectator.

RAIL SHOOTING.—New York, September 3d.—On last Tuesday evening I went to Hackensack to catch the first day of raibin'd shooting. I had some trouble in getting a pusher, as they were almost all engaged. In the morning at 520 the tide began to rise in the meadows, and we started. There were altogether about twenty-live boats out or starting at that time. The meadows, which are not more than a mile long and a quarter wide, were full of birds. I having 'a muzzle-loader, and missing the first nine birds, only got or shot twenty-one, four of which we could not find on account of the roeds being so thick. Other shooters with breech-loaders did not get less than thirty-live. It was very hard work for the pushers, the tide being so low and the reeds very strong and close. The sun also was very hot, it being altogether a very warm day. Under your heading of "Game Bag and Gim" I don't see any mention of rail. Are they known by any other name than that? As this is the first time I ever shot them I don't, of course, know much about them. If you have another name will you be so kind as to let me know through your paper? If any of your readers who cannot spare more than a day from their business want to go, they can take the 8:12 P.M. train on the Mildhar railroad from Jersey City. Whenahey get to Hackensack they can inquire for the Franklin House, where they can get a pusher and stay over night. If they wish a good pusher they can inquire for Qir. Leonard Terhune, who will give them a good day's sport, as he know wevery inlet and outlet in the meadows, upon which he has shot ever since he was a boy. Can you led! me where there is a good place for quail shooting

near here? I am a great lover of the sport, but I have not the means to go far, nor can I stay from my business more than two days at a time. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your time, I remain, G. E. J.

There is no quail shooting in this vicinity at this season

of the year.

A Practical Game Constable.—North Turrytoen, Sept. 5th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In my opinion, the first step toward enforcing the game laws is to let people know the law. I would, therefore, suggest that each game protective association have a number of copies of the game laws printed in poster and hamibil form, which can be done at a small cost, and distribute the same among farmers and wherever they will do some good. It would also be well for the game protective associations throughout the State to see that good men are nominated and elected as game constables at the town elections in the spring of each year, for often there are men selected only to fill up the election ticket (and I know some that could not tell a partridge from a turkey, or a trout from a sucker). On the solicitation of some of my sportsmen friends I accepted the nomination and was elected to the office of game constable at the election of last spring. After I was sworm into office I made up my mind to enforce the game laws if it was a possible thing to do, and the first thing I did was to have the laws published in the local newspapers (a thing that I have done from time to time for a number of years), and then I had, at my own expense, 250 copies of the law printed in circular forn, and distributed the same among the farmers and wherever I thought they would do some good. It is satonishing to see how much interest a good many people take in the game laws since they know that there is some one looking after them. Some of the sportsmen hereabouts think that the season for woodcock should not open until Sept. 1st, instead of Aug. 1st, and I think they are right, for there are a good many particings short during August while men are lunning for woodcock.

The right man in the right place will always find some means of accomplishing a desired end. The way our

The right man in the right place will always find some means of accomplishing a desired end. The way our correspondent has gone to work to perform his task proves that he is the man for the position. With the game laws in simple, plain shape posted in the village post office, railway station, and in the baggage cars of the trains, no one can plead ignorance of the provisions.

Shooting Notes From Minnssota.—Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—The recent wholesale poisoning of bird-dogs in Cottonwood County, and the equivocal tone of the local press (notably The Windom Reporter) in regard thereto, are still topics of peculiar interest to non-resident sportsmen in Minnesota. True, the people of Windom, many of whom chuckled over the discomfiture of "them dandy sportsmen," are now changing their tone and explaining things away, as they begin to preceive that the dastardly act was also a lamentable blunder, for the owners of valuable dogs have not been slow to shake the nucl of Windom from their boots and seek their sport in less perilous regions. In future the pot-hunters of Windom will have things pretty much their own way, but the hotels and business houses of the village, as well as the neighboring farmers, will probably miss the ready cash which the average visiting sportsman lavishes so profusely during the hunting season.

probably miss the ready cash which will be hunting season.

[Note.—It has been maintained with a good deal of plausibility, that more money is annually brought into the State by sportsmen than the average net profit of the wheat crop will amount to.]

Prairie chickens are unusually abundant this year. Here in Martin County, notwithstanding a three weeks fusilade, the grouse seem as numerous as ever, while ducks and geese are already beginning to fly. All things considered, Fairmont is the best hunting center your correspondent has yet found. Its hotel (the Occidental), is probably the best in the Western country; new, spacious and well conducted, with good livery, and well posted drivers. Lucas, of St. Louis, is here with his famous Irish brace, Erin and Biddy. The St. Louis Kennel Club is camped a few miles south of, town. Sanborn, the breaker of Nellie, winner of last year's brace stakes at Patoka, is training some magnificent Llewellyns, among them Count Noble, Dashing Lyon and Little Lady, names which will probably be heard of hereafter. Whitford, late kennel master and trainer of the St. Louis Club, is also here, having with him some twenty dogs. The grouse in this section were rather early and are now full-grown. Their flight is about equal to that of a November quail, demanding fair skill on a thirty yard rise, and affording fine sport.

AN ADRONDACK TRIP,—Minerva, Essex County, N. V., August, 1880.—Leaving New York on the 11 P.M. train Monday last brought our party into Albany about 6 A.M. Tuesday, when we changed cars for Saratoga and again for North Creek, N. Y., via Adirondack Railroad, thence by private "buck board," sixteen miles, into the woods to our present log cabin, "Aiden Lair Lodge," where we are very comfortably cared for by the genial Tom Murphy, who does his utmost for the comfort and happiness of his guests. guests.

The past week has been devoted to fishing, with the ex-

The past week has been devoted to fishing, with the exception of one morning, when the dogs were started on a deer seent, and we were stationed at the different runways to the Boreas River and Long Pond. An old doe and fawn were started by the dogs, but they ran up the valley instead of down, as intended, so we did not get a shot, but we saw the tracks and unmistakable evidence of numerous deer within two miles of our "lodge."

Next morning, with Fred Loveland to guide, we start d to fish the Van De Whacken River, and such trout are not often seen as we brought back—one weighing one pound and a quarter, and six or seven more weighing from three-quarters to a pound each, besides the small ones from two or three ounces up. We brought back fourteen pounds of brook trout, all caught within a distance of two miles fishing on the Van De Whacken River.

tance of two nines using ...
River,
We fished one day on the Hewitt Pond (which is down
on Stoddard's map of the Adirondack Wilderness, and a
pretty accurate guide it is), where two speckled beauties
weighing four and one-half pounds were captured by

Messrs. Kilpatrick and Crane, of our party, together with about eight pounds of smaller ones, from a half pound upwards. The ponds about here abound with brook trout, not as one would suppose with the lake species. They are very saucy and take fly, minnow and bait very

They are very sauoy and the total of the promptly.

The gunning has hardly begun yet, so we have not had an opportunity of trying our hand on the partridge, woodcock or squirrel, which are quite plenty. Guide Loveland tells us that deer are more plenty this year than for many years past. For all who are sufferers from hay fever this is undoubtedly the place, for with cold nights and several frosts the air is pure and free from all that have these complaints.

J. G. C.

WISCONSIN—Fond Da Lac. Aug. 28th.—Game prospects in this section are not very flattering for grouse shooting. The season opened on the 15th, in this part of the Stae, and very meager results have thus far been reported. Ducks are reported quite plenty, but it is yet too early in the season to form any definite conclusions. The conflicting local interest in the last legislature made some very unwise amendments to the game law, that we hope will receive the attention of the State association before another session. An important and salutary amend-ment was secured to the deer law, and the shooting and shipping season is now limited to the months of Sep-tember, October and November, in each year.

We append the law, which, as amended March 15th-1990 reads :-

We append the law, which, as amended March 19th1850, reads:—
"Any person who shall take, catch, kill, destroy or
wantonly nodest, or have in his possession when killed or
taken, or exposs for sale in this State any woodcock been the 1st day of January and the succeeding 10th
day of July, and any quait, partridge, pheasant or ruffed
grous: parisine hen, or prairic chicken, sharp tailed grouse
or grouse of any other variety, or any woodduck, mallard
or teal duck, between the 1st day of January and the
succeeding 15th day of August in any year; or any
wild deer, buck, doe or fawn, between the 30th day of
November and the succeeding 1st day of September in
any year; or any ofter, mink, martin, muskrat or fisher,
between the 1st day of May and the succeeding 1st day
of November, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten
dollars, nor less than one dollar for each bird or animal so
unlawfully taken, killed, had in possesion or exposed for
sale; provided, that the provisions of this act shall only
apply to that portion of the State lying north of the northern boundary line of the counties of Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozatwe."

umbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee."

The Shattick Single-barrel Gun,—Olean, N. Y., Ang. 30th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In a late issue of Forest AND STIEAM, you recommended the Shattack single-barrel breech-loading shot gun. Relying thereon (as I ought to), and induced thereby, I ordered a ten-bore, full choke, twist barrel, nine-pound gun. I have just targeted it, and am agreeably surprised at its effectiveness with a load of five drachms Orange rifle powder, C. G., one and one-quarter ounces Tatham's No. 9 shot (Dixon's gauge). I put 437 pellets by actual count into a twenty-four-inch ring at forty yards. The shot were handsomely distributed. Beside the shooting qualities of the piece, it is well made, the breech action being as solid and reliable as in the more expensive double guns, a point where most single breech-loaders are singularly weak. The action is novel and effective. The barrel is sprung by a forward trigger; the act of pulling this trigger raises the hammer to the safety notch before the barrel is released, doing away with the intraceies of the relounding look and being equally as effective, accomplishing the same purp-se with greater simplicity, and no resistance irom a rebounding spring to the direct blow of the hammer. Altogether, I am more than pleased with the gun, and I think I have found the long-sought-for single-barrel breech-loader that it will do to swear by.

Moddoc.

ADIRONDACKS.—The Syracuse, N. Y., Courier records the Adirondack shooting of Mr. Fred, Howlett, of that city, who is spending a couple months in the North Woods, near Cranberry Lake, and who has the distinction of having brought down the biggest game yet reported from the wilderness—a cub and a she bear. The skin of the old bear will be converted into a robe and the only will be turned over to a taxidermist. Mr. Howlett is skilled in the use of the gun, and as the result of his accurate aim the beads of two fine bucks are being set

up for him.

PISTOL ARMS.—Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 25th.—Permix me to suggest to gummakers that there is a kind of fire-arm not made here, but for which there would undoubtedly be a demand. I mean a fine grade single barrel pistol. Our revolvers are as good as can be wished for, and there are some straight shooting single barrels manufactured. But I have never seen my idea of what a single barrel pistol should be. The barrel should be Damascus or some other handsome twist, no more than six or seven inches in length, and the stock, instead of the common angular stock, ought to be full rounded and finely checkered. It should have open sights. Such a weapon, made to take the modern cartridge, would be popular for target and other shooting.

E. R.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER .- Worcester, Mass., THE CITY OF WORCESTER.—Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7th.—The excursion car City of Worcester started 9:55 this morning, for a trip to Iowa and Nebraska, with a shooting party, including Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Marble. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Houghton, Mrs. A. B. F. Kinney and daughter, Rev. J. A. Cass and Mr. H. Honghton, or this city; Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, of Lynn; Messes, J. H. Lansing and John Babcock, of Boston; Mr. Frank E. Simpson, of Saxonville; Mr. F. L. Sturtevant, of Framingham; Mrs. Reynolds and daughter, and Miss Sherry, of Minnecultic Mine.

Affections and dangher, and also shelly of admis-ajobis, Minn.

The ear has been thoroughly renovated for the trip, and has received a new set of steel wheels. The old ones are not worn out, but the managers propose to secure perfect safety if possible, and have put in the new ones that the risk of the trip may be as light as possible.

CANTON GUN CLUB.—Conton, N. Y., Aug. 4th.—Our Gun Club" is but a small one, but we hope that it may grow. Two years ago we started one—all the members were officers—it died out. This one we thought to make

very simple in organization, and see if it would live. It has only a President, Secretary and Treasurer. President, A. F. Nims; Secretary und Treasurer, J. H. Rushton. At present, twenty members, all of Canton. Capt. Bogardus is to be here, Sept. 15th and 16th, at the county fair. Our club only take the management of it on the ground, and raise a portion of the needful by subscription. We hope to eventually number more and better men, and thought a visit from the champion would help us as well as the society fair.

help us as well as the society fair.

CAPT. BELL'S PANTHER STORY.—New Orleans, Aug. 28th.—Having read with interest the many wonderful feats performed by knights of the "Rod and Gan" in your columns, I have concluded to add my mite to the list, as it is somewhat different and truly remarkable. Capt. Bell. of Yazoo County, Miss., a highly respected gentleman, informed the writer that he killed and disabled six panthers at one shot. He was hunting in a boat and came upon the animals quietly occupying a little knoll during the overflow, all huddled together and in good range. Game prospects are very fine this seasean. The L. W. R. R. is now completed, which opens the Attakapas region (fine snipe and plover grounds) to the sportsman. the sportsman.

California Sporting Itams.—The Sacianiento, Cal., Bee corrects a previous statement, as follows: "We referred recently to the killing of a doe by Judge Hundley, of Butte county, and stated that the ferocions animal was about to bite him. We now learn that the Judge shot at a buck, about ten yards to one side, but accidentally hit the doe." The Bee is doing a good work in creating and sustaining a correct tone among its sportsuner readers. We note the formation of a new Sacramento club, who have adopted the name of the Roosevelt, of New York, who has, it appears, earned a trans-continental fame by his work as a protector of game. The President of the club is Mr. Charles E. Mack, Jr.

Fraser of the Cure.—A gun club was organized on the 20th instant at New Westminster, British Columbia, being the first organization of the kind on the mainland of British Columbia. Mr. J. C. Hughes was elected President and Mr. W. H. Keary, Secretary and Treasurer. A Card rotary trap has been procured, together with a supply of Paine's feather-filled balls, and practice will be commenced at once. Should there be any matches, a report will be sent to your paper. At the first meeting Mr. T. C. Banks was unanimously elected an honorary member.

W. H. Keary.

BOGARDUS AND THE LITTLE BOGARDI.—We commend BOGARDUS AND THE LITTLE BOGARDL—We commend to the attention of students of heredity the new programme just issued by Capt. A. H. Bogardus. It announces that Eugene (aged fifteen?), "will do all kinds of fancy shooting with a rifle," and that "Ed., Peter and Henry, aged respectively ten, seven and five years, will shoot with a rifle at a target and glass balls. Each of the boys will shoot a glass ball out of their father's finzers with a rifle." Then Capt. Bogardus himself, with patriarchal samp fruid "will shoot with a rifle, nickles from each of the boys' fingers, knock the ashes from a cigar held in Eugene's mouth, soulf a candle held by Henry."

SNIPE.—Hoboken, N. J. Sept. 2d.—This morning Max Wenzel opened the ball by killing the first Wilson snipe on our meadows.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

FRANKLIN, N. F., Sept. 2d.-The Ouleout Sportemen's Amountstion, of Franklin, held on their grounds, Sept. 1st, their regular badge shoot. Following is the score of the contestants; Bogardus Rutherford 4. Second Re, D. Harris 3, W. Rutherford 5. Third tle, D. Harris 2, W. Rutherford 5. Mr. Rutherford won by break-ing 33 out of a possible 25.
WESTBOROUGH, Mass. Sept. 4th.—To-day occurred the second annual field day of the Westborough Sportsmen's Club at Lake

Chauncy Grove. There was a large delegation from the sports-man's clubs in the surrounding towns, as follows: Natick, Hop-kinton, Holliston, Medield, Milford, Worcester, Franklin, Mari-boro. The delegates from the above places were received by the Westborough Club at an early hour this morning and escorted to weetorning trouch a learny nour us anothing indeescored or the shooting grounds, some 2 miles from the village. A finer day could not have been had, although the hot rays of the sun drove those who were not shooting under the large pine trees for shade. The forenoon was spent in a general shoot for sweep-stakes by all. The afternoon work for the marksmen was a town stakes by all. The afternoon work for the marksmen was a toam shoot for the following prizes, 6 in number: First. 815; second, \$9; third, cartridge box, presented by W. R. Shaefer, of Boston; fourth, \$8; fifth, shooting coat, presented by P. J. Lovell; sixth, a 6 barrel revolver. Range, 16 yards from totary trap and at 10 balls, they having 2 traps about 300 yards apart, and 5 balls to be shot from each trap. In the shooting, the first Worcester team carried off the honors and first prize, making 28 balls out of a possible 30. The second was divided between the first Westborough and the second Worcester teams. The second Mariboro team won this force was already to be second Westborough. third prize; the fourth was given to the second Westborough

third prize; the fourth was given to the second Westborough, fifth prize to the Holliston team, and the sixth to third Westborough team. The following is the score:—
Milford—First team.—W. R. Devett &, J. C. Wescott &, A. H. Harris &; total, 18. Second team.—C. B. Fletcher &, J. Hunting 3, L. B. Barrows &; total, 13. Third team.—G. N. Whitney &, T. L. Martin 5, J. C. Lotal, 17. Westborough—First team.—J. B. Clark 10, W. B. Rice 10, G. N. Smalloy &; total, 28. Second team.—C. H. Harrington 9, F. Forbes 9, W. B. Clark &; total, 24.

 W. H. Clark 6; 10141, 23.
 Third team.—J. B. Morse 6, O. F. Wills-low 7; J. Jackson 7; 101al, 22.
 Mariboro—First team.—F. J. Beaudry 9, J. G. Howa 6, W. A. Leighton 10; total, 25.
 Second team.—H. W. Eager 10, Dr. Chamberlin 6, H. S. Fay 9; total, 25.

berlin 6, H. S. Fay 9; total, 25.
Natigk—First team.—M. Brigham 10, G. R. Bigelow 6, C. W. Gile 8; total, 24.
Second team.—E. B. Bigelow 8, Dr. J. H. Wright 7, G. A. Leach 9; total, 24.
Worcester—First team.—C. B. Holden 10, J. G. Rugg 9, U. S. Perry 9; total, 28.
Second team.—E. P. Smith 9, L. E. Hudson 10, J. G. White 7; total, 26.

Holliston team,-E. S. Cass 7, W. C. Kelly 8, O. Joslin 8; total,

Franklin team,-J. P. Farmer 8, E. Wales 7, L. Dean 8: total, 21, MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 23th,—Regular weekly shoot of the Manchester Shooting Club; Card rotary trap, 13 yards rise, 10 balls ench. Score:— Dr. Bland... 6 9 6-21 l. A. Moore 9 4 -13 A. E. Clarke 7 6 8-21 C. J. Darrah 5 6 -11 A. Hall 6 6 8-20 C. A. Lackson 7 4 -11

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
A. E. Clarke 5 0 -11 Dr. Scott. 4 -4 Dr. Blank 6 4 -10 F. J. Drake 4 -4 A. Foster. 6 -6 -6
Aug. 25th.—Same conditions as above :
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sweepstakes. Purse \$15, 100 balls per man, Card rotary trap :-
I. A. Moore
C. A. Jackson 9 10 9 8 8 8 8 9 7 4-80

C. A. Jackso F. J. Drake. A. Foster... Dr. Blank... O. Greeley... M. Wadleigh G. E. Morrill B. K. Mead. The prizes are \$7 59, \$4.50 and \$3. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB. enth regular shoot for gun, from three Bogardus traps, 20 balls :-Headden.

VINCENTOWN, N. J., Sept. 1st.—The Conxen Glass Ball Club held the'r monthly shoot there to-day for silver badge. Card's trap, 18 yards rise, 10 balls. The secores are as tollows: F. S. Hillard 8, W. D. Haines 8, W. J. Frick 4, S. S. Butterworth 7, W. S. Hillard 6, R. H. Lrick 8, J. W. Haines 6. Ties shot of at 3 balls; W. D. Haines 111-010, R. H. Frick 011, F. S. Hilliard 111-011. Hilliard won hadge. SHELDRAKE.

WOODLAWN, N. Y., Ang. 27(h.—There was quite a lively shoot Friday, Aug. 27(h. gotten up by Messrs. Nichols and Adams, of Bridgeport, Conn. Some of the boys from New Haven and Meri-Hingeport, Conn. Some of the logs from Now Haven and Meri-den were expected, but none came, only Brogden and Post from Wallingford; 5 birds first sweep, class shooting: Brogden 4. Tice 3. Adams 4. Gralper 2, Post 3, Varian 4, Nichols 4, Link 4, Weeks 4. Nichols and Brogden divided. The for second, miss and out, won by Post.

Straight sweep, 5 birds: Brogden first, Adams second, A. Ward

third.
Third shoot, class: E. Ward. A. Ward and Brogden divided first.
Tie for second divided by Link and H. Nichols.
DIANA SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Holloken, N. J., Sent, 2d.—A lively

and interesting match took place yesterday between some mem-bers of this club. Weather being fine and birds tolerably good figers. The following score was made; 10 birds: Sarhau Hanner 5, Junk 5, Bruckner 6, J. Berkery 8, Hlnokens 5, V. Altenbeim 5.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The report of the Spartanburx shooting ournament has been unavoidably deferred until our next issue.

# The Rennel.

-Address ull communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

Toronto, Canada, dog show, Sept. 8th, 9th and 1'th, Entries closed August 21st. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto, Ont.

August 23st. H. J. Hill, secretary, Toronto, Ont.
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society International Colley
Triais. Philadelphia, Sept. 20th, 21st. 22d, 23d, 21th and 25th. Dr.
Sector and Elibridge McFonkoy, Secretaries, P. S. A. Society, Hartaburg, Pa.
Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, Montreal
Canada, Sept. 21st. 22d and 23. Entries close Sept. 14th, J. H. Cayford, P. O. Box 16s, Montreal.

IOTA, F. O. BOX 105, Montreal.

Nebraska, State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford, Nebraska, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d. Entries close Aug. 3lst. S. H. Harley, Secretary, Limooin, Kob. St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis Mo., Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Entries close Sept. 30th. Chas. H. Turner, Secretary, St. Louis

Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancaster, u., commence Nov. 9th. J. R. Stayton, Secretary, Pittsburg, Pa. National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15th. Chas. De Rongé, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

ostern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island come Bay, L. I., Nov. 28. Jacob Peutz, Scoretary, New York.

#### MODERN COCKER SPANIELS.

MODERN COCKER SPANIELS.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Having noticed within a short time back several little articles upon cocker spaniels in your columns, as well as in one of your contemporaries, I would with your permission like to add a word also; and only a word or two, for I will endeavor ere long to write more extensively upon the various types of cockers and field spaniels, and give their characteristics, modes of breeding, etc., etc., which I find there is such an increasing desire for information upon. Having constantly handled and bred the various breeds, types and strains of spaniels from a child, perhaps, I may be excusable for the curp hatin manner in which I give any ideas as facts. Trusting that such will be the case, I must state my surprise when reading "ibex's" article in a late issue of your paper upon "cockers for cover shooting," where he advocates the advantage of apparent water spaniel blood for work here in the North. Experience has taught me that the modern cockers, suitable for rough American work (which he must know, are the old style cockers judicously bred to the old Sussex type or breed, and a happy medium obtained thereby, varying in size from about twenty-four to about twenty-eight pounds, and retaining a trife more of the shape and style of the old cockers) have all the desired qualifications of pluck, bardiness and retrieving qualities necessary; and where the water spaniel blood shows apparently you are usually-certain to find a little too much business in one hide. Perhaps "ibex" intended to say the extrema North, near our great lakes, and not the North or South, as is usually spoken of or understood

as such. Now, as to the size or weight of our modern cockers, I think that thirty pounds should be called the limit, although twenty-five to twenty-eight pounds is of course preferable for work, and even as light as eighteen to twenty pounds, where desired mostly for pets and house dogs, is admirable. This is an age of improvement, and cockers are better to-day than ever before, and certainly nothing could have been done to improve their usefulness for American work, more than the increase of their size, bone and muscle, from the old eighteen to twenty pounds breed to the present twenty-five to twenty-eight pound ones. I have repeatelly found that in measuring the finest modelled specimens of the breed that twice the longth at fore shoulders is the almost exact length from end of nose to root of tail, and an inch and a half or two inches either way detracts from the dog's beauty and usefulness. The hair should not be curled, but wavy and silky, neither should it be fiat, as some advocate, although I have seen fine specimens with coats perfectly flat; but I always look rather suspiciously upon such. The tail, ears, breast, legs and belly should be well feathered with nearly straight hair, rather coarser than their body coat. As to the standard color, or truest color, in spanies, I am aware that I shall differ from many who consider themselves competent judges, for I consider liver with no white, or with white ruffle in bosom, the genuine color originally of the spaniel race, or perhaps liver and white ticked has nearly as good a claim, but black, or black and white, or black and tan, are certainly introduced colors, and do not belong to the cocker at ali, and especially the modern cocker as it should be: although many have adopted this color and indired and interbred them until they scarcely showed the foreign blood; but this color has never given satisfaction to its breeders, or benefitted the ocker race, and I am certain it never will reach the standard of perfection that the old standard liver, or liver and w

#### J. H. WHITMAN'S KENNEL

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Whitman, of Chicago, a gentleman of large railroad experience, having been connected with one of the leading Eastern lines for inteten years as manager of their passenger business from the West. From him we received much valuable information regarding the most noted resorts of sportsmen during the open season. By his invitation we visited his kennel of fine dogs for sporting purposes; feeling your readers might like some idea of his stock, we take the liberty to say that when shows were first inaugurated he was one of the most prominent parties in establishing them. His dog Grouse, a handsome lemon and white dog, took the first prize ever given at a show in this country; this was at the Dexter Park, where a number of sportsmen were holding a pigeon shoot, having agreed to bring their dogs for friendly competition. Soon after, a large show was given in Exposition Building, Chicago, where Grouse won first prize as the best stock dog exhibited. Of this dog Mr. Whitman never fails to speak; he considers him equal to any he has owned since; still keeping the breed, and crossed with recent importations of field trial, or Lavreack setters, he claims there are none superior. When the rage for claiming names for dogs through the columns of sporting papers first originated, he claimed the name for this breed of prairie rangers, by which they are known in the West; he has now two dogs and one blich which he prizes very highly. Prairie Ranger, Prairie Joe, Prairie Fly are the names; they are by the pure Laverack setter Charm, out of Pearl, a daughter of Grouse, and Valentine's Nelly both noted wherever known for their extra field qualities. Ranger is a large fine looking animal, pure white with the exception of lemon ears. Joe is also large lemon and white ticked, with dark eyes and nose. Fly is much smaller, but equally well made. In examining these dogs it was plain to be seen that in muscular development they were very superior; fine glossy coats, legs and feet that look

kennel. Blue Dash, a handsome blue belton setter, by Pride of the Border and Dora, is a grand dog all over, and very intelligent. He is of the Laverack form, and to look at him one would think he was slow, yet he is equally fast with the best, and his endurance is beyond question. We were astonished at his intelligence, seeming to understand exactly every order given him, which he cheerfully obeyed; he is the pct of the family, with whose little daughter he likes to be most of the time. Blue Drake, his son, out of pure Laverack setter Diamond, is marked exactly like him, and although young, will when fully developed be fully his equal in all respects. Nelly May, a daughter of Blue Dash out of Jolly May, is yet yohng, only nine months old; she has a black and white head and blue ticked body; she goes into breaker's hands this fall, promising to sustain the reputation of her sire. Pride, Judy and Flora are by Charm out of a lemon and white hat with the pride and Judy are fully trained, as one could plainly see by their actions in a field where they were shown. Prairie Queen is a large, fine bitch, with very fine head, long neck, and grand body; she was in whelp to Charm. She is litter sister to Prairie Belle, winner of first prize at Minnesota Field Trials; also to Prairie Rose, winner of second prize at Nashville. Milley is a very fine white bitch with ticked body; she is by the noted Rob Roy out of Waddington's Daisy. She was secured to breed from, her progeny having been not only handsome, but extra good in the field. Film is a long, clean cut and game looking bitch, white with lemon on head; was bred by Geo. Waddington, out of Milley. Clexton, her brother, is one of the grandest young dogs we have seen; he has not yet been trained, but shows wonderfully well in the field, and goes into training next week. He is liver and tan head, liver spots on side, balance white; these are by Druid. It will be seen that no better combination of blood can be found in any kennel; and these animals show fine care. Mr. Whitman

#### ENGLISHE DOGGESS

The fifth Section of this

Containing Curres of the mungrell and rascall sort and first of the Dogge called in Latine, Admonitor and of vs in Englishe VVappe or VVarner.

or VVarner.

Fisheh doyges as keep not their kinde, of such as are mingled out of sundry sortes not imitating the conditions of some one certaine spice, because they reseble no notable shape, nor exercise any worthy property of the true perfect and gentle kind, it is not necessarye that I write any more of them, but to banishe them as vn-profitable implements, out of the boundes of my Booke, rupprofitable I say for any use that is commendable, except to intertaine strangers with their barcking in the day time, gitting warnyng to them of the house, that such & such be newly come, wherevpon wee call them admonishing Dogges, because in that point they performe theyr office.

Of the Dogge called Turnespete in Latine Verunersator

There is comprehended, vnder the curres of the coursest kinde, a certaine dogge in kytchen seruice excellent. For whe any meate is to bee roasted they go into a wheele which they turning rounde about with the waight of their bodies, so diligently looke to their businesse, that no drudge nor skullion can doe the feate more cunningly. Whom the popular sort herevpon call Turnespets, being the last of all those which wee haue first mencioned.

Of the Dogge called the Daunser, in Latine Saltator or Tympanista.

Sallator or Tympanista.

There be also dogges among vs of a mungrell kind which are taught and exercised to damnee in measure at the musicall sounde of an instrument, as, at the inst stroke of the drombe, at the sweete accent of the Cyterne, & tuned strings of the harmonious Harpe showing many pretty trickes by the gesture of their bodies. As to stand bolte upright, to lye flat vpon the grounde, to turne rounde as a ringe holding their tailes in their teeth, to begge for theyr meate, and sundry such properties, which they learne of theyr vagabundicall masters, whose instrumenest shey are to gather gaine, withall in Citie, Country, Towne, and Village. As some which carry olde apea on their shoulders in coloured tackets to moue men to laughter for a litle lucre. moue men to laughter for a litle lucre.

Of other Dogges, a short conclusion, wonderfully ingendred within the coastes of this country.

Three sortes of them.

The sortes of them, The scond or a bytch of them.

The scond or a bytyche and a roke. The third of a beare and bandogge,

The drift of a beare and bandogge,

F the first we have none naturally bred within the borders of England. The reason is for the want of wolfes, without whom no such kinde of dog can bee in-

\*Of Englishe Dogges, | the diuersities, the names, | the natures and the properties, | A Short | Treatise written in latine | by Johannes Chitis of late ment | ric, Dottor of Phistoke | In the Unitaries | the properties | the p

gendred. Againe it is deliuered unto thee in this discourse, how and by what meanes, by whose benefitte, and within what circuite of tyme, this country was cleerely discharged of ranenyng wolves, and none at all left, no, not to the least number, or the beginning of a number, which is an Vuari.

Of the second sort we are not viferly voyde of some, because this our Englishe soyle is not free from foxes (for in deede we are not without a multimale of them in so much as diuerse keepe, foster, and feede them in their houses among their houndes and dages, cyther for some naladie of mind, or for some sicknesse of body.) which peraduenture the savour of that subtill beast would cyther mitigate or expell.

peraduenture the savour of that subtill beast would eyther mitigate or expell.

The thirde kinde which is bred of a Beare and a Bandogge we want not heare in England.

And why should not this bee consonant to truth? why shoulde not these beastes breede in this lande, as well as in other forreigne nations? For wee receie that Tigers and dogges in Hircenia, that Lyons and Dogges in Arcadia, and that woifes and dogges in Francia, couple and procreate. The Vreang which is bred of a beare and a dogge.

And byteth sole to fleshe and stronge, And byteth sole to fleshe and hone, His furious force indureth longe In rage he will be ruf de of none

In raze he will be rui'de of none.

That I may vise the wordes of the Poet Gratius. This dogge exceedeth all other in cruell conditions, Lis leering and fleering lookes, his stearne and samage vissage, maketh him in sight feareful and terrible, he is violent in fighting. & wheresoeuer he setteth his tenterhooke teeth, he taketh such sure & fact holde, that a man may sooner teare and rende him in sunder, then lose him and separate his chappes. He passed not for the Wolfe, the Beare, the Lyon, nor the Bulle and may wortherly (as I think,) be companyio with Alexanders dogge which came out of India. But of these, thus much, and thus farre may seeme sufficient.

A starte to outlandishe Dogges in this conclusion, not impertinent to the Authors purpose.

No imperment to the radious purpose.

Vise and custome hath intertained other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a fewe and the same beying of a pretty bygnesse. I meane Iseland, dogges curied & rough all outer, which by reason of the length of their heare make shows neither of face nor of body. And yet these curres, forsoothe, because they are so straunge are greatly set by, esteemed, taken vp, and made of many times in the roome of the Spaniell gentle or conforter. The natures of men is so mouved, nay rather marryed to nouelties without all reason, wyt, indigement or persenerance. Eromen allotrian, parorimen sungeneis,

contlandishe toyes we take with delight Things of our owne nation we have in despight

outstandshe toyes we take with delight.

Outstandshe toyes we take with delight.

Which fault remaineth not in vs concerning dorges only, but for artificers also. And why? it is to manyfest that wee disdayne and contempne our owne workinen, be they neuer so excellent, be they neuer so skilfull, be they neuer so cunning. A beggerly beast brought out of barbarous borders, fro' the vitermost countryes Northward, &c., we stare at, we gase at, we muse, we maruaile at, like an asse of 't'manaum, like Thales with the brasen shaneks, like the man in the Moone.

The which default Hippocrates marched when he was advue as enidently appeared in the beginning of his booke Peri Agmon so intituled and named:

And we in our worcks entituled De Ephemenu Britanica, to the people of England have more plentifully expressed. In this kinde looke which is most blocklishe, and yet most waspishe, the same is most esteemed, and not amonge lustic Lordes also, and noble men, and daintie courtier rulling in their ryotous ragges. Further I am not to wade in the foorle of this discourse, because it was my purpose to satisfie your expectation with a short treatise (most learned Conrade) not wearysome for me to to wryte, nor tedious for you to peruse. Anong other things which you hatte receated at my handes heretofore, I remember that I wrote a seuerall description of the Getallian Dorge, because there are but a few of them and therefore very seldome scene. As touching Dorges of other kyndes you your selfe haue taken earnest paine, in writing of them both lyuely, learnedly and largely. But because wee haue drowne this libell nore at length then the former which I sent you (and yet briefer than the nature of the thing myght well beare regarding your more earnest and necessary studdies. I will conclude makyng a rehearsall notwithstanding (for memoryes sake) of certaine specialities contayined in the voloe body of this my breuiary. And because you participate principal pleasure, in the knowledge in the common and vsuall names of Dogges (as I gath

A Diall pertaining to the

Fifte Section.

Dogges contained in mer, mer, incr., the furnesspet, are the dauncer, the dauncer,

A Supplement or Addition contai-

ning a demonstration of Dogges

names how they had their

Originall.

The names contagned in the generall table, for so much as they signifie nothing to you being a straunger, and ignoraunt of the Englishe tounge, except they be interpreted: As we have given a reason before of ye latine words so mean we to doe no lesse of the Englishe, that every thing maye be manyfe-t unto your vnoiestanding. Wherein I intende to observe the same order which I have followed before haue followed before.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in

the first section.

the first section,

Agax, in Englishe Hunde, is deriued of our English liunte. One letter chaunged in another, namely T, into D, as Hunt, Hunde, whom (if you coniecture to be so named of your country worde Hunde which signifieth the generall name Dogge, because of the similitude and likenesse of the wordes I will not stand in contradiction (friend Gesner) for so muche as we retaine among vs to this day many Dutche wordes which the Sazons left at such time as they occupyed this country of Britane. This much also vnderstand, that as in your language Hunde is the common word, so in our naturall tounge dogge is the vninersall, but Hunde is perticular and a speciall, for it signifiesth such a dogge onely as serueth to luunt, and therefore it is called a hunde.

Of the Gasehound

#### Of the Gasehound,

Of the Gasehound, The Gasehound, The Gasehounde called in latine Agaseus, hath his name of the sharpnesse and stedfastnesse of his eyesight. By which vertue he compasseth that which otherwise he cannot by smelling attaine. As we have made former relation for to gase is earnestly to viewe and beholde, from whence floweth the derivation of this dogges name.

#### Of the Grehounde.

The Grehounde called Leporarius, hath his name of this word, Gre, which word soundeth Gradus in latine, in Englishe degree. Because among all dogges these are the most principall, occupying the chiefest place, and being simply and absolutely the best of the gentle kinde of bounder.

#### Of the Lenyuer or the Lyemmer.

Of the Lenyuer or the Lyemmer.

This dogge is called a Leuyner, for his lightnesse, which in latine soundeth Leuilus. Or a Lyemmer which worde is borrowed of Lyemme which the latinists name Lovum: and wherefore we call him a Leuyner of this worde Leuilus (as we doe many things besides) why we deriue and drawe a thousand of our tearnes out of the Greeke, the Latine, the Italian, the Dutch, the French, and the Spanishe tounge: (Out of which fountaines indeede, they had their original issue). How many words are buryed in the grave of forgetfulness? growne out of vse? wrested awrye and peruersly corrupted by diuers defaultes? we wil declare at large in our booke intituled, Simphonia rocum Britannicarum. vocum Britannicarum.

#### Of the Tumbler.

Of the Tumbler.

Among houndes the Tumbler called in latine Vertagus, is the last, which commeth of this worde Tumbler flowing first of al out of the French fountaine. For as we say Tumble so they Tumbler, reserving one sense and signification, which the latinists comprehende vnder this worde Vertere, So that we see thus much, that Tumbler commeth of Tumbier, the vowel, I, chaunged into the Liquid L, after ye maner of our speache, Contrary to the French and the Italian tounge. In which two languages, A Liquad before a Vowell for the most part is turned into another Vowell, As, may be perceaued in the example of these two wordes, Impliere & plane, I, and L, before A, turned into I, also. This I thought convenient for a taste.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in the second Section.

A Fter such as serue for hunting orderly doe follow such as serue for hawking and fowling. Among which the principal and chiefest is the Spaniell, called in Latine Hispaniclus, borrowing his name of Hispaniclus Spaine, wherein wee Englishe men not pronouncing the Aspiration H, Nor the Vowell I, for quicknesse and redinesse of speach say roundly A Spaniell.

#### Of the Setter.

The second sorte of this second division and second section, is called a Setter, in latine *Index*, Of the worde Set which signifieth in Englishe that which the Latinistes means by this word *Locum designare*, ye reason is rehersed before more largely, it shall not neede to make a new repetition.

#### Of the water Spaniell or Finder.

Of the water Spaniell or Finder.

The water Spaniell consequently followeth, called in Latine Aquaticus, in English a water spaniell, which name is compounded f two simple wordes, namely Water, which in Latine souldth Aqua, wherein he swymmeth. And Spanie Hispania, the country fro whence they came, Not that England wanted such kinde of Dogges, (for they are naturally bred and ingendred in this country.) But because they beare the generall and common name of these Dogges synce the time they were first brought ouer out of Spaine. And wee make a certaine difference in this sort of Dogges, eyther for some thing which in theyr voyce is to be marked, or for something which in their qualities is to be considered, as for an example in this kinde called the Spaniell by the apposition and putting to of this word water, which two completed by the findeth such things as be lost, which word Finde in Englisho is that which the Latines meane by this Verbe funerite. This dogge hath this name of his property because the principall point of his seruice consisted in the premises.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in the thirde Section.

the thirde Section.

Now leaving the seruie we of hunting and hauking dogs, it remaineth that we runne ouer the resistance, whereof some be called, fine dogs, some course, other some mungrels or rascalls. The first is the Spaniell gentle called Canis Metileus, because it is a kinde of dogge accepted among gentles, Nobles, Lordes, Ladies, &c., who make much of them vouchsafeing to admit them so farre into their company, that they will not onely full them in they lappes, but kysse them with their lippes, and make them they prettie playfellows. Such a one was Gorgons litle puppie nencioned by Theoceritus Siracusis, who taking his iourney, straightly charged and commaunded his mayde to see to his Dogge as charely and warely as to his childe: To call him in alwayes that he wandred not abroade, as well as to rock the babe a sleepe, crying in the cradle. This puppity and and peasantly curre, (which some frumpingly tearme fysteing hounds) serue in a maner to no good viee except, (As we haue made former relation) to succour and strengthen quailing and quamming stomackes.

The names of such dogges as be contained in the fourth Section.

the fourth Section.

F dogges vinder the courser kinde, we will deale first with the shepherds dogge, whom we call the Banderge, the Tydogge, or the Mastyne, the first name is imputed to him for service Quonium pastori Janualdur, because he is at the shepherds his masters commaundement. The seconde a Liguanetio of the band or chaine wherewith he is tyed. The thirde a Sagina, of the farnesse of his body.

For this kinde of dogge which is vsually tyed, is myglity, grosse, and fat fed. I know this that Augustinus, Niphus calleth this Muslinus (which we call Mastinus.) And that Albertus writeth how the Lagiscaus is ingendred by a beare and a wolfe. Notwithstanding the self same Author taketh it for the most part pro Molosso. A dogge of such a countrey.

The names of such dogges, as be contained in

The names of such dogges as be contained in the fifte section.

the fifte section.

OF mungrels and rascalls somewhat is to be spoken, Andamong these, of ye VVappe or Turnespet which name is made of two simple words, that is of Turne which in Latine sounderh Vertere, and of spete which is Veru, or spete for the Englishe word inclineth closer to the Italian imitation: Verunersatur, Turnspet. Ho is called also VVaupe, of the naturall noise of his voyce IVau, which he maketh in barcking. But for the better and the redyer sounde, the vowell, u, is channed into the cosonant, p, so y for wanpe we say wappe. And yet I wot well that Nonius borow his Baubari of the natural voyce Bua, as the Greecians doe their Bonssin of wan.

Now when you understand this that Salture in Latine signifieth Dansare in Englishe. And that our dogge thereypon is called admisser and in the Latine Salture, and now suppose I, there remainent nothing, but that your request is fully accomplished.

The winding vno of this worke, called the Supplement, &c.

The winding vp of this worke, called the Supplement, &c.

The winding vpof this worke, called the Supplement, &c.

Thus (friend Gesner) you haue, not only the kindes of our countrey dogges, but their names also, as well in latine as in Englishe, their offices, services, diuersities natures properties, that you can demannde no more of me in this matter. And albeit I haue not satisfied your minde peraducture (who suspecteth al speede in the performatione of your requeste employed, to be meere delayes) because I stayde the setting fourth of that imperfect pamphlet which, fine yeares ago, I sent to you as a prituate friende for your own reeding, and not to be printed, and so made common, yet I hope (hauing like the beare lickt oner my younge) I haue waded in this worke to your contentation, which delap hath made somewhat better and deuterni Phrantitics, after witte more meete to be perused.

The ende of this treatise.

The ende of this treatise.

#### FINIS.

Dog Notes from Minnesota.—In Camp near Fairmont, Martin County, Minn., Aug. 21st.—I have been here a week now, and with Whitfort, who is encamped at this place. He is training the St. Louis Kennel Club dogs. He has Lena, Trap, Viking, Trinket and Keswick at work on chickens. Keswick is a wonderful animat; she goes like the wind, but her gait is so smooth and even that running seems to cost her no exertion. She has a remarkable nose, and is as stanch as any dog you ever saw. Now that she is worked down to good running condition, you can see her anatomy, every cord and muscle, as well as if she were skinned. I never saw such a display of muscle on a dog. Viking and Trap are doing splendid work and will be hard to beat at the field trials.

trials.

Mr. Lucas is here with his brace of Irish setters, Erin and Biddy. I have noticed that doggy men have been giving Irish setters the go by, lately, but if there are any, other dogs that can equal this brace. I should like to see them. I have shot over them for four days, and they are faultless in their work. Perhaps some would not like their quiet way of working, and would prefer the slash and dash of a big pointer or an English setter. I admit that these dogs are not showy, but they find as many birds as any; point, back, drop to wing and shot, and retrieve without ever doing wrong. For several days they have done the work for three guns, and never lost a dead bird. Part of the time four guns have been shooting over them, and got plenty of work.

Dash III. is here and Countess May, in Whitford's charge. Dash is a slashing dog, but does not work as well as May. May shows splendid qualities, but needs a great deal of work to sober her down. Mr. Sanborn is at Fairmont with several puppies in training. Messrs. Orth and Wilson, of Pittsburg, are with him. The country is a pleasant one to shoot over and birds are very abundant. I will write'again in a few days. Mr. Lucas is here with his brace of Irish setters, Erin

A HINT AS TO ANATOMY—Country Farm, Spottsylvania County, Va., Aug. 25th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I have no disposition whatever to scratch open the Cathery dog scratching subject, to which ample justice has been done in Forest and Stream;—I have no disposition whatever to scratch open the Cathery dog scratching subject, to which ample justice has been correspondent, a "notary public," who wrote from "Wauseon, Ohio," upon this matter, to whom, with your permission, I should be pleased to put a question or so. Your correspondent says with regard to this dog scratching business, "I would suggest that the question would be harder if amended to read: Did any one ever see a dog scratch his left fore shoulder with his right hind leg while standing up?" Now, what I wish to know is this is it always the way with well bred Ohio dogs for it is of this class only the notary writes) that they scratch themselves with their legs, or do they not sometimes scratch with their paws? In Virginia dogs paws are, so far as I know to the contrary, ever armed with claws, and I was under the impression they were purposely given them to scratch with. I would like also to know if it is a fact that Ohio dogs scratch their hind shoulders with their legs or paws either lying or standing? Although Virginia has furnished your great bench show, Mr. Editor, with one of its judges for the last two years, I am satisfied we are much behind the times with regard to the anatomy of both dogs and horses. It has only been a few weeks since I observed in an editorial which ap-

peared in one of our great sporting papers the editor told us of the foreshoulders of a horse,

BIRDSHOT.

Confess, he hath thee here.

Confess, he hath thee here.

A RETHEVER'S INTELLIGENCE.—St. Leonard, P. Q., Aug, 9th.—A friend of mine, Mr. W., owns a very intelligent retriever bitch. A farmer near by killed a pig, and at night left the head upon a stump near the house. In the morning the pig's head had disappeared. My friend and his dog coming by, the man mentioned to him his loss, Mr. W., turning to his bitch, said: "Pup, have you stolen the pig's head? Go right away and bring it back, you bad dog." The bitch slunk away into the woods, and in a short time returned carrying the missing pork, which she immediately dropped before the farmer, then turning bolted for home at her best speed, and hid for the remainder of the day. Upon another occasion a daughter of Mr. W. started one evening to visit a neighbor at a little distance, carrying with her a lighted lantern. Arriving at the house she left the lantern outside in the porch. Soon afterward the bitch started out to find her young mistress, but I suppose she found first the lantern, and recognizing it as family property she took it up carefully and brought it home. As she entered the house with it alight, Mr. W. directly ordered her to "take it to Mary," and she then carried it hack to the neighbor's house, scratched at the door until it was opened, and walked up to the young lady with the lanters still alight. Now a hot lantern is not the most comfortable sort of thing for a dog to carry.

Pup is first-class for duck shooting, obeying the slightest motion of the hand.

est motion of the hand.

A Dog Tanner,—Concurrently with the forty days' fast of the misguided American doctor, another fast has been in progress in our own country, for the truth of which I myself can youch. A friend of mine, who lives in Devonshire, left home some weeks since on a series of visits to his friends in distant parts of the country. A few days after he left, his servants wrote him that a favorite skye terrier was missing. My friend, after every search had proved fruitless, considered that the dog had been stolen. On his return home, after an absence of one month and five days, he unlecked the library, the drown and windows of which had been bolted and harred during his absence, and to his astonishment the missing dog crept out into the light, a living skeleton, and totally blind. He was well cared for, and has now quite recovered his health and sight. But his existence was wonderful. He had had no food and no water, and had not gnawed the books or obtained sustenance from any source whatever.—Nature.

"That Washington Letter."—Jersey City Heights. Sept. 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In a late issue of Forest and Stream Mr. Charles Lamman states that a correspondent thanks me for a copy of George Washington's letter in regard to bloodhounds. As a matter of fact, it is the editors of Forest and Stream that state they are abliced to me for the copy, which, by the way, did fact, it is the editors of Forest and Stream that state they are obliged to me for the copy, which, by the way, did not refer to bloodhounds, but to the Irish wolfhounds. I offered it as evidence as to the extinction of the species of dog called frish wolfhound. I copied it from a letter now owned by Mr. John Downs (not Dale, as you have it), of Washington, D. C., and I have the best of reasons for believing it to be an original letter of George Washington. Mr. Lanman says the original came into his possession years ago, but does not state that it never went out of it, which leaves me in doubt as to there being two originals. This I am quite willing to accept, however, for have we not more than one "the only original Jacobs" in New York city?

R. T. Greene.

in New York city?

R. T. GREENE.

NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUR.—Secretary's Office,
No. 51 Broad st., N. Y., Sept. 1st.—Field Trials of 1850, for
Setters and Pointers, at farms of Col. A. G. Sloo, near
Yincennes, Ind. Commencing Monday, Nov. 15th, 1850.
Nov. 15th, Derby Stakes, for pupples born on and after
April 1st, 1879—Closed with 118 entries, \$5 forfeit;
\$10 additional for starters; \$300 added money—\$150 to
first; \$100 to second: \$50 to third, with forfeit money
divided to winners in ratio with added money. Nov. 15th,
Free for all stakes, \$500—\$500 to first; \$150 to second,
\$700 to third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters;
to close Nov. 15th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Nov. 17th,
Brace stakes, \$300—\$150 to first; \$75 to second, \$50 to
third; \$10 forfeit; \$15; additional for starters: to close
Nov. 15th, 1880, at 80 clock, p.m. Judges, Capt. Patrick
Henry, of Graddy's Landing, Ark.; Theo. Morford, Esq.,
of Newton, N. J.; D. C. Burgenthal, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind. Officers—President, C. H. Raymond, New'York;
First-Vice-President, Luther Adams, Boston: Second
Vice-President, Harry Bishop, Louisville, Ky;: Secretary,
Chas. De Rongé, New York; Treasurer, Theo, Morford,
Newton, N. J.; D. Executive Committee—Chairman, J. H.
Drew, Columbia, Tenn; L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Can; E.
C. Nichols, Battle Creek, Mich.; Capt. Pat, Henry, Clarksville, Tenn; M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn.

MONTREAL POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION, —We have received from Mr. J. H. Cayford, Secretary, Montreal, Canada, the prize list and rules for governing the special exhibition of the above named association which is to be held in Montreal, P. Q., on Sept. 21st, 22d and 23d. All entries must be made at the Exhibition Rooms, No. 235 St. James street, with Mr. W. E. Shaw, on or before Sept. 14th, on proper blanks, which will be furnished upon application. The dogs are divided into fitty-two classes, and the prizes are two dollars and one dollar, for first and second respectively.

NEBRASKA FIELD TRIALS.—As already announced in the Forest and Stream, the Nebraska Field Trials will be run at Millord, eighteen miles west of the city, Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2d, the arrangements being under the direction of the Millord Sportsmen's Club, Prairie chickens and quail are said to be very plentiful, and no doubt there will be a good attendance and a good time during the trials. This is a good chance for Eastern dog men, to visit their Western consins, and we trust dog men, to visit their Western cousins, and that the trials will be a success in every respect,

—Waterbury, Conn., has been having a dog show of its own, at Messrs Briggs & Highy's drug store. There was but one entry, that of the heautiful litter of puppies be-longing to the head of the firm. It took the first prize.

-Mr. J. H. Harley, Secretary of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association, writes us: "I am pleased to say that from indications and inquiries coming in, we anticipate a large attendance at the Nebraska Field Trials, Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2d. at Milford. Chickens and quail are very abundant in that part of the State."

St. Louis Kennel Club Bench Show.—Mr. Charles incoln, Superintendent of the St. Louis Kennel Club Lincoln, Superintendent of the St. Louis Kennel Club Bench Show, writes us, inclosing copies of letters received to date, from the railroad companies that have consented to carry dogs to and from the show free of charge, when accompanied by their owners or care takers. The following is the list: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Frank Thomson, General Manager; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent; Great Western Railway of Canada, W. C. Edgar, General Passenger Agent; Graad Southern Railway, Frank E. Snow, General Passenger and Transportation Agent.

DEATH OF MR. M. VON CULIN.—We regret to be obliged announce the death of Mr. M. Von Culin, well known to to announce the death of Mr. M. Von Culin, well known to the sporting men of this country and in Europe. Mr. Von Culin had been an invalid for at least two years, afflicted with a disease that had baffled the skill of the many physicians who had attended him. His death occurred at his residence in Delaware City, Del., on Thursdny, Aug. 26th. During the greater part of his sickness he was unable to attend to business, which was under the management of his wife, who will continue it, and who asks for the continued patronage of the sporting fraternity.

timed patronage of the sporting fraternity.

—Mr. Vero Shaw's "Illustrated Book of the Dog, Part 13," is before us, and it is one of the best numbers of this famous serial which we have seen. It contains an excellent colored lithograph of two retrievers, one a wavy-coated and the other a curly-coated—the former a lifelike picture of Dusk, the property of Mr. S. E. Shirley, M.P., and the latter is equally good of Tory, Mr. W. A. How's dog. Included in the chapter on fox terriers, their rearing, points, etc., is an explanatory diagram and a table of measurements of some of the best fox terriers of recent times. Chapter 38 is devoted to the harrier, and contains an engraving of Mr. Churchill Langon's typical harrier bitch Countess. The beagle is also reached in this number. Publishers—Cassell, Peter, Galpin & Co., 536 Broadway, New York. 506 Broadway, New York.

A Grateful Canine.—Newburyport, Conn., Aug. 20th.—My master wrote to you to get a prescription for treating a lump on my ankle (knee) joint, which pained mevery much. He followed out your directions, and my paw, thanks to you, I am happy to say is now quite well, and if anything is the matter with me in the future, I shall ask him to write again. I am about four years old, as near as I can remember. Yours indebtedly,

—Mr. H. B. Vondersmith, of Lancaster, Pa., advertises three well-bred dogs for sale. Those in quest of dogs for the coming season would do well to communicate with Mr. V. at once.

MOUNTAIN KENNEL,—We call special attention to the advertisement in another column of three broken dogs for sale by Mr. Chas. F. Kent, proprietor Mountain Kennel, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED .- Lulu-Mr. Waldo A. Howland, of Lowell. NAMES CLAIMED.—Lutt—Mr. Watto A. Howland, of Lowen. Mass., claims the name of Lufu for English hare beagle bitch puppy recently purchased from Mr. Elmore. Grouse—Mr. John A Smethers, of Berwick, Penn., claims the name of Grouse for his Smethers, of Berwick, Penn., claims the name of Grouse for his setter puppy, whelped May 4th, 1880, by T. O'Moore, he by Rory O'Moore out of Neil II., there O'Moore by Rufus out of Stoddard's Friend. Neil II. out of Goldsmith's Neil by Plunket. Grouse was purchased from Dr. M. S. Moore, Fredonia, N. Y. Lady Glen — Dr. H. F. Aten claims the name of Lady Glen for his black and tan bitch puppy whelped March, 1880, by his Glen out of Francis, Flirt. Glen III.—Dr. I. C. Muuroe, Brooklyn, N. Y., claims the name of Glen III. for his black and tan puppy, whelped March, 1880, out of Mr. C. H. Raymond's Juno by Dr. Aten's Glen. Rose and Ruby.—Mr. D. F. Slade, of Franklin, N. Y., claims the names of Rose and Ruby for cooker sample years out of Sennich via Sennich. and Ruby,—Mr. D. F. Slade, of Franklin, N. Y., claims the names of Rose and Ruby for cocker spaniel gyps, out of his Fannie, by Mr. McKoon's Flusher. Bonaparte and Lienau.—Mr. Thomas M Smith, of Jersey, City, N. J., claims the names of Bonaparte and Lienau for his brace of red and white setter dog pups, whelped May 4th, 1880, out of Dr. M. S. Moore's Floss by T. O'Moore, he by May 4th, Is80, out of Dr. M. S. Moore's Ploss by T. O'Moore, he by Rory O'Moore out of Noil II., Rory o'Moore by Burges' Rufus out of Stoddard's Friend; Noll II. out of Goldsmith's Nell by Goldsmith's Plunkett; Floss out of Mr. Asa L. Sherwood's Rusa by his champion France. Nellie.—Mr. B. M. Rommel, of River Edge, Bergen County, N. J., claims the name of Nettie for his red and white setter blich pups, whelped May 4th, Is80, from same stock as Bonapartc and Lienau.

stock as Bonaparte and Lienau.

Sales.—Ruth.—Mr. Charles E. Lowis, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., has eold to Mr. Robert Walker, of Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., his cocker spaniel bitch Ruth, out of Fairy by imported Saip. Royal Carle—Mr. James H. Goodell, of New York, has purchased of Mr. Joseph Rosenfeld, of Baltimore, Md., the well-known field trial setter Royal Carle by Carleowiz out of Queen Bess, Royal Carlo received the special award in Class F at the last New York bench show. He was whelped February, 1878. Royz—Mr. Arthur Talbot, Boston, Masa, has bought from Mr. J. N. Dodge, of Detroit, Mich., his prize winner beagle bitch Roxy. Mr. Arthur Talbot, Boston, Masa, withes us that in addition he has purclused a young bitch, six months old, Rattler-Fan, both of which are from Rowett's stock, and that he is expecting three bengles from England the latter part of this month, Net—Mr. E. C. Fowler, of Moodus, Conn., has sold his Righlis hester dog Ned, recently advertised in Forest and Stream, to Mr. M. A. Goodwin, of Honesdale, Py. B. Wells, Je's, Star, to Burgers'

Bred.—Star-Druid.—Mr. W. B. Wells, Jr./s, Star to Burges' Druid. Hornellsville, N. Y., Sept. 6th.—Since Aug. 14th the following bitches bave visited our black stud dog Wildair: Aug. 14th, Holbliches have visited our black stud dog Wildair: Aug. Hth. Hol-list Topsey, chestnut and tan; Aug. 17th, champion Belle, black and tan; Aug. 18th, De Barrie's Fan, liver color; Aug. 23d, Mac-Dougall's champion Cora, liver; Aug. 27th, G. B. Stokes' Midget, liver; Aug. 30th, Fannie (392, F. & S. register), to our liver and white stud dog Roblia Adair. Lady Elgis-Zanzibar.—Mr. H. B. Vondersmiths' (Lancastor, Pa.), Llewellyn setter bitch Lady Elgin-bo his Zunibar, Gladstone-Mersey. Luta-Zanzibar.—Mr. H. B Vondersmith's lemon and white Llewellyn bitch Lulu, to Zanzibur. Lill II.-Tom.-Mr. H. B. Vonders Lill II., to his Gordon setter Tom.

DEATHS.—Bess-Tom, whelps.—Mr. H. B. Vondersmith's Gordon setter Bess whelped Aug. 18th, 1850, ten puppies, eight dogs and two bitches, by Tom. All the puppies have since died.

# The Rifle.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

TORONTO, Ontario.—At the annual meeting of the Ontario Riffe Association, held during the prize meeting, Col. Gzowski said he had watched the association carefully, and found that it had improved in everything—finances, shooting and membership. He would like to say a few words respecting the rifle shooting of the would have to say a few words respecting the rile shooting of the country. There was no doubt that Ontario was the leading Prov-ince, and he was glad to see it was — He did not wish to bring Do-minion affairs before them, but he must allude to the last Wimble. don team. They had not been as fortunate this year as usual, and this was owing a good deal to the weather, for the men had begun this was owing a good deat to the weather, for the finel had begin well, but, toward, the conclusion they had had to shoot when they could scarcely see the targets. Another thing he thought was that they had been overcoached, and he intended at the meeting of the Dominion Association to bring before the council the mat to the Dominion Association to rung before the control the mat-ter. He thought too much coaching was a mistake. In his idea the Wimbledon team did not visit England to show what fine shots they were, but to help and strengthen the tie that bound Canadato the Mother Country. He did not believe in all the setcannanto me some Country. To our not netice in an the set-entillic adjuncts used in shooting, such as wind gauges, etc., but thought the men should fire under the same conditions as in the presence of an enemy. Acting on this principle he intended of-fering a prize of \$100 mext year, to be shot for under these condi-tions, and as he was going to Brighard in October he would bring the matter before the National Rifle Association, and endeavor to save the Kolapore cup shot for with the usual military weapon without artistic sights.

Lieut.-Col. Gilmour, the President, thanked Lieut.-Col. Gzowski.

Licut-Col. Glimoir, the receivent, transcent accent col. vzzwsat. He purposed presenting to the association the sum of \$500 to be laid out as the council might thick it.
Licut-Cols, Gzowski, Walker and Otter; Majors McDonald and McPherson, Capt. Mason and Licut. Mac Nachtan were chosen representatives to the Dominion Association.
Major McPherson, Guards; Capt. Mason, Eighteenth Battalion, and Licut. Cent. Engineers, were anumpined a committee to see

and Lieut. Cruit, Engineers, were appointed a committee to se lect a team to represent Ontario at the Dominion Rifle Associa

lect a team to represent Ontario at the Dominion Hille Association's meeting at Ottawa. At a subsequent meeting of the council Lieut.-Col. Gilmour was chosen President, the list of officers being completed as follows: Vice-Presidents, First Military District, Lieut.-Col. Walker, Seventh Fusileers, London; Second Military District, Lieut.-Col. Walker, Seventh Fusileers, London; Second Military District, Lieut.-Col. Worsley, Brigade Major, Kingston; Fourth Military District, Lieut.-Col. Magen; District Paymaster, Toronto; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Alger, District Paymaster, Toronto; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Auditors, Lieut.-Col. Arthurs, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Capt. Grabam, Reserve Militia, Toronto.

BALTEMORE, Aug. 30th.—The match between the Columbia Rille Association and the Maryland Rifle Club resulted in a defeat for the latter at both ranges. The 200 yard match was shot at 2 o'clock, and the scores made are appended. Mr. Roeder, of whom the defeated club expected a good score, very much disappointed by a poor 38, but, owing to a bad cold, he was not in condition to shoot well:— COLUMBIA RIFLE CLUB.

Chambers. H Laird F. J. Lauritzen . . J. O. P. Burnside. 

At 600 yards Mr. Lynch was very unfortunate in his gun lead-ing so badly at the sixth shot as to cause a miss, and necessitated his using another gun for the balance of the match. The scores are:-

COLUMBIA

MARYLAND,
A. V. Canfield. 98
H. B. Coulsen. 89
Col. Burgwn. 88
B. B. Lynch. 85 COLUMBIA.
A. A. Adee. 97
C. H. Laird 97
F. J. Lauritzen 91
B. Chambers 91 379 Total Total .... J. B. Armstrong
T. H. Davy
F. T. Redwood.
A. Roeder The third competition for the medal is as follows: A. F. Drexel 46, L. Dieterich 43, J. B. Armstrong 43, T. H. Davy 42, A. Roeder

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21st.—The scores made to-day at Range, 200 yards, weekly competition, were as follows: 

For the medals, same day, the score stood: A. Border 45 B B Lynch 43, J. B. Armstrong 39.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31st.—An effort is making to send a team om the Pennsylvania State Rifle Association to the fall meeting at Creedmoor, and preliminary contests for selection were held at the Stockton ritle range in Camden, N. J., on the 27th, 28th and 30th ults. The invitations to members to compete contained the following conditions:

30th uts. The invitations to members to compete contained me following conditions:—
2. That upon securing places on the team, contestants will use the rife and ammunition intended to be used in the match.
3. That they will, without question, implicitly obey the Instructions of the captain and of the coach, selected by the committee.

4. No two competitors will be permitted to use the same gun

4. No two competitions will be permitted to use the same gun, either in the competition or the match.
5. Competitors will bear their own expenses, both in practice and at Creedmoor—except entrance fees in the matches.
6. Competitors will pledge themselves to receive or give no sug-

o. Competitors will pleage themselves to receive or give no suggestion, hints or information relative to questions of windare, or other points in rifle practice, at any time during their presence on the range on the days pamed.
Competitors are wanted for both short and long range teams, and they must see that their names are entered on the books of the range committee, and stated for which distance they desire treampted.

to compete.

The practice for short range will be at 200 and 300 yards, for long range at 500 and 600 yards.

Mr. A.B. Parker, of Norristown, has been selected as coach.

Sit. A.B. Tarker, of Norristowi, has been selected as coach.

No postponement on account of weather,
C. W. Zieber, Dr. E. O. Shakespeare and Geo. B. Dixon were be committee in charge.

The practice was conducted as specified, the scores standing:—

The practice was conducted as specified, the scores standing:—
Aug. 27th.—E. O. Shakespeare, 200 yards, 29; 300 yards, 28; 500
yards, 50; 690 yards, 49; total, 156; possible 170. M. Price, 200
yards, 29; 300 yards, 28; 500 yards, 48; 600 yards, 43; total, 148;
possible 170. H. Manderson, Jr., 200 yards, 30; 300 yards, 25; 500
yards, 48; 600 yards, 44; total, 147; possible 170. A. B. Parker, 500
yards, 49; 600 yards, 46; 600; yards, 45; total, 91; possible 100. Geo.
B. Dixon, 500 yards, 46; 600; yards, 45; total, 91; possible 100. W.
De V. Foulke, 200 yards, 30; 300 yards, 25; total, 57; possible 100. Lancaster Thomas, 200 yards, 28; 500 yards, 29; total, 57; possible 100.

ble 70.

Aug. 28th.—Capt. T. Taylor, 200 yards, 27; 300 yards, 25; retired with a score of 52 out of a possible 70. E. O. Shakespeare, 200 yards, 33; 300 yards, 28; 500 yards, 48; 600 yards, 49; total, 158, out of a possible 170. L. Thomas, 20 yards, 31; 300 yards, 32; 500 yards, 32; 500 yards, 32; 500 yards, 32; 500 yards, 48; 600 yards, 48; 600 yards, 48; 600 yards, 47; total, 50 at of a possible 100. B. Parker, 500 yards, 48; 600 yards, 47; total, 95, out of a possible 100.

In practice, which does not appear on the score, Dr. E. O. Shakespeare made 47 out of a possible 75, at a distance of 600 yards, 17s.

speare made 74 out of a possible 75, at a distance of 600 yards. This t is stated, is the best score ever made at Stockton Range at that

it is stated, is the best score ever made at Stockton Range at that distance.

Aug. 39th.—A. B. Parker, 590 yards, 45; 600 yards, 44; total, 90, out of a possible 100. E. O. Shakespeare, 600 yards, 45; total, 48, out of a possible 190. Lancaster Thomas, 200 yards, 45; total, 88, out of a possible 190. Lancaster Thomas, 200 yards, 31; 500 yards, 23; 500 yards, 49; 600 yards, 41; total, 45, out of a possible 190. Lancaster Thomas, 200 yards, 31; 500 yards, 23; 500 yards, 49; 600 yards, 45; total, 140, out of a possible 170. II. Manderson 300 yards, 32; 500 yards, 45; total, 140, out of a possible 170. II. Manderson 300 yards, 32; 600 yards, 45; total, 140, out of a possible 170. II. Manderson 300 yards, 32; 600 yards, 45; total, 140, out of a possible 170. II. Manderson 300 yards, 32; 600 yards, 45; total, 140, out of a possible 170. II. Manderson 300 yards, 32; 600 yards, 45; total, 140, out of a possible 170. derson, 200 yards, 26: 500 yards, 41: 600 yards, 45: total, 115, out possible 135.
There are a number of other contestants who shot under fic-

titious names and whose scores are, therefore, not published. One or two further competitions will be held before the names of the

The selection of the military team for the State of Pennsylvania was made at this range about a month ago.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1st .- At Walnut Hill, to-day, the long ange match was continued. The day was an average mooting, and some excellent scores were made:rance match was continued.

214 208 1000

Managar, Mass. Sept. 1st .- In the Runker Hill Match, at Rolle. vue Range to-day, there were 30 entries, appended:-

W. Charles....
H. Kimball
C. D. Harrison
A. B. Archer
R. Abbott
A. J. Greene
J. Richardson
C. Hartwell
The winners

The winners of the general prizes, first class, were C. D. Harrison and A. B. Archer; second class. J. Richardson and A. J. Greene. The best scores made in the Gold Badge Match out of ne 21 entries were :-

the 2l entries were:—
C. H. Russell.
J. Edwards.
H. Kimball
A. J. Greene
C. Hartwell
C. D. Harrison
A. B. Arober
J. Richardson
R. Abbott.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 28th.—The match to-day on the Stockton range was the Sharp's Match for Sharp's Military Rules (second series), open to all comers, 200 yards, standing, 10 rounds. H. M. Worth, wmner, 43; Joseph H. Burroughs 43, J. T. Smith 38; L. Thomas 35, Thomas Taylor 34, A. L. Smith 31. Aug. 314.—Second off-hand Individual match; open to every-

hody, any ritle, 100, 200 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each, off-hand, Competitors shooting with military rifles as such will receive an allowance of 1 point at each distance—total 3 points.

100 Yards.	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Tota
W. De V. Foulke 24	23	22	69
Geo. Fox 24	24	21	69
E. Cram 24	23	20	67
Geo. B. Dixon 22	20	20	62

#### SCHUETZEN CORP NOTES.

NEW JERSEY SCHUETZEN CORPS.-Hoboken, N. J., Sent. 2d.-At. NEW JERSTY SCHUETZEN CHRIS.—Homoto, A. J., Sept. 21.—At the regular meeting of the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, A. Harde-kopf, Captain, held at the headquarters of the corps, 80 Hudson street, Hoboken, Sept. ist., a full report was read from the comstreet, Hoboken, Sept. Ist., a full report was read from the committee of the water excursion, which was held on June 20th, and showed a net profit of \$45 to the benefit of the treasurer. The committee of the shooting festival, which was held Aug. 5th, at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, reported progress. Other regular business was transacted. A large and interesting needing is expected on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, as this is the annual meeting for the election of officers. The above named corps holds meetings the first Wednesday, of each month.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4th .- At Walnut Hill, to-day, the usual connections at the short range took place. The attendance was small, owing, probably, to the intends heat, the thermometer at the shorting parilion standing at 100 degs. The day, with this exception, was an excellent one for shooting, the wind blowing very gently from 7 o'clock and the light giving but little trouble. Excellent records were made. Mr. Jewell's score of 113 on the Massachusetts target has never been equalled. MASSACHUSETTS MATCH.

O. M. Jewell	11 15 10 10 15 15 10 11 15 (5-112 ]
A. B Archer	10 10 11 11 9 9 10 10 10 12-102
W. Charles (Mil.)	11 10 11 12 7 9 11 10 10 10-101
C. U. Meiggs	10 10 9 8 9 8 10 12 11 11- 98
G Warren	11 11 10 8 11 10 8 9 7 7- 92
S. Let's	9 10 9 11 11 9 9 4 9 11 92
A. L. Burt	. 9 5 2 2 8 10 7 4 5 3 - 55
CREEDMOO!	MATCH.

11		PALLABLE											٠.	- 63	46	*	- 7	- 19	- O	- 1	- 1	4.3	19-04-0	ı
Α	. 13	Arche	r.											. 4	4	5	4	5	Ġ.	5	ō	5	5 47	١
J.	T	Fellow	S											4	5	4	5	4	.5	5	4	5	4 - 46	ŀ
G	. 77	to talktood												. 4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4 - 44	ì
0	U.	Meigg	S .											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5-43	
		rwia																						
C.	H.	. Futeb	ro	u	k.									, 4	- 5	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	3-41	
J.	B.	Willian	ms											. 3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	5-23	

New York Schuetzen Corps.-The regular monthly meeting Sixy Tonk Scatterizes Codes.—The regular monthly needing of the New York Schuerzen Corps was held at their rooms, 85 Forsyth street, on Thursday evening, Sept. 20, Major George Acry in the chair. More than 100 members were pursent. The details of the promosed trip of the corps to Shrewsbury were discussed, and some regular business followed.

A badge was offerd by a representative of FOREST AND STREAM to be shot for at the coming meeting, by members that had

won a prize.

The excursion to Shrew-bury on the 14th and 15th insts, promises to be largely attended and to be in all respects a success.

ises to be largely attended and to be in all respects a success.

Remens Flowy Sign,—Comp on Surface Creck, Colorado, Aug.

17th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Thanks to Mr. Van Dyke for bits able article on gun signist. I have derived a great deal of useful information from bis articles in your columns. If I am not seking too much I would like to give my experience with front sights. Through accident I discovered an article fur a front sight. sights. Through accident I discovered an article for a front sight that answers the purpose so well that can 'the leg isting it to such of your readers as are troubled with bright sights. I carry a Horchkits repeating rifle (sporting), that all know that have ever seen it has the sume "melon silee" that Van Dyke speaks of for a front sight, and the glisten of it has bothered me a great deal and caused me to miss some splendid shots. Mr. Van Dyke came to the rescue, and I changed mine accordingly. It was a wast improvement, but, I am sorty to say, did not answer for a cavalryman, who has to carry his gun on a sling belt, hanging down the start side in horse. right side of his horse, the muzzle near the ground; that it former much of a hook, to catch in the brush and weeds, and finally I too much of a mook, to caten in the brush and weeds, and many I had it pulled out and lost. So I set my wits to work to find the necessary material to make another one. In searching my saddle bags I came across an old piece of a rubber gutta-percha comb. bags I come across an old piece of a rubber gutta-percha comb, which, being just the rist thickness, I soon had it fitted and shaped. I made it the same old "melon silee," to allow it to silde past anything that it might come in contact with. I have given it trels in all kinds of weather. In cloudy weather, in sighting over the sight, the front sight is of a silvery gray, and when the min as shinds brightly it looks jet black. It is just what is desired for a front sight. Hoping that some of your numerous readers may give it a trial, I am yours,

COMPANY K.,

Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

any greet in trial, I am yours,

A Phorpsstoval's Views.—"Swivester Enisht," asys the Crarling Enterprise, of Virginia City, Nev., "keeps the shooting palery, and he feels greatly aggreeved at the kind of shooting palery, and he feels greatly aggreeved at the kind of shooting participations of the property appreciating and patronzing his establishment. "Here I am, says Knight, "with every convenience at hand, ready to so train the people that they will be able too kill man at very shot, and indood comes to account to the property appreciating and patronzing his establishment. "Here I am, says Knight, "with every convenience at hand, ready to so train the people that they will be able too kill man at very shot, and indood comes to account the people of the property of the people of the people has the people that they will be able to kill man at every shot, and nobed the hubble when the people of the

# Archern.

- Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SEASON ENDING JUNE 30TH.

(Concluded from page 94.)

Concluded by the proper state of the cutter and the been given. Most of the prize winners were present, and, in view of the fact that no cash prizes would be given in the future, it was agreed that the rule of awarding hours only, should take effect at once. However, as some of the prize winners were not present, and as the officers do not regard it as necessarily binding. non them to enforce this rule against members not present, they will promptly forward to any prize winner the prize to which he is entitled, upon being notified by bim. Otherwise, the member will be deemed to have acquiesced in the action of the club. In order

that members and interested archers may know the manne in which bonors are taken, the Secretary deems it proper to pre-cede the list of winners with a portion of the section of the Con-stitution, fixing the different excellencies for which honors are

the member making the highest average in his class, at the

"To the member making the highest average in his cuss, at the single York Round—First Honor.
"To the member making the highest individual score in his class, at the single York Round—Second Honor.
"To the member making the highest average score in his class, at the life yards range—Third Honor.
"To the member making the highest average score in his class, at the life yards range—Third Honor.

at the 80 yards range—Fourth Honor.

"To the member making the highest average score in his class, at the 80 yards range—Fifth Honor.

"Provided: That no member shall receive more than one award

Thus it will be perceived that honors are graded in such a man Interest with 66 perceived that nonors are grained in state a man-ner, that if one member should obtain the superiority in his class at all the ranges, and should also score the highest single York, yet he would only obtain the award for best average York Round, and the member making the best single Round would be awarded the bonor of "best individual York Round," and so through all the grades. Under the operation of this rule, the following is a list of the winners of honors in each class:

ı	Second Honor, Maurice Thompson, best York Round	449
	Third Honor, Lorenzo Devol, average 100 yards	103
	Fourth Honor, Edwin Devol, average 80 yards	94
	Fifth Honor, Tac Hussey, average 60 yards	90
ı	OLASS II.	
	First Honor, L. L. Peddinghaus, average York Round	35.4
ı	Second Honor, F. H. Walworth, best York Round	329
	Third Honor, P. S. De Graff, average 100 yards	62
ı	Fourth Honor, C. G. Slack, average 50 yards	21
ı	Fourth Honor, C. G. Slack, average 50 yards. Fifth Honor, E. T. Church, average 60 yards.	72
	CLASS III.	
	First Honor, Jesse B. Devol, average York Round	252
	Second Honor, C. G. Hammond, best York Round	398
	Third House Edward D Walls arrange 100 rowds	
	Third Honor, Edward F. Wells, average 100 yards. Fourth Honor, C. C. Moore, average S) yards.	50
	Fifth Honor, W. Holberton, average 60 yards.	55
	Fitth Honor, w. nonverton, average to yards	-01

The Secretary has omitted the fractional parts of a point upor the total average of each member, though, in arriving at that total, he was careful to use the fractions in each monthly report. total, he was careful to use the fractions in each monthly report. In the award for the average at 80 yards in first class, the nearest approach to a tie was found, Mr. Edwin Devol and Mr. Tac Hussey having each an average of 91 points, with the fraction very slightly in favor of Mr. Devol.

The season's record of the club exhibits some very line performances at each of the ranges, and at the whole Round.

The best individual York Round was scored by Mr. Will H. Thomston, Aralista are followers.

Thompson, April 5th, as follows:-

giving a double Round of 212 1,029.

The nearest approach to this, by another archer, was the fine score of Mr. L. L. Peddinghaus, on April 28th, as follows:—

100 Yards. 80 Yards. 00 Yards. Total.

441-175 40-178 24-129 198-476 198-476

Preceded on April 24th and 27th with one of 41-155 39-137 giving a double Round of 211-833. 23 -- 125 103--415

giving a double fround of 211- 883.

Mr. Maurice Thompson came we'll up with a fine double Hound shot, on the 19th and 39th of April, as follows:

107 Yards. 80 Yards. 19 Yards

Total ... ... 65-240 83-401 44-234 183-875
The 80 yards shooting in this double round was the highest record obtained by any member of the club with two consecutive scores. At the 10 yards range prominence was taken by the record made by Mr. Will H. Thompson April 5th, 45-202, the greatest number of hits being 49, score 183, by the same archer, Mr. Peddinghaus' record of 44-175 coming well up. At the 80 yards range the scores of 41-274, 44-294, 41-295, 39,197, 41,197, 40-128, 24-192, 40-718, by Mr. Will H. Thompson; those of 39-201, 41-199, 40-181, by Mr. Peddinghaus, and those of 41-203, 42-198, and 37-181, by Mr. Maurice Thompson, may be considered performances of great excellence, while many other members recorded scores of scarcely less merit. The leading score at 60 yards was achieved by Mr. Maurice Thompson on the 9th day of March, he scoring 24 bits and 175 score, a record of such surpassing excellence as 44-::34 66-240 83-401 by Mr. Maurice Thompson on the 9th day of March, he scoring 24 hits and 176 score, a record of such surpassing excellence as likely to remain for some time as the "best performance" at that range in American archery. The nearest approaches to this great score were the records of 22-158 and 24-154, by the same archer; those of 23-145, 23-144, by Mr. Peddinghaus, and that of Mr. Lo-renzo Devol, of 24-133. Many other members approached 40 points at this range, and altogether the 60 yards work was of a very high character. verv bigh character.

It may be that three golds have been made at an end by several It may be that three golds have been made at an end by several members who have not reported the fear, as there existed no rule requiring such report. However, several such performances have been reported, as follows: Three golds at an end at 80 yards—twice by Mr. L. Devol, once by Mr. Tac Hussey, and once by Mr. L. L. Peddinghaus, while Mr. Maurice Thompson obtained four consecutive golds at this rance, but did not get three at an end. Mr. Lorenzo Devol obtained three golds at an end twice in the same 48 arrows—a rare feat indeed. At My yards Mr. E. T. Church obtained three golds once, Mr. Peddinghaus once. Mr. Will H. Thompson four times, and doubtless several other members achieved the feat without making a report of it. Almost without exception the members have adopted Ford's system of aiming, with only slight modifications in individual

instances, and while the change has necessarily cut down the

instances, and while the change has necessarily cut down the scoring for a time, the general improvement is inevitable.

In closing the report the Secretary and Treasurer begs leave to submit a brief statement of the receipts and disbursements of the club up to the 1st day of July, 1889, and in doing so calls the attention of such members of the club as have not remitted the attention of such members of the club as have not remitted the stention of such memores of the club as have not remitted the additional one dollar required of them by the late amendment of the constitution. Further, the Secretary informs members that the constitution and rules, as amended, have been printed in pumphlet form, and will be at once distributed to the members, and such other archers as may desire to become members:—

With sincere thanks to the members, who have by their many

With sincere thanks to the members, who have by their many kind letters encouraged the Secretary in his labors, he wishes each and every one far greater success in the second season of the club than greeted him in the first.

The Private Practice Club is now well started upon its second season. Its strength in its infancy indicates a lusty menhood and great longerity. The Secretary nurses in his heart the wish and hope that he may have such pleasant meetings in coming years with the members of the club as he enjoyed at Buffalo, and again and again enjoy their triumphs as he there did, before any one of them is called to them is called to-

"Lay the strong bow and arrows down,

Mellow with age, and in renown."
WILL H. THOMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer P. P. C.

ARCHERY TOURNAMENT .- To be held on the fair grounds of the ARLABRI MODRAMAN,—10 ob Bend on the latt grounds of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society during the Twenty-second Annual Pair at Waverly, between Newark and Elizabeth, N.J., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 10:30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Waverly is on line of Pennsylvania R. R., Elizabeth Horse R. R., and New Jersey Central R. R.

ersey Central A. R. Wednesday, Sept. 22d, at 10 o'clock A.M.—Ladies; 48 arrows at weomessay, sept. 22d, at 10 o Clock A.M.—Lagics; 48 arrows at 40 yards. First prize, a gold badge; second prize, Horsman's Spanish yew bow; third and fourth prizes, suitable badges or archery equipments. Gentlemen's Championship Match.—(Competition for Jerseymen only); the American Round; 30 arrows peritors for series then only; the American Kolina; so arrows at 40 yards; 30 arrows at 50 yards; 10 yards. First prize, a gold medal, which must be held for two successive fournaments, when it becomes the property of the successful competitor; second prize, beefwood bow; third prize, silver medal;

fourth prize, tronze medal.

Afternoon at 2 o'clock.—Team Match for Ladies; team to be composed of three ladies: Columbia Round; 24 arrows at 50 50 yards; 24 arrows at 40 yards; 24 arrows at 50 yards. Best gross score, first prize, 3 lemonwood bows; second gross score, second score, first prize, 3 iemonwood bows; secona gross score, econorize, 13 doz.peacock prize club arrows; third gross score, third prize, 13 doz.peacock prize club Team Match.—American Round; 30 prize, badges, Gentlemen Club Team Match.—American Round; 20 arrows at 80 yards; 30 arrows at 50 yards: 30 arrows at 50 yards: 30 arrows at 80 yards; 20 arrows peacock prize arrows.

peacock prize arrows.

Long Range Match.—Open to all archers; 24 arrows at 100 yards; 21 arrows at 80 yards; 22 arrows at 80 yards. Best gross score, first prize, first choice of donations; second gross score, bridgeross core, third gross score, third gross sc

second prize, second choice of donations; third gross score, fourth prize, third choice of donations; fourth gross score, fourth prize, suitable badge or archery equipments.

The matches will be snot under the direction of the following gentlemen, who will select judges and have entire charge of the match on the field: Maj. A. G. Constable, Field Capitain, President National Archery Association: A. H. Gibbes, Toxopholite, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Balley, — Archery Club, Elizabeth, N. J.; T. F. Baldwin, Newark, N. J.; E. L. Horsman, Brooklyn Archery Club; W. Holberton, Oritani Archers, Hackensack, N. J.

Rules—All Legitlanea receives will have a content of content.

W. Holberton, Orlani Archers, Hackensack, N. J.

\*\*Rules.\*\*-All gentlemen archers will pay an entrance fee of \$1.

No fee from ladies. The entry books will close on Saturday, Sept.

18th. Entries may be left with the Secretary of the Society, Board

of Trade rooms, Newark, or with the Committee on Archery, etc.,

of the New Jersey Agricultural Society. Benj. Haines, Elizabeth,

N. J., Saml. Manning, Elizabeth, N. J.

Donations.\*\*—The following gentlemen with their usual liberality

have denoted valuable with the secretar fees.\*\*

Dimactions—I he tonowing gentlement with their usual increasity have donated valuable prizes to be contested for as follows: E. I. Horsman, New York City; gentlemen's prizes, one patent handled gen lancewood bow, one-half dozen peacock feathered prize arrows. Ladies' prizes, one Horsman's Spanish yew bow, onearrows. Ladies' prizes, one Horsman's Spanish yew bow, one-balt dozen peacock feathered prize arrows. Conro, Bissett & Malleson, New York City; gentlemen's prize, beetwood (hacked with hickory) bow. Ladies' prizes, one dozen prize arrows, gilded between feathers. W. Holberton, Orland Archers, Hackensack, N. J.; one self lancewood bow. Ingalls & Co., 761 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; one lancewood bow. Sutton & Fond, New York City; gentiemen's prize, one 6ft. din, beefwood (express, nawhide-backed) bow. Ladies' prize, one 6ft. din, beefwood (express naw-hide-backed) bow. Louis B. Day, Elizabeth, N. J.; one 6ft. extra self hancewood, 361b. bow. J. B. Crook & Co., Fullon street, New York; two valuable prizes.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Aug. 24th.—The match between the Oakland Bow club, of California, and the Crescent Bowmen, of Charlotte, Mich., on Aug. 14th, resulted in favor of the "Crescents," as fol-

BITCH . I CH TENE . TARRE	Teamfred in a	with the the	CICCCOM	J 160 101-
lows:				
	OAKLAND E	BOW CLUB.		
Name. J. F. Cook R. J. Bush A. F. Coffin F. C. Havens	28—126 23—121 2 — 82	50 Yards. 26-132 30-136 25-117 3 <i>x</i> -144	40 Yards. 29—139 29—171 28—152 30—174	Totals. 81-397 82-428 73-351 84-430
Grand totals		111-529	116-636	320~1,606
	CHESCENT	BOWMEN.		
Name. Parm S. DeGraff. E. T. Church. C. W. Sherman. C E. K. Baxter.	25-107 26-130 24-116	50 Yards 30—158 29—147 28—144 23— 95	28 - 158	
Grand totals A return match wi		110-544	113 - 641	320-1,830 W.P.L.

# Wricket.

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POOR CHICKET!—"Say, Bill, do you call this 'ere a cricket ground? Why, it looks more like a fish pound at hebb-tide, nor a bit to play at cricket." Thus speke a man of simple mind to a comrade, while through the air we seemed to hear sweet strains bit to play at cricket." Thus spoke a man of simple mind to a comrade, while through the air wo scemed to hear sweet atrains of music. The instruments seemed familiar, yet it was not the music of the vina, the kine, the crowth, the acolian harp or the banjo. We listened in beatifue wonderment until the end—and the game of lawn tennis was done. Thank heaven that there is no graceful writer like Miss Miftord alive now, to sing the praise of toy balls and catgut. For when the fervent authoress of "Our Village" wrote about "the manly game of cricket," she only spoke of the delightful and delighting power possessed by "a little bit of leather and two pieces of wood," The village green other time was not prostituted to childish games; no guady! effeminate males, adorned like embrediered tobacco pouches, the time of the control of the contro showers," the turf that was laid out for a special purpose, de voted exclusively to another. We have not for years worked hard to advance the interests of cricket, to now allow an inno-vation like lawn tennis to crowd out our manly game without a word of protest. Lawn tennis is a delightful game for women and children, and, perhaps, for those of our own sex who are of feeble body and mind; but this is no argument why a cricket feeble body and mind; but this is no argument why a cricket ground should be converted into a nursery or an infirmary. Should the shade of the man who received the "hover from Jackson" look down on some of our cricket fields of to-day, he would no doubt think that he was money in pocket that he was dead—and he would be about right. Yet we love to see children eajor themselves in the open air—particularly after a wet day in the house. We have a boy. It delights us to see him squirt a hose, of which pursuit he is extremely fond. We have also a girl. It soothes us to see her make a mud pie; but should the pie be erected on our favorite pitch, or the hose-squirter direct his aim at the back of our neck, we would object.

Squitter uncer his and hard feet, get, get, get, shell the stumps that are now firmly planted be torn up before they have taken root? Not if we can help in staying the

COUNTY CRICKET.-Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30th.-Editor Forest COUNTY CAIGNET.—Brooklyn, N. J., Aug. 39th.—Editor Forest and Stream.—In answer to your request for information as to the formation of a Kings County eleven, I would state that earlier in the season I took considerable trouble to ascertain how such a project would be supported by resident cricketers of Kinss County, and I am glad to say that my efforts met with considerable success. I nam satisfied that a good team could be got together if any other county will do likewise, and thus make an opportunity for a county match. The object of the organization was simply to play matches with other counties or localities, so as to bring cricketers on the field in different comminations—playing axiants bowlets other than we are now in the habit of doingagainst bowlers other than we are now in the habit of doing-thus helping to make more proficient cricketers. Such matches, I have no doubt, would be of great advantage to cricket. I hope you will stir up the cricketers to organize other county teams. and, if possible, play at least one match this season, JOHN FILMER.

JOHN FILMER.

UNITED STATES 1%. CANADA.—On Sept. 3d the Executive Committee of the Cricketers' Association of the United States met and selected the following team to represent the United States: Messrs. George M., Charles, Daniel S. and Robert Newhall, Van Rensellaer and Clark, of the Young America C. C., of Philadelphia; Brewster, of the Germantown C. C.; Thuyer and Law, of the Merion C. C., of Philadelphia, and Kessler, of the Staten Island C. C., of this city. While it is unobabelly the strongest feam ever selected to do battle for the United States, we regret that it is not thoroughly American. In times gone by the United States eleven was composed of residents of the United States, irrespective of their nationality. But now that the American exponents of the was composed of resources of the Chiled States, irrespective of their nationality. But now that the American exponents of the game have reached a degree of perfection equal, if not superior, to that of the foreign cricketing element, we regret that a new departure was not made from the old-time custom, and none but departure was not made from the old-time custom, and none but Americans selected to represent this country. As it now stands, it is a mixed team. It is not, however, too late to change, and we trust to see none but Americans take the field on Monday next. We cannot, however, but congratulate the committee for the tact they have shown in their selection, which has made everything work so smoothly. The system of choice has been an excellent one, and if the United States eleven does not win it will

cellent one, and if the United States eleven does not win it will not be because it was handleapped by internal diseasions or unmanly jeatousies.

From Canada we do not receive the same good accounts; in fact, we hear of one club that already talks of withdrawing from the association on account of its not being asked to send a representative to play in the trial match, West zs. East. As this neglect occurred in the face of that club's winning two association ties, we admit it has grounds for complaint, butfor the good of cricket we urge it not to act too hastily. There is no reason why the Ontario Association should not work as harmoniously as the one in the States. The Governor General has recently accepted the office of President, and it will be an everlasting reproach to the cricketers of Canada if the association does not send a representative eleven to meet their American cousins. The match. the criticates of changian it is association counties. The match, easi far use their American counties. The match, easi far as its wifest, which was played Sept. Ist at Toronto, was a failure as far as its object in bringing together the best players of the Dominion was concerned, neither Hamilton, Ottaw or Montreal being represented. The following is the score:

WEST.
F. Blake (Wanderers), c Vickers, b Merritt 30
Totten (Toronto), b S. Ray 29
Morphy (St. Mary's), c Hunter, b S. Ray
I. Sayder (Wanderers), b Boddy 0
Brock (Poronto), c and b Merritt
Behan (Toronto), c and b Logan 0
R. F. Sutherland (Windsor), c Vickers, b Boddy 16
Ogden ( Coronto), b Boddy 3
D. O. R. Jones (Toronto), b Logan 0
J. G. Wean (London), b Logan 0
W. Hector (Wanderers), not out 2
Extras
Total

Extras	0
Total	
EA	ST.
First Innings. S. Ray (Whitby), b Behan 4 C. J. Logan (Whitby), b Gil-	Second Innings.
lean 1	not out11
J. N. Kirchoffer (Port Hope), 1 b w Gillean	b Behan 21 b Gillean 0
lean 0 H. Merritt (St. Catherines), b Gillean 1 C. Hunter (St. Catherines), c Ogden, b Morphy 7	not out 2
W. W. Vickers (Toronto), b Morphy	b J. Snyder 1
R. Shaniy (Teronto), not out. 0 Extras	c Sutherland, b Snyder 1
Total84	Total 42
ROWLING	ANALYSIS.
	T INNINGS.
Over	s. Maidens. Runs. Wickets

WEST-FIRST INNINGS

J. Gillean 8
Behan 10
Morphy 6
Enyder 4
Ogden 3

	Second Inni	ings		
Ogden Snyder	3	2	1 5	0
GilleanBehan	9	0	23 10	ĩ

-We are obliged, on account of space, to defer the publication of the letter on "The origin of round-arm bowling" until after the international match.

GERMANTOWN JUNIORS US. STATEN ISLAND JUNIORS.-This GERMANTOWN JUNIORS CS. STATEN ISLAND JUNIORS.—This match was the Burs in the annuals of American cricket, where a team of boys have left their home to play in another city. In bygone days it was considered the thing to revolve as much as possible and secure players fresh from the other side to fill the ranks of the clubs' elevens. A few organizations continue to advocate this suicidal system—the result in the long run is lamentable fall-ure. The clubs that will be found in the future foremost in the race are those that have to-day established training schools, namely, junior membership elevens. Instil young blood in your clubs and teach the youngsters how to play the game, and, moreover, in a gentlemanly way, and it will not be long before the question will arise's who shall not play? "rather than "who can we find to fill up our elevens." Mr. Thos. McKenn, the President of the G. C. C., came over to look after the boys, and Mr. F. W. Bissell, the Secretary, was on hand to score. In a conversation on ind to hit up our elevens?" Mr. Inos. Mokean, the President of the G. C. C., came over to look after the boys, and Mr. F. W. Bissell, the Secretary, was on hand to score. In a conversation on the subject of junior membership, Mr. McKean stated that his club had recently been obliged to pass a law limiting the number of junior members to 100, that the club was in receipt of many new applications, and the junior list was now upwards of ninety names. The neven was composed of the sons of many of Philadelphia's oldest cricketers: such names as Wister, Morgan, Welsh and McKean having been household words in cricketing circles for many years. The first two refreshed our memory of the past and brought back incidents of the cricket field long forgotten. These Philadelphia boys, too, have a mighty good notion of the game, and many of their remarks upon the play were pat. Both learns were composed of little gentlemen, and the play from first to last full of "pretty cricket:" may they keep it up for years to come. Almont the chips of the old block were Mr. Haughton's two sons, who have been playing the game at Lenoxville, Canada-We take pleasure in giving space for full score:—

STATEN ISLAND JUNIORS. First Innings.

STATEN ISLA	ND JUNIORS.
First Innings. L. Pool, b S. Welsn, 3d 3 H. Rich, b S. Welsh, 3d 6 L. Haughton, c S. Welsh, 3d b W. Brockie, Jr 6	Second Innings. b G. B. Robinson
B. Eyre, b. S. Welsh, 3d 0 G. Haughton, b S. Welsh, 3d 0 R. Emmet, b W. Brockie, Jr. 2	h S. Welsh, 3d
Total	
R. A. Morgan, c G. Haughton, b Pool	c L. Haughton, b Pool
Total 49	Total 10
	F BOWLING.
GERMANTOWN-	
Balis,  B. Welsh, 3d	Runs, Maidens. Wickets.
Second	innings.
S. Welsh, 3d	13 5 4 12 5 5
STATEN ISLAND-	FIRST INNINGS.
H. Rich	19 9 3 25 5 7
Wide, H. Rich, 1; no balls, L. P.	
Second	14.51
L. Haughton	1 2 1 2 - 1
H. Rich 6	1 -

"The Australians have at last, chiefly through the help of Lord Harris, been able to arrange a match with the best English eleven. The match was begun on the Oval on Monday last, the following team playing for England: W. G., E. M. and G. F. Grace, Hon. A. Lyttleton, Steel, Penn, Lucas, Shaw, Morley and Barnes. England went first to the bat, and at the end of the first day's play 8 wickets were down for 410 runs, of which W. G. Grace contributed 15° P. M. Grace 30.

Wide, L. Haughton, 1. Umpires—Germantown, Brombead: Staten Island, Lane.

152, E. M. Grace 36.
On Tuesday the match was resumed, and the Oval is said to

or Tuesday the match was resumed, and the Oval is said to have never presented such a spectacle. Over 20,000 people witnessed the game the first day, and about 20,000 the second day. England's innings closed for 420. Australians' second, having been obliged to repeat, 6 wickets were down for 170; Murdock 78, and McDonnell 33. Unfortunately Spofforth, the demon bowler, who was injured, did not play. As were to present the Australians are 101 behind to save a one innings defeat. Full score will be published later on.

NEW YORK ENGLISH TEAM IS. SCOTCH WANDERERS.—There was but a small attendance at Prospect Park on Monday last to writness the interesting match between the teams composed of the first the subject of the Manhattan Cricket Club, who kindly offered their ground for the occasion. Shortly before non the Scotchmen put in an appearance, headed by Bowman, the piper of the Caledonian Club, whose dulect strains and appropriate selection of tunes during the different phases of the game was had under the auspices of the Manhattan Cricket Club, who kindly offered their ground for the occasion. Shortly before non the Scotchmen put in an appearance, headed by Bowman, the piper of the Caledonian Club, whose dulect strains and appropriate selection of tunes during the different phases of the game appearently caused great satisfaction to those from the land of the thistle. At 12:230 P.M. the play began on a rather bitting wicker, and though the day remained cloudy the light was excellent up to the time for drawing the sumpast 623 P.M. The Englishmen went first to the bat, and secured the good total of 127 in their innings, nearly one-half of which being contributed by Norley, the M. C. C. professional. His score of 01, not out, was a remarkable was a first of the carried of the carr

led off excellently, 22 runs being up before the fall of the first wicket, but after the first three bats had been disposed of the remaining ones added but little to the total. This was due to the excellent bowling and fielding of Filmer, whose style was favored by the wicket. He also made three rattling catches. During this innings Norley, who had been allowed to play as a substitute, was put on to bowl, and very properly objected to by Mr. Lendrum, the captain of the Scotch team. This disturbed Mr. Jackson's equanimity so much that he left the ground in a child-h pet, and his action was severely criticised by all present. Until a man learns to control his temper a cricket ground is no place for him. Hamilton bowled splendidly in the second innings. Score:—

ENGLISH.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Hulburt, run out 3	
Filmer, b R. Greig 0	b Hamilton 1
Middleton, st Morris b Mack-	
intosh2	b Hamilton, 0
Jackson, b R. Greig 15	refused to play
Norley, not out 61	e Swanson, b Greig
Hooper, c Mackintosh, b R.	
Greig 6	not out 2
Wilson, c and b Kerr 8	
Hayward, b Hamilton 8	
Hinchcliffe, b Kerr 0	
Castle, c Hamilton, b R.Greig 8	b Greig 5
Dollar, c Morris, b R. Greig 10	
Bye 1, leg-byes 5, wides 2 6	b Hamilton 0
(11-4-1)	m
Total	Total 22
	OTCH.
First Innings.	Second Irnings.
R. Greig, c and b Hayward 18	b Hooper 0
Mackintosh, c Wilson, b	-
Hooper 9	
Swanson, b w. b Hayward., 17	b Hooper 1
B. Greig, I b w, h Filmer 0	
Melville, c Hubburt, b Fil-	
Morris, c and b Filmer. 0	b Filmer 11
Morris, c and b Filmer 0	
Lendrum, run out 0	
Munro, not out 5	e Sub., b Filmer 3
Kerr, c and b Filmer 2	
Hamilton, c Hinchcliffe, b	
Hooper 8	
Mackenzie, c Filmer, b Hoop-	
er 2 Leg-byes 2, wides 3 5	
Leg-byes 2, wides 3 5	Byes 8
Total	m
Total	
BOWLING	ANALYSIS.
	RST INNINGS.
Machantach Balls, Rus	os. Maidens, Wickets, Wides.
Mackintosh 54 3: H. Greig 60 2:	
Kerr	
Swanson	
	7 0 0 0
Melville 6	
	Innings.
Hamilton 46 1:	3 2 5 0
R. Greig 42	9 2 2 0
	RST INNINGS.
Hooper	2 3 1
Jackson 24 Hayward 54	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Filmer	3 2 1 5 2 4 1
	Innings.
Filmer 18 11	
Hooper18	0 2 0

#### FIXTURES.

-At Prospect Park, Manhattan rs. Staten Island
-At Ardmore, Merion rs. Young America.
-At Harrosgate, Belmont rs. Gingrd.
-At Harrosgate, Belmont rs. Gingrd.
-At Harrosgate, Belmont rs. Gingrd.
-At Hose Polliadelphia, Chester City rs. Belmont (2d),
-At West Philadelphia, Gelmont rs. Staten Island.
-At Prospect Park, Manhattan (2d) cs. Young Ameri-

(2d). ept. 18th.—At Nicetown, Girard vs. Germantown. ept. 18th.—At Ardmore, Merion vs. Beim nt. ept. 22d.—At Prospect Park, Scotch vs. Envlish. ept. 22d and 23d.—At Stenton, Eleven Highlsh vs. Eleven Am-

ricáns. Sept. 25th.—At Harrowgate, Girard rs. Belmont. Sept. 25th.—At Ardmore, Merion (2d) rs. Girard (2d). Sept. 25th.—At West Philadelphia, Germantown (2d) rs. Belmont

ed). Sept. 27th.—At Ardmore, Staten Island vs. Merion. Sept. 29th.—At Nicetown, Germantown vs. Staten Island.

# Pachling and Canoeing.

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#### YACHTING NEWS.

A RACE PHOTOGRAPHED.—The recent union regata of the Hull V. C. will pass down to posterity with a full preservation of the life attending the event, for the racing was photographed in its various features by Black & Co., 331 Washington street, boston. This is perhaps the first time a fleet of yearls underway has been the property of the control of t

THE LAKE FLEET .- A correspondent writes to the Toronto Mail

can surely be accomplished. The races, then, of the R. C. Y. C. will be simply those for the Prince of Wales' and Governor Gen-

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The following circular has been

New York Yacht Chuu.—The following circular has been sent to the members:—

SECHETARY'S OFFICE, New York Yacht Chub.;

Ex-Com. J. G. Bennett having offered two class tone for schooners and one for sloops of the value of \$300 each, to be competed for by the vessels of the New York and Eastern yach cluss, the Course on Thursday, Sept. 16th, 1850.

The race will be governed by the sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club, excepting that no allowance will be made for the difference of ancastrements. The details and management of the race will be in charge of the Regulat Committee.

Regulat Committee.

Regulat Committee.

New York Yacht Fusch of the Chub. The Chub. Secretary at the club rooms, provious to 11 o'clock A.M. of Tuesday, Sept. Hath, 1880.

Respectfully,

NOTE.—By resolution of the club the race for the "Bennett Cape May Challenge Cup." is fixed for Thursday, Sept. 9th.

May Challonge Cup "is flaced for Thursday, Sept. 9th.

New Jensey X Active Claim. Only a small fleet hirmed out for
the postpoined annual regatia Sept. 3d. No catiful yields holsted
highing flaces, one of the intended starters having and her bonses
high and dry on the Jersey beach during a squait. In class B
Charm and Jarre Bowl had it all to themselves, and in class of the
starters were Fredric and Pantine. The skipper of the latter beflag unable to get a crew together, saired the martel single
handed and won in good style, an example to be followed. Course,
Fort Lafayette and home, about 30 miles. Wind how
southwest, tide elb. Charm made a close race with Dare Devil,
mashing almost a dead beat. Summary as under;—

nishing almost a dead heat. Summary as	under:	-	
CLASS B.			
	Actua		rected
	time	. 1	ime.
	H. M.		DI. S.
harm, 28ft. 6in., Ed. W. Ketcham			
lare Devil, 27tt. 4m., Com. W. H. Ditworth.	4 21	U() -{	18 40
CLASS C.			
auline, 24tt. Zin., Louis Kayser	4 53	50 4	53 50
reddie, 2stt. 7m., F. T. Dilworth	4 59	UÚ 4.	57 50
GENEVA REGATTA A regatta was sailed	Sent. :	d on Lak	e Ge-
eva. Wis. Wind fresh from southwest.	The D	rizes wer	e. for
rst class, \$40, \$25 and \$15; second class,			
ovs' race, \$10. Stranger and Mignon Joure	d beron	re startin	g, the
ther receiving damage that compelled he			
as made at II a.M. with five entries in first	t, two i	n second	class.

was made at 11 a.M. with five entries in first, two in second and eight in the race for boys. The finish was as under :-

Netto 21 3 3 00 50 cannot 22 6 2 69 42

SECOND CLASS.

Fearless 2 5 13 Zounve 3 04 28

The boys' race was won by Sturges, saling over a five mile course in It. in, 36s. Norra second. For the Sheridan prize, Sept. 4th, there were two entires in first and one in second class. Prizes, the yacht Shordan, \$50 and \$55 for the larger boats, and \$15, \$10 and \$5 tor the snamer craft. Fearless had a sait over in second class. Netter received a knock down on the second class, hetter received a knock down on the second cound, Ernet taking the leadand keeping it for the rest of the course. Finish as indee:

	Actual time.	Corrected		letual time,	Corrected time.
	H. M. S.		Name, H		H. M. S.
	. 3 35 33	3 43 06	Netile	3 43 08	3 47 15
Ethet	. 3 33 57	3 44 01	Geneva	3 48 13	3 56 43
Whisper	, Ethel, N	ettie and F	cariess were	the win	ners. The
first name	q pas now.	won the She	ridan prize t	hree tim	es, in latt,

Whisper, Ethel, Nettie and Fearless were the winners. The first named has now won the Sherdan prize three times, in 1877, 78 and 90.

SAN FRANCISCO'S FLEEF.—There are, in San Francisco, 51 SAN FRANCISCO'S FLEEF.—There are, in San Francisco, 51 SAN FRANCISCO'S FLEEF.—There are, in San Francisco, 51 SAN FRANCISCO'S FLEEF.—There are, in San Francisco, 52 SAN FRANCISCO'S FLEEF.—There are, in San Francisco, 52 SAN FRANCISCO'S FLEEF.—There are in such craft, and of complete of new schoolness in contemplation. The interest preventing the latter from training, and doing away with too hat trumining, otten necessary to we believe, to Mr. Dickie, a weak-known builder of fast strambouts in San Francisco.

MACHINES NOT WANTED.—The Belleville Intelligencer, says: United Capt. Cutthert can succeed an inducing the Royal Consideration of the Control of the San Francisco of t

Rule of the Road.

NAUTILIS YAGUE CLUB.—The third of a series of matches of the club was saided off Salem, Sept. 3d. Course for first cases, 7 miles; for second, 6; and for third. 4 miles. Wind light from south-southeast. Rula, Rock Bross, won in first class sloopes, with Rulh second. In first class schoopers, Star, Mr. Southweck, had time, first missioning first. In third class, Posle, Rock Bross, won, The prizes for the series go to fluin, Star, Iris, and Second prize to Mule. Mignon and Ruth are ted for second prize in their class, and will have to sail off, and in third class a different boat won overy time and another new will be fixed for new.

ner.

DOICHESTER YACHT CLUB.—A cruise for Sept. 18th has been
set down and a deep water cruising trim race is under consideration. The sixtieth match wit be saited Sept. 11th. Funds in the
treasury above expenses, \$2,34.36.

treasury above expenses, \$34.00.

YANDEAKA—The London Telegraph says that this famous "90" has hance down her racing flag for two scason because a conspiracy exists among skappers from the equation coast of England to Indian Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Sport When the trickery of the turf flad sits counterpart on the wards.

#### ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA Y. S.

ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA Y. S.

RIFTY miles to be dut to windward was what yachts bound to the Choester regutta had to no to get there, and so it was not sure that more than 1 or 2 of the larger craft of the squadron would make their numbers on the Istu int. On the Sturrday prepared in the property of the squadron would make their numbers on the Istu int. On the Sturrday prepared from and Plantons, sloops, anchoring at Mengher's Boxeth till the following morning, when, in company with a fleet of coasters, and yacht, let on Stundy morning and performed so cutter and largy sach, tile on Stundy morning and performed so passed into other yachts, and led the fleet into the anchoring in Sambro Road. The next morning methors were attrictly and practice of the present of the

and now the heast of Lunenburg; Circe, another of Butler's models, and Lorne also. Hele wished to race the squadron crafts, but rules are rules, and stood in the way, so she came out in a friendly spin with them. Close under the lea of Oi-Kaze lay the a control of the control

| Oemg | Fig. | H. M. S. | Payche | H. M. Paytime | 3 10 30 | Payche | 3 55 | Fiona | 3 55 | Fiona | 3 55 |

Oi-Kazé . 3 17 Příona. 3 59 Nymphosa. 3 17 Příona. 3 59 Nymphosa. 3 11 Pastime whining by 2m. 15s., after allowing Oi-Kazé m. 38s, for diderence of tonnage. Oi-Kazé challenged Pastime to sail a tortianic se match on the morrow, but the proposal was not entertained. When the attention of the morrow, but the proposal was not entertained. When the attention of the morrow was of an increasing character. The training of the highlands, the nacing on zaturday for the class pruss was of an increasing character. The sense of the sail of the highlands, the nacing of zaturday for the class pruss was of an increasing the training of the sail of t

In the five-ton race—the casualties began with the start. Lily carrying away her mainboom as the gun fired, and having to give erew had to lower all sail and reed her sung. Engler got a long put in consequence, and very smartly handled, had the prize said atthrough, winning at last with loss of time to spare. In a was quite overpowered and cume in a bad third. The course and engler overpowered and cume in a bad third. The course and engler overpowered and cume in a bad third. The course and engler overpowered and cume in a bad third. The course and engler overpowered and cume in a bad third. The course and engler overpowered and cume in a bad third. The course and engler is the course of the c In the five-ton race the casualties began with the start, Lily

the finish being:

11. M. S.
Eaglet ... 3 29 15 lina ... 4 00 10 Muta.

3 47 15 lina ... 4 00 10 Muta.

Tenglet and Muta taking terst and second prizes.

The irist class were sent out at 155 P.M. Spray being to windwing the sent out at 155 P.M. Spray being to windwing the sent out at 150 P.M. Spray being to windwind the sent out it. M. Lamber-yard to Lietificid, Fortuguese, Head Rock and Thrum Cap Buoys, passing outside of all, back round Lietifield and home. Starters:

Ol-Kazi ... eutter ... 23 tons ... Hear Com, Sumichrast. Spray ... schooner ... 27 tons ... H. St. G. Twining.

Spring schooling 27 tons. H. St. G. Twining. The outlet's justhedts having carried away Spray easily wen by her, and obtained the lead, saining well under whole maintail forcant and jin. Ol-Kuzh had single-rected maintail, whole fore sail and second jib, topmast on shore, and straightway went to windward of her oppodent, and saining very fact to be made a superscript of the proposition of the property of the property of the control of the option of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of t

#### 19.87-22.89.

THE fastest time on record! The Herresholls have succeeded in beating the world under steam. A speed of 19 57 knots, or 22.59 miles, unmilatered the steam. A speed of 19 57 knots, or 22.59 miles, unmilatered the production of the production of the steam, and the credit of producing such speed places the Herreshold Manufacturing Company at the beat of the list of builders of "ingli speeds!" As the boat in question which developed successive the speed places the Herreshold Manufacturing Company at the beat of the list of builders of "ingli speeds!" As the boat in question which developed successive the speed places the speed places the highest possible, her recent trial opens up new vistas of extremely high velocities to be obtained on the water, and place the modern steam yearth on a particular of the steam of the speed of the contract of the speed of the contract of the speed of the steam of the contract of the speed of the contract of the speed of the contract of the speed of t

est pitch of reliaement.

Bewarke of Steel Boilers,—As a note of warning we print the following concerning the great danger still attendant upon the use of even the best steel in the market. Do not trust it in him of the concerning the great danger still attendant upon the use of even the best steel in the market. Do not trust it in him of the concerning the great danger still and support for their opinions in the failure of the boilers of the Carl's sactification. This yessel was to have find main boilers of steel. Six of these were tinished on the point of main boilers of steel. Six of these were tinished on the point petits of the control of the steel of the steel of the steel of the steel of the pressure reached being 140 pounds. The whole of the notices the pressure reached being 140 pounds. The whole of the notices were easily burst with pressure varying, we are told, between 30 and 140 pounds. The plates were of Cammel's steel. This experiment will go far to cause the total rejection of steel by sub-recently acquired are all against steel as regards the durability of furnace plates, and some eminent name of the control of the control of the molecular of the control of the molecular of the plates will not employ it on any terms. "I not Aye.

#### NEW YORK CANOE CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The annual fail regarta under the auspices of the N. Y. Canoe.
Onto, will be held on their club-house, New Brighton, S. I. (diChue, will be held on their club-house, New Brighton, S. I. (diThe regarta will be an open one, and all canoelsts are cordially
avited to participate in the following races:—
First—Paddling race for sating cances; distance one mile. First
pyrts, an elegant, joined, nieger-plated public, presented by Mr.
Second—Paddling race for paddling canoes; same course. First
prize, gold medal; second prize, siyer medal.
Third-Salling race for sating canoes; triangular course;
Third-Salling race for sating canoes; triangular course;
There metals.

distance three niles. First prize, gold mean; second prise, flag instance three niles. First prize, gold mean; second prize, rickelphated beat-hook, preprize, gold medal; second prize, nickelphated beat-hook, presented by Mr. W. P. Stevens, of Rahway, N. J. Hith-Upset race; distance one quarter of a mile. Prize, gold model.

Fith—Upset race; distance one quarter of a mile. PTRO, good medal.

The first race will be called at 2 p. a., sharp; second at 2:39 r. s. The first and fourth will be started together at 3 p. a., and place the first properties of a p. a., and place the first properties of the properties of the first properties of the

New York Canor Clun.—The regular of Sept. 4th, at Ne Brighton, included 8 races, a paddling, salling and upset race. Three was won by Mr. C. K. Monroe, the skiling race by the bit Mr. C. Yann, the course being 3 unies and the time 39m, 53s. I the upset match Mr. C. P. Sievens was accessful.

#### MERITS OF THE CANVAS CANOE.

MERITS OF THE CANVAS CANOE.

Billor Forest and Stream:—
Though you have not by any means ignored the canvas came in your colutions, yet I don't think it has received the notice us merits warrant, and, like many another good thing, has suffered by having prorify executed societies pub before the public. It is attached to some of the execution of the public of the having provided the public of the hard the public of the hard 
sording to style and finish, and these, I think, are not high figures when compared with the cost of a good wooden cannot.

We believe Mr. Rushton has succeeded in building the lightest ance on record-total weight, is pounds-from which we judge that on the question of weight there need be no material differ once between canvas and wood. Our correspondent has over-looked the liability of canvas to cutting and ripping on sharp rocks. With the revival of canoeing there will be many im-provements made in a few years, so that it is hard to decide in nooked the mannity of carries to cutting and ripping of smarp rocks. With the revival of canoeing there will be many im-provements made in a few years, so that it is hard to decide in favor of any one kind as yet. Possibly both canvas and wood will flourish side by side.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

E No notice taken of Anonymous Communications

G. F. A., math, Maine.-1. The rifle is a first-class arm. 2. For

un see our advertising columns. J. E., Montreal.—The address you ask for is Lake George, N. Y.

II., while, we have, the hardest you are for is lake Gorge, A. 1.

T.R. M., Richmond.—Write the Peck and Snyder, Nasau street,
T.R. M., Richmond.—Write the Peck and Snyder, Nasau street,
N. Y., for lakest work on rowing and club rules.

G. N., Layfalyou of the do not keep itrack of pedestrions,
and a min, Layfalyou of their present whereabouts.

S. L. S.-Apply a little sulphur ointment to the scratch on your

dog's car, and, should that not heal it, write fully and we will re y at once.

W. D. M., Fort Indiana, Ind.—The arms you mention are both

it to be a reliable arm.

it to be a remain arm, —The one arm, one leg cricketers have been at it again in Eng-land. In a match recently played at Kensal Green the former won with case—109 to 53. "Reader,"—If you will have the politeness to give us your name we shall take great pleasure in replying to your questions

Hame we shall take great pleasure in replying to your questions to the best of our ability.

F. & Co., Buffalo, —No new edition of Kenn's "Yacht Designing" published yet. For new edition of his "Yacht and Boat Sailing" send to Manning's 33 Heaver street, N. Y.

C. C. R., New York.—I. We can send you the papers. 2. Dr. J.

A. Henshall, of Cynthiana, Ky., is writing a book on the black bass. Read the late papers on the subject in the FORESTAND

bass. Re STREAM. G. R. S., New York City.-Go to Easthampton, L. L. and look un

rites Homans: he will show you plenty of quail, grouse and a woodcock. During the first part of the season you will find Charles Homans: few woodcock the best sport ENGINEER, Poughkeepsie. - The Perkins boiler does not come

up to the claims of Mr. Loftus Perkins. In England 11 is considered a failure, and only a hobby of an annateur. See recent issues of this paper.
W. H. H., East Cambridge.—Please inform me if there is a law

w. H. H., bast clambridge.—Prease inform the fit there is a law in the State of Maine probibiliting the shooting of partridge from 1889 to 1881? Ans. No; but there is a law prohibiting the killing of quali before Sept. 1st, 1883.

M. D. C., Asbury Park.—Tey for worms, areca nut, two grains for each pound weight of dog, administered after dog has fasted twenty-four hours, follow with castor oil. Give later on two grains of quinine three times a day and feed on good stimulating

food.

G. W. S.—Much the best way to start yachts in a race is to give them a genuine "flying start" to a single gun, and not allow ten or lifteen minutes to cross the line in, unless you are sending off so many boats as to make fouling a certainty. With this latter method the start is robbed of all skill and maneuvering, and be

omes featureless.
H. H., New York.—If a man buys quail, puts them on his farm and lets them breed, can be shoot them out of season? Ans. If he keeps them onlined, he can no doubt kill them at any time, just as he can his chickens; but if they are allowed to go at large, we do not think that he would be permitted to shoot them. Certainly he ought not to do so.

()LD SUBSCRIBER, Harrisburg, Pa.—The bird which you send is Macrothamphus grissus, known to shore gunners as dowitch, brown-back, gray-back, etc. An abundant shore birdalong the New England coast. It occurs in large Bocks during the spring and late summer, and affords good sport over stools. See articles

and late stillmer, also alloyed good sport over stools. See articles on buy subpershooting, now appearing in Forest AND STREAM.

G. S., New York.—I. How far out on Long Island would I have togo to find good woodcock shooting; also qualit, when in season?

2. What kind of shooting would I find around Kingston, N.

J. Aus. I. There are some woodcock about Islip and Sayville; and in the season excellent quali shooting near East Hampton.

A home Kingston will be found out of the control of the contro 2. About Kingston will be found quall, a few woodcock and some ruffed grouse

ruifed grouse. Fetter, Washington, D. C.—Rub well the part affected, twice a a day, with the following ointment: Powdered bicarbonate of repotats, one ounce; powdered white vitrol, one-quarter ounce; sub-sulphur, two ounces; lard, eight ounces. Feed no meat. Give three drops of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice a day in food. Persevere with this treatment and it will produce the food. Persevere with this treatment and it win produce in right result.

B. Concord, N. H. For worms, fast the dog for eighteen hours and ordered area nut, two grains for every pound

and give freshly powdered area nut, two grains for every pound of dor; to be followed six hours later by castor oil. We would suggest that you try same ointment as recommended to flirt in this column. (live no meat, and administer two drops of Fowler' Solution of Arsenic twice a day for food. Keep kennel and bed-

DALE HIGHLAND.—Can you give me the pedigree of Mr. James DALE HIGHLAND.—Can you give me the pedigree, of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's dog, Don, now dead? I have been informed that Dan was imported by Judge Hedford and sold to Mr. B. for \$2,009. Ans. Mr. Bennett's dog Don was purchased for him in England, but no proper pedigree was ever secured. He belonged to the jot blacks of Lord Ossulston's, now Earl of Tunkerville's breed, Chillingham Castle, Wooler, Northumberland.

breed, Chillingham Castle, Wooler, Northumberland.
C. C., Mochester, N. Y.—My black and tan, of the smallest kind, and now about ten weeks old, has had two very violent fits, frothing at the mouth, with violent convulsions. Is this asymptom of worms, or may it be the first stage of distemper? What can be done for him? Hefore he had the last fit he lay very drowsy and quiot. I have been feeding him with meat. What shall I do for timet. I have ocean recoming him with meat, what shall I do for him? Ans, Give no meat for a few weeks. Give a few doses of sulphur, and then a dose of castor oil. J. J. J., Winchester, Va. –Please give me a recipe for glue to be used in making split bamboo rods and the kind of cane used, price,

used in making spit oamoor odds and the kind of cane used, price, etc. Ans. The best white glue is used, "bone glue" as if is called. Norris used "Hilton's glue and cement," and found it good. The new lish glue, made of fish skins, by the filte and Isinglass Company, of Gloucester, Mass, might be good, as it is one of the strongest glues we know of. Get the best Malacca cane; the

trongest gives we know of. Get the best Malacca cane; the rice can be obtained from dealers.

E. W. K.—For housing topmast, make the mast rope fast at one de of upper cap, reeve down through a sheeve or dumb sheeve page 1. n heel of topmast, then up through block on opposite side of cap and the end down on deck. Hang by this mast rope in small boat. In larger one use a "bale sling" bill way up mast head, or an ordinary lid to cockbill by a tripping line. See Kennj's "Yazah und Boat Sailing," or examine yachts in commission. Have stays and shrouds so that they can be "come up" with and set up again readily.

again readily.

PHILADELPHIA.—Eleven sloops and two cutters started from
Glen Cove for New London on the N. Y. Y. C. cruise. If the cutters are included among the sloops, as they often are, the twelve startiers stipulated for in the betwock part in the run. In that case B wins, as Mischief was first boat to anchor in New London in her class. She was beaten by Regina only, but Regina belonzs to the second class sloops. Mischief beat Gracie, the second boat of her class, on chapsed time as well as on actual time, without he time allowance due her.

M. M. M., Ohio.—My pug bitch puppy, five months old, has had two severe fits recently. She would commence running, all at once fall in a fit, yell terribly and froth at the mouth. In about once faint a at, yet termby and foth at the mount in mount to motion the normal record to the first set of t dog will probably come round all right.

Of win probably come round an right.

C.T. L., Fryeburg, Maine.—A puzzle-peg consists of a strong vood, such as ash or oak, attached to the neck by a leather collar, and to the jaw by a string tied just behind the tusks or canine teeth, so as to constitute a firm projection in continuation of the

and to the jaw by a string ited just beamed the tusks or camine teeth, so as to constitute a firm projection in continuation of the lower jaw; and, as it extends from six to nine inches beyond it, the dog cannot put his nose nearer to the ground than that amount of projection will allow of. The young dog should be well accustomed to it in the kennel and in the tield, before he is hunted in it. This, and working a dog on overflowed meadows, may in time accustom him to work with his head up. Teaching him to retrieve from or find his food on high places will, of course, assist in teaching him to feel for the seen it nhe air. H. M. T., Ogdensburg, N. Y.—My red I rish setter pup, eight months old, is very weak on his legs and across his back, having scarcely any inuscular control of himself, as if paralyzed. It is most apparent in his rear, his hind legs giving way under him when standing quiet, and when he attempts to run he falls down and rolls over. He has always seemed in health otherwise; is playful and full of high spirits, and, to my knowledge, has never been hurt. Any exertion renders him worse. Ans. Your puppy has chorea; of course, we cannot, from your description, give the cause. Treat him with notes, such as quintine and nax vomica, and twice a week give a little sutphur. Counter fritation

has chorea; of course, we cannot, from your description, give the cause. Treat him with tonics, such as quinine and nux vonica, and twice a week give a little sulphur. Counter irritation along the spino is also sometimes serviceable.

Translo.—My softer puppy bas been afflicted with a disease that I do not understand. Two weeks agoslie had a large bunch stather on her neck, which broke and discharged for ten days. Other sores have broken out, and are still discharging; in the mean time she has grown so weak as to be unable to stand. She had spasma and fits for two days, but somehow seems to live. The stench from the sores is almost unbearable. Three other puppies from the same litter, I have learned, are afflicted the same way. One has died and the other two are expected to die. What is the One has died and the other two are expected to die. What is the cause? Ans. Probably due to septikeemia, or blood poisoning, but the description you give is not sufficient for us to determine the character of the "sores," which are probably abscesses. Write more fully and we will advise treatment.

J., Baltimore, Md.—I have two pug pupples now in their sixth month, one of which, the bitch, is very nervous and exentable, and the other is generally the reverse of this. Recently the bitch had three fits—I call them this for want of a better name—and the dog has had one. The fits are caused by a sudden opening or clost leaves the sudden opening opening opening or clost leaves the sudden opening opening opening or clost leaves the sudden opening openin ing of doors; strange noises, as whistling, rapping on the gate

etc. The fit consists in persistent running and barking, a dispo The declarace in persistent tunning and bottom, it is upposed to the following the term of the following the follo developed nervous system, possibly from too close in-breeding Plenty of exercise in the open air in cases such as you describe, where the feeding is proper, is the best remedy.

where the feeding is proper, is the best remedy.

A. W. E., San Francisco, Cal.—1. Does the cutting off of the last Joint or Joints of a dog's tail prevent distemper or other discusses?

2. What age should it be done? 3. What age must a puppy be before I should train him? 4. Why are double nose dogs considered better than single nose dogs? Ans. 1. No: although there is a superstitious belief to that effect. 2. Docking a dog's tail should be done after weaning. We don't believe in it. 3. A puppy should always be taught not to disobey. When he iss's to eight months old you can house-break him, and two months later field-break him. See articles recently published on "Dog Breaking" in FOREST AND STUKAM. They will give you the points. 4. Double nose dogs are not considered better than one that is without one. The noses of double nose dogs are apt to become sore, as the dry grass is liable to draw through the division come sore, as the dry grass is liable to draw through the division and cut them

G. C. W., Canada, - On a certain cricket ground there is a tres quite near the crease. The umpire said that a ball was not dead until it touched the ground. I say it is dead if it touches the tree, Who is right? Ans. A ball caught from a tree, or glancing from a wall, or rebounding from a fence, a tent or anything that is above ground, can be legally crught, it would be better, however to have a local regulation against such catches, the striker being allowed so many runs instead, for in very few cases would such a cutch have been made legitimately had the obstruction not facili-This is only one of the absurdities of the laws of cricket.

tated it. This is only one of the absurdities of the laws of cricket. F. W. M., Summit, N. J.-I purchased a gun about four years ago stamped "Walter Scott" (breech-loader). Has it any connection with the W. &C. Scott? What do you think of the same? In loading shells with Curis & Harvey's English sporting pow-In loading shells with Cur'ss & Harvey's English sporting pow-der, is the same quantity used as American powder? and what number is proper to use for ordinary shooting? Ans. 1. The gun you mention is not the same as W. & C. Scott. It is probably a cheap English gun, but may be good. 2. Use less Curt's & Harvey —how much less depends on the size of the gun, If 10 or 12, half a drachm. For a breech-loader use a large size of powder.

ATHLETE, Pittsburg, Pa.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Amateur Athletic Association will be held at Mott Haven Sept 25th. The best smatteur records in England, at American championship zames, to Aug. 1st, 1889, are as follows: 109 yards run, 101-5 sec., W. P. Phillips, London A. C., July 3d, '0; 200 yards run, 22-5 sec., W. P. Phillips, London A. C., Sept. 28th, '81; 440 yards run, 52-5 sec., J. Shearman, London A. C., June 7th, '77; half mile run, 1 min, 57; sec., P. T. Elborough, London A. C., Oct 7th, '76; one mile run 4 min, 2t sec. Walter Steld, London A. C., Oct 7th, '76; one mile run 4 min, 2t sec. Walter Steld, London A. C. balf mile run, I min, 57] sec., F. T. Elborough, London A. C., Oct 7th, "5; one mile run, 4 min, 24] sec., Walter Slade, London A. C., June 19th, "5; five mile run, 26 min, 24] -5 sec., J. Gibb, London A. C., June 19th, "5; five mile run, 26 min, 24] -5 sec., J. Gibb, London A. C., Nov. 3d, "T; 120 yards hurdle race, 16 sec., C. N. Jackson, Oxford University, Nov. 1th, "65; one mile walk, 6 min, 48 sec., T. Griffiths, South Essex A. C., Aug. 6th, "70; three mile walk, 22 min, 15 sec., W. J. Moran, Atlanta R.C., March 22d, "5t; seven mile walk, 59 min, 31 sec., H. Webster, Knotty Ash, April 7th, "79; running broad Junp, 23 ft, 18 ins., J. Lane, Dublin U. A. C., June Hib, "41; pole leaping, 11 ft, 24 ins., T. Ray, Ulverstone, Sept. 19th, "70; putting the shot, 24 ft. 5 ins., E. J. Bor, London A. C., March 27th, "72; throwing the hammer, no record according to American rules; throwing 59 pound weight, no record according to American rules; bicycle race, 2 miles, 5 min, 33 3-5 sec. Kefth-Falconer Cambridge U. A. C., May 21st, "79.

## FOREST AND STREAM.

Published by FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.
NOS. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW (Times Building), NEW YORK.

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Four dollars per year, in advance; two dollars for six months;
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Inc. and twelve lines to one inch.

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as a guaranty of good tatth. Anonymous rectains attention.
Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

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aluralists are urged to controded. A claress.
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Any of the above flies tied with jungle cock shoulders and golden pheasant crest tails at 50cts. per dozen extra.

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We have over three hundred patterns in stock, and can tie any pattern to order. Price given per dozen: we do not sell less than one dozen, but will give any assortment in the dozen, our files are tied on our celebrated Spring Steel Sproat Hooks.

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— DUNEDIN, OTAGA. N. Z., July 16th. Editor Forest and Stream:

— For the last six months I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper and by this mail send for two additional subscriptions through our agent. By lending my own copy about I may get a few more subscribers. I have taken the liberty of writing you, as I do not know any one else to whom to apply for the information I want. I should like to see the trout flies used on your waters. Might I ask you to send me, say two dozen assorted best patterns, dressed on small hooks and finest gut. If the above will not trespass too nuch on your time you will confer a favor. If you cand a menorandum of cost I will send when remitting.

— BLACK BASS IN CONNECTIOUT.—The fish-

BLACK BASS IN CONNECTICUT -The fish-BLACK BASS IN CONNECTICUT.—The fishing for bass in some of our beautiful lakes is as good as can be found anywhere, is as good as can be found anywhere. There are no mosquitos or flies to trouble you, plenty of camping ground free to all, good boats, and you are not in the wilderness. The champion fish was taken by a Hartford gentleman camping here, which weighed 4 lbs. 8½ oz. I have taken quite a number from 1½ to 8 lbs. this month.

MACK.

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Buy their Shooting Suits of G. W. Simmons & Son, (Oak Hall, Boston), who are the makers of the Prize medal "Boston Shooting Suit," which is the very best that is made; never tears, or rips--has its seams sewed with silk and linen--and its buttons so securely fastened they never come off. If any one wants the proper outfit let him send to

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WILD RICE SIED for sale, \$3 per bushel, Supply limited R. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.

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\$7 PER PAIR.
\$4 FOR SINGLE FEMALE.
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Victor, Ontario County, N. Y.

UN FOR SALE.—A NEW W. W. W. GREENER, treble wedge fast, top snap, strension rib, pistolyrin, 12 gauge. 25th, cylinder lore, 74 lbs. 22, in. drop; 14, stock; patent shooting gun, at a scrible, and for no fault. Address M. P. MCKOON, Franklin, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for white dogs increech-leading shot Gim, my back and white dog. Lumerock, one year old, yard broken, from rood stock, and promising. Also a line beed English coursing Hound bitch, two years old, sound, handsome and very fast. Price of each, 230. For particulars, address A. MCDONALD, BOX 829, Reexland, Me.

COR SALE.—A 10-gauge, 32-inch bar-rel.8; ibs., bed quality, Rigby breech-londer, or would exchange for a 12 or 11-gauge gun, go ad make, between 6 and 7 lbs. Address C. C OURGHER, Newsyr, N. J. Sept.93.

OR EXCHANGE, -An 8-gauge, 34-inch bar-rel, 12:-bounds W. & C. Scott & Sun breechrel. 12: pounds W. & C. Scott & Son breechnader, with leather case, loading implements,
brass shelfs, 55 duck decoys. Will exchange
or a for 54-pound gun reliable maker. Address
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THE BALLARD RIFLE STILL VICTORIOUS. SEE J. S. SUMNER'S FULL SCORE AT WALNUT HILL, 50 IN A POSSIBLE 50! FEB. 28, 1880?



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\*\*Fifteen Bulvs-eyes in Succession!\*\*

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FLY and BAIT RODS of best quality. Six strands from butt to tip

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EVERY ROD WARRANTED.

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A HARBLE makes the DRAW much LANGER; Fingers never touch the string. A HARR TRIGGER to loose instantly and smoothly. The ReLIBET TO THE FINGERS and the EASE OF DRAW gives ACCHACY TO THE AIM. Liberal Discount to Clubs or Six or More. Send for creular. Address S. E. FRENGII, Park Avonue Hotch, N. Y. City

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WANTED - WINCHESTER RIFLE W ANTED - WINGHESTER CITES, model 1873, octagon barrels, good order. Address LOCK BOX 375, Boonton, N. J. Sept.9,1t

IVE FOXES—We wish to purchase a number of live foves. ESSEX COUNTY Sept.9,11 MVANTED.—A breech-loading shot four, with latest improvements. Give full description and measure of gun. Address 607 East Water st., Elmira, N. Y.

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## FOR SALE.

THE following stock, to reduce my kennel, From the best pedigree stock in the builed States. No trash advertised at big flyures; but my stock is all from the most noted dogs in the country.

Liewellyn setter Bracket; color, lemon and white; is months old; he is a large, strong dog, white; is nounts old; he is a large, strong dog, so the best levellyn setter in the United States, and his dam, champion Clip, who won in the field traits, Nashville, 16th; toch sire and dam are prize winners in field traits and bench shows.

Banshee, imported red Irish setter, was im-

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Gordon setter bitch; a beauty; color, black and an; wholped Jan, 189; bunted last fail on quali and grouse; 18 stanch, last and groot; keen and grouse; 18 stanch, last and groot; keen Famile, a red Irish setter; well featbered, good ceed, and beautiful all over; she is very fast, cool nose and very stanch; will stand as long as ou want by speaking to her; does not know the standard of the standard

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OR SALE—A fine red Trish dog, one
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Broken setters, pointers end spaniels on hand
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San Pedro (Elcho-Lady Palmerston), \$25 Mike (Elcho-Nell), \$25. Wedgewood (Elcho-Stella), \$25. Oakdale (Elcho-Nell), \$20.

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Morrill's Flake, Nov. 3, '78. Bosw'rth's Julicite.
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Ten pups, born July 13th, 1866. Price, ctc., address B. O'GRADY, cor. 123d st. and First av., New York.

HOR SALE—the black pointer Pete II, TOR SALE—the black pointer Fete 11, 31 years old, broken on quali, woodcock and ruffed groubs; perfectly stanch, fine nose and a ruffed groubs; perfectly stanch, fine nose and a Darkness, a handsome Jet black Gordon, very finely broken; stanch, fine hose and good retriever from land or water; 2‡ years old. Price stock; 1 years old; Futted three seasons. A fine dog for prairie work; stanch, keen nose, and a good one. Price \$50, Fedgree turnished.

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ETTERS, POINTERS AND RETRIEV-ers broken to work with the gun on reasona-ble terms by an Englisuman accustomed to the work for several years. Address JAS. LAKE-MAN, Carbon dale, Osage County, Kansus. Sept.33mos

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WANTED—A POINTER DOG, wellbroken on ruffed grouse and woodcock,
Must be a good retriever from land or water, and
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C. H. PIELIOS, 266 Wester street, New Xork;
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In the Study Rough-coated St. Bernard, "Marco;" Newfoundland, "Keeper;" pointer, "Drox teat," If us Bellon, "Decimal pupples for saie out of t. Bernard "Brannies," champion pointer "Queen," champion Gordon "Beauty," Bello Bellon "Silk," Irish setters "Moya" and Biddy," cocker "Firit," culteys "Moya" and Biddy," cocker "Firit," culteys for sale yard and bidd broken dogs. Write for full pedigree and catalogues to Irish pedigree and Irish pedigree and Irish ped

RED IRISH SETTER PUPS FOR SALE.

—Several handsome, pure red Irish Setter pupples, whelped July 24th, 1881; sire, chempton Rory U'More; dam, my red Irish butch, Nota (champion Borkley ex Tilley), winner hist practice at Acw York, 1880. Fince: Bitches, \$80, 00gs, \$65. Address C. H. DAYTON, Peeksklin, N. E.

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Fwo dog and one bitch pointer puppies, by Mr. Edmund Orgill's Champion Rush, out of my Jampion Dutchess, whelped July 3d, lemon and white, all very strong and handsome. Price \$50 -dog or bitch.

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Same sire and dam, one year old, very bandsors and perfect in every way; will be a capital workor. I reserved her for my own use, but had I have more dows than I can bandle, and will park with her. Price \$55. GEO. VAN WAGENEN, 212 West street, New York City. July16,17.

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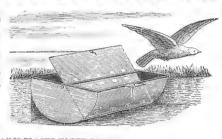
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I HIS TRAP IS PLACED IN THE GROUND, the top level with the surface. When the cord is pulled one-half of the lid revolves within the Trap and DRIVES THE BIRD INTO

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GLEN-B. and T.; by Colburn's Dash ex Mul-lin's Belle. The above dog, winner of this to brace stakes of the Eastern Field Trials; will be allowed to serve a few bitches of approved form and blood. Stud fee \$25, and \$2 for groum. Address

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GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MANGE CURLE is warmand to cure all kinds and conditions of mange
or skin discasses of any nature on dogs or cattle
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OR SALE—A number of well broken pointers and setters. H. B. RICHMOND, akeville, Mass

### tieas! tieas! Worms! worms!

Steadman's Flea Powder for Dogs.

A BANE TO FLEAS—A BOON TO DOGS.
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HIS POWDER is guaranteed to kill
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A CERTAIN REMEDY.

Ful up in boxes containing ten powders, with

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Price 50 cents per Box by mall.

Both the above are recommended by Rod and
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PINE LODGE KENNELS.—I am prepared to take a limited number of dogs, either sotters or pointers, and train them thoroughly, 1 give my puppies seven months' work out of the twelve, and guarantee satisfaction, if the dog has all the natural instincts. References on application. Prices, \$90 and \$75, according to length of time I keep the dog, with coording to partles at long distances. A. (WINTER, Cuiro, Thomas County, Georgia, WINTER, Cuiro, Thomas County, Georgia, WINTER, Cuiro, Thomas County, Georgia, with the coordinate of the county of the c DINE LODGE KENNELS.-I am pre-

#### K 9 KENNELS.

BEBAKING, breeding, boarding. Large stream on the place, and daily access. Best leed and care. Terms easy. Inclose stam by mail—K 9 Mange Cure, 50c.; K 9 Worm Powders, 50c.; K 9 Flen Powders, 50c.; K 9 Day, 25c. Kennels one mite from Dover, Del. Address

E. & C. YON CULIN,

P. O. Box 218.

RED IRISH SETTER PUPS FOR SALE.

—Several handsome, pure red Irish Setter
puppies, wholped July 24th, 1880; sire, champlon
tlory O'More; dam, my red Irish bitch, Kora
(champion Berkley ex. Tilley), winner first prize (champion Berkley ex Tilley), winner first p at New York, 1880. Price: Bitches, \$30; d \$35. Address C. H. DAYTON, Peckskill, N Sept.

will buy a pure Irish setter dog, 4± months old, having one cross of Elcho and two of Plunker. Address, E. J. ROBBINS, Wethersheld, Coun.



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Setters and Pointers thoroughly Field Broken.
Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
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RORY O'MORE KENNEL.—Champion RORY O'MORE KENNEL.—Champion
Rory O'More in the stud. The handsomest, as well as one of the best field and best bred red
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#### LACHINE KENNELS.

HAVE moved my kennel of cockers to the vicinity of New York. Will have no pups before October. Cora, Flirt, Madoan, all to be bred to Bloom, this week, June 21st. GEO. D. MACDOUUALL, P. O. Drawer 432. June 21st. Kew York,

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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ALSO, ALL-WOOL WINDSOR CORD, VELVETEEN, FUSTIAN CANVAS--All pric Send for Price-List and Samples. Address

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425 Broadway and 27 Maiden Lane, NOW YORK, ARE OFFERING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

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Light Weight Shooting Jackets, Hats, Cartridge Bags, Gun Covers, RUBBER FISHING PANTS,

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CATHERY WASHING ALL KINDS OF DOGS

Will destroy Fleas, cleanse the skin and hai rom Scurf and Smells, making the Coat fin-nd glossy, without giving cold or doing the east harm to the sminal and safely and effec-yiely cure the Mange.

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PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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Sample Cake sent on receipt of 50 cents.

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Col. P't& Whitestone, 7:35, 8:45, 10, 11:25 A.M., 235, 235, 435, 5, 5:35, 6:53, 7, 7:35, 9:15, 10:45 F.M., 12:15 might. Sindsys, 9:25, 10:25 A.W., 1:25, 5:25, 7, 10 P.M. Sundsys, 9:25, 10:25 A.W., 1:25, 5:25, 7, 10 P.M. Sundsys, 9:28, 10:35 A.W., 1:25, 5:25, 7, 10 P.M. Sundsys, 9:38, 10:35 A.W., 1:25, 10:145 A.W., 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5, 1:25, 4:25, 5:25, 10:145 A.W., 1:25

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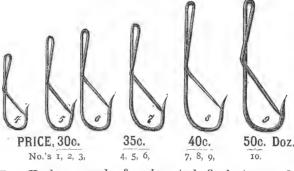


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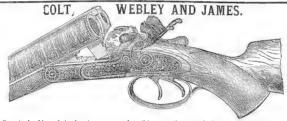
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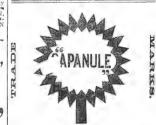
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#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1880.

Volume 15 No. 7. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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# OREST 3 TREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

A GRAYLING DINNER .- It is not often that any one in this ci y has an opportunity to taste the grayling, one of the most delicate and delicious fish which American waters produce. Thymallus is found only in the waters of the Western British Possessions, in Michigan, and in the streams of Montana, and their appearance in the markets of the East is of very rare occurrence. In fact, it may be said that they are never on sale here, and are only known in New York when some enthusiastic angler brings or sends on a portion of his catch, safely packed in ice

In delicacy of flavor, the grayling yields to no fresh water fish with which we are familiar, while for gamy qualities he is quite the equal of the much praised brook trout. We have caught in Montana, about the head waters of the Missouri River, many of these fish, and we have no hesitation in placing them in the very front rank of American game fish,

We had the pleasure last Friday of renewing our acquaintance, intermitted now for five years, with this beautiful fish. Messrs. Abbey and Imbrie, who had received from Michigan a number of grayling lately caught there by Mr. McMartin, invited a half a dozen veteran anglers to assist in demolishing the fish, and it was our good fortune to be present at the dinner. The grayling, which had been sent on packed in ice, were in superb condition, as fresh apparently as if they had been just drawn from their native waters. As to the company, no true angler but would have said to himself, "it is good to be here." We have caught in our day many fish in many waters, but the exciting stories that passed around board of the capture of gigantic salmon, striped and black bass, and other finny monsters, made us feel that we were indeed but tyros with the rod and

#### BAY SNIPE SHOOTING

III .- BLINDS AND DECOYS

T depends very much upon the character of the place where you go, and the variety of birds which you in tend to shoot, what kind of a blind or bough-house to build for your concealment. If on the edge of some large bay or broadwater, for general shooting a stand may be erected that will screen you while seated on a comfortable bench. But if you select some bar or beach where the birds come to feed at low water; or along which the willet fly, a box sunk in the sand is the most killing de The box should be long enough to allow the gunner to lie in it comfortably, and its width should be several inches in excess of the breadth of his shoulders, From ten to fifteen inches will be of sufficient depth. It should be made of three-fourth inch stuff, calked and pitched on the outside and in, thus making it thoroughly water-tight. At one end, near the top, an iron staple should be clinched, to which a half-inch rope of about seven feet in length should be fastened. This will be found useful in towing the box behind a skiff, or for dragging it over the sand. A useful article will be found in an old spade. Should you find that large birds, such as curlew, marlin and willet, have a roosting place on one of the bald marshes, the box described above should be used, or if thoroughfares dissect the marsh, you can paddle your skiff, which should be painted green, up one of the drains toward the spot where the birds lower their flight, or circle over before alighting, and conceal it in the highest tuft of grass. Curlew, and especially the ' jack," do not stool well where a blind has been erected. They are wary at best and wild when their favorite haunts have an unnatural look. Not so, however, with many of the other varieties. Willet almost invariably stool well. and both the marlins are unsuspecting. The large and small yellow-legs, dowitchers, robin snipe and lesser birds are readily called within reach, providing, of course, that the proper place has been selected. The bars and shoals are the favorite haunts of the black-breast plover, the willet and dowitchers, while the meadow pond-hole are the sure places to attract the yellow-legs, especially when the birds are traveling with the wind, or as baymen call it, a "free wind."

Blinds are easily constructed out of cedar boughs, cut about four feet in length, stuck in the sand or mud. They can also be made, when the wind is not blowing too hard out of long reeds cut on the marsh. We have seen painted canvas screens, hinged so as to fold up, used, and one of Long Island's famous gunners once used an um brella painted green, which served not only to hide his huge proportions, but kept off the fiery heat of the sun. The fact is, as we have said above, it depends very much upon the place, and, moreover, on the conditions of wind and weather where to stool. While a vast number of birds in their autumnal flight follow the irregularities of the coast, there are countless numbers who make their migration far to sea, or take short cuts over the main land. Those passing to sea only touch at the projecting points, and are consequently tame, while those which have run the gauntlet of an even shore or beach are wild. and less likely to stool. All these things must be taken into account, and the wilder the birds the better you must be hid. Sometimes it is impossible or inconvenient to construct a box such as described, or find suitable stuff to build a blind; then a rubber blanket can be spread on the marsh, and a few sedge bushes or heaps of sea-weed placed around you.

The most favorable wind for bay snipe shooting in the summer and autumn is one that blows steadily from the southwest. The birds who are coming from the North, and flying against it, lower their flight and skirt the bars and meadows, and see the stools more plainly and decoy much better than when traveling with the wind in the clouds. A wet sammer is also found to produce the best shooting, as the meadows afford plenty of feed, and should the birds arrive early in the season, they stop and make the large marshes their home, flying north in the morning and returning south toward even-

ing. The birds are then said by bay men to have established "a trade."

One great advantage in shooting in bays and broadwaters, where the tide rises and falls but a few feet or inches, is that the blind can be occupied by the gunner throughout the day, without the annoyance of being driven out at high water. Meadow ponds on this account are often selected, for although they do not afford the best shooting during the morning and evening flights, yet admit of a stationary blind being built from which more or less birds can be shot during the day, particularly when driven from the shoals at high water,

The decoys, or "stools," as they are called, are always to be set to the windward of the blind, and though twenty or thirty are generally used, we prefer to set out about fifty, as the greater the number the better the show to attract the flocks. The stools should be set in a crescentshaped circle, with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. There are two reasons for arranging them in this way: First, all wild fowl light to the wind, as they need the resistance of the air; second, a flock of birds that intend to stool, drop down to leeward, where they circle and then draw in over the decoys. It is, therefore, not advisable, as a rule, to shoot at a flock passing over your head, as it will turn, and should it light it will do so at the head of the line of stools. It will thus be seen that as the birds check their flight to alight, they crowd and jostle together, affording the most killing results of a well directed volley into their ranks. There are various kinds of stools manufactured, such as both solid and sectional wooden ones, hollowed out; flat tin stools, cut out of sheet tin, and several years ago a patented tin stool was introduced on the market, that met with favor in the eyes of those sportsmen who cared little for expense. The latter are of very ingenious make, each half of the decoy being concave on the inside and convex on the out, thus representing one-half of a bird; the two parts are hinged together on the back, so that when shut they resemble a well formed snipe, and when open can be packed one in another after the manner of a nest of boxes, and occupy but little space. All these decoys are painted to resemble the different varieties of snipe, and are stuck up by means of sticks. Each set of stools should have sticks, or "legs," of two lengths-short ones when used on dry bars or very shoal water, and long ones when the water is deep. It should be borne in mind that stools set in the water are more readily seen, as their reflection and a watery background make them loom up and show to advantage. For wet stooling, the wooden ones are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless. The objection, however, to the wooden stools is their weight and bulk. For plover shooting on the upland or dry ground, the tin ones are by far the best. It may here be said that shells, lumps of mud, etc., placed on sticks, often can be used when it is impossible to obtain the regular decoys.

It sometimes occurs, when snipe are making their flight late in the afternoon, that they are not inclined to stool well. They travel high, and often the decoys are so situated that the flocks run on to them without distinguishing them. In cases like these, a few scattering stools set away to the windward in the line of flight, even if they are stuck up in deep water, will draw the birds down in passing, and then, by judicious calling, the flocks can be worked up within shot.

THE CREEDMOOR MEETING .- With a promise of good weather the eighth annual fall meeting at Creedmoor is progressing at a rapid rate, and in our next issue a full report of all the matches will be given. The team entries were far beyond any previous year, and in the majority of the matches the contests promise to be very close without any breakdowns. In the All-Comers individual matches there are enough entries to make some close shooting necessary for the prize winners. When the regular entry list closed on Saturday evening last, leaving only post entries permissible, there were 213 entries in the Judd Match, with 153 in the All Comers. The Champion's Match had 23, while there were 79 in that for the military championship of the United States. For the Wimbledon Cup there were 21 entries, including

such excellent long-range men as Adee, Burnside, Buck, Todd, Farrow, Hubbard, Lauritzen, Cobb, Allen, David, Ratabone, Day, Fisher, Lumb, Morse and Molnness.

The team matches are, however, the feature of the meeting, and here the effort put forth was the best.

In the International Military Match, in which regulars are pitted against militannen for the Hilton trophy, there are six entries. They are from the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, while the regular army is represented in each of its divisions of the Atlantic, Paculic and Missouri by teams.

The Inter-State match for militiamen only will be fought between the States of New York, New Jersey. Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The Inter-State long range for clubs will be fought out by six teams, the Ilion Club, New York, the Massachusetts Rifle Association the Empire Rifle Club, the Amateur Rifle Club, the Penn sylvania State Rifle Association and the Connecticut As sociation being represented. In the Army and Navy Journal match, which is purely military, there are eigh teen teams entered, and from among the commands of this State lifteen teams have been gathered for the State match. The First Division match, which ought to yield a strong fight among the nine regiments of the Metropo lis, has three entries, the Seventh, Eighth and Sixty pinth regiments only coming forward. In the Second Division match, for Brooklyn regiments, the showing is even worse, for the Twenty-third and Fourteenth regi ments are alone represented. The Washington Greys have learned that if they run away they may live to fight another day, and the Cavalry State match is left between the Oswego and Harlem teams. Every club thinks itself capable of good short range work, and there are accordingly fitteen entries for the short range team match, while in the off-hand military team match sixteen entries will make up a lively contest.

Special efforts have been made to have a gathering of notables during the meeting, and with such a wide area of selection for the teams, the interest in the meeting is very general. Col. John Bodine is the executive officer for the first time, and he is assisted in his work by Col. Story, to whom the credit of the present fall meeting system of squadding and time schedules should be given.

#### ALONG THE SHORE.

SUMMER is the time for visiting the seashore. When the country only a few miles from the ocean, sheltered by the woods or the intervening hills, lies baked and simmering under the August sun, breezes fresh and crisp as those of October blow cool from the broad Atlantic, and temper the intense heat till it becomes merely a delicious, languorous warnith. And what wonderful sights one may behold upon the wet beaches, provided he who visits them be truly an observer, and can appreciate the many curious forms of life that are to be found scattered far and wide along the water's edge.

Far away to the eastward stretches the intensely blusea, sometimes smooth and smilling, clear as the sky above it, or again sparkling with white-tipped waves, that flash merrily in the sunlight and invite one to pushoff his bark from the shore and sail away toward the blue water beyond, where sea and sky seem to meet. Not less inviting is the roaring surf off the wide beach, where the giant rollers come pouring in in regular succession, each one forcing the retreat of the busy groups of beach birds, which turn on its reflux and hastily follow back the retreating waters. Behind us, to the westward, is the bay, backed by several miles of low marshes, intersected by numerous inlets, and beyond these meadows appear the low hills of the mainland, crowned with feathery pines and dotted with white farm buildings.

We recently visited the eastern shore of Virginia, and during the few days which we were enabled to spend along this delightful coast, enjoyed to the full its many charms.

We left New York one Wednesday on the steamship Breakwater, Capt. Gibbs, of the Old Dominion Line; a new vessel of about 1,000 tons burden, fitted up in a most comfortable, not to to say luxurious style. The sail down the coast in such a vessel-so fast, so well-managed and with such pleasant officers-is most delightful, and we are sure that were it generally known that so pleasant an excursion could be made so quickly and cheaply, the Breakwater's passenger list would be a large one each trip. The traveler can leave New York at 3 P.M., and reaching Lewes, Del., early next morning, can spend the day there until 3 o'clock, when the steamer starts again for New York, which is reached before daylight on the following morning. At Lewes there is good fishing, and weakfish, spots, croakers and blackfish are caught in considerable numbers. At certain seasons the salt mea dows are alive with bay snipe, and there is said to be fair quail shooting back from the shore,

From Lewes we took the Junction and Breakwater Railroad to Franklin City, Md. From this point a small steamer takes us to Chincoteague—famous for its oysters, its crabs, its terrapin, its bay snipe and its ponies. Here it is that the somewhat famous pony penning takes place each year; a performance, however, which, owing to the gradually lessening size of the herd, is

much less interesting now than it used to be. At Chincoteague we spent a short time at the excellent Atlantic Hotel, kept by Messrs. S. E. Matthews & Co., while the preparations for our trip were being made, and then having secured a small yacht, with Capt. Claval as skipper and a four foot darkey as steward, weighed anchor to spend a few days along the shore. Our ostensible object was to shoot bay spipe, but the event proved that we were too early for the birds, and no very large bags were made. Willets, dowitchers, great and lesser yellow-legs fell to our guns in goodly numbers, and a few curiew and marlin were killed, but there was no great flight, such as we had hoped for. The pleasures of the excursion, however, were such that we scarcely missed the shooting. With what lazy delight we dozed upon the deck in the warm sunlight while our lively little vessel skimmed over the waves. How interesting to watch the great schools of menhaden flashing at the surface of the water, while at intervals the triangular fin of a shark was to be seen at the edge of the mass, carrying terror to the crowded fish that were nearest to him.

During the middle of the day we sail from one point to another, the morning and the evening being employed in We set out our stools either along the beach, just out of reach of the surf, or else on the meadows at the edge of some little pond hole. It is better to shoot on rising water, as the birds, when they are driven off the flats by the tide, fly hither and thither seeking some feeding ground which is still uncovered. As a rule, large decoys are better than small ones, for the small birds are attracted by, and will alight to, large stools, but large snipe, such as curlew, marlin and plover, will not come to small ones. We have, then, a lot of curlew, willet, yelper and black-breast stools, and we marshal them in the most imposing fashion, so that the flock of fifty or sixty mimic bay snipe make a very good show. A hollow scraped out of the sand, if we are on the surf, or a bunch of tall grass, or perhaps some boughs cut from the low sand bushes, if on the meadow, form our blind, and we are soon snugly concealed. Before long the soft, mellow and long drawn out whistle of a black-breast plover, the ringing call of a jack curlew, or the harsh scream of a willet falls upon the ear and is answered from the blind; the birds draw near, and, seeing the stools, change their course and rapidly approach us. How beautiful it is to watch the wary jacks or plover high in air swing over the stools to leeward, calling at frequent intervals to their supposed comrades below, and receiving deceptive answers from the blind. At last they set their wings and swing down close over the stools, their long legs dangling and their bodies crowding together as they prepare to alight. We rise from the blind, the four barrels sound in quick succession, and the dead and dying strew the ground, while the survivors, with hurried wing-beats, rise in the air and start to fly off. Again the delusive whistle sounds from the blind, and if the birds are willets or dowitchers they will very likely swing round again and again until their ranks are sadly thinned. Sometimes a little flock of oyster-catchers (Haematopus palliatus) flies along the beach, uttering at intervals their short, sharp cry, and when it is replied to from the blind noticing and turning in toward the stools. They are wonderfully tough birds, and it takes a great deal of shooting to bring them down. These birds are called, along the Virginia shore, sea crows; for what reason it would be hard to say. In their livery of white and sooty brown, with their red bills and long, flesh-colored legs, they are as little like crows as any bird that flies. The thin compressed beak of this species is curiously adapted for being introduced into partially opened bivalve shells, and the shore men relate that when the bird sees a clam or an oyster with its shell part way open it steals up to it and quickly thrusting in the knife-like mandibles "cuts its heart." It probably cuts the muscles which hold together the two valves, so that its victim is no longer able to close its shell, and is devoured at leisure.

When there comes a lull in the flight we are at liberty to rise and stretch our legs. We light our pipes and re-cline at full length on the beach in the warm sun. At a little distance from us is a throng of the smaller beach birds-peeps, oxeyes and the smaller plover. They run busily about, some following the retreating waters and snatching savory morsels from the very surf, and others probing the wet sand until it is honeycombed with the marks of their bills. Among them are several birds very pale in color, which we do not recognize at once. These, on closer inspection, prove to be the Wilson's plover Ægialitis wilsonius), dainty little birds which are seldom seen as far North as New York. Occasionally one or two willets join the group of smaller birds and feed with them. They, too, probe the sand for food, thrusting their bills in up to the nostrils with action much like that of the Wilson's snipe.

As we sit waiting for the bay birds to come in we are critically inspected by all the feathered multitude that get their living along the shore. An osprey, whose fishing we have been watching with interest for some time, having caught a good-sized "spot" (Ligostomus obliquus), passes close over us on his way home, and whistles shrilly as he eyes us. The black-headed gulls (Larus atricilla) sail slowly along the beach, and when they pass us take

a circle or two about our heads in order that they may have a good look at us. Of the little terns there are half a dozen species to be seen. They fly restlessly about and are ridiculously tame. Sea swallows, they are well called, and few birds equal them either in purity and beauty of plumage or grace of flight. But they are cross and peevish little birds, and evidently think there is something suspicious about us and our stools, for as they pass backward and forward over us they utter complaining grating cries and sweep so close to our heads that we are tempted to throw at them some of the shells with which the beach is strevn.

The shearwaters (Rynchops nigra) or, as they are here called, skimmers or flood gulls, are not less tame. They would fly in low wide circles about us, so close that they were almost within reach of our gun barrels, constantly uttering their smooth low croaking notes, and eyeing us with an appearance of the greatest curiosity. Sometimes, after a long inspection from above, they would alight on the sand within twenty or thirty feet of our blind and stand there creaking for a few moments, when, if no movement was made to disturb them, they would sit down on the sand and doze until frightened away by our whistling or our shots. On the ground they are grotesque objects, but while flying they are beautiful birds, the black and white of the plumage being very striking, and contrasting with the bright red of the bill. They are called flood gulls, from the supposed fact that on a rising water they fly over one, calling loudly, but are silent at other times. We frequently, however, during our stay, heard them calling on the ebb tide. The reason for their name of skimmer will be evident enough to any one who has ever seen them feed. They flap slowly along over the water, the mouth wide open, the lower mandible immersed, and seem to feed indifferently over the open waters, the pondholes and the tidewater channels that intersect the marshes. One that we watched for a long time was observed to follow a school of small fish, and his stomach, when opened, was found to contain two small minnows and several shrimp, besides a quantity of partially digested matter which could not be identified. It is highly probable, however, that the food of the shearwater consists largely of small crustaceans. We often saw them feeding in the late dusk, and heard their cries at midnight.

In the surf on the outer beaches of this coast there is often fine fishing for drums (Pogonias chromis), which are caught by a squid thrown from the beach, the fish weighing from twenty to seventy pounds. In many places the beaches are thronged with small sea crabs, which excavate for themselves deep burrows near high water mark, to which, on the approach of man, they betake themselves with great swiftness. They have short heavy bodies about the size of an egg, are yellowish in color, with short stout white "nippers." In many places the beach is covered with their tracks, which greatly remind one of some of the tracks on the Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut Valley. The drum fish are said to feed to a considerable extent on these crabs, which, we are told, they dig out of the sand at high water.

There is so much of interest to be seen about such a shore, where earth, air and water swarm with different forms of animal life, that it cannot all be compressed into one brief note. We should like to tell of the weakfish in the inlets, the softshell crabs and oysters of the shallow bays, the meadow hens which throng the marshes, and the delicious fruits of the mainland. Our pen floating airily from one topic to another should touch, too, with its light point the gigantic mosquitos of Wallop's Beach and the intense heat of one quiet mooniit night, which prevented sleep and made life for the time being a burden. There were of course a few drawbacks to the delights of our excursion, but on the whole it was full of pleasures, and its memories will long remain with us.

#### ANGLING CONTESTS.

HE angling clubs of London are much given to competitive angling of a sort which, we hope, will never be introduced in America, or, if so introduced, we sincerely hope they will be a short lived novelty. Nothing can be more foreign to the quiet and gentlemanly spirit of the angler than these contests. Imagine, if you can, the feelings of horror with which the "good old Izaak," or our own Norris, would view a crowd of men intent upon catching the greatest number of fish in a given time, for a plated cup or teapot! Surely this is the very opposite of the contemplative man's recreation, and places it on the level of those highly intellectual games played at rural fairs, as sack races, catching the oleaginous porker, climbing the greased pole, and grinning through horse collars, or to gambling pedestrian matches and the like.

We would not include the very good custom of a prize or a supper to the captor of the largest fish in the course of an angling season, as we believe to be the custom of some of our American clubs, among the kind of angling contests under consideration, but refer particularly to the practice which has, within a few years, obtained among our English cousins, of going out in a party for a day and fishing for dear life for a prize to be given for the greatest number of fish, paying an entrance fee and going at it like a race-horse, a practice which seems to us to be so foreign to the true angling spirit that we think they should be called fish-killing contests in place of the present title. Lest any think we may have exaggerated what we speak of, we quote the following from the Fishing Gazette, of London, headed "Another Great Angling Contest," which says:—

On Monday 'last another of those great angling contests, for which Shettled is so noted, took piece at Crowle, near Thorne, South Yorkshire. This was the tenth annual match got up by Mr. Jarvis Sanderson, the host of the Crown Inn, Scottand street, Shettled, and the house of nativity for Shettled angling clubs. On this occasion Mr. Sanderson offered fifty guineas and nearly rehundred otherwise the shet of the Crown of the Crow one hundred other prizes, the gifts of his friends, and from other sources. Being Bank Holiday there was a vast influx of visitors to this quiet little village on the Keadby Canal, the battle-ground of the many like affairs in days gone by, and the rendezvous, the South Yorkshire Hotel, was once more the center of an un equalled scene in angling, as it is generally understood. Some 700 or 800 followers of the gentle art were gathered together, mostly from Sheffleid, but there were also many Irom London, Barnsley, Doncaster, Wakefleid, Hull, Peterborough and distant wards of 370 paid the necessary entrance, three soluginal discuming to compete, and the ground taken up extended nearly five miles from end to end. The weather, to begin with, was pretty favorafrom end to end. The weather, to begio with, was pretty favora-ble, but during the afternoon a beavy thunderstorm passed over the district and douched the anglers not a little; but, like, good followers of old Lasak, they stuck to their work as a rule, and went gamely on. After fishing nearly four hours it was found most of the takes were small. B. Brown, of Sthefiled, outfid the others with five pounds and three fourths of an ounce; J. Rother-burn, of the same place, being at his beels with three pounds and thirteen ounces, and H. Barber also got three pounds and two ounces. The smallness of the takes, however, was accounted for The smallness of the takes, however, was accounted for as usual, by the fish not being on the feed; but it may be remarked has usual, by the last not coing on the feed; but it may be remarked that a wag suggested that enough "ground bait" had been thrown into the water about here to take the fish all the season to consume. Whether that is so or not, it is possible the fish have got so sume. It is hit is so or took, it is possible the sin are got an one that can now be the toolish ones that can now be the toolish ones that can now be the toolish of the toolish of the took of the t At all events, large or small "takes" are always welcome in match at Crowle, and it matters little whether the aggregate

We dislike fishing for count or brag in any shape; dislike to fish with a person who braggingly refers to his catch should it happen to be the largest in the party; dislike to have the question of beating come up in any shape to show that there is any spirit of rivalry in the company which, if composed of quiet, unobtrusive gentlemen (this in contradistinction to the noisy gentlemen), as it should be, is entirely out of place, and it is ques tionable if it is good policy to publish the fishing score of a party when its only object appears to be to show who caught the most. There are conditions when a score appears to some advantage, as, when it shows that the fishing is good or had in waters little known, or which have been recently stocked, but nothing can be in worse taste than to fish with a friend and then brag because you were either more skillful or fortunate than he, by the brag direct, speaking boastfully of it, or the brag indirect, publishing the score where your large figures make his small ones hide their heads, while you appear to be merely stating facts without the appearance of boasting.

Certainly the man who catches so many fish in a day that their number seems so great that one must apply his arithmetic to ascertain if it be possible, or to learn how many were taken in a minute, cannot have what an angfer would call sport. The suspicion immediately arises that he used coarse tackle, and "yanked" or "snaked" them out, both these expressions are used by such peo-ple, and an angler would prefer an hour's fight with a salmon or a proportionate time with a trout, according to its weight, to the entire catch of the other, and we cry shame on the man who will kill his hundreds of fingerling trout or grayling just to brag of or " just to say that I killed them.'

Lord Chesterfield's son appeared before him as black as a chimney sweep, and, in answer, said that he had been down in a coal mine. His astonished parent asked his reason for going into that dirty place. "Just to say I've been there," answered the son. "And couldn't you say so without befouling yourself by going?" was the next question. That is our idea; if it is necessary to say so, we would have just as much respect for Mr. Smallduffer if we knew that he lied about it as we would if we knew that he had been criminally hoggish enough to actually kill hundreds of fingerlings which neither afforded sport nor food, for we have passed that age when we can believe it possible for a man to kill 200 fair trout in a working day of ten hours, and do it in a sportsmanlike manner. Even if it were possible, what is the use who wants to fish ten hours a day? Our idea of angling is recreation, and many a good day's enjoyment is remembered when the catch amounted to little or nothing, but the company and the surroundings were glorious, when the secrets of the untrodden forest were in part opened, and the wild duck led her downy young almost upon the boat anchored just around the point, or the mink was frightened at the sight of the infrequent man in his path.

The literature of angling contains nothing on the subject of contests until within a few years, and all its tradi-

tions are opposed to them, and unless a man is fishing for market, we do not see wherein the size of his catch has anything to do with his legitimate pleasure, unless he should catch an extraordinarily large specimen, when it is perfectly regular to publicly announce it, thereby establishing a fact concerning the size which it is possible for a fish to attain in a certain locality, but deliver us from the angling contest gotten up to attract custom to the bar of a public house. Our gorge rises at it.

GAME PROTECTION IN WYOMING,-Advices from Wyoming Territory give us reason to hope that before long a stop will be put to the reckless slaughter of lurge game which has for years been going on there. Up to within a short time there has been every prospect that Wyoming would soon be as bare of large game as is a large part of Colorado. But the formation of a game protect tive association, with some energetic men at its head, now seems to promise better things.

We learn from one of the most prominent members of this association that no efforts will be spared to convict every man who can be found killing game for any other purpose than to procure necessary food. We hope that this will be done, and if it is, the slaughterers will have a bad time of it. It is true that some who are innocent of any wholesale killing may suffer with the guilty. But at all events such action will tend to keep those who kill simply for the sake of killing, and to boast of their large bags, out of the country. We understand that special efforts are being made to convict a certain alien now in the mountains, and if these attempts are successful, we shall be glad to announce the fact.

We have no doubt that special attention will be paid by the game protectors in Wyoming to the skin hunter, that curse of the frontier, that has depopulated so many of the finest hunting grounds of the West of its hoofed game. No punishment is severe enough for these scoundrels.

THE GAME FISH OF TEXAS .- We earnestly request our angling readers to read Dr. Henshall's letter v above title and paste it in their memories. We have went over the confusion of names of the fishes, and are prepared to weep again as soon as the onion crop is harv ested, over the persistency of local error. Dr. Henshall deserves the thanks of all lovers of angling for his efforts to set the nomenclature in the right groove, and we hope that our readers will assist him by using these common names. No matter if you have called a bass a trout all your life and it comes awkward at first to call it any thing else, you were wrong; the usage of the civilized world is against you and says that no trout has spinous rays in its fins. If we had not wept so much over this subject we would try and wring a few tears out of our handkerchief over the pike perch that is called a "salmon in the Susquehanna, Mississippi, Ohio and other rivers. but alas! even the handkerchief has felt the effect of the drouth and we await the pungent onion,

THE CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB.-We are heartily glad to hear of the formation of the Canadian Kennel Club, and have no doubt that it will, though young, attain be fore long a stout and vigorous growth. Certainly there is no reason why it should not be in every way successful, supported as it is by some of the best sportsmen and most prominent kennel owners of the Province of Ontario. We expect before long to hear more of the Cana dian Kennel Club.

THE HABITS OF SALMON .- We would call attention to the very interesting letter from Prof. Hind, on this subject, in another place. It is very evident that there are some people in the Dominion who dislike to have the habits of salmon discussed, unless by some one who is in entire accord with their own preconceived views. do not include in this category our own correspondent "Stanstead," who respectfully differs with Prof. Hind, and asks him for proof of the statements which the latter has made. This is of course perfectly right, but it seems that others have allowed themselves to indulge in the silly practice of calling names, and personally abusing a gentleman who dares to give his views upon the movements of salmon, a course which never fails to injure those who practice it. We have no opinion to express concerning the merits of this controversy, and are not only willing, but glad, to give both sides a fair chance to express their opinions; merely asking that they do it in a fair and gentlemanly manner. In fact, when a person loses temper in an argument, they not only lose the confidence of the community in the justness of their cause, but create a suspicion that they have an object in keeping the truth from the public.

Discussions on this subject tend to throw light upon obscured points, and advance our knowledge of the hab its of our fishes, and no man has any right to take offense at the expression of an opinion which differs from his. We do not pretend to understand the reasons which make some of our neighbors over the line so jealous of a discussion of a perfectly legitimate subject.

The Sportsman Courist.

ROUGH NOTES FROM THE WOODS.

CAMPS IN THE WILDERNESS—HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED,
OWNED AND MANAGED—HOW THE OWNERS LIVE
AND WHAT THEY LIVE ON—GUIDES, GUIDING, BOATS AND BOATING—A WORD FURTHER OF HOTELS AND HOTEL KEEPERS

HE camps of the wilderness deserve a special notice. Their name is legion and they are increasing at a rate that defies calculation.

THE camps of the wilderness deserve a special notice. Their name is legion and they are increasing at a rate that defies calculation.

Let us start at the very foot of the Fulton Chain, not at the Forge House, but below, at the huge dam, controlled by the State, and used to draw off the lakes for public use, i.e., to feed canaly, reservoirs and other State works, and the state of the channel proper, now one and a hulf and store of the effects of civilization and progress. Stretching away to the dense green timber of what is now the mainland, there is a desolate waste of dead, decaying trees, lifting their bare broken arms toward heaven in ghastly protest against the arborean murderers who tortured them to death by slow drowning. Motionless in the fiercest storm they stand with their dead feet and legs in the dull seduy marsh. Almost imperishable, they have slood there for more than a generation, and a generation yet unborn will see the same ghastly sight. The sight is such a picture of desolation that, padding down the lake by moonlight, I am careful to be always looking the other way. On the Woodhull lakes, on the Beaver, on the Oswegatchie and a dozen other waters, the same desolate sight pains the eye of any tourist or lover of nature who may chance to pass these wearisome "drowned lands." But more of this anon.

The line of dead "hop-poles," as they put it here, extends for about a mile, with a trend to the southward as you pass into the clear water of First Lake. Rounding the bend of a tall thick pine. Below are buildings of some pretension. Two well appointed log houses, one for the gales have been dead to the control of the sunday state of the analyty of trout and venison.

Rounding the point on which Camp Stickney stands, you see at your left, half way up Second Lake, a poplurovered to the state of the state of the state of

get. But this is digressing.
Every boat that passes up or down these lakes must of course go up or down by inlet or outlet, and they must pass directly in front of Bucill's Camp. Passing up the inlet, it is about eighty roots from this camp to the foot of Fourth Lake, and passing along the northern shore of this lake, rounding a sandy along the northern shore of this lake, rounding a sandy along the northern shore of this lake, rounding a sandy soling marked by a solitary dead pine, you come to the pight to consist of the sand opposite is the "Camp Chapit," party consisting of two young men from Rochester, with consumptive tendencies. I stopped there several times, and found that their guide, Fred Rivet, was faithful in the performance of his duties so far as the supply of trout and venison was concerned; but I did not detect any coughs or other evidence of pulmonary difficulty. The vitals of the party seemed, to an outsider, all right enough, But I noticed a decided consumption of victuals, with some drink. By the way, it is claimed that the trout, or salmon, are larger and of better flavor in the Fourth than in the other lakes. And I may mention that the Chapin Camp guide stands "high hook" on the Fourth, with a salmon weighing twelve pounds as his record.

But a word for the Little Moose Lake. The largest salmon caught in these waters was caught on Little Moose, by a Mr. Miller. The fish weighed, by scale, twenty-five

mon caught in these waters was caught on Little Moose, by a Mr. Miller. The fish weighed, by scale, twenty-five and one-half pounds, and was of excellent flavor.

The average of these lakes, which it is sacrilege here to call anything but salmon, is just about two and one-half pounds. And they are exceedingly fine on the table, better than speckled trout, to my thinking, in which I am corroborated by nearly every guide and angler on these waters. I have passed by the camps on Little Moose. They are three, with open, bark camps, that any one may occupy, thrown in. And it is one of the finest lakes on the Moose waters. Passing up the Fourth, the first camp above the Snyder is Sam Dunakin's—Honest Sam Dunakin. Whitskey-loving Sam; one of the oldest guides in the Adirondacks. Faithful to his party, be the same a party of one or comprising women and children, with a nutsance in the shape of pater familias thrown in. Always competent, always sober (on duty), no guide can take you to more places by more direct routes or take care of you better than Sam. God forgive him the foarful lies he tried to get down me, as he, being out can take you to mind places by more thanks of the control to take care, of you better than Sam. God forgive him the fearful lies he tried to get down me, as he, being out of a party just then, got me to paddle up and pass the night with him.

The next camp is Ed. Arnold's, across the lake, in a

of a party just then, got me to paddle up and pass the night with him.

The next camp is Ed. Arnold's, across the lake, in a pleasant grove, and with accommodations for a rather large party. Ed. is, and has been for many years, a guide; one of the oldest. Born on these waters, he has passed his life in the wilderness. Like Mitchell Sabatis, Sam Dunakin and other of the old guides, the routes of the wilderness to him are as streets of the city to a cockney. He keeps a woods hostelrie, but takes parties to guide, and he guides them well.

The "Lawrence Camp," the "Turin Camp," the "Pratt Camp," the "Bissell Camp," all on the Fourth, are but repetitions of those already described. If these camps give any correct idea of the way and manner of living in the North Woods, at the western side, how is it on the other side, where daily lines of stages bring loads of passengers each day; where horses and men are stationed at the "carries," to take guides, boats and parties across, and telegraph wires, steamers, high-priced hotels, billiards, boats, pianos, croquet grounds and all the concomiants of a high-priced watering place prevail?

The days of the hermit hunter have passed away forever, so lar as this wilderness is concerned. The deer are disappearing rapidly and the trout are being thinned out at a deplorable rate.

It is true that the camps able to employ skillful guides manage to have a fair supply of trout and venison, but it costs them more than a doular to the pound. All the same, it is a dreamy, sylvan, delightful life to live, and not as expensive as Long Branen, or Newport; but, to my thinking, far preferable.

And what of the guides—the men who honestly and earnestly believe themselves entitled to the rights of sovereignty over the whole domain of the Northern Wilderness? And are they so very far wrong? One guide said in my hearing, "We take our parties to the houses that treat us best. They always go where we say. If a landord wants to go back on the guides, well, he can try it on."

on."
Yes, the guide is a leading and controlling element of the North Woods. He has salient points of character well worth noting, because, sooner than he thinks, perhaps, his vocation will have passed away. Already on the eastern side of the wilderness he is out of the regular jobs so easily obtainable in the days of "Murray's Fools," and even now, on the western side, where the independent

dent system prevails. The wilderness g

dent system prevails.

The whiterness guide deserves special note. He is a specimen of the genus homo that I have nowhere else seen; and, whatever, he may think, destined soon to pass away forever. His present conviction is that the havent of first-class hotels, stage coaches and steamers is pass away forever. Its present contractor is that the advent of intra-class hotels, stage coaches and steamers is fatted to run the guide business, and he is doubtless right. At present he remains in pristine vigor, and it is worth white to note his most prominent curracteristics while he is to the fore. Firstly, your guide must be familiar with a portion at least of the leading routes through the wilderness. Secondly, he must have the muscle of a carthorse, because the third requisite is a boat of "the Long Lute model," weighing, with oars, seats and neck-yoke, So to 100 pounds. Argument will not convince him that the world can produce a better or lighter boat fit for guiding. Show him a Rushiton model, light, strong, weatherly and weighing forty-live pounds, and he will say since is slow; he wants a boat that "he can get somewhere with." It does not occur to him that he is workness and connectable boat, and that if he made somewhat less speed his parry would be just as well satisfied, what it does speed his parry would be just as well satisfied, what it does not be come the present a speed his parry would be just as well satisfied, what it does not be come to be presented as a supposed to the first of the present and connectable boat, and that if he made somewhat less speed his parry would be just as well satisfied, what is the desires. -just what he desires.

—just what he desires.

And so he fits himself for guiding and awaits his "party," If he he an old and well-known guide, probably he is engaged to meet a party say at the Moose River House, or at the Forge House. At the appointed time he is on the spot, his boat cleanly sponged, himself in condition to take care of his party of one or two. Suppose you are the party—of one. Business detains you, and you are a week benind the appointed time. "It is of no consequence—not the slightest." Your faithful guide is there quence—not the slightest." the party—of one. Business detains you, and you are a week beamind the appointed time. "It is of no consequence—not the stigntest." Your faithful guide is there with his boat; has been there for a week, and has a bill against you as follows: "Guide's services, \$18; Hotel, \$i." You are a little sore, but conclude to make the best of it; and, after all, is it not just? You made the bargain and appointment. Guide has been faithful to his tryst. You cannot get out of it honorably; so, you succumb, and, being bent on a good time, get cheerful and invite guide to "lake something." You are on the right tack there. One of his best "holts" is to take something. But you have had enough of hotels; you did not come for that, and you suggest an immediate start. Guide is ready—has been ready for a week. And he commences emptying his old shirts and overalls from an immense affair, looking for all the world versalls trom an immense affair, looking for all the world this as the mevitable pack-basket of the wilderness. This is the mevitable pack-basket of the wilderness. Shaped for the human back, and holding a bushel of protations, clothing or anything you chose to put into it, without jamming or mussing it, it is far ahead of any knapsack I ever carried. But bewere how you fill it, betause when your guide earries an eighty-live pound boat, with a gun and a fishing-rod or two, across a heavy carry, the plack-basket will either fail on your shoulders or you will have to "double the carry." You do not understand that as you order bread, butter, canned goods, tea, sugar, coftee and all the eatables you can think or the leastive landlord can suggest, until the guide him.

that the pack-basket is about full. Then you desist, and begin to contrive how to carry your extra clothing, etc. The guide is constant with advice and assistance. When the basket will hold no more, he makes up your extra duffle in a neat blanket roll, and announces his readiness to start. As you take your share of dunnage to the landing, it dawns on your mind that you might have got along with less weight; but it is too late to mend that, and you place the impedimenta amidships of the long, cranky boat, creep into the stern, while the guide holds the bow firmly, and, guide seizing oars, you are off up the lakes at a speed of six knots an hour. Your destination is Beaver via Raquette and Forked Lakes, thence across by the ponds and carries from Little Forked Lake to Little Tupper, then by Charley Pond to Smith's Lake and the Beaver. Guide advises a different route, taking in Long Lake, Big Brook, Slim Pond, Stony Pond, etc. You go over the map with him, and accept the change, It is a longer route, but more pleasant, takes in more country and there is less carrying. At the head of Fifth Lake you begin to realize what a carry means, Guide hauls his boat out in a way that means business, makes our and seats fast, done his neck-yoke, takes as much more as he can possibly handle, and walks off with the inverted boat covering him from sight—all but his legs. Your load is the pack-basket, a blanket roll, gun and rods, weighing seventy-five to eighty pounds; not less. Before you reach the upper landing the perspiration is running from every pore, and you are winded. A rather long pull over the Sixth and Seventh restores your wind, but when the hoot is hauled out for the carry from Seventh the Cighth, which is over a mile, you snivey on your load, You can't stand such infernal loads in hot weather. You will carry the basket over first, and come back for the rest. Guide thinks you had better take it all at once; that the pack-basket is about full. Then you desist, and load, You can't stand such infernal loads in hot weather. You will carry the basket over first, and come back for the rest. Guide thinks you had better take it all at once; it just makes three times as much trouble to "double carry," and you can go slow and rest often as you please. And again you follow a pair of legs and a blue boat over a carry, arriving at the Eighth Lake in a limp and exhausted state, and with a firm resolve never to carry that load again. Arriving at the carry from Eighth Lake to Brown's Tract Inlet, you proceed to divide your load accordingly, and express your unalterable resolve to double trip the carry anyway. Guide is all sympathy and considerations. cordingly, and express your unalterable resolve to double trip the carry anyway. Guide is all sympathy and complaisance. "You needn't do that," he says; "just take your gun and rod. I'll come back for the basket and roll while you rest. You aim't used to packing." Sure enough. Why not? You have engaged him for two weeks at \$3 per day and found; you are to pay him for a week you did not have him. What odds can it make to him whether he puts in more or less of the time making carries? Thus you reason, and reason soundly, to my thinking. But the average guide can Daball the sum total of a trip through the woods in a way and manner to strike a him whether he puts in more or less of the time making carries? Thus you reason, and reason soundly, to my thinking. But the average guide can Daball the sum total of a trip through the woods in a way and manner to strike a professional accountant dumb. Well, you have "come down." Henceforward you are as wax in the hands of your guide. You sit down by the sluggish waters of Brown's Tract Inlettand claw madly at punkies and black flies, while guide doubles the carry. After this he doubles all the carries, and you take it easy. It is what you came for. Very pleasant it is to be rowed at leisure through a wooded, romantic, mountainous country by a man who kn was the lay of the land, the best places for "floating" and all the favorite springholes where trout do most abound. You are never short of trout, and guide pronisesy ou a shot at deer as soon as you get a little off the main route. He takes the best of care that you get neither wet, tired or hungry. You are his party. For the most part you stop at one of the many forest hotels for the night, where they will cook your trout in the best manner, and give you food and rest at which no reasonable man will cavil.

And so through the long, pleasant, summer days, just

And so through the long, pleasant, summer days, just And so through the long, pleasant, summer days, just cool enough for comfort, you glide over these tiny summer seas, up inlets, down outlets, down clear streams, not hurrying, ignoring time, losing the date of the month and day of the week, until at length, with little fatigue and much pleasure, you arrive at your destination on the upper waters of the Beaver.

upper waters of the Beaver.

Guide has an interest in a good bark camp here, to which he takes you, and while you try your fly-rod at a spring hole which he shows you he proceeds to make the camp comfortable and arrange [matters for a ten days sojourn in camp. Your fishing is a success, and when you return you find a pleasant fire, fresh browse on the bed, and all your multifarious traps arranged just to your

you return you must be peased they arranged just to your notion. Guide cooks a trout supper that you think equal to anything you ever tasted, hastily disposes of the dishes, dives into some recess in the back end of the camp and brings forth a jack with material for a light.

"You must shoot a deer to-night; this camp needs venison," he says. You are agreeable.

"Ever shoot a deer by jack-light?" he asks. You confess you never did. Then he instructs you how to do it. The gist of which his, be perfectly cool, shoot when he tells you, and by all means aim tow. Most people overshoot by jack-light, he remarks. Before 10 P.M., at which time you are to push out, you begin to get a little nervous, but at last guide announces that time is up, and the oars are laid aside, light burning brightly at the bow, you are placed properly with final instructions, and the oat glides silently into the clear water of the lake. For you are placed properly with final instructions, and the boat glides sliently into the clear water of the lake. For ten minutes you move thus, and then the low lisping of the lily pads, as they are slowly sucked under by prow or paddle, becomes just audible. Fifteen minutes of this—twenty, perhaps—and the guide whispers hoarsely, "there's a doe; see her?" The boat is swinging slowly to the right, and—yes, there she stands, up to her belly among the pads, her eyes looking like illuminated blue glass. "Shoot," says a hoarse whisper behind you, and you shoot. There is a plashing and spattering of water, a trampling on the bank; and the doe has vanished. For once the grude loses patience.

a trampling on the bank, and the dos has vanished. For once the guide loses patience.

"Why, what ails you? The deer wasn't four rods off," he says, crossly.

"Damfino," you answer, in the same spirit. Guide recovers his temper at once.

"Never mind; we'll find another," he says.

You are not so sure. But the boat, impelled by that noiseless paddle, glides over weeds, grass and pads for nearly an hour, and there, right before you, stands another deer. This time you are wiser and cooler; guide says nothing. He sees that you see, and the deft manner in which he quickly and silently turns the boat, that you may shoot without changing position, is a perfect piece of woodcraft.

Again there is an explosion of saltpeter and brimstone, followed this time by a continuous plashing and floundering in the water that bespeaks a fallen deer.

"You've got him this time; nice yearling buck," says guide, cheerily.

Yes, you have got him. Half a dozen large buckshot through shoulders and "lights" have finished his run-

through shoulders and "lights" have finished his running.

Guide soon has him in the boat, and you start for camp, the direction of which is a sybilline mystery to you, but ten minutes of vigorous paddling brings you there, and guide says, "now you turn in; it's after midnight, and I ain't going to get you tired out and sick. Turn in; I'll take care of the venison." You obey, believing you are not at all sleepy, however. But in five minutes you are asleep, and the san is sining brightly when you next open your eyes. Guide is missing. Going to the spring you find him there, and he shows with some pride his cellar, where he has neatly stored the venison. It is a cache in the side of the ravine, scooped out with much pains and labor, and cool as an ice-house. "It will keep meat fresh more than a week," he says. And he is right. And just here it dawns on your mind that your vocation is gone. You came to the North Woods to recuperate, to botanize, to climb mountains, and live for a few days a free, careless life of the Daniel Boone type. Well, you have caught and eaten trout to your satisfaction, and you wanted a change to venison. You have it. What humane excuse can you have for catching another trout of toating another deer until your present supply runs short? Even if you desired to do it, your guide would go back on and discourage every attempt at fishing or lunning. And he is right. He will tell you plainly that deer and trout are getting too scarce to be wasted, And so, with a week's time ahead of you, and the knowledge in your heart of hearts that bunting and fishing were the main incentives that brought you here, you refrain from both. Notwithstanding, the time passes pleasantly—you row and paddle, climb the hills, go over to the next lake, smoke, sleep and eat—ye gods, how you do est—and rest, and enjoy yourself. You half wish the venison would spoil, that you might have an excuse to shoot another. But guide takes care of that. And what a cook the fellow is.

"It's lucky we brought the beavy on the carries, Guide soon has him in the boat, and you start for camp

venison would spoil, that you might have an excuse to shoot another. But guide takes care of that. And what a cook the fellow is. "It's luckly we brought the 'potatoes and onions," he says. "They were a little heavy on the carries, but we couldn't make a stow without them."

And his soups and stows are about perfect, while his broiled steak is a thing to "thank God on." Just at the last end comes in another party of two, with a guide, and your guide, seeing that you have more ventson than you can use, divides with them liberally, and after a long visit they go over to the next lake, where they are to came.

visit they go over to the next mac, where they die to camp.

On the following morning you pack up and are off to Wardwell's, where you discharge and pay off your guide, and go back to civilization again. You are in no burry; guide's time is not out until sundown, and you take it easy. But, when you come to settle, in the evening, you tind relations have slightly changed. Hitherto, you had been guide's special charge and care. Now, his time is out; he must look for another party. You call for his bill, which he make as out follows:

"You know," he says, "there was a week I waited at the Forge House. Call that \$18 (it was really \$21); paid my own expenses, \$7, "Makes \$55. Fourteen days' guidny own expenses, \$7, "Makes \$55. Fourteen days' guidnig, \$42, makes \$67. Then there was extra work; guess I'll call that \$10—ought to be more."

Extra work?" You ask, in blank astonishment.

ing, \$42, makes \$25. Fourteen days guiding, \$42, makes \$67. Then there was extra work; guese I'll call that \$10—ought to be more.

"Extra work?" you ask, in blank astonishment.

"Yes," he says, calmly, "Doubling the carries. You see, yourself, that every time you double a carry, it makes just three times the distance to go over. For instance: Brown's Tract inlet, mile an' a half. Go back, an' come back again, three miles, making four miles an' a half; an' ioss so with. instance: Brown's Tract inlet, mile an' a half. Go back, an' come back again, three miles, making four miles an' a half; an' jess so with all the carries I made from there to the Beaver. No gentleman, ever since I was a guide, ever asked me to do that work, without being

willing to pay for it."

You are beaten; remonstrance is useless, and you suc-

willing to pay for it."

You are beaten; remonstrance is useless, and you succumb.

"What else?" you ask.

"Nothin," lie says; "only my return pay, three days.

"Nothin," lie says; "only my return pay, three days.

"Nothin," lie says; "only my return pay, three days.

That's understood, of course. Three days, \$9, and expenses—dollar a day (that's reg'lar)—makes \$12. Sixtyseven, ten's seventy-seven, an' twelve's enghty-nine.

That's the bill—eighty-nine dollars."

There is no use in quarreling or remonstrating. While you were his partly, he took care of you as a father would care for an invalid son. When his time ran out, and you were off his hands, you became once his placer, his greenback mines, to be panned out and worked down to the ultimate dollar. You pay \$12, return money. He gets away at once, rows up to your late camp, lays in a day's supply of bread and ventson, makes his bed confortable for the night, and the next morning, at surnse, he starts for his return, for which you have paid him \$12. Now, how does he make it? I can tell you. He shoulders has boat and makes the carry to Twitchell Luke, seven miles; crosses that, and makes the carry to Big Moose Lake; crosses that, and makes the carry to Big Moose Lake; south, third, second and first, and by 0 'clock P.M. he is at the Forge House, whence he started with you two weeks before. He has taken \$1 2 of your money for return and expenses, and he has made it in one day, with-before he goes to bed. As for yourself, you sit down and count the cost about as follows:

Expenses from Lonville to Forge House.

1600

penses from Boonville to Forge House	7 50
y of guide	JU
rpenses from Wardweil's place, with according	в ш
niskey, eights, minkeys and omnived	_
Potvl	0 1

You have killed one deer, and caught many front. You have bad two weeks of delightful recreation. Trout and venison have cost you more than they would at Delmonico's; but they were fresher, and eaten with a far better appetite. As for the delicious air, the free, open air lite, the lakes, the scenery, the balsam-laden breezes, the sweet sleep at night, these cannot be estimated by money. "You pays your monty, and you takes your choice." I will only add, that the above

sketch is not a fancy one. It is all, substantially, fact, made out by actual, daily estimate, of the gentleman whose trip to the woods it outlines, and gives a rather favorable view of a successful tour for two weeks through the Northern Wilderness.

the Northern Wilderness.

The gentleman went home a week since, and the guide passed the camp where I write, three days ago, rather proud of his achievement in making the Ford House from Beaver River in one day. Let me quote from the melancholy Jacques in "As You Like It:" "A fool, a fool! As I do live by food. I met a fool i' the forest. Oh, noble fool, motley's the only wear." NESSMUK.

## Matural Distorn.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### BALD-HEADED MEN BEWARE,

It is related of one of the South African crows—a large species of rook, with a white spot on his breast—that he will fly up in the air with a stone in his claws and drop it into a bird's nest to smash the eggs for food. Some naturalists have doubted this, but it is perfectly true, and ostrich eggs are frequently demolished in this way. Not only will this bird destroy eggs in this manner, but he obtains his livelihood chiefly by killing tortoises in the same way. The bird deliberately selects a stone, mounts high in the air with it in his claws, and poising over the tortoise a moment, with an accuracy of aim simply astonishing considering his great height, the circumstances of breeze, and there nowement of the saintal below, lets it drop. The fortoise, poor creature, goes along in his humble unobtrustive way, not meddling with anybody, when crack! and there is a great ghastly opening in the top of his shell. Down comes the ravenous rook, cleans all the meat out of the shell, and leaves it to dry in the sun. In some places these hollow shells may be counted in hundreds, E. B. B.

One can readily see how a stone might be dropped from even a great height with sufficient accuracy to strike among twenty or thirty large objects like ostrich eggs, lying close together, but it is hard to believe that a bird could take such exact aim as to strike a tortoise, which is scarcely larger than a single ostrich egg. If, in addition to the conditions stated, the tortoise should be moving. and a breeze blowing, the feat becomes still more astounding. It must be remembered that the crow men tioned is not a very large bird, and would probably be unable to rise with a large stone in its claws, and there fore to break the tough shell of a tortoise, the pebble must be dropped from a great height.

Our valued South African correspondent, while, as he tells us, he has never seen this particular feat performed. thoroughly believes in it, having been informed by reliable people that they had seen it done, and has seen hundreds of tortoise shells fractured as if in this way,

We may imagine that the young of the bird has to practice a good deal before it attains the accuracy required to kill its food, though it is fair to suppose that in accordance with certain now generally accepted laws of heredity the lesson is more easily learned by each suc ceeding generation of crows.

There is a story long current about a certain bald headed man who went into a menagerie, and after spending some time in examining and admiring the animals, feeling tired laid down in a retired corner and went to sleep. Presently the ostrich belonging to the show came along, and taking his bare and shining head for one of her own eggs, sat down upon it to the great embarrassment and annoyance of the bald-headed man. We should im igine that in South Africa, where the crows referred to by our correspondent abound, bald-headed men would be at a decided discount, unless they wore wigs or had their hats tied firmly on.

Our readers will remember the story of the venerable Greek philosopher who is said to have lost his life because a crow mistook his naked head for a stone and tried to break a quolog clam by dropping the latter on it Hec fabula docet.

#### THE LAMENT OF THE FRUIT GROWER.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 6th. Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The season of birds is about over, and I beg you to allow me to give the results, as footed up by a fruit raiser. Like most of the good folks, we are the friends of birds. We have made them at home on our premises, protected them from cats and small boys, have offered them inducements in the shape of neat tenements, and have generally shown ourselves well disposed toward them. Like many of those to whom we show a kindness, they prove ungrateful, and I am now in favor of repealing the law which protects those which are the most mischievous and destructive, at least until they become less of a muisance than they now are.

First and foremost on the list stands cock robin, the red breast; he claims your protection to a certain extent, by

First and foremost on the liststands cock robin, the red breast; he claims your protection to a certain extent, by nesting in the hedge, in the bush beside your window, on the lowest limbs of the tree, in fact, just where the cat can most conveniently gobble the whole family, or the small boy steal the eggs. And how does the bloody-breasted villain repay us for the care we lavish on him. First by taking the best (and most) of our strawberries; we submit with good grace on account of the younglings in the nest. All the cherries go into his rapacous may; curants are too cheap and plenty for us to offer any objections to his taking his fill, but when raspb rries come and go, we plotest. Early pears ripen and the robins are on hand; they can't carry them off, so they just perchon

a twig and take a mouthful from this, then from that, until they have spoiled most of the fruit. Blueberry time comes, and you may expect a rest if you live in the country, but as soon as the early apples begin to ripen, "presto" our friends (9) are back as thick and hungry as ever, and as destructive. Early harvest and Porter apples seem to be just to their faste, and the layers and fairest country, but as soon as the early apples begin to ripen, "presto" our friends (?) are back as thick and hungry as ever, and as destructive. Early harvest and Porter apples seem to be just to their faste, and the largest and fairest fall to the ground partially devoured; we find no fault, for we have apples in abundance, and only wish that the robins would confine themselves to astrictly apple diet, to help us to dispose of the crop. But this is not enough. Our luscious golden apricot, which in this latitude requires more than ordinary care, and which is the crown jewel of our fruit garden, now attracts these ravenous rascals. My wife has succeeded, by dint of "shooing" and shoeing, in securing the best part of the crop. The contest has been a hot one, as the mass of empty cans, old shoes, firewood, etc., which lay about the tree attest. Peaches we have, and when the birds commence on them I swear (or hire a bad boy to do so for me), and take down the gun and make the feathers fly. Grapes are their particular fancy; cluster after cluster is destroyed, and the vineyard which has given such promise during the summer's now only an eye-sore, and a resort of our friend the robin.

But he is not along: the origin, or colden robin, has

But he is not alone; the oriole, or golden robin, has been his constant companion during the season, only he has branched out on his own hook, and made sad havoc with the green peas, picking open a pod and taking a pea or two, then opening another, and so on, kicking up a pretty mess (of peas). Still another, the much abused (? English sparrow, is as fond of grapes and is as big athlef as the other two. The catbird is, I think, the slyest thief, English sparrow, is as fond of grapes and is as big a thief as the other two. The cathird is, I think, the slyest thief, but I have never detected him destroying the larger fruits. The cedar bird, or cherry bird, is nearly as destructive as the robin, but he confines himself more to the smaller fruits. Robins eat grubs, insects and worms, to be sure, but it is in the early part of the season, before the fruit is ripe, and when they are obliged to. I like birds so well that if they would not come to me I would go to them, but I am beginning to think that perhaps we are having too much of a good thing; that we have protected them until they have increased so as to be a nuisance which must be absted. What is the remedy? Please don't say stuffed cat-skins, red rags, wind-mills, etc., etc., for we don't want to convert our fruit garden into a junk yard, and we have tried them all. The stuffed cat-skins were good, but there is a short market on cat-skins in this vicinity. Small boy and pot metal to the front, for a season, at least.

CAPTIVE CATS .- The following contribution to the Archives of Comparative Medicine and Surgery is from the pen of Mr. W. A. Conklin, and the observations are of so much interest that they deserve as wide a currency

as possible. Mr. Conklin says :as possible. Int. Commings some of the most val-uable and interesting animals to be found in the zoölog-ical gardens and menageries, their treatment in captivity is of great importance. It is impossible, in view of their confinement and consequently limited opportuni-ities of exercise, for them to have all the conditions of life favorephyla to health. Constitution is one of the zeites of exercise, for them to have all the conditions of life favorable to health. Constipation is one of the serious difficulties we have to contend with. To guard against this, liver is fed them once a week: when this proves ineffectual castor oil is administered with their meat. Their food is either beef or horse flesh, the latter being used altogether in the Zoölogical Garden of Philadelphia, and in the principal European gardens, as a measure of economy. Old and worn-out horses are taken to the gardens, where a veterinary surgeon examines them to ascertain if they are free from disease. In some gardens, the mode of killing these horses is by a blow on gardens, the modo of killing these horses is y a blow on the head, as the modo filling these horses is y a blow on Regularity as to time of feeding is of importance. We feed once on week days only, and fast on Sunday, in order to avoid surficiting and to give the stomach a rest. Regularity as to time of feeding is of importance. We feed once on week days only, and fast on Sunday is rodler to avoid surfeiting and group for the stomach a rest of the stomach are stored as the store of the st

at the menagerie suffer chiefly from rickets, which affects them when about six or eight months old. As a remedy for this we give lime, and have used calcis phosphorus precipitate with good result. We have a lioness at the park menagerie that has bred twenty-seven cubs in seven years, and raised but one. Mr. Bartlett, in a paper read before the London Zoślogical Society, savs: "A very extraordinary malformation or defect has frequently occurred among lions produced during the last twenty years in the Regent's Park. This imperfection consists in the roof of the mouth being opened; the palattal bones do not meet; the animal therefore, is unable to suck, and consequently dies. This abnormal condition has not been confined to any one pair of lions, but many lions that have bred in the garden, and not in any way related to each other, have from time to time produced these malformed young, the cause of which appears to me quite unaccountable."

THE BEAVER IN IOWA .- In a recent number of FOR-EST AND STREAM, "Nessmuk," in "Rough Notes from the Woods," states that "the beaver is the first wild animal of importance to disappear before the white man." This conclusion is directly opposed to the experience of an Iowa correspondent, who sent us an interesting note on the subject. It is to be hoped that the praiseworthy efforts of "E, B, B." to protect the beaver may continue to be successful. The few dollars that the skins might bring would be a very small matter compared with the interest which the town at large and all strangers visiting it, would feel in the presence of a colony of beavers living in the midst of a settlement. Our correspondent says :-

We have, within eighty rods of town, three beaver dams; two of them are within ten rods of the railroad dams; two of them are within ten rods of the railroad track. They have been there for about three years, and have been kept in good repair by the beaver family. The backwater is used by the boys in the winter for a skating pond, and in summer for a fishing pond. I never heard of but one being caught, and discourage the idea as much as possible.

A PARTRIBGE FLY.—Boomsboro, Sept. 10th.—Etitor Forest and Stream:—I send, inclosed, one of the Hippoboscidae, or partridge fly; at least I wish your judgment on the parasite, as I never saw one.

A few mornings ago, as I was returning from a squirel hunt, I observed a blue-tailed hawk looking after his usual breakfast of quail, flying low and searching the fields carefully. On flying near a cluster of young trees he was attacked by some crows. I thought at once that the crows would prove his destruction, and so hastened to slip into my gun a long-range shell, loaded and carried for such occasions.

for such occasions.

While the hawk tarried to fuss with the crows, I quickly made my way to a cluster of brush, a long shot from him, but the No. 4 brought him down. On going to pick him up, I found him standing up erect, wigs outspread and apparently ready for fight. While locking at him in admiration, as it was a beautiful specimen, large and full feathered, I observed something like a flash of light full feathered, I observed something like a flash of light come down from above, dart over the back of the bird, alight on the outspread feathers, and, by a side movement, disappear under them. I gave him a crack on the head and began at once a search tor the hidden object. I could find nothing on the back of the bird, but on turning it over and lifting the feathers of the breast, out it came and flew for my neck. I grabbed for it and fortunately caught it. It was hard to kill, seened tough and very tenacious of life. This is the only one that has ever been observed in this locality.

The specimen sent is a partridge fly (Olfersta americana). As we have stated before, they are frequently found on hawks, herous, ruffed grouse, quail, etc. They are, however, so quick in their movements and usually keep themselves so well hidden among the feathers that they are not often seen, unless they are specially looked for.

#### ABOUT THE EUROPEAN CUCKOO.

HE method by which the female cuckoo (Cuculus canorus) managed to introduce her egg into the nest of the small birds, to which the duty of rearing the nursling is entrusted, was for a long time very doubtful, and the question was debated at great length among The first hint as to the solution of the probnaturalists. lem was accidently made by Le Vaillant, who discovered on opening the mouth of a female cuckoo, which he had killed, an egg lying within the throat. A correspondent of the Leisure Hour, in a recent contribution to that magazine, gives the details of some observations made some years ago, which confirm the conclusions drawn from Le Vaillant's discovery, and which are in themselves very interesting. He says :-

arawn from Le Vaillant's discovery, and which are in themselves very interesting. He says:—

The fellowing occurrence, which I witnessed, will explain how at I sastone cuckoo's egg was conveyed to the nest: In the month of June, 1867. I spent a few weeks at Farmham Royal, Buckinghamshire. Farmham Royal, which lies about four miles from Windsor, at that time-consisted of a few scattered cottages, in the near vicinity of the well-known Burnham Beeches, and between the Beeches and the picturesque handle (by the way a favorite haunt of landscape painters) lies a stretch of strubly, healty common, through which several paths lead in different directions.

Sauntering along the edge of the common one bright sunny morning I stepped saide to have a look at a stone-chat's nest which I had discovered three days previously, when it contained but one egg. This nest was placed in a thick plant of heath, about ten or twelve inches from the ground, well concaded by the heather, except one little open space through which the bird passed to and from her nest, and through this open space through which the hird passed to and from her nest, and I observed that four eggs were deposited. Two cuckoos were llying about in a most peculiar manner and one of them uttering peculiar sounds. Both of them seemed to be in a wild state of excitement, and my first impression was that they might have a young bird in some nest near by and that danger threatened if in the shape of a stoal, weased or prowling cat, but cautiously approaching nearer them, I found that they were being mobbed by the two little stonechals. Sometime-both cuckoos would skim rapidly close by the nest, the stonechats darting at them open-beaked, and uttering piteous cries the while; again they would fly off rapidly to the edge of a wood at a little distance, pursued by the male stonechat, the female always hovering near her nest and occasionally alighting on a bush close to it. Could it be possible that the cuckoos, the one which I took to be the male (on account of the slig

Year the contained the four stonechat eggs and no more. Presently back can the cuckoos, the one which I took to be the male (on account of the slightly richer color of the plumage) "ouckooing" in a wonderful manner, uttering the note much more rapidly than is usual, and the female swooped down very close to the nest, paused for a moment in her flight, and being vigorously attacked by the stonechats, glided past, but I saw that her bill was partially open, as though she carried something within her gape. Evidently her object was to reach the nest, and it was truly marvelous to behold the determination and courage of the two little mites of birds in their efforts to prevent her reaching it. It would be difficult to describe in mere words the wonderfully graceful action of both male birds during their aerial encounters, and indeed the flight of the cuckoo at times much resembled that of a small falcon.

both male birds during their aerial encounters, and indeed the flight of the cuckoo at times much resembled that of a small fatcon.

It was about half past 10 o'clock when I had first come on the scene of action, and I watched till the forenoon was well nigh past. I was meditating on the expediency of scaring the cuckoo away, when the female flew up quietly and came down on the ground very near the nest, but on the farther side of the heather clump in which it was placed. At the same time the male cuckoo made a hasty swoop toward the nest, was driven off by the stonechats, and while they were thus engaged the female cuckoo, with rapid action, darted forward, alighted on the heather, thrust her head and neck through the small opening into the nest, in an instant withdrew and soared aloft, uttering for the first time a cry—not 'Cuckoo!' cuckoo!' but a gurgling, water-bubble kind of note. Her mate immediately joined her, and the two soared away to the wood, he joining in the shout of triumph with fond "Cuckoo." In a few moments I had run forward to the nest, and behold! lying beside the four pretty little stonechats' eggs was a beautifully marked cuckoo's egg, still wet with the saliva of the mother bird.

The stonechats reared their young in peace and safety, but that cuckoo's erg lies before me as I write, and the

bird.
The stonechats reared their young in peace and safety,
but that cuckoo's egg lies before me as I write, and the
sight of it recalls one of the most interesting episodes I ever met in bird life.

F IOWA LAKES.—Capt. J. K. Powers, Register of the State Land Office, gives the size of the Iowa lakes as taken from the office plats:—

Spirit Lake covers.
East Okubrij Lake covers.
West Ukobroji Lake covers.
Clear Lake covers.
Spirit Lake has a slore line of

MARKED SALMON.—There are many instances of marked fishes, and especially of salmon, being caught, but for singularity in marking we think the following, which has been going the rounds of the English press, is fully equal to anything which we remember to have seen. It is headed "Marked salmon at Berriedale, Caithness," and relates that recently the salmon fishers at Berriedale found in one of the bag nets, among other fish, a fourteen pound salmon bearing the following marks: On the flat, smooth part of the head, behind the eye, and immediately over the gills, a branded mark comprising the letters BB, FLU (the last mark appearing hise an apostrophe). A line was drawn around these letters in the form of a square border. Immediately under this was a mark which rudely resembled the outline of a salmon's head, filled with dots and streaks.

# Mish Culture.

DOCTOR GARLICK'S BOOK.

WE have just received the second edition of Dr Garlick's work on fish culture and angling". handsome octavo of 128 pages, illustrated with cuts of manipulating a spawning fish, ponds and a series representing the development of the embryo from impregna tion to hatching, printed in clear type on excellent paper.

Our fish cultural readers who are conversant with the art from its infancy know the venerable Doctor as the original American fish culturist, now in his seventy-fifth year, who has been infirm in all but his mind for years. and will welcome his new edition as an addition to our fish cultural literature, the first edition (published in 1857 being now out of the market. It is very interesting to read of the early trials of the Doctor and his friend, Prof. H. A. Ackley in 1853, twenty-seven years ago, stimulated by the success of Remy and Gehin in France, and by the translation of W. H. Fry, of what had been done in the Vosges. The first attempt was naturally made with the brook trout, happening on the 21st of November, and was a success, and the delight of the experimenters may be imagined when they placed some of the eggs under a microscope on the 9th of January and found them to contain embryos far advanced.

Figures of different modes of hatching on a small scale are given, and one (page 28) of an arrangement whereby a cheap experimental hatchery can be arranged in a house or office. Being mainly a reprint of his older work, the Doctor cites instances of hatching and transporting eggs and fry, as done in France in that elder day before the great work was begun here by the Government and State Commissions, as well as our private fish culturists, but in the new chapters which have been added he has a good word to say for the plebeian cattish, and also for the German carp, introduced by the United States Fish Com-mission, devoting a chapter to the latter, which he concludes by saying: "I will close this chapter on the carp by saying that from a careful perusal of Prof. Baird's Fishery Reports, I am entirely satisfied that I may say of this fish as Horace Greeley said of Concord grapes-it is the fish for the million."

The angling portion of the book gives no notice of the black bass, white bass, and other fresh water favorites, and in conclusion he says under date of Bedford, Ohio, Aug. 10th, 1877: "In concluding the second edition, I will only add, that since publishing the first edition of this work, I have lived to see my hopes in relation to fish culture nearly, if not quite, realized. I am now over seventy-two years of age, and probably this is the last that I shall ever have to say to the public on this subject. I have spent much valuable time, and some thousands of dollars to promote this branch of industries. If I have in any way promoted the object, I am satisfied, as I never wished nor hoped for any pecuniary reward."

\*A treatise | on the | Artificial Propagation of Fish | with | description and habits | of such kinds as are suitable for domestic culture | -1 By Theodatus Garick, M. D. | Member of the Kintland Society of Katurul Sciences; member of the American | Mitand Society of Maturul Sciences; member of the American | Mitand Society of Caturul Sciences | Mitander | Mita

#### HOW THE FIRST SHAD WERE HATCHED

ROCHESTER, Sept. 6th.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of Aug. 26th I notice a communication from a correspondent on "Shad Hatching and Shad Laws." There are a few points on which he has been misinformed in connection with my early experience in shad hatching which I wish to correct. He states as follows: "Mr. Seth Green was employed, I believe, by both National and State authority to make the experiment. After exhausting his fund of experience and other knowledge in connection with the experiment, Mr. Green made a failure of the attempt, and packed his boxes, intending to return home next day. In the meantime an old shad fisherman, well known at the falls, besought Mr. Green to let him make a trial. The boxes were unpacked, and the fisherman placed them in a tributary of the river and the experiment was an immediate success. I believe Mr. the insertinal placed them in a triodiary of the river and the experiment was an immediate success. I believe Mr. Green received the credit. The locally accepted reasons for Mr. Green's failure and the fisherman's access were that Mr. Green's experiment was made in the warm water of the river, which was very low at the time, while the fisherman's experiment was made in the cooler water of the tributar."

of the river, which was very low at the time, while the fisherman's experiment was made in the cooler water of the tributary.

The facts of the case are that I went to South Hadley Falls at the solicitation of the New England Fish Commissioners and at my own expense, with the understanding that I should be remunerated if I made a success, and if I did not they were to hear no more from me. As is well known I did make a success, but the New England States never paid me within §15.540 fm ya ctual expenses, to say nothing of my loss of time, and it is admitted that my discoveries have been and are worth many thousands to them annually.

In regard to the old fisherman, of whom I have never before heard, making the success, your correspondent is mistaken. All any of the fishermen ever did for me while I was experimenting was to destroy my experiments, break my boxes, hoot at me, and, in fact, did everything they could to discourage and drive me away, and when I hit upon a plan which I felt sure would, and which did prove a success, I was obliged to watch it day and night to protect it from the ravages of the fishermen.

In regard to the stream mentioned, I tried the experi-ment of hatching shad in it, but was unsuccessful, the change of temperature being too great from the river water, and the only shad that were hatched successfully were hatched in the river and nobin the stream. I should

were hatched in the river and not in the stream. I should be pleased to learn the name and address of the old fisherman, and hope I may be favored with it.

Your correspondent is right in regard to the place for hatching shad. It should be done in the upper waters. I do not think that any attempts to hatch them at the mouths of rivers will ever prove a success. There should be a close time of two days in each week to allow the shad to get up to their spawning grounds.

The fishing could not be equalized in the way mentioned, as the lower river fishermen care about through when the unper river fishermen commence. The fisher

when the upper river fishermen commence. The fisher men at the mouth will always catch the most, because they have the first chance, and the upper river fisher men can only expect to catch those which escape their SETH GREEN.

### MR. THOMPSON'S TROUT PONDS ON LONG ISLAND.

HE Brooklyn Eagle gives the following account of

MR. THOMPSON'S TROUT PONDS ON LONG ISLAND,

The Brooklyn Eagle gives the following account of
the trout preserves and ponds on the Island:—
On the list of September the trout season of 1880 on
Long Island ended, and until March, 1881, the speckled
beauties of the lake and stream are to be left undisturbed
in their cool retreats, while the anglers will enjoy relating their expeciences of the past season, and the trout
breeders will begin to prepare for their approaching
hatching season of the year. And just here comes in the
query, "Have you ever visited a trout-breeder's fish
farm?" If you have not, do so before the cold weather
sets in, and you will see something worth a day's journey
to witness. Of all fresh water fish, trout are the gamiest,
pluckiest and finest fish that swim. They are the delight of the angler, as they give him the greatest sport
he has with his rod and line. Then, too, they nake the
delight of the angler, as they give him the greatest sport
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delight of the angler, as they give him the greatest sport
he has with his rod and line. Then, too, they nake the
daintiest dish of fish that can be set upon the table.
Hence, trout are in great demand, alike by the angler
and the epicure.

Long Island abounds in trout. The Island lakelets,
ponds and running streams have been the resort and
the home of trout since time unknown. Of late years
trout breeding has become quite an important occupation on Long Island, and now the culture of trout,
from the ovum to the full grown fish, is carried on to
quite a considerable extent, from one sad of the Island
to the other, beginning with Furnan's Trout Breeding
Establishment, at Newtown, and ending with Thompson's model trout farm at Noyae, near Sag Harbor.
The business is carried on very successfully, and the
result is the growth of thousands of fish not only
suited to replenish exhausted streams or to supply private trout ponds, but to answer the great market demand for Long Island trout, which

water" from the constantly running streams in which the trout revel and delight. In fact, Mr. Thompson, with rare taste for gardening, has made the place a perfect picture"

Let us examine a little into the details of the various processes employed in raising young trout, from the germ, to the full grown fish. We will suppose the trout spawn to be placed in the nest assigned for it in the hatching house, and that the embryo fish have been developed from the egg to the young fish, swimming about with its sac of food attached to it, on which it lives for a time, looking somewhat like a young tadpole, though not so fully developed, in each nest at the long row in the trough of the hatching houses at the farm there are from two to three thousand trout, all alive and swimming about in a running stream of cold spring water, one inch in depth, which ripples over a white sandy bottom. From the time the trout spiwns to the period the trout begins to look out for itself lorty-five days elapse. In the interim the young fish is fed from its yolk sac, which is, during this time, a part of itself. When this is removed by its falling from the body of the fish—at this time not more than half an inch in length—the young trout begin to work for their livelihood, and to earn it from the water. By this time they have grown to about three quarters of an inch in length. These youngsters are very tenacious of life. They have been known to have survived in a deep well for over a year without other food than the well water alone supplied. Trout are a very voracious fish, and even in early trouthood develop cannibalistic propensities, large trout living upon small trout, while parent fish will frequently devour their offspring, the male trout having quite a fancy for the young fish the young trout under the incentive of the process of regular feeding on a fish the incentive of the process of regular feeding on a fish

farm, would, "like weeds, grow apace;" but the young rascals take their time, and plenty of it, in growing to years of discretion; yearling trout range only from two and a half to four inches in longth, and it is three years before they reach the size suitable for the angler's purpose. All this time constant care in feeding, watching and caring for them generally is necessary, and, consequently, time becomes so much money to the trout breeder, as much so as it is to the city merchant. Hence, the breeder's stock of fish becomes expensive to him in proportion to each year's growth. Seventy-five days of time for the fish to enter upon the period when it looks out for itself in the watery world, and then a year's growth added before it reaches a length of five inches, shows very plainly how time enters into the costliness of trout breeding. From the rearing boxes the young yearling trout are let into the little lakelets of the farm, and there are collected according to their age. From these in time they go to the larger ponds or reservoirs, where they are held for use as occasion may require.

CARP GROW RAPIDLY IN FLORIDA.—Rizyford, Fla. Aug. 5th.—Prof. Baird:—Dear Sir: It will doubtless be a pleasure to you to learn that the carp you furnished me with last November are doing finely. I ascertained on my return from Savannah with them, that my pond was not ready for their reception, owing to the fact that there not ready for their reception, owing to the fact that ther were many more black bass in it than I had supposed I accordingly confined the carp in a pen at the side of the pond, giving them water through holes in the side covered. nond, giving them water through holes in the side covered with wire netting. A few weeks since I discovered that a portion of the netting had been misplaced and some of them escaped into the pond, and I then concluded to let them all into it, as I had nearly all the bass out. Their growth since that time has been simply marvelous. Many of them are ten or eleven inches long, and I feel certain they will spawn this fall. Will it be too much trouble for you to acquaint me with their habits? Do they bed; like some other varieties when they spawn? I will add that they seem quite tume and come to the place where I feed them as quickly as a drove of pigs would come for corn, whenever they find I am there. I am confident they will prove a great addition to the food fish of the South, and I shall take pleasure in distributing them as soon as they propagate. Very truly, yours.

Mr. Rixford also writes us as follows:—

Mr. Rixford also writes us as follows :-

It may interest some of your readers to learn that the German carp are thriving splendidly in our waters. Last November I received a lot from Prof. Baird, which I think were then from three to four inches in length. They are now from ten to twelve inches, and appear to make a visible growth from day to day. It limk they are the greatest addition to our food fishes that has ever been made.

Salvon Culture in Maine.—We learn that there are four hundred fine breeding salmon in the breeding pens of the United States Fish Commission at Bucksport, Maine, which is under the care of Mr. Charles G. Atkins. They are the so-called Penobseot salmon, S. salar, and are said to be in fine condition for yielding a fair crop

# Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

#### FISH IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

FRESH Grayling, Thymallus tricolor, Lake Trout, Salmo namaucush.

Lake Trout, sidmo atmagnosh, Maskalunge, Essa anditus, Plickerel, Essa retledatus, Plice or Pickerel, Essa Lucius, Plice-porch (wall-eyed pike) Standatino americanum, s. griscum, etc. Yollow Percul, Perca fluviatilis, Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus, White Bass, Roccus lineatus, White Bass, Roccus lineatus,

Sea Bass, Centropristis atrarius, Sheepshead, Archosargus proba Succession of the state of the

Spot, Redfish, or Channel Bass, Secumps neelinfus. Tautog, Futloga onitis, Pollock, Polluchtus carbonarius. Kingish, Menticirrus nebulosus

WATER.
Black Bass, Micropherus. (Two species.)
Rock Bass, Ambioplites. (Two species.)
War-mouth, Chanobryttus gulo-

Crappie, Pomoxys nigromacula Bachelor, Pomorys annularis, Chub, Semolilis corporatis,

SALT WATER

Sea "Trout," Cynoscyon caroli-nensis. Weaktish, Cynoscion regalis. Shore Whiting, Mentictrus lit-toralis

Croaker, Micropoyon undulatus Binedsb. Papatanan undulatus sh, Pomutomux sattatric. sh Muckerel, Cubium mac

#### HABITS OF AN OREGON SUCKER.

ASTORIA, OREGON, July 6th.

ASTORIA. OREGON, July 6th.

ASTORIA. OREGON, July 6th.
a very curious fish found in these waters 1 send
the following, being the substance of a report made to
the U. S. Fish Commission, at whose request I was observing its habits and collecting specimens. The fish in
question has a length of eight to ten inches, is of rather
slender form, has a long and pointed head, large eyes,
large scales, and deeply forked tail. Its mouth, when
shut, is small, less than a half inch in length, but when
owen the lios project, forming a round sucker-like mouth, nargo scates, and deeply forked tail. Its mouth, when shut, is small, less than a half inch in length, but when open the lips project, forming a round sucker-like mouth, bent slightly downward. Its color is a dark lrown on the back, with the under parts of a pearly white; the sides are striped with black and pale silvery yellow, with a single narrow stripe of bright orange running from the lips to tail. A line of orange also runs around the edges of the gill covers. Altogether, there is nothing very strange in its appearance, and economically it has no value. It is not known whether it comes from the sea or from the muddy sloughs of the tide lands at the mouth of the Columbia River, though the latter is thought to be the case. It comes into the trout streams early in July for the purpose of spawning, seldom going more than a half mile above tidewater, and its visit is limited to two weeks in duration. I do not know its scientific name, and it is quite possible that it has nover received one. Locally, it is known as the "sucker." I had found

a few in a visit made a week previons to the one of which an account is given. They were found on this trip on the south fork of the Klaskani, a quarter of a mile higher than a week ago. The first intination I had of their presence was the sight of several dead and partially eaten fish on the botton of the stream, the work, doubtless, of some hungry mink or otter; then at some distance above I saw them leaping from a large pool, so many of them that there would be a dozen in the air all the time. The pool was about thirty feet by twelve, and in the middle five or six feet deep, its upper end terminating in a long ripple; across it, near the middle, lay, just level with the surface of the water, an old grass-grown log. Walking on this to where I could look down into the water, I saw such a sight as I had never seen before. I will not say that the pool was solid fall of suckers, for that would be more than the truth. To say that there was a half a few in a visit made a week previons to the one of which say that the pot he was shall that of suckers, for that would be more than the truth. To say that there was a half dozen for every cubic foot of water in the pool would probably be less than the truth. Making my way to the head of the ripple I batted my hook and allowed the current to drift it under the log. It was taken instantly. nead of the ripple I stated my hook and allowed the current to drift it under the log. It was taken instantly, and with a rush and vim that I knew a ten inch sucker was incapable of, and after the usual context I had the pleasure of landing a fine salmon tront (Salmo clarki), upwards of a foot in length. Looking now to the opposite side of the ripple, where the water was shallow, I saw site side of the ripple, where the water was shallow, I saw a mass of suckers entirely covering a space of six or eight square yards. Dropping the hook among them, after a few minutes I succeeded in catching one, and so ontinued until I had taken a dozen, when finding this method too slow, I allowed the hook to sink among them, when, by giving a sharp twitch, I would generally succeed in hooking one in the body. In this way I got some forty or fifty, as many as I thought would be wanted for specimens.

specimens.

I now started up stream, intending to spend the rest of the day in trout fishing, but found I was not so near done with the suckers as I had thought. They had preëupted the stream for a quarter of a mile. In one place, where the water spreads out forming a large shallow basin with eravely sides and bottom, they had collected on one side in a mass ten yards by one or two broad, piled upon each other so that at least one-fourth were out of the water—entirely out—a solid sometime, we water—entirely out—a solid sometime, we water the control of the water—entirely out—a solid sometime, we water the control of the water—entirely out—a solid sometime. each other so that at least one-fourth were out of the water—entirely out—a solid, equirming, quivering mass of fishes. Stepping down beside them, I began with both hands to throw them upon the bank, and had I wished I could have thrown out bushels. In the quarter of a mile that they had possession of the stream I saw several such that they may possession of the stream I saw several such masses, and supposed that they were crowding above the water to receive better the heat of the sun, which now shone bright, but found on my return at 4 o'clock, when the sun was below the tree tops and the air quite cold, that even more of them were in this position.

I found one place where the presence of several partly eaten fishes showed that even an other had failed to drive

them away. I am informed that large numbers of these fishes—less than half of the season's run, but a great many—crowd themselves ashore after spawning and die there, and I have no doubt these were performing the last act of their tragedy; the only instance, so far as I know of suicide among fishes

has act of their tragedy; the only instance, so far as I know, of suicide among fishes.

It must not be supposed that these fishes were sick or weak, or in any way incapable of continuing the struggle for existence. On the contrary, they were plump and strong, and apparently as capable of supporting the ills of their existence as any of their relatives in the deeper waters.

vaters.
It is a singular fact that so many of the fishes of this coast should die immediately after spawning. The smelt fosmerus pacificus) and the quinnat salmon are cases in coint. The fact in the case of the salmon can be accounted point. The fact in the case of the salmon can be accounted for by natural causes. The immense distance he has to go to reach the headwaters of the Snake and Columbia, the hardships of many kinds he must undergo, and all without food, for the oncorlepuchi do not feed in fresh water, must tell fearfully upon his vitality. But the smelt goes scarcely a hundred miles inland, and the sucker dies not half a mile from tidewater and twenty from the ocean.

C. J. SMITH.

#### THE GAME FISH OF TEXAS.

Editor Forest and Streum:—
In your issue of July 19th I notice a communication from "Bexar," of Corpus Christi, on the game fish of Texas. "Bexar," of Corpus Christi, on the Back spish of Texas. "Bexar" is correct as to the black bass, croppie and wide-mouthed perch, all of which are very abundant in Texas waters, but whether the rock bass is an inlubitant of that State I cannot say. It has been taken in Louisiana, but I know of no instance of its being found so far Southwest as Texas. There are two species of Pomorys, both called "croppie" or "crappie" in certain sections, but I think but one species (P. annularis) exists in Texas. I will give brief descriptions of these several species for the information of any who may be in doubt as to the identity of any or all of them.

LARGE-MOTHED BLACK BASS.—M. pallidus (Raf.).

LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.—M. pallidus (Raf.), Gill & Jordan. This is, as all know, the so-called "trout" of Southern waters. It is the game fish par excellence of the Southwest, and a further description at this time is unnecessary.

WAR-MOUTH PERCH.—Cheenobryttus gulosus (C. & V.) W.A.-MOUTH PERCH.—Cheenobrythus gulosus (C. & V.). Gill. This is the fish alluded to by "Bexar" as the "wide-mouth perch," and which is a very good name for it, the etymology of its generic name being channo, to yawn or gape; bruttos, sunfish, and its specific name, yulosus, big-mouthed; literally, "wide-mouthed gaping sunfish." It has a mouth very similar to the black buss, and also closely resembles that fish in the radial formulæ of its fins. It has a robust body, depth about half of length; broad forward, compressed behind; nape rounded; a depression over the eye; the snout projecting, forming an angle; fins rather low, with stout spines; teeth on jaws, tongue and palate; scales large. The opercular spot on flap at the end of gill cover is as large as the eye, black, bordered with copper color. There is another space. spot on Hap at the end of gill cover is as large as the eye, black, bordered with copper color. There is another species of Chambby gitas in the South Atlantic States (C. viridis), somewhat smaller and slenderer, and is likewise called "war mouth," also "bream."

CALICO BASS.—Paragram.

CALICO BASS.—Pomozys nigromaculatus (L. S.), Girard. This fish is also known in various sections as "grass bas," "silver bass," "stawherry porch," "gorgle-eyed perch," "razor-back," "croppie," "chinkapin perch," etc., all of which are more or less expressive, though I think the latter the most distinctive and ex-

pressive of its specific name (black spotted), provided what a chinkapin" w

every one knew what a "chinkapin" was.

Body nearly oval, half as deep as long much compressed, arched, thin both at the back and belly; snout projecting, forming an angle; mouth moderately large, but smaller and tougher than the next species (P. annularis); fins very large, annal fin larger than dorsal. Black-ish, or bluish green on back; sides and helly silvery; marked with dusky blotches, as if made with the ends of one's flugers.

of one's fingers.

CRAPPIL.—Pomoxys anniharis (Raf.). Also known as "backelor perch," new light," "Campbellite," "finmouth," "silver perch," "speckled perch," etc. It is very similar to the last-named species, though is sexucely so robust, and not so deep than a larger mouth, which is quite thin, white and transparent, hence the name "timouth!" it is more silvery, or white, in appearance, and the day are not so, variewised as in the other semier, and the fins are not so variewised as in the other semier, and the fins

the dark spots on once and sides are smaller, and the ones are not so variezafed as in the other species.

This, I think, is the species so abundant in Texas. Both species are handsome fishes, though not very "gamy."

species are handsome fishes, though not very "gamy." Rock Bass.—Ambloptites rupestris (Raf.), Gill. A well-known species, very generally distributed west of the Alleghanies, and also known as "rad-eye" and "gog-gleeye." It is a good pan-fish and quife "gamy." Body thicker, or more robust than the "cooppies." though not so much so as the "war-mouth." Depth about half of length; head and mouth large; eve very large, iris red; front, or face, convex; color, brassy-citive, with golden green and dusky markings; a dark spot at base of each senlo, giving a somewhat fainfly striped appearance, which is more conspicuous after death. Dorsal fin larger than anal.

more conspicuous after death. Dorsal fin larger than anal.

The above-named species all belong to the family Centrarchide, which is composed of percoid fishes with a single dorsal fin, either continuous or deeply divided, with from three to nine spines; ventral fins thoracic, with from three to nine spines; ventral fins thoracic, with one spine; body oblong, more or less elevated, and sometimes much compressed; some with a more or less prolonged flap at the end of gill-cover (onercle), and nearly all with a black spot, larger or smaller, at this point; mouth oblique; villiform, or velved-like teeth on ignes, come and palate; teeth on tongue, present in some, but absent in other genera.

The "war-mouth" is especially distinguished by its large mouth and robust appearance; and the "croppies" by the very large anal flus, being larger than the dorsal.

As the species above described are readily distinguished by the number of spines and rays in the dorsal and anal fins. I submit the following formula, with the remark that all of the spines must be counted, no matter how short or rudimentary the first ones may be, and that where the last soft ray is branched or forked it is to be counted only as one. The number of spines and rays may very energy or two in different beselfilies, thus is the counted only as one.

where the list soft ray is oranched or forked it is to be counted only as one. The number of spines and rays may vary one or two in different localities; thus, in the extreme South or Southwest the number of spines in the dorsal fin of the black bass may be often found to be nine, or even eight, instead of ten. In the table the spines are indicated by Roman numerals and the soft rays by Arabic numerals; thus, X, 12, means ten spines and twelve soft rays. twelve soft rays.

Species. Dorsal. Black bass (M. patlidus), X, 12, XI, 11, X, 10, VII, 15, VII, 15, III, 10. VI, 10, III, 9, VI, 18, VI, 17,

Black bass (M. pallidus), X, 12, III, 10, Rock bass (A. rupestris), XI, 11, VI, 10, War-mouth (C. gulosus), X, 10, III, 9, Calico bass (P. nugromaculatus), VII, 15, VI, 17, (Cappie (P. annularis), VII, 15, VI, 17, "Bexar" seems to be in doubt as to the use of the name "goggle-eye." It is a poor name a thest, and is applied to several different species. He states that "Hallock's Gazetteer" gives rock bass, croppie and goggle eye to the same fish, which is unfortunately the case on page 323; but this is an error. It is almost impossible to compile a work of the character and extent of this without some errors creeping in.

some errors creeping in.

In the instance referred to it was no doubt the intention of the compiler to include both the rock bass and the crappie among the "Fishes of the West," but somehow got them nixed. If "Bexar" will crase entirely the paragraph referred to, and write, in the margin, "rock bass, page 273; erappie, page 378; "mod then refer to the former page and add to the rock bass its present technical name Amblophites rupestris (Raf.) Gill, and then turn to page 378, and add the name Pamorys nipromaculatins (L. S.) Girard (its present name) to the description of the croppie at the top of the page, he will have it correct—though this "croppie" is the calico bass. At the bottom of the page (378) the other croppie is described as "sand perch" and "tin mouth." On this same page he will also find his "wide-mouth perch" referred to under the name of "maw-mouth," or "goggle-eye."

name of "maw-mouth," or "gorgle-eye."

Withe "Bexar" is about it, let him erase Roccus chrysops (on page 379), for it has nothing to do with "smifish;" but, turning to page 273, add it to the "white lake
bass," for it is the present name of that fish,

J. A. HENSHALL. Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 27th.

The Basses of Tennesspe.—Savannah. Tenn., Ang., 30th.—I have just returned from a short fishing excursion to a stream some six miles away. Notwithstanding the low water and hot weather, we had fair sport, taking some game bass and perch, the largest, a bass, weighing three pounds. The mode of angling, most killing in the present state of the water and weather, is to fish on the bottom with live minnows, trying the swift water early and late, and resorting to the blue holes during the hot hours of the day. One can do no good in these streams by casting, either with minnow or fly. We have here three varieties of bass, M. salmoules. M. pullidus, and a striped bass, yet our local angiers who distinguish fish by their color alone, make many more kinds. The two varieties M. salmoides, and M. pullidus are known as "black trout," or "green trout," "pond trout," white trout," or "chab trout." The "black of green trout," white trout, "or "chab trout." The "black to green trout," white trout, "or "chab trout." The "black to green trout," outminber the offier varieties, and is more highly esteemed. In addition to the other fishes named, we have here the rock bass, known in these waters as block perch. Soft they and M. salmoid. the other fishes named, we have here the rock bass, known in these waters as black perch. Both they and M. satuncides, show great diversity of color, some being very pade, while in the same "hole" you may take others of almost inky blackness. The pike-perch, in local parlame "salmon," were formerly abundant, but have recently become scarce, not a dozen having been taken this season. In

the "good old past" many large ones have been captured. the "good oid past many large ones nave been captured. The largest on record weighted seventeen pounds, and was ensaured by the president of the "Edaw Hammer Angling Association," the veteran angler of this portion of the State. The above mentioned "Klub" owes its name to the style of coat worn by its presiding officer on high day, and holidays. WILL.

#### THE REVISION OF THE SALMONIDA.

THIS work is progressing slowly but surely; is so interesting, and has been so long needed, that we hail with joy everything concerning it from our ichthyologists. It has been such a relief to have the formidable list of thirty or forty species, recorded in the olden works, boiled down to about half a dozen. That the work is not yet complete is true, but the labors of Bean and Jordan show that they are not idle, and there is no doubt that the tangle into which Suckley got the Pacific coast salmon will eventually be straightened out. Suckley's work was perhaps as good as could be done with the material at his command, much of which was in such a state that it is a question whether it would have been a loss to science if it was entirely lost. He describes species from dried skins, and from specimens partly destroyed by alcohol, as well as made new species of male and female, old and young, as they differed in their characters. His limited number of specimens must, however, be his apology, as he did not have the advantages of the splendid collection of the National Museum at his command. On the subject of these Western salmon Prof. Jordan writes us as follows :-

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 6th.

Editor Forest and Streum:

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 6th.

Editor Forest and Streum:

In reference to Dr. Bean's notes on the redfish in your paper of Sept. 2t, I have to say:

1. I have now no doubt that the "Idaho redfish," the "iddish" par excellence, is Oncorhynchus kennertyi. In my visit to Oregon and Washington I obtained consideral excitence which supports Dr. Bean's view of the case, which moreover is clinical by his positive examination of the specimens sent by Capl. Bendire.

2. It is probably true that the made of different species is also known as "redfish" in different localities, and of these "redfish," O. nerke is certainly sometimes one.

3. The determination of these species, made three years ago by Gil and Jorian, were based on very insufficient material; "the best we had," but still very poor. Since then, I have been able to examine them in their native waters, and my assistant, Mr. Charles H. Gilbert, is still attret them. We have thus far failed to find any evidence of the existence of more than five species of salmon on our Western coast, although we are ready to enlarge our notions if any more actually turn up.

These are the following:

1. O. ke-maerlyi (Suckley). The redfish known by its preming form, compressed and deep, the long compressed head, with the very large, oblique mouth. The voincaine teeth, as stated by Dr. B-an, are more than usually developed), fifteen. Back and tail, with black spots. Weight, usually less than five pounds. We know this to be Suckley's Salmo kenneryit, hence its specific name is probably fixed.

2. O gunnet (Richardson). The quinnat salmon, the largest and by far the most abundant and valuable species. Scales, 138-155. Branchiost gals, lifteen to intercen usually one more on one side than the other. Gill rakers about fourteen, below the angle about venty-four in all Pyloric coca, about 100. Anal rays, about sixteen. Back and tail, with black spots. Weight not seventy pounds.

We know this to be the original Salma quannat of R

ever changed.

3. O. tsuppitch (Richardson). The "hooped" salmon. 3. O. tsuppitch (Richardson). The "hooped" salmon. The smallest salmon yet known on our West coast. Scales. 12-130. Branchiostegals, thirteen to fourteen. Gall rakers, about thirteen below, twenty-three in all. Pybric cosea, about sixty-three. Anal rays, thirteen be lock, spotted; tail always plain, except the uppermost ray which is sometimes spotted. This species reaches a length of about eighteen inches, and a weight of four to five pounds. It is probably, but not certainly, the Samo Isappetch of Richardson, and its proper specific name is uncertain. There were no specimens of this species in the museum when our first studies of the oncorriynchi were made, and the name tsuppitch was adopted by Gill and Jordan for a different fish, which turns out to be the same as Salmo Clacki.

4. O. nerka (Walbaun). The blue back, or Fraser Rever salmon.

same us Salmo Cateria.
4. O. nerka (Walbaum). The blue back, or Fraser R.ver salmon.
This species is found from Oregon to Alaska (fide specimen from Aleutain Island). It runs in small numbers in the Columbia with the quanta salmon, and in much larger numbers further North. Scales, 130–135. Branchiostegals, thitteen to fifteen. Gil rakers, twenty-three below, thirty-live to forty in all. Pyloric cocoa seventy-five to one hundred. Anal rays, fourteen. Weight, cight to ten peunds. A remarkably graceful species, the back deep blue, and no black spots anywhere. This is certainly the Chroch-quelus Infeadon of Ginther, and probably the Salmo nerka of Walbaum. Its name cannot however be considered as definitely fixed.
5. O. gorlinscha (Walbaum). The hump-back salmon. Scales, 215–240. Branchiostegals, twelve. Gill rakers, twenty-eight. Anal rays, fourteen. Weight, six to eight pounds. There is little doubt that this is the Salmo gorlinscha of Walbaum, and if so, its present name is permanent.

FIFHING AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.—Cottage City, Matha's Vineyard, Mass., Any, 16th.—Several of your subscribers have been sojoining here for a couple of weeks. Annong the number are Mr. J. J. McGere, and Mr. M. W. Emmons Jr., of your city. Maj. Gro. Gifford, of P-iladelphia, accompanied them on their fishing excrsio is during the past and present week, catching bluefish off Cape Force, receing twenty-seven one day, and that, for another, and snapping another. Capt. Cleveland and his handsome craft have been chartered for two weeks. The Island of Martha's

Vineyard now teems with human beings, and all with one accord pronounce the Vineyard fishing equal, if not superior to any on the coast of Massachusetts. The 28th of August our city of cottages was illuminated, and \$500 worth of fireworks were exploded. G. G. G.

STRIPED BASS IN THE PISCATAQUA.—Dover, N.H., Aug, 26th.—Within a short time quite a number of striped bass have been caught at Piscataqua Bridge, a place on the Piscataqua River, some five miles from here, and eight from the sea. On Wednesday last, Mr. Al. Clements succeeded in landing one that tipped the scales at forty-five pounds. He was brought to this city and placed on exhibition in one of our markets. Quite a little army of fishers are preparing to make a descent on the above named place, in hopes they may bring to the surface, if no further, some of these beauties of the deep.

W. A. G. STRIPED BASS IN THE PISCATAQUA. - Dover. N. II.

HABITS OF SALMON-THE USE OF THE HOOK,

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, Ang. 30th.

FOREST AND STREAM, just received, contains a
courteous note of inquiry from Mr. C. G. Atkins
respecting the use of the hook on the lower jaw of the
male salmon, also notes by "Stanstead," in which the
writer asserts that he has: "taken considerable mains to
get the opinions of many of the north shore fishermen
regarding some of the theories advanced by him (Find),
that salma me himmula survivors, and offen neuter rivers.

regarding some of the theories advanced by him (Hind), that salmon are biomial spowners, and often enterrivers for sanitary purposes, not for the purpose of spawning. The replies "Stanstead" appears to have received were not favorable according to the fisherman's views.

In your issue of the 19th you reproduce Mr. Mowat's interesting letter, in which he takes exception to the view I have advanced regarding the scarcity of salmon this year. Finally, a St. John, N. B., paper of the 16th August, contains a rhapsody from the pen of "Salmo Wilmotii," according to local contemporaries, in which I am rather roughly handled for venturing to doubt the efficacy of the work of "Salmo Wilmotii," as now carticled on.

nied on.

If you can allow me space I would like to glance at all

If you can allow me space! would like to gamee at all of these communications, begining with the last list.

The author of Salmo wilmotil begins by calling names. This is unscientific and suspicious, but as it appears to be an acquired local habit! let it pass. Referring to my letter to Prof. Baird, which you thought worthy of publication, this author says: "He (Hind) delivers himself of a united bairing a properties the reasons why the salmon lication, this author says: "He (Hind) delivers himself of a stupid opinion respecting thereasons why the saimon are backward this year in their navigation inhand," and in argument against my view the author of Suhno vidualiti urges the following luminous reason: "Everybudy will agree that last winter was not a severe winter." In reply, I say that I did not consult verybody, or anybody about the winter. I referred to the comprehensive series of meteorological observations classified in the War Department of the United States, under the supervision of the late Gen. Meyer. I supplemented my inquiries with a review of the meteorological observations classified at Toronto, under Prof. Kingston, and recently under Supt. Carpmael. I did not encumber my letter to Prof. Bard with a reference to these authorities, because I knew that he perfectly understood where and how I had obtained my meteorological information.

And here, before referring to any other subject, let me

And here, before referring to any other subject, let me linger for a moment to write a word in grateful respect to the memory of Gen. Meyer, as to one who has done much for humanity, and has left us in his prine. For four years, Gen. Meyer did me the honor to cause to be sent to me with unvarying regularity, the Monthly Weather Review, from the office of the chief signal officer, and this without any charge whatever. I was indebted to Prof. Baird, in the first instance, for this courtesy, who suggested it, and white I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to the one, it is fitting that I should record a respectful appreciation of the lifework of the other. Gen. Meyer instated and guided to marked success a scheme of cooperative observation, which will enroll his name among the benefactors of nankind. mankind.

I observe that Mr. Mowat states in the letter you have reprinted, "our weather here last full was not colder than usual." In answer to these generalizations, I submit the following observations taken from the authorities already named.

MEAN TEMPERATURE LOWER IN 1879 THAN THE CORRESPONDING

	October.	November.	December
Fredericton, N. B		2 53	6.80
St. John, N. B	2 51	3.48	5 40
Halitax, N. S	3. 15	2.30	1 93
Sydney, C. B. Is	5.10	5.20	£.35
MI	NIMUM TEMPER	RATURES.	
	October.	November.	December Below zero
	48 0	9.0	91 5

Fredericton, N. B. 17 3 St. John, N. B 25 0 Halifax, N. S. 23 4 Sydney, C. B. Is 27.

Hadifax, N. S. 23.4 13.7 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.6 Erom these observations it appears that, in all cases, the mean temperature of October. November and December, 1879, fell very considerably below the mean temperature of the corresponding months in 1878. In Gen, Meyer's comments on December, 1879, in relation to low temperature, he says; "The following notes are of interest, as indicating the excessive cold (sic) of the month in various sections," etc., etc., So much, then, for the "stupid opinion" which I gleaned from the results of very many independent observers, and which the author of Sulmo without has courage to contradict by quoting "everybody." Now, let me reply to "Stanstead," S. W., and Mr. Mowat, all in one, respecting the point that salmon enter rivers for sanitary purposes, and not necessarily for spawning, and enter different rivers to those in which they were born. "Stanstead" wants proof; the other gentlemen don't believe it.

Record of the experiments of the proprietors of the Brie River (Ireland), published in the official reports on

caught in the Erne, and marked with medal No. 20. Released, and subsequently found killed in the Lough-

caught in the Erne, and marked with medal No. 20. Re-leased, and subsequently found killed in the Loughhead River on the 28th November, 1876.

Here you have positive proof of identity, and of visiting a parent river to spawn, of leaving that river, and of being taken in a neighboring river some months afterward. What did these fish ascend the neighboring rivers for? It was not for spawning purposes—it was too early; and the rivers in which they were found were some miles distant from their native rivers. It was not for food, for the adult sea salmon does not feed in rivers.

Again, salmon are frequently reported by the watchful water-bailiffs in Ireland "about the mouths of rivers," waiting, it is supposed, for "a rise or freshet." They suddenly disappear, but not up the river; they go out to sea, or it may be to try other rivers. This is a constant observation.

#### SPRING SPAWNING SALMON.

SPRING SPAWNING SALMON.

Mr. Mowat incidentally acknowledges this habit, in describing the "spring kelts." I first saw the nests of spring spawning salmon on the 24th July, 1864, at the head waters of the northwest branch of the Southwest Miratnichi. I was at the time making a geological survey of New Brunswick for the government. My canoe men were both excellent salmon poachers, and spoke of the spring nests as by no means uncommon. The nests are made in March or April, eccording to the season. I examined two of the nests I saw. The eggs were there, transparent, and consequently alive. If they had been nests of the fall schools, the eggs would not be there alive; these would have hatched in May, or, if they had died, then decomposed by July.

I wanted to get a salmon, and said to my canoemen: "Catch me a salmon," "Tonight," was the reply. They constructed a negog, or Indian spear, making it out of a large mail, the tynes of birch. An hour after nightfall I had two sulmon and three grides, and could baye obtained five times that number, if I had been so disposed.

The bright salmon caught in the Moisie River, on the The bright salmon caught in the Moisie River, on the spawning grounds in October, are spoing spawners, coming up the river in the fall. Mr. Mowat's "spring kelts coming from the sea late in November, with the ova at the same stage as the June fish," are spring spawners. I have mentioned spring spawners in Newfoundland waters in my article on "Spring Spawners," published in Forest and Stream in January, 1880.

#### BIENNIAL SPAWNERS.

RIENNIAL SPAWNERS.

This habit, to which some gentlemen take exception, is perfectly well known in Europe. The London market in January is supplied from the biennial spawners which congregate in the rivers in Holland during the winter season, and which are known as fat winter salmon; also, from the fat tidal salmon caught, until 1878, on the 1st of January and suitesquently, in the Sligo District, in Ireland, and to a less extent in the Dublin District.

District.

The chief spawning season in the Sligo District is the last fortnight in December. The fish taken in the tidal waters the moment the close time vessed as midnight in the 31st of December, were fat biennial spawners or the finest quality." This salmon was camble by hundreds the moment the church bells in Sligo District

hundreds the monient the church bells in Sligo District announced the opening of the new year, up to 1878. Then the proprietors of the upper portions of the rivers exerted themselves to have the close time extended to the 15th of January, and now tidal salmon fishing begins there at midnight on the 15th.

In brief, the gentlemen who contend against the idea of biennial salmon spawners, should read, with care, Barforth's article on the food of the salmon, translated by Dr. Pheodore Gunther, and printed in Prof. Baird's Report for 1873 to 1873. They should read Dr. Frie's account of the Bohemian salmon. They should look beyond their own rivers, and see what the rest of the world has done and is doing. yond their own rivers, and world has done and is doing.

#### THE HOOK ON THE LOWER JAW OF THE MALE SALMON.

world has done and is doing.

THE HOOK ON THE LOWER JAW OF THE MALE SALMON.

It must not be supposed that the hook is a constant development on the full grown made. During his off seasons he does not develop a hook. During his spawning seasons his lower jaw alone protrudes and curves upwards. This is a very important fact in relation to the ladits of the salmon and its instincts. It is very wonderful, and opens a new and I believe an untrodlen field of inquiry in relation to the movements of many species of fish, particularly the anadromous species in connection with temperature and food supply. The principle it involves probably extends to various genera of the cold water lishes, and greatly affects their movements.

But, while during their barren seasons the old males are almost hookless, the young males, developing milt, always show the hook. I think that the old inades conserved to the proper the season of the book of the proper medical products of the salmoniste, the captin. As Jungemen at another of the salmoniste, the captin. As Jungemen at another of the salmoniste, the captin. As Jungemen at another of the salmoniste, the captin. As Jungemen at another of the salmoniste, the captin. As Jungemen at another of the salmoniste, the captin. As Jungemen at another of the salmoniste, the captin, wormale includes a female between them, the developed religes on their backs of the mole captin, running from head to tail. The french each, either tidal or submarine, to a depth of thirty fathoms, the one condition being that the beach must be gently sloping. The pressure of the two males, with the female between them, against the snudy beach conspected the the condition being that the beach must be gently sloping. The pressure of the two males, with the female between them, against the snudy beach conspected to this 1 am the proper the same mounent, and the trio complete the process, apparently in a single rush, but of this 1 am discharged at the same moment, and the trio complete discharged at the same moment, and the trio complete the process, apparently in a single rush, but of this 1 am n t sure. The ridges are absorbed subsequently, and the backs of the males become nearly smooth, like those of the females

received the first hint of the use of the hook on they were born. "Stanstead" wants proof; the other gentlemen don't believe it.

Record of the experiments of the proprietors of the Ereon River (Ireland), published in the official reports on the Irish Salmon Fisheries for 1875 and 1876. Oct, 19th, 1876: Male fish, caught in the Erne, weighing 19 bs. Red, that is, in spawning condition, marked with medal No. 15. This fish was captured by analing in the Bandrowes River on the 30th March, 1876, and weighed 12 bs.

Aug. 29th, 1876: Male fish, fresh, weighing 13 bs., and the standard of the Moisso River, where salmon in great numbers were crowded together, this half Indian, the salman spawning. As this occurs only at the object of the Moisso River, where salmon in great numbers were crowded together, this half Indian, the salman spawning. As this occurs only at the object of the Moisso River, where salmon in great numbers were crowded together, this half Indian, the salman spawning. As this occurs only at the creening, and princip in glo only rivers late in the afternoon, it is rarely that the observer has the onance

to see the male salmon make his charge and grip. I saw it to see the male salmon make his charge and grip. I saw it fairly once only, but had no idea of its object until I saw the caplin spawn in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, in 1876, and afterward found dead male caplin on the Northern Labrador, with the ridges nearly gone from their backs. The explanation of the seizure of the female by the male dawned upon me when reading Barfurth's, Siebold's and Block's statements about the disappearance of the hook in the fat biennial spawning male, during his barren year.

and Block's statements about the disappearance of the hook in the fat biennial spawning male, during his barren year.

Now as to structure. If Mr. Atkins will refer to the same volume of the Commissioner of Fisheries Report, which contains his own excellent paper on "The Athantic Salmon," he will find, on page 719.4 translation of alecture on the organs of reproduction in fishes, etc.; and on page 721 he will see a diagrammatic illustration of the ovaries and oviduct of the majority of osseous fishes. I have searched in vain for anything like this structure in the anadromous salmon. I have utterly failed to discover even similarity in the anadromous salmon with the representation of the organs and their relation to the genital orifice. But I am not an anatomist, nor a physiologist, and should be sorry to find myself attempting to describe structural differences or affinities. This is the work of specialists nowadays. Were I to do so, I should probably discover Salmo vilmotii, No. 2, in five minutes, Hence my cautious statement, "I think you will find," etc., to which Mr. Atkins calls attention. But I long since found in the salmon (and have before me in alcohol at the present moment) a structure which led me to the conclusion that the eggs of the salmon were contained in closed sacs, separated from the oviduct by a membrane which serves the purpose of a hymen, and that it is the function of the hook on the lower jaw of the male fish to break this membrane when the proper hour arrives.

If Mr. Atkins calls are that it is the function of the hook on the lower, so as not to lossen the eggs from the lettless by hardling in a different medium, he will, I think, satisfy himself that the conclusion I have advanced is not hypothetical.

Your correspondents have touched upon one or two other points, which the space I have already occupied prevents me from noticing now. But with your permission I will advert to them in a future communication. Discussions on these subjects, if temperately conducted, must be productive of

#### A FISHING TRIP ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

A FISHING TRIP ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

DULUTH, Minn, Aug. 21st.

A BOUT three weeks ago a party of seven, including your correspondent, went down the north shore of Lake Superior, on a trout fishing trip. We had such good luck and such a pleasant time, that I thought your readers might like to hear of it.

The personnel of our party was, first and chiefly, the "Piegan," then the "Buffalo Bull," whom the Piegan was supposed to drive, next, a nameless gentleman, then the "Freshman," and last, three boys. We left Duluth in the wee small hours of the 5th of last month and rowed down the lake six miles to a small stream, where one of the party caught a fair sized trout; here we found a gridiron, and as our party were eminently respectable so, to speak, we captured it. After rowing about three miles further, a tug took us in tow and landed us at Sucker River, eighteen miles from the head of the lake. As we lay down on the ground with nothing over us but our blankets, we promised ourselves good sport on the morrow. Early the next morning, after a breakfast in which bread predominated, the whole party started off for the trout streams. We followed a deer trail for two weary hours, during which time all the party, with the exception of the Piegan and myself, turned back. We pushed on, and at noon were five miles from camp, with about fifty trout. After a dinner of two slices of water-soaked bread, we walked a mile and a half further up the brook and then fished down. At 730 we came into camp with 160 good trout and true. The rest of the party had twelve fish. After a good night's rest we sailed on to Encampment Beach, thirty-five miles from Duluth, where we intended to spend the Sabbath. We selected as beautiful apot as one often sees for our Sunday rest. Imagine a deep bay, with a sandy beach, perhaps thirry feet wide, running around it a distance of fully two miles, a rocky infer rising percipitously from the cold, sky-tinted water, as if in sharp contrast to the mainland, and crowned with foliage of the deepest green. Beh

gizing over its boundles expanse, the sun sank behind the hills easting a glory over the sea and sky that I never expect to see surpassed.

Early Monday morning we started on, but the northeast wind blowing very hard we made but tifteen miles, and campde that night at Split-rock River. The next morning we put out early, bound for "Baptism or bust." At mon we rowed into B-aver Bry, a town of about one hundred people, and where we replenished our conmissary depurtment, which was running low. While there we met a party of three, fresh from Baptism, who informed us very coolly that they "didu't think we would catch many there, they'd just taken out a hundred pounds." This rather knocked our calculations in a heap, but we went on and reached our Meca at 4 o'clock, in time for the evening fish. The "lone fisherman" went up the river ab ut a mile, to the falls, and got only some dozen fish. He came back quite discouraged with the outlook. The next morning all the party but one went up the stream and brought down at noon about thirty fish, weighing on an average three-quarters of a pound each. They reported seeing a monster trout laying under a stone up the river, and so in the afternoon the boss fisherman and myself went after him. We saw him under the stone and grappled for him, hooked him, and pulled; he did not come, so I waded into the water for him and got hold of the line, which was a quadruple strand, made especially for the occ usion, and slowly but surely pulled him and. As so make the day, and we put on our means, but the right won the day, and we put on our means, but the right won the day, and we put on our

string a speckled front that beat anything I ever saw; he was twenty-one and a half inches over all, five inches deep two and a half inches in thickness and weighed when dressed four and a half pounds. Talk about your brook trout that weigh about a pound or two! You should have seen us after we had got him! My companion in arms made some remarks about the "Great horned spoon." I spoke of the "Devil trace river," and we made the woods resound. That was our gala day. Our bill of fare, too, on that day was style. Here it is: Breakfast: fried trout, flapjacks, coffee and bread and butter, etc. Dinner: flapjacks, coffee, fried trout, bean soup, crackers, etc. Supper: fried trout, baked trout, coffee, etc. That night we slept the sleep of the just, as it were.

About 4 o'clock the next morning one of the party went up the river and caught nothing except a duck. He found out, too, the reason for the name "Baptism"—he string a speckled trout that beat anything I ever saw; he

found out, too the reason for the name "Baptism"—he was thoroughly immersed. That morning we started for home, and of the trials and triumphs, the joys and sorrows of that homeward voyage I will speak in my next.

Big Bass.—Putnum, Ang. 29th.—Some eight miles from here lies the famous Webster Pond, which is very large, covering some 2,000 acres or more, and abounds in black bass, some very large, yet we do not know just how to catch them. Dobson and worms are principally used, but while we can see hundreds of great fellows swim past our hooks, they searcely notice our bait. Once in a while one will notice, and perhaps bite, and while we catch only from five to twenty in a day's fishing, it seems, if we only knew the proper bait, we might catch hundreds where we catch but one now. Will some one let us know through the FOREST AND STREAM of the best bait, or indeed tell us how to catch some of these big fellows. or indeed tell us how to catch some of these big fellows. There seems to be an abundance of food for fish in this pond, for shiners, perch and pickerel also abound. This lake, or pond, is of an average of say twelve feet deep. (3. F. W.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

No notice taken of Anonymous Communications

N. A. E., Bangor, Maine. - The wild hogs of Florida are simply estic hogs (Sus scropha) run witd.

MEDICUS II.-We publish in this issue the information you ask for regarding cocker spaniels.

A. C. S., Savannah.-Can furnish any back numbers you wish Much valuable information on yachting

W. J. A., Denton, Texas.—In field trials, if a dog points a lark turtle dove, or a rabbit, is it counted against bim? Ans. No.

FUSIL, Boston, Mass.—Thanks for sending newspaper abstract of Prof. Mayer's lecture, but the author has promised us the full text of his article, which we shall publish shortly.

H. C. B., Warsaw, Wis.-Write to A. E. Godefroy, Guymard Orange County, N. Y. He can put you in the way of getting the dog you want

J. E. S., Atnea, Ohio, —Deer may be killed in the Upper Peninsular between Aug. Ist and Nov. 15th, and in the Lower Peninsular between Sept. 15th and Dec. 15th

C. A. S., Milford, Mass.-Please inform me open season for game in Iowa-ducks, prairie chickens, etc. Ans. From Aug. 15th to Dec. 1st for pinnated grouse; Aug. 15th to May 1st for ducks

(J. W. R., Moodus, Conn.—What would be the fare from New York city to some good trout fishing in Pennsylvania, and what route is the cheapest? Ans. Trout fishing is closed for this

J. W., Iowa,-Does "The Birds of the Colorado Valley," by Dr Elliot Coues, give a specific and generic description of all the birds treated upon, or is it in these respects the same as the "Birds of the Colorado Valley" does contain full descriptions of the birds treated. differing in this respect from "Birds of the Northwest.

J. C., New York, N. Y.-Will you please inform me whether quali, rabuits and partridge may be shot in Connecticut after Oct. Ist? Also what may be shot. Ans. Quali, woodcock, ruffed grouse, rubbits, ducks and geese may be shot after Oct. Ist, except duck, geese and brant in the mouth of the Housatonic

MACK.—Pointer Muck, winner of prize at Centennial dog show, 1876, was hy Dan out of Cute: Dan by Rap; Rap the son of old shot, of Eisthampton, and imported by Mr. Buell, his owner; Cute by imported Fanny. She was bred by Squire Chailoner. Shot, of Eisthampoon,
Cute by imported Fanny. She was bred by Squite Cute by imported Fanny. Mack was owned by Mr. Jumes War

H. B. V., Bradford, Pa. - For internal canker the ear should be syringed with lukewarm water and thoroughly cleaned. Ta Goulard's extract of lead one ounce, glycerine and carbolic ac one-quarter ounce, finest olive oil four and a half ounces. the two first-named, and add the oil gently, rubbing together in a mortar. The sottle must be well shaken before the linfment is dropped in the ear. Feed lightly; give no meat; the food should consist of boiled green vegetables

READER, New York.-I. We cannot distinguish between makers. Those advertised in our columns are all good. 2. Their guns are good. 3. Shot gun. 4. Yes, all smooth bores can be so guns are good. 3. Shot gun. 4. Yes, all smooth bores can be so used, but we do not recommend it. 6. There are several good places. Cannape is highly recommended. Take H. R. R. to Kinzton, thence Ulster and Delaware I. R. to Shokan. C. Rockwell will give information and guide. 6. There is no dog that will hant all the game you mention. A pointer or setter is best for birds, and a hound or common cur for the four-footed "var-

CHICAGO .- We would certainly not advise you to try the Perkins boiler. It is complicated, and not any more economical than kins boiler. It is complicated, and not any more economical than the common tubular boiler. Do not believe the statements put forth by interested bucksters in "rights" for America. Examine the trials in England and convince yourself. The boiler has now been in the market for ten years, and only half a dozen are in use, while many have been thrown out as worthless humburs. With your soft coals the Perkins boiler would be an absolute nuisance and wasteful in fuel. See back files,

W. C., East Suginaw.—Taking boat at twenty-five feet water line, eight and a half feet beam, and four feet nine inches d. ep she will need three and a half to four thous ballast. Of this put say 1,575 pounds in the keel. Latter about fifteen inches below garboards amidships, eight inches on top and five inches on bottom, tapering at ends. Round up well forward and alltid at The iron outside will be ten feet long and ten inches deep; average thickness, six inches. The keelson can be cast-iron if desired, and rest stowed between the frames under the floor or cast to fit. See that it is secured and cannot shift. Can away the keel for the See that it is secured and cannot shift. Cut away the keel for the outside iron, and bolt up through all. The midship section you outside four and not up inforged all. The finishing section you send will make a very roomy craft. Give sides of house a slight, "tumble home." Mast for compromise cutter about nine feet sk inches from forward end of water line. Forestay sets up at stom head; jibstay through bowsprit end and down to cuttwater. Use head; jibstay through bowsprit end and down to cutwater. Use tixed bowsprit and standing jib. Holist of minsul, twenty feet boom twenty-seven and a half feet, gaif lifteen feet, bowsprit outboard twelve feet. Peak gaif with jibsiay, or nearly so. Topmast fourteen feet above cap, fitted to house. Exact sail plan depends upon immersed fore and aft section. Center of sails about six inches forward of center of lateral resistance. Several such boats in our waters, giving much more satisfaction than the pancake variety.

T. E. K., Bradford, Pa.-I have a Sussex cocker puppy three or The R., Biantout, "A."—I have a classes coher pupy in one or four months oil. About two weeks ago he showed signs of being out of order. His hair appeared to be dead and dry; sores showed themselves on different parts of his body and his cyes ran badly. I gave him two drops of Fowler's solution daily, and also gave him an occasional dose of sulphur in his milk. Do not think gave him an occasional dose of sulphur in his milk. Do not think the came from overfeeding or high living. He did not seem to im-prove under this treatment, and last Sunday he showed Indica-tions of what I supposed was distemper, though I never saw a case and have had no experience with the disease. He had spasms, during which be threw a frothy slime from his mouth. spassas, suring when he lines a river is smaller from his mouth. I have been giving a mixture of oream of tartar, subjurrant gunpowder, one teaspoonful once or twice a day and two drops tincture nux vomica. On Friday, his symptoms were more alarming. He would run around in his room and bite things that cause in He would run around in his room and bite things that came in his way, agd I feared he might have sizes of being rabid and intended having him killed; but this morning he does not show these wild signs and recognizes his friends. He eats heartily. We feed him on boiled milk and bread, with some cooked meat. He has an almost constant twitching of the moscles, but I do not think his eyes are runnin gos onuch now. Ans. The dog requires to be very closely watched. The symptoms given point very strongly to rabies, although it is seldom that the disease appears in one so young, unless bitten by a rabid animal. Write again.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. W. E. Sanford, of Holley, N. Y., became afflicted a few years since with a most terrible in-dammation in the lower portion of his body. He did all that thought could suggest to remove it, even submitting to a most painful surgical operation. At last, when death was longed for and seemed near, be began (against the wishes of his friends) tak-ing Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and is to-day a strong man and in perfect health. Any readers who may question this remarkable assertion can address him at Holley, N. Y., and as certain for themselves

CATALOGUE OF HAMMERLESS GUNS .-- Messrs. J. Palmer O'Neil & Co. have recently forwarded to us a copy of their new catalogue of Hammerless Guns, a publication which is devoted to showing the character of the sportsman's goods now for sale by them. It is profusely illustrated with fine woodcuts, and seems to mention every article that the shooting man can require. In addition to the pages devoted purely to business are several which include in their contents the game laws of Pennsylvania, abstracts of those of most of the States and Territories, and a number of useful hints to sportsmen

THE WILSON ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.—The attention of every one of our readers, be he bachelor or family man, is particularly directed to the advertisement on another page of this paper of the Wilson Adjustable Chair. This is an article of real merit. Through its wonderful adaptability it really takes the place of from \$300 to \$100 worth of indexible beds, chairs and lounges. It is an elegant addition to parlor or library. There are chairs and chairs, but this is the chair. Many casy chair-makers have done excellently, but the Wilson has excelled them all.

-The Holabird Shooting and Fishing Suits. Upthegrove & McClellan so's manufacturers, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circular. O' The 'Holabird Shooting Coat' the best in the world."

-Try Diving Decoys and Improved Explosive Target Balls See advertisement.

Our readers will do well to notice the new advertisement of E. Remington & Sons.

-The American Arms Company, as explained by their new advertisement, will reduce the prices on their guns for a short time. Send in your order if you want to get a good Fox gun

#### AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS.

Records at championship sames, to Aug. 1st, 1880, are: 100 yards run, 10 sec., W. C. Wilmer, Short Hills A. C., Oct. 12th, 78, and R. L. La Montsane, New York A. C., Sept. 29th, 78; 23) yards run, 22; sec., L. E. Myors, Mainhattan A. C., Sept. 20th, 79; half mile run, 1 min. 59; sec., H. Myers, Manhattan A. C., May 31st, 79; first finile run, 1 min. 59; sec., L. E. Myers, Manhattan A. C., May 31st, 79; first mile run, 2 min. 59; sec., L. E. Myers, Manhattan A. C., May 31st, 79; first mile run, 2 min. 59; sec., W. H. Robortson, Brooklyn A. C., June 5th, 79; 120 yards hurdle race, 17; sec., H. Edwards Floken, New York A. C., Oct. 12th, 78; one mile walk, 6 min. 32. 2-5 sec., E. E. Merrill, Union A. C., July 5th, 79; three mile walk, 2 min. 42 sec., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., Harlem A. C., Sept. 14th, 78; 2-5 sec., E. E. Merrill, Union A. C., July 5th, '80; three mile walk, 21 min, 43 sec., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., Harlem A. C., Sept. 14th, '73; seven mile walk, 55 min. 36; sec., W. H. Furdy, Greenpoint A. C., Sept. 20th, '79; running high jump, 5tf, 8; Ins., J. P. (Conover, Col., Coll. A. A., May 9th, '79; running broad jump, 2tf, 8 ins., J. S. Voorbees, Brooklyn A. C., June 5th, '80; pole leaping, 10 ft. 4f, ins.; H. F. Richardson, Scottish American A. C., July 5th, '80; putting the shot, 36 ft. 2j ins., J. A. Fullerton, Montreal Lacrosse Club June 5th, '80; throwing in the haumer, 87 ft. 1 in., F. Larkin, Princeton Coll. A. A., May 9th, '79; throwing 50 pound weight, 23 ft. 14 ins., Whu, B. Curlis, New York A. C., Sept. 30th, '79; bicycle race, 2 miles, 6 min. 27 sec., W. S. Clark, N. Y. Bicycle Club, Feb. 14th, '80.

## The Rennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

#### FIXTURES

Pennysyania State Agriculturial Society International Collo-Triais. Philadelphia, Sept. 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 21th and 23th. Dr. L. A. Twaddell. Superintendent of tribis. Philadelphia, D. W. Solice and Elbridge McConkey, Secretaries, P. S. A. Society, Har risburg, Pa.
Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, Montreal Canada, Sept. 21st, 22d and 23. Entries close Sept. 4th. J. H. Cay-ford, P. O. Boy 163, Montreal.

10rd, P. O. Box 1164, Montreal. Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials. Milford, Nebraska, Sept. 50th and Oct. Istand 2d. Entries close Sept. 22th. S. H. Harley, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb St. Louis Kennel Chub, St. Louis Mo., Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Entries close Sept. 20th. Chas. H. Turner, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

NO.

Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancaster, Pa., commence Nov. 9th. J. R. Stayton, Secreously, Pittsburg, Pa. National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15th. Class. De Rongé. Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island

#### TORONTO DOG SHOW.

ceasion were deep and roomy, but they were too him some the ground—a common fault in our bench shows—and the lifting of large dogs on to high benches is a difficult and sometimes a dangerous task. They should be no higher than eighteen inches from the floor; then a dog can get up and down without assistance. Taken as a whole, we were much pleased with the general arrangements, though the feeding on the first day, at least, was not what it should have been, the promised supply of Spratt's biscuit not having arrived, unfortunately, while the waste food from the dining hall was not enough for the demand, and the quality poor. Of the dogs on exhibition the majority of the sporting classes were not up to the average, though they contained some good ones here and there. From this general statement we must except foxhounds and greyhounds, they being very strong classes, particularly the former. The non-sporting division, which rightly for this country, we think, included fox terriers, were well ahead of anything seen on this continent, the prize wimers being, with hardly an exception, superior to those at the late Westminster Kennel Show. Judging was done single handed and in public, the task being divided up as follows: Mr. John Davidson took setters, pointers, spaniels, retrievers, foxhounds, beagles, and greyhounds; Dr. J. S. Niven took colleys, black and tan terriers, pugs and toys, and Mr. James Watson took mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, bulldogs, bull terriers, shug dandied immont terriers, and rough terriers. The duties being thus subdivided, enabled the whole work to be finished early on the afternoon of the first day; indeed, with the exception of the special prizes, the judging was finished before an adjournment was made tor lunch.

EKGLISH SETTERS.—In the absence of Prince of Orange, who, we underestand, has left Mr. Wilks' kennel, Dime, who, we underestand, has left Mr. Wilks' kennel, Dime

made for lunch.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—In the absence of Prince of Orange, who, we understand, has left Mr. Wilks' kennel, Dime, a very handsome black and white ticked dog, had an easy win. He is only fourteen months old, by Flash ex Whirlwind, and a litter sister took first honors in the litch class. Both are the property of Mr. Francis, of Rochester, and they make an uncommonly well-matched trace, making allowance for the difference in size for sex. Bang, the second dog, is a big bony fellow, with very little fashion. Sport is very plain, and Forrest very weak in head; his condition pulled him forward. Paris was sent on exhibition in his working suit, and the old fellow was a model even without his bench show allowance of feather, etc. In bitches, Flame, referred to above, won well. Princess Blancho is passable and no more, and but for her small bone basis would doubtless have changed places with her. Medina was hardly deserving of a card, being almost devoid of feather. Indeed, we cannot compliment Mr. Weighell on the condition of any of his dogs. Pride took first in the puppy class. He was not to our fancy at all; size he has, but his faulty head is just about on a par with his temper. Mr. Davidson, we think, was not aware of the rule respecting the powers and duties of the judges in giving prizes only according to merit when there were less than four entres in a class. This is not mentioned with par ficuary reference to this class, but all through the piece he gave firsts and seconds irrespective of the entry list.

Halst, —Three poor ones in dogs. Rattus, Jr., short in cont but of good color, scored first from the light-eyed Grouse, who also is very faulty in head, while Shell, a half-bred English setter, was commended with all his English Setters.—In the absence of Prince of Orange

white. Jean, the winning bitch, is a good one all over, and being entered at \$40, was quickly snapped up. Breeze was not in show form, and Belle crowded her pretty well

was not in show form, and Beile crowded her pretty well for second place. Puppies were a moderate pair, the best one getting the award.

Gondon.—Blosson, of course, won without a struggle in such company, the second, Don, being a sour-headed fellow, though of good shape and with plenty of style. Major we did not fancy for V. H. C., preferring the black white and tan Tuck to the Toronto dog. The four bitches were cerrectly placed. Mollie is light and rangy for a Gordon. May shows age, and no wonder, seeing that she is 'rising nine." Gyp is too flat in skull, and Moll III. bad in tam. Argus was the only good puppy.

Pointries.—Dick, first in dogs, is thick and short, but his good head and bone carried him to the front in a moderate class. Dash carries his ears so badly that his head is disfigured; otherwise he is a nicely proportioned dog, and earned his place. Grouse did not look up to the mark, and Sandy is a plain dog. Bitches were better than dogs, Gypsey being the best in the two classes, and a cheap bitch at her catalogued price of \$50. Fan, the mother of the litter of seventeen (seven were with her in the pen), showed the effects of her maternal duties, or probably she would have been placed second, for Gip, who got that card, is no flyer. In puppies, Puper, eight necks old, took first; that says sufficient for the other two entries.

who got that card, is no Hyer. In pupples, ruper, eigentrecks old, took first; that says sufficient for the other two entries.

COCKERS.—Here, to our mind, Mr. Davidson got astray. First in dogs was a curly-coated black—a coat like a curly-coated English retriever, and in the absence of any testimony to the contrary we fancy his dam must at least have been chased by a dog of that description. Dash should have been first and Rollo second, and then, when it came to the special between Dash and Busy, the winning bitch, it would have been a close thing. As it was, when Busy and Crow came out for Mr. Brough's ten dollar bill it was any odds on the bitch. She is a model cocker, but a little more ear would add to her taking appearance. Putting Madcap in front of Cora for second place will cause their youthful owner to forget all Mr. Datziel's transgressions in the punguage of this new set lack. Rose merited her V. H. C., though she has too much daylight under her.

CLUMBER.—Duke, a weak-headed dog, walked over for first.

Sussex.—No prize should have been given in this class.

Sussex.—No prize should have been given in this class. Humbug might have taken honors in the cocker class, while Sport's topknot was not indicative of purity, though we were told he had a pedigree "as long as your arm." Eyesight is better than pedigree in such a case.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—Rover, a hard dog to beat in any company if he had a little more ear, won well from Sport, Dash being too highly valued on this occasion.

FIELD SPANIELS.—His class was made up to suit a few owners, special prizes being awarded. Fido, a genuine good field spaniel, and one we guarantee can put in a rare day's work, got the revolver, and Frank, another good one, took what he has often had before—the whip. RETHERERS.—Rover, a genuine English curly-coated retriever, but very small, got first, the other two being mongrels.

mongreis.—A grand class, in which there might, with advantage, have been more cards distributed. Mounter and Roxey were hounds of the right stamp, and it rook the judge a long time to make up his mind in favor of the former.

ongrels.

favor of the former.

BEAGLES.—Melody, a handsome specimen of the correct size, took first, and the rest were nowhere.

GREYHOUNDS.—In dogs, Ringwood, notwithstanding his bad eye, repeated his victory of last year. His muscular development is truly grand, and nothing could touch him in that respect. Spring, a nine months puppy, took second, and that he is a good one is further evidenced by his taking the special for sporting puppies. The list of awards is sufficient to refer to in the case of the hitches. the bitches.

the bitches.

Mastiffs.—Berney is too long in head, as all our mastiffs are. Breeders must aim at the square head instead of the long nose. To return to Berney, however; his color is good, both on face and body, and, for his age, he is a well-grown and promising dog. June is too white in color ever to look well, and her head is too small. Bruce is a large, gaunt dog, looking as if two weeks in a cookshop would do him good.

St. Berrands.—First to a grand headed smooth dog and second to a rough one, badly shown. The others N. G.

ST. Bernands.—First to a grand headed smooth dog and second to a rough one, badly shown. The others N. G.

Newfoundlands.—A good class. Lee, an Al dog, deservedly got the red card. For size, coat and head we have seldom seen his equal. Nell, his dam, took second, with Nero, V. H. C., following close on her heels.

Colleys.—Bob, good in head and frill, but with a coat showing lack of attention, took first from Sandy, a workman all over. Scotty was the next best. Laddie should not have been noticed, but Lassie with an H. C. was all right. Mr. Stewart's puppies show promise of future excellence, but at present they are too young to compete successfully against old dogs.

Bull. Doos.—Prize withheld. One was a bull terrier wrongly entered, and the other a brindle our, cropped. Boll. Terriers, and out of the brindles and yellows Lion, a well made dog with as good a shaped head as any in the class, got H. C. The owners of the "yaller dorgs" held an indignation meeting and decided that the judge did not not know what a bull terrier was.

Fox Territers.—Dogs.—One of the best classes in the show. Between spot and Tyrant it was a near thing. The former is better in ear and body than Mr. Gibson's deg, and only just won. Tyrant should improve enough to win when next they meet. Baff is weedy, and Tiger too short in head and heavy eared. Trumps is another of the square headed division, as is also Jack. Bitches—Tip, a little beauty, won easily. She lacks bone, and her fine coat betokens her better acquaintance with the parlor than the barn. So well did this birch stand in the setimation of Mr. Watson that he gave her the special for the best fox terrier, and when joined by Dr. Niven in deciding the destination of the second \$20 silver medal, Tip, rightly too, received the award.

Of the remaining classes, two Bedlingtons won in the composite class No. 31. A lot of undershot specimens were sent to the right-habout in rough terriers, first and second going to bow-legged, hard-coated terriers. Black

and tans were very poor; Nettle, decidedly the best, is too full in the eye, and has crooked legs, besides being faulty in coloring on the foreless. From that ir can be judged what the others were. Pugs were well judged. Vanity uncurled his tail when he got into the ring, or he would have stood bigher than he did.

In toys we liked the second best of all, though Tuck is a well-wade reach torion. The triple limital wards and the second best of all, though Tuck is

In toys we liked the second best of all, though Tuck is a well-made rough terrier. The miscellancous was a rightly named class, and the judges got out of the difficulty by giving five equal firsts. We cannot close without giving a word of praise to Mr. A. D. Stewart, the indefatigable honorary Secretary of the show, upon whom almost entirely rested the responsibility of getting it up; as he had the hard work and responsibility, none can claim from him the honors due for the success of the undertaking.

#### FULL LIST OF AWARDS.

[V. H. C., very highly commended; H. C., highly commended;

Class I.—English Satters—dogs.—First prize, \$10, A. A. Francis' Dime, Rochester, N. Y.; second, \$5. K. Patterson's Bana, Toronto; Jr. 's Forrest, Toronto, Tr. 's Forrest, Toronto, Jr. 's Forrest, Toronto, Tr. 's Forrest, Tr. C., George C. White's Daswy. Chippewa, Ont.; H. C., Isaac Weishell's Medina, Hochester, N. Y.
Fride, London, Ont. C., Isaac Weishell's Medina, Hochester, N. T. A. Bangan, Jr.'s Jo. R. Karry's Tride, London, Ont. C. Casac A.—Irish Setters—dogs.—First prize, \$10, I. Weishell's Rufus, Jr., Kochester; econd, \$5, J. Maughan, Jr.'s Grouse, Toronto: C. A. Puise's Shell, Toronto. Class 5.—Irish Setters—thethes.—First, prize, \$10, K. Rarry's Class 5.—Irish Setters—thethes.—First, prize, \$10, K. Rarry's Douglas and Watson's Bellet, Toronto.
Class 6.—Irish Setters—puiples.—First, prize, \$7, J. Maughan, Jr.'s Joe, Toronto; second, \$1, Douglas and Watson's Molie, Toronto.

J. G. Toronto; second, s. rowness due and second, s. s. Niven's second, s. s. rowness due and second 
Moli III. Class 2.—Gordon Setters—puppics.- First prize, \$7, Dr. J. S. Niven's Argus, London; second, \$4, J. D. Thompson's Dulsy, To-

Niven's Argus, London; second, St., J. D. Thompson's Palay, Toronto.

Class D. Pointers-dopes.—First price, \$10, T. W. Woodenfle, Class, Frammondvulle, Ont.; second, \$5, I. Weighell's Dash, Rochert, V. H., C. I. Weighell's Grouse, Rocherter; H. C., E. Tolkshard's Sanky, Toronto, Grass H. Pointers - Blichtens—First prize, \$10, I. Weighell's Gypsey, Rochester; second, \$5, J. McCurrie's Gyp, Toronto, V. H., C.; J. H., Janckson's Flo., Toronto, I. C., T. G. Davey's Fan, London, and W. Kennedy's Nell, Toronto.

Class El.—Pointers—Furpies.—First prize, \$1, Weighell's Puper, Research, College Companies.—First prize, \$10, J. S. Leslie's Crow, Toronto; second, \$5, E. Tirsley's Dash, Hamilton; V. H. C., L. H., Robertson's Rollo, Toronto; H. C., A. J. Robertson's Royer, Toronto.

Ches 12.—Pointers—Fuppies.—First prize, \$17. LWeighell's Puper, Rochester; second, \$1, G. W. Smith's Flo, Townto. Chiss 13.—Occker Spaniels—Dogs.—First prize, \$10, J. S. Lestle's Crow, Toronto; second, \$5, L'tinsley's blash Hamilton; V. H. C., Toronto; Class 14.—Cocker Spaniels—Bitches.—First prize, \$10, L. Ethioler's Rusy, Hamilton; second, \$5, L'tinsley's blash Hamilton; V. H. C., Toronto; Class 14.—Cocker Spaniels—Bitches.—First prize, \$10, L. Ethioler's Rusy, Hamilton; second, \$5, Geo. D. Macdougrall's Madean, New York; V. H. C., Heo. D. Macdougrall's Chin, New York; S. Hamilton; second, \$5, Geo. D. Macdougrall's Madean, New York; V. H. C., Heo. D. Macdougrall's Chin, New York; S. Hamilton; Chin, S. L. C. Lies, D. Macdougrall's Chin, New York; S. Hamilton; Chin, S. L. C. Lies, D. Macdougrall's Chin, New York; S. Hamilton; Chin, S. L. C. Lies, D. Macdougrall's Chin, New York; S. Hamilton; Chin, C. Lies, D. Macdougrall's Chin, Toronto, Chin, S. L. C. Lies, D. M. Routton's Hundler, Toronto; C. L. Mary, S. L. C. Mary, T. S. M. Routton's Hundler, Toronto; S. C. L. Wayn't S. Hort, T. Gordin, Gordon's Rover, Coaksville, Ont.; second, \$3, A. C. Morris, Jr.'s Spurt, Toronto; Y. H. C. J. Wawn't S. Hort, Toronto; Y. H. C. J. Wawn't S. Morris, Jr.'s Spurt, Toronto; Y. H. C. J. Wawn't S. Mary, T. L. Wooden's Hundler, Chin, S. L. Warden's Hundler, S. L. C. Less 18.—Hetrievers.—First prize, \$10, J. Shaw's Rover, Toronto; second, \$5, C. R. Morrison, \$10, Morrison, Jr. Moonton, Chies 19.—Poxhounds.—First prize, \$1, O. Hemingway's Molody, Markham, Ont.; second, \$1, C. L. Wooden's Mounter, Chins, S. L. Horte, S. L. Markham, Ont. Chies 21.—Greyhounds—Gogs.—First prize, \$10, A. Hondereon, Sprin, Montreal, Chin, S. L. Warden, 
[JassZi-Builoogs-Two entries, prize withheld for what of priss 28. Phil Twrifers.—First prize 37, J. Halligan's Will, To-onto; second, St. C. Waycott's Daisy, Toronto; H. C. W. T. Cours' Elon, Yorkville. Glass 30.—Fox Torriers and St. R. Gisson's Tyrott, Herrich, Class 30.—Fox Torriers and, St. R. Gisson's Tyrott, Herrich, Int. V. H. C. R. Gilsson's Burf. Hederio, J. C. Smith's Tiger, Doronto; H. C., W. Hendrie's Trumps, Hamilton, J. J. Land's alck, Toronto; C., W. Hendrie's Rud, Hamilton, Glasso's Tiger (Glass 30.—Fox Terriers—Hitches—First prize, Mr. Gisson's Rudy, Metron.

second, J. C. Sharta S. 1997.

[Hadron, Class 31.—Skye, Bedlington and Dandle Dinmont Terriers.— Class 31.—Skye, Bedlington and Dandle Dinmont Terriers.— prize, \$7, W. Dempster's Sting, Ingersoli; second, \$4, W. De

Class 31.—Skye.neudington in Januar Junior Julia Junior Julia Junior Julia Junior Julia Junior Julia Julia Junior Julia 
#### SPECIAL PRIZES.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

No. 1.— Per best dag or bitch in classes I to 22 inclusive, silver medal, value 324 prosented by the Turonto Industrial Exhibition Association, Dr. J. 8. Niver's Gordon setter Blosson.

No. 2.— For best dag or b tch in classes 21 to 35 inclusive, silver medal, value 834, presented by Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association.

For best pupply under twelve months, doe or bitch, in classes I to 22 inclusive, silver cup, presented by J. E. Ellis & Co. J. J. Muldoon's greyhould Spring.

No. 4.— For best pupply under 12 months, dog or bitch, in classes I to 36 inclusive, silver cup, presented by J. R. Ellis & Co. J. J. Steward's colley Heather.

No. 5.—For best colley, dog or bitch, silver medal, presented by Sherif Javvis, R. R. Brown's Bob.
No. 6.—For best for terrier, dog or bitch, silver cup, presented by Mark H. Irish, Esq., R. Gibson's Tip.
No. 7. For best cocker, dog or bitch, \$10, presented by C. A. Brough, Esq., E. Tinsley's Busy.

THE ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.—Persons intending to exhibit at the coming dog show at St. Louis are reminded that the date at which the entries close is Monday next, 20th inst. There is every prospect that the show will be very successful, the entries being already large. The express companies have promised, on prepayment of the usual rates, to return all dogs free of charge.

Nebraska. Field Trials.—Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 6th.—Editor Forest and Itream:—The date of closing entries is Sept. 29th, instead of Aug. 31st, as printed in official programme by mistake. We are receiving entries from New York. Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, and the prospects are most encouraging for splendid trials. the prospects are most encouraging for splendid trials.
J. H. HARLEY, Recording Secretary.

Dog Fleas.—Utica, N. Y., Sept. 4th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I notice many articles in your paper about "dog fleas," how to prevent them, etc. I will give your readers my experience. Last November, my dog Duke was covered with them, in spite of flea powder. I gave him a bed of yellow cedar shavings under the carpet in his kennel. In a week's time there was not a flea left on him, and has not been from that time to date. He would catch one or two occasionally from other dogs, but they would disappear in twenty-four hours of their own accord. Probably red cedar, or Spanish cedar, or sandal wood would answer the same purpose, but I have not tried either, as yellow cedar is more convenient and answers sufficiently. By publishing this you will doubtless confer favor on many dogs. less confer favor on many dogs.

SMALL POINTER STOCK.—It has been our intention, ever since the New York Dog Show, to call the attention of our readers, and particularly those interested in the small pointer breed, to the wonderfully beautiful and healthy stock owned by Mr. Van Wagenen, of this city. There is nothing superior in this country to the get of champion Dutchess, by Mr. Edmund Orgill's champion Rush. Dutchess is too well known and has been exhibited too often to need any extended eulogy in these columns, and the same may be said of Rush. She is a bitch, with an exceedingly handsome head and of beautiful proportion combined with great power of body; and in the field exhibits a go-aheaditiveness that could hardly be expected to be seen in a dog so finely bred. She is as plucky as she can be, and no bunch of green briars is she afraid to face. Full of energy and life, as anyone knows who has seen her on the bench, seldom lying down, and always ready for a romp. The secret of this is, that when at home on the farm of her master, at Pomona, Rockland County, N. Y., she is allowed absolute liberty to roam over the grounds where she will. Her puppies are never sick and are ever free from mange, the bane of so many kennel establishments. Plain, wholesome food, clear pure water and a bed that is constantly being changed, have produced this result. Mr. Orgill's Rush is acknowledged by winnings to be one of the most representative small pointers in the country, and a rare stud animal. SMALL POINTER STOCK .- It has been our intention, even

F. S. P., of Pottsville, N. Y., has an intelligent poodle which he has taught to scratch while standing up. The dog performs the act at word of command, and the proud and happy owner exhibits him with proudest pride.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

Sales.-Mand S .- Messrs, Hollis and Fellows, Hornell Cocker SALES.—Matel S.—Messes. Hollis and Fellows, Hornell Cocker Kennol Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., sold, Sept. Eth, the black cocker bitch puppy Maud S., wholped Aug. Ist, 1880, to Mr. Robert Walker, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. Dash—Mr. W. F. Steel has sold his Irish setter dog Dash to Mr. Geo. W. Folsom, of this city. Balte-cup: Wildair, whelp—Messes. Hollis and Fellows have sold to party unknown black cocker bitch puppy Butter cup-Wildair, whelped May 20th, 1880.

BRED.—Doll-Prince of Orange—Mr. John Davidson's (Monroe, Mich.) imported Llawellyn bitch Doll to bis Imported Laverack Prince of Orange, second prize winner at the Alexandra Palace show, 1879. Luku-Benedick—Mr. J. J. Jordan's English setter bitch Lulu (Belton-Pera) to his Benedick (Dash III. Opal),

WHELPS-Boska-Mr. E. A. Herzberg's Euglish setter bitch Boska, wholped Sept. lith, four bitch and two dog pups, by his pure Laverack Aldershott—none forsale. Bell—Mr. L. W. Gunn's (Greenfield, Mars.) Irish setter bitch Bell, thirteen months old whelped fifteen pupples on Sept. 7th, seven dogs and eight bitches by owner's Jack

# The Rifle.

Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 11th .- The Canadian Wimbledon for 1880 OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 11th.—The Canadian Wimbledon for 1880 has had a most successful week of it for the past 6 days. What Creedmoor and Wimbledon are to larger worlds, Ottawa has become to the land of the beaver. Founded in 1888, and holding its early meetings, before the birth of the capital, elsewhere, the association has now finally and firmly planted itself by the banks of the Rideau and close to the arms of its nursing mother—the government. In accordance with the time-honored custom of significant and architecture in the control of the capital substitution of the capital subst duly formal, and at the same time cheery, by a well-served lun-cheen, gives under the appropriate covering of a big marquee, whereat all the notables in town and the leading visitors were present, Col. Gzuwski, the President, being the host. Here, in a very elastic dinner hour, the usual complimentary and congratu-

very elastic dinner hour, the usual complimentary and congratu-latory speeches were made, and Maj-Gen. Luard, the new com-manding officer of the Canadian militia, was for the first time heard by a Canadian audience.

The range itself presents a very pleturesque appearance.
Perched on a high slope, which overlooks a valley some 600 yards broad, are clusters of white tents gleaming under a hot Septem-ber sun—tents of the various officers of the association, tents of

refreshments, living tents of visitors duly labelled; here Nove Scotla; there Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec and even Manitoba-British Columbia has not put in an appearance, the 2,000 miles of the "fron road" acting presumably as a deterrent. Then there is a charming nest of tents, big and little, devoted to the use of Col. and Mrs. Gzowski, instefully litted up with flower beds in front and guarded by a fence of rupes and pickets. Here plays the band and Mrs. Gzowski receives risitors, though unfortunately the world which visits is still at the seaside and lakeside winding up its summer season

The programme of the meeting has been a very heavy one, and The programme of the meeting has been a very heavy one, and the Snider-Endled ride has been tested to its best. Among the prizes of special interest are those presented by His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, to be competed for with Snider-Enfield rifles, at 200, 5 0 and 600 yards—10 rounds at each range—by the fifty competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the preceding matches, provided they are members of the active nilltin force of Canada, members of the staff, or officers who have retired relating them.

rank. First prize, a special badge and \$250; second prize, a badge and \$150; third prize, a badge and \$160. On the first day the range was not largely attended, first days being proverbially suggestive of immaturity of arrangement, and consequently those present were chiefly men particularly inter-ested in the contest, watching through glasses the twenty targets which constantly rose and fell behind the markers' lines, or ca-gorly discussing some ingenious dodge for sighting or getting at the windage. There was nothing, however, of the reheatsal character in the proceedings. The association has secured as its exacter in the proceedings. The association has secured as its ex-centive officer this year Capt. Costin, a man of great experience in all matters of the range and rille, an experience gained by a long course at Wimbledon, and all ran smoothly. The system seemed to be admirable, and the precautions taken will effectually guard against any repetition here of those ugly instances of false marking which proved so startling this year at the English

A center of envy to some was Lieut.-Col. Gibson, whose 5 deco-A center of envy to some was neutr-tool, tripson, whose 5 decorations showed him to have been present at Wimbledon 3 times, and to have been the happy winner of the Prince of Wales prizates year, a prize which carried with it \$100\$. He also won the Kolapore Cup badge when the Canadian team shot against the English for that trophy. His, though, was only the badge of "78, whereas others present won that of "5, on which appeared the magic letters" Won." Indeed there were several who were evies of honors gained on both sides of the Atlantic, the 1

Without going into details of the matches, the meeting may be summed up by saving: The gathering will not be remembered for good shooting, although that considerably improved latterly, but it will be remembered because of the generally satisfactory na-ture of the arrangements made, and the good feeling which pre-vailed througaout. No complaints have been made, and all the competitors appear to be satisfied that the fullest justice has been competitors appear to be satisfied that the fullest justice has been done them. The weather has been favorable in most respects, but the wind at times proved very trying on account of its varying character, especially in the early part of the week.

The conclusion of the military matches enabled the statistical officer, Gol. Baccon, to make up the squad from which the Wimbledon team of 1881 will be chosen. They are as follows:—

	•	
L	Sergt, T. Mitchell, Tenth Royals	10
12.	Major Macpherson, G. G. F. G	di.
3.	Private C. N. Mitchell, Tenth Royals 3-	5
4.	Capt, Thomas, Fifty-fourth 35	ĭ
5.	Capt. Balfour, Eighth Royals	ú.
6.	Lieut, Ewan, Thirty sixth 37	G.
7.	Sergt. D. Mitchell, Chirteenth	Ğ.
8.	Lieut, W. Mitchell, Thirty-second	6
ŷ.	Private A. Wilson, Thirty-third	5
10.	Staff-Sergt, Walker, Q. U. R 37	A
11.	Private Anderson, G. G. F. G	å.
12.	Lieut Crowe, W. F. B.	÷.
13	Servi. Weymann Righth Cavalry 25	í.
14.	Cant. Weston, Sixty-sixth	0
15	Capt. Weston, Sixty-sixth 36 Color-Sergt. Hancock, Thirteenth 36	5
lei.	Lieut. Bishop, Sixty-third	-
17.	Sergt, Sutherburd, G. G. F. G. 9a	13
18	Private Walters, Wakefield Infantry Company	9
19.	Staff-Sergt, Saucier, Eighteenth. 36	0
251.	Serct Paine, Thirteenth	,
21.	Quartermaster Corbin, Sixty-third	.,
-2-2	Private Bradley, Twenty-lifth 36	1
23	Sergt. J. Ross, Fiftieth 55	ő.
24	Wheeler Ogg, W. F. B.	le fi
1741	Corp. Brady, Queen's Own 35 Private O'Grady, Q. G. F. G. 35	
97	Private O'Grady () G F ()	13
28	Lieut Hunter N R Four	
20	Licut, Hunter, N. B. Eng. 35 Private C. Bent, Cumberland Provisionals. 3	3
20	Saret Bichard Sanatouth	3

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11th.-The meet of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at Walnut Hill to-day was very fully attended, and excellent records were made. Capt. W. H. Jackson, of the American ritle team, was on the ground during the afternoon, being his first appearance since his return from Europe. Subjoined are the best scores :-

#### CREEDMOOR MATCH.

E. F. Richardson 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4	5 5-47
O. M. Jewell	5 4-46
C. H. Estebrook 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5	5 4-45
J.Nichols 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4	5 4-45
E. B. Souther 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5	4 5-44
E. James 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4	5 3-14
G. Warren 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4	4 4-43
J. B. Fellows 4 4 4 4 4 4 5	5 4-42
J. Borden 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5 4-42

ı	O. M. Jewell E. F. Richardson R. Davis. A. B. Archer.	10	12	11	11	11	10	9	11	12	9-106
	E. B Souther. G. Warren.	10	9	11	12	- 8	8	8	51	12	9- 95

BALTIMORE, Md., Sent. 4th .- The best scores in the 200 variety weekly match at Patupsco range, to-day, were

For the medals the scores stood: A. Roeder 45, A. F. Dressel 42,

L. Dieterich 40. At 600 yards only 2 completed their score, 25 shots: H. B. C.

on 120, A. V. Canfield, Jr., 120. DR. RUTH'S OUTFIT.-For use in his tour of exhibition through the Eastern States Dr. Ruth has purchased a complete shooting

outfit from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

in which they wish them to appear.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- Advertisers are respectfully requested, in all cases where it is possible, to send in their advertisements by Saturday of each week before the issue

# Wricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

Sept. 16th.—At Nicetown, Germantown vs. Merion (veterans). Sept. 17th.—At West Philadelphia, Belmont vs. Staten Island. Sept. 17th.—At Prospect Park, Manbattan (2d) vs. Young Ame) i-

18th.—At Negetown, Girard as, Germandson, 18th.—At Hoboken, 8t. George es, Staten Island, 18th.—At Harrowgute, Girard (2d) er, Gabrauti, 18th.—At Ardmore, Merlo es, Bellment, 18th.—At Ardmore, Merlo es, Bellment, 12d.—At Prosect Park, Scotch as, Enclish, 22d and 23d.—At Stenton, Eleven English es, Eleven Au-

21th and 25th.—At Nicetown, University of Pennsylvania

Sept. 20th and 20th.—At Price town, Chrystein of February 25th.—At Harrowgate, Girard 28, Belmont. Sept. 25th.—At Ardmore, Merion (20) 18. Girard (20), Sept. 25th.—At Ardmore, Merion (20) 18. Girard (20), Sept. 25th.—At West Philadelphia, Germantown (2d) 28, Belmont

2d. Sept. 27th.—At Ardmore, Staten Island 28, Merion, Sept. 28th.—At Strenton, Young America 28, Oxford 15, Sept. 28th.—At Harrowgate, Staten Island 28, Cirard, Sept. 28th.—At Nicetown, Germantown 28, Staten Island,

#### ORIGIN OF ROUND-ARM BOWLING

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Ana Phin

Editor Forest and Stream : Editor Forest and Stream:—
Not long since I noticed in an article on cricket, published in
the New York World, a reference to the origin of round-arm
bowling which was insecurate. Having been born and bred in
that part of England (Kent) where the new style of bowling was
first introduced, and also personally acquainted with the originator of it, I thought, perhaps, it might be interesting to your

nator of it, I thought, perhaps, it might be interesting to your readers to have the few and simple facts of the matter from one (perhaps the only one now living) who was, as it were, an eye-witness of the birth of round-arm howling, and intimately acquainted with cricket and the cricketers of Kent of that period. Mr. John Wills, familiarly known by his neighbors as Squire Wills, was born near Canterbury, possibly as carly as 1775, certainly not later than 1709, and, therefore, was about thirty or thirty-five years of age when be originated round-arm bowling at his residence at Sutton, about two miles from Maidstone, Kent, He was then in his prime as a cricketer, paying the his his residence at Sutton, about two miles from Maidstone, Kent. He was then in his prime as a cricketer, playing for his county against all England and other counties, as well as in all the hest local matches. He was, of course, an enthusiastic cricketer, always ready for a game, and upon one occasion, wanting some practice and having no one to bowl to him be got his sister (not be always) as a some against set for he paper may assure against set for he paper may assure against set. practice and having no one to bowl to him be got his sister (not his daughter, as some accounts say, for he never was married) to throw to him, and every cricketer, if he ever saw a female throw a ball, must have noticed that the motion is very similar to the round-arm delivery. No doubt Miss Wills threw some well-pitched and good length balls, which Wills found difficult to play, and this say him to thinking it might be well to try and boost he pitched and good length balls, which Wills found difficult to play, and this set bim to thinking it might be well to try and bowl in the same way. This was in about 1820, and the records of the Marylebone Club show that Mr. Wills attempted to introduce his new style in a match, Kent vs. All-England, on Lords in 1822, but his effort was met with howls of derision and the new style was interdicted by the M. C. C., upon which be left the field and did not play in the match, his place being filled by consent. Although I did not witness this match I perfectly well remember the excitement it created among cricketers. From what I have said it will be seen that I likewisks row were not play in the match, his place being filled by consent. Although I did not witness this match I perfectly well remember the excellementic recated among cricketers. From what I have said it will be seen that Lilly white's story was wrong, as published in his "Cricketer's Companion" for 1811. Wills did play whenever the weather perm itted, but not when the snow was on the ground, and it could not have been his daughter, because he never was married, and the motion did not originate from the girl's effort to keep her hand away from her skirls, as Wills would not bave been satisfied with a young girl's "toss." He wanted force which could only be had out of a throw. Lilly white did not take up round, arm bowling until after the refusal of the All-England eleven at Lords to allow Wills to bowl in the new syste, and when he heard the story of the circumstances no doubt considerable romance had become attached to the story (eight to three black crows). Wills never played in a first-class match after this occurrence, to my knowledge, contenting himself with playing for his own club, Marden the did not live in the parish, against other local clubs. At non-time Marden felt strong enough with Wills and Jordan to challenge the County of Sussex, but 1 do not think the match ever eame off. Nowthitstanding the effort of those in authority to prevent round-arm bowling, it was taken up by howlers, and in soon worked its way into general play. I remember one of our Gillinghare bowlers, Tom White, adopted it immediately; in fact, he was the first I ever saw who bowled round-arm in a match. Wills was a thorough English squire of the period. He received 2109,000 on coming of age, but being of a generous disposition, lending when asked to, but never asking for his own again, and always fiving in an expensive way, his fortune in time slipped through his tingers. He was a thorough sportsman, and kept a fine pack of hounds, which he bred himself, crossing the foxhound with the black and tan terrier and then crossing the foxhound with

shire and onded his days there.

Among other old-time cricketers I recoiled Mr. Budd, very well, always playing in knee-breeches and silk stockings, and Lord Frederick Beaucierk, Nordsh (Tom Norridge we used to call him) Ashley, a carpenter, who, when his employer left Chatham for London, followed him, and, afterward diving in Surrey), played for Surrey. Then there was Jimmy Jourdan, a shipwright, employed in Chatham Dockyard, who I recoilect seeing play a single wicket match at Sutton, his opnonents being his father, son, and George Wilson his son-in-law, who did not succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out, although they were will be succeed in getting him out. his father, son, and George Wilson his son-in-law, who did not succeed in getting him out, although they were all three good cricketers. Later, the Mynns (there were four brothers), Alfred the youngest and most famous cricketer. Walter used always to long-stop Alfred's fast bowling, always stopping the bull with hands or body, but not taking it us clean as he ought to have done. Then Wenman, Donington, Hillyer and Adams were of this date, the last named, by many of his contemporaries being considered as good a crecketer as any in England. But I remember while the match, Leeds Park vs. M. C. C., was being played at Leeds Park, I was staying at my friend John Roper's house, at Hollingbourne, where Wenman, Hillyer and others were also taying after the day's play, and tby said, "They did not care to play with Adams on the same eleven, as he was of no use, if the match, was "up hill;" if bowling, he could not stand being the match, was "up hill;" if bowling, he could not stand being

hit, and, if a score was needed, he never got one." The match between England and Kent, at Town Malling, in 1839, I remember, as I drove down from London purposely to see the match. No doubt many other scenes would come to mind again, if by any chance I should see any of the participators in them, but most, if too, must soon follow; but, before that time comes, I hope to see a few more good games of cricket.

WILLIAM FILMER.

WINDSOR vs. TOLEDO.—Played at Windsor, Ont., Sept. 6th; won by home club by an innings and 42 runs. Score:—

WINDSOR-FIRST INDINGS.	
Wiley,   Monday   3   Cameron, c and b Monday   Fneith, c Hadbone   5   Golder   2   Macdonell, l b w, b Hadbone   4   Florar, c Golder, b Monday   2   Robinson, b Monday   2   Robinson, b Monday   2   Robinson, b Monday   2   Robinson   4   Extras   2   Robinson   4   Rob	5
TOLEDO.	
First Innings. Second Innings.	

Dyrell, not out 10	b Cameron 8
Duck, run out 1	b Cameron 0
Monday, c Cameron, b Wiley 0	c Cameron, b Fleming 7
Radbone, c Sneith, b Marten. 5	e Robinson, b Sutherland 1
McBane, run out	e Wiley, b Cameron 2
Coldwell, b Wiley 1	b Cameron 2
Golder c and b Marten 1	b Cameron 1
Cherry, b Wiley 0	b Cameron 1
Turner, b Wiley 0	c Wiley, b Fleming 1
Frost, run out 0	not out 2
Page, run out 0	run out
	Extrás 3
man man	
Total 20	Total
and the same of th	

TORONTO US. HAMILTONPlay	red at Toronto, Ont., Sept. 4th
Drawn.	HAMILTON.
Sproule, b Gillespie	A. Hope, o Biake, b Helmeken, 18 A. Wolverton, b Helmeken, 3 B. K. Hope, not out, 4 A. Harvey, b Kelmeken, 0 A. Gillespie, not out, 2 J. H. Park, Ik. Konnedy, Ik. Konnedy, D. Buckmann, to bat O. C. Swerseon, 1 C. Swerseon, 1 C. Swerseon, 1
Helmcken, b Gillespie 0	Extra 1
	Total
FIAMI	LTON-
Kennedy         9           Ferrie         25           Gillespie         25           Woolverton         8	s. Maidens. Runs. Wickets. 3 12 0 8 36 3 6 27 6 1 10 0

Umpires-Messrs. Bayley and C. J. Logan. ST GEORGE IS NEWARK -Played at Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8th.

NEW	ARK.
First Innings.	Second Innings.
B. Stanford, b Giles, 0	b Armstrong 0
W. F. Wilkinson, b. Moeran. 1	b Moeran 2
J. Poinier, run out 26	b Moeran 11
C. Borie, b Moeran 0	b Armstrong 0
F. Satterthwaite, b Arm- strong	b and c Moeran 2
W. Brewster, c Armstrong, b Sadler	b Armstrong 5
Pstrong 1	not out 0 c Richardson, b Armstrong 9
W. E. Hall, b Sadler 0	
C. A Knight, b Armstrong 3	b Armstrong 0
H. Hemmingway, not out 4	b Armstrong 0
J D. Orton, e Giles, b Moeran 0 Byes 4, leg-byes 5, wides 7 16	b Armstrong
Total 79	Total37

and resulted in the victory of the former by 10 wickets. Score :-

W. C. H. J	E. Hall, b Sadler A Knight, b Armstrong Hemmingway, not out D. Orton, c Giles, b Moe-		e Rich b Arn b Arn b Arn	istro istro istro	ng.					
Bre	s 4, leg-byes 5, wides 7	16	Byes.							4
Т			Tota							37
	First Innings.	D		Se	cone	l In	nin,	gs.		
J. I b A E. I G.	Gile-, Sr., run out	6 10 0 53 13	not o	ut						5
	H. Ropes, Jr., b Borie Richardson, run out	ŏ								
E. '	W. Sadler, run out 3. Boi leau, not out 3. 3, leg-bye 1, wides 3	3 0 7	not o	ut						6
T	otal	107	Tota	al						.11
	RUNS AT THE F									
			aık.							
Fir Sec	et Tonings 0 ond Innings 4	$^{18}_{7}$	18 43 8 9	52 28	59 32	$\frac{65}{35}$	72 35	74 37	79 37	79 37

LONGWOOD 28. STATEN ISLAND.—Played at Boston, Aug. 28th. George Wright writes us: "This was the first game played at Beacon Park, on the grounds of the Boston Athletic Association. Beacon Park, on the grounds or the boston Atheric Association, and considering the grounds are new, the wicket played very well. There was a good crowd present, who took quite an interest in the game. The batting was lively on both sides, and kept the fielders on the go. The game was called at 4:30 P.M., to allow the visitors to take the evening boat for home, which caused the game to be settled by the scores of the first innings.

STATEN ISLAND.

Second Innings.

First Innings.		8
Bance, b Dutton 2 b	un out	ľ
A H Outerbridge, b Wright, 12 b	Hubbard	H
Stevens, b Duiton	Peabody b Dutton 1	J
Total 59		(
LONGWOOD-FIL		j
Fav. b Sprague 4 C		I
Hubbard, h Lane 3 F	(ing, b Lane	1
RUNS AT FALL OF	EACH WICKET.	
STATEN 18	LAND.	1
First innings	4 5 21 25 26 32 49 59—59 37 49 57 70 76 — — ——103	000
LONGWO		
First innings 3 9	12 13 23 30 45 71 80 86 86	

ANALYSIS	OF	BOWLING.
LONGWOOD-	-FIR	ST INNINGS.

Wright	Bails 87	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
Durton	66	22	8	8
Tyler	13	9	0	0
	Second In	nnings.		
Wright	66	34	1	1
Dutton	54	26	Ü	ĩ
Hubbard	60	27	2	4
Tyler	12	4	0	Ó
Wides-Hubbard 1,	Tyler 1.			
STAT	EN ISLANDS-	FIRST IN	NINGS.	
Lane	91	51	3	6
Sprague	48	19	2/2	2
Runa	94	19	0	0

STATEN ISLAND

Н	STATEN ISLAND.
	Lame, I b w. b Brewster 53 Dodge, b Armstrong Bance, c Borie, b Browster 1 Roberts, b Armstrong Harvey, b Brewster 10 Sprague, not out Poole, b Brewster 1 Bye, 1, leg-bye 1, wide 1 Voore, c Knight, b Brewster, 2 Stevens, c Mart, b Borie 17 Total. U
	NEWARK.
	First Innings. Second Innings
1	Stanford, b Lane. 7 b Moore. Armstrong, b Lane. 3 c Sprague, b Stevens. Brientnall, b Sprague. 1 not out. Makin, l b w, b Lane. 4 b Moore Mart, c sub, b Lane. 0 c Sprague, b Stevens. Horrle, b Sprague. 1 c Harvey, b Stevens. Brewster, b Lane. 2 b Moore Knight, b Sprague. 4 c Harvey, b Sprague. Poinier, b Sprague. 4 c Harvey, b Sprague. Owens, c Harvey, b Sprague. Ditmars, not out. 0 b Sprague. Brewster, b Lane. 2 b Moore Cowens, c Harvey, b Sprague. Ditmars, not out. 0 b Larvey, b Sprague. By C Leg-uye L, wide 1.
t	Total
	ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.
	NEWARK.
	Balls, Runs, Maidons, Wicket
	STATEN ISLAND-FIRST INNINGS.
	Lane
	Moore

TORONTO vs. WHITHY.—Played on the Toronto cricket ground, Aug, 28th, resulting in a draw much in favor of the home team

First Innings.	Second Innings.	
First Innings. A. Laing, c Behan, b Ogden. 0	b Ogden	1
C. H. Logan, lb w, b	_	
Helmcken 5		
F. W. Trousdell, b Ogden 54	not out	
J. B. Pelham, b Ogden 2	not out	1
S. Ray, c Spragge, b Ogden 24	c and b Ogden	(
H. Garrat, b Ogden 3	l b w, b Ogden	O
H. J. Campbell, c Behan, b		
Helmcken 1	b Ogden	0
G. Armstrong, b Ogden 0	b Ogden	8
C. Ray, st Blake, b Ogden 0		
W. Huston, b Helmcken 2		
P.Perry, not out 0		
Extras 4	Extras	2
_	_	
Total 95	Total 1	7
BOWLING	ANALYSIS.	
	nnings.	
	Maidana Rune Wielrate	

	Overs,	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
orden	27	13	25	7
leimeken	26	12	40	3
proule	1	0	7	0
lehan	8	0	10	0
pragge	5	0	9	0
	Second 1	nnings.		
gden	7	4	4	5
lelmcken	7	1 .	11	0
		RST INNINGS		
I. Totten, b Logan	11	P. A. Irving	, c Pell	ıam,b
H. Sproule, I b w, Log	an 1	Laing		1

H. T. Brock, c Trousdell, b	F. Blake, c s D. O. R. Jor H. D. Helme Extras	and b Lai les, not o eken, b Lo	ng ut ogan
BOWLING			
Overs.           Logan.         33           Laing.         31           Trousdell.         8	Maidens. 7 12 1	Runs. 65 51 17	Wickets 5 4 0

\*\*Trousecli...\*\*

\*\*Ball's Lifesays: We understand that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. W. H. Hadow, the well-known amateur cricketer, of Harrow, Oxford and Middlesex fame, and Lady Constance Hay, eldest daughter of the Barl and Countess Kianoul. It will be remembered that Mr. Hadow was one of Grace's team which visited Canada and the United States in 1872.

Welland. vs. Chippawa. — Played at Welland, Ontario, and resulted in favor of the home club by an innings and 16  $\,$ WELLAND-PIRST INNINGS.

H. Sidney, b White	7 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	lure. D. Hoover, b Macklure. R. Harcourt, run out. Gilchrist, not out Extras	41
CH	IPF	AWA.	
First Innings. G. White, e Hobson, b Wilson T. Greenwood, hit wkt, b Wilson R. Tarwood, e Hobson, b Wil-	1 4	c sub, b Hobson	10
60n. H. Hulin, b Wilson. L. Macklure, b Wilson. R. Fessenden, b Wilson. J. Grey, b Wilson. J. Thomas, c Griffin, b Cap-	0 0 0	run out. b Wilson c J. Harcourt, b Capriol run out. not out.	8
riol. H. Herpold, b Capriol. C. Johnson, c and b Wilson. Shamicker, not out.	2 1 1 0 5	b Wilson. b Hobson hit wkt, b Wilson. c and b Hobson. Extras.	2
Total	17	Total	73

## Bachting and Canoeing.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Sept. 18—New York Y. C., Bennett Cups.
Sept. 18—1-borchester Y. C. Cruise.
Sept. 18—1-borchester Y. C. Cruise.
Sept. 18—5 Control C

#### SOME NEW FITTINGS.

W 8 are very often in receive of inquiries as to where the and brass work fittings for boats and cannes can be and it may not therefore come amiss to many energed in being their own boats to jet down a few notes on scan the ing their own boats to jet down a few notes on scan their putterns of such fittings. We believe they are all the personal effort on the part of Mr. G. W. Renton, 'n Western Downthern who has given a lane study in brass work of the production of the base given a lane study in brass work of the contraction.

1/2

IN.

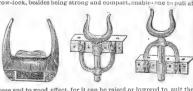
tholepin plate smooth ground, first cut is taken sample in our off represents a side-s lock for boats or Its shape enables or researches

use among sportsmen, which are to after the shell boat pattern, and y

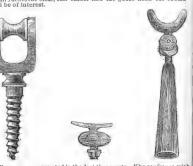
doubt supper doubt supper street as it is easily shipped who changing from ours maddle.

Bond and the boar he middle. But should the boar he middle with wooden supplied with wooden outriggers, as is often the oase in lapstreaks the pattern and craft, the pattern and craft, the pattern and craft, the pattern and the pattern an

ing from t when returning from camp and down to within two of the water is an experience common enough row-lock, besides being strong and compact, enable;



ease and to good effect, for it can be raised or lowered to trim of the beat. It has been tried by many and is consis-teem of great service in practice. To convests and the o-small vachts the cleat, fair leader and the goose neck fo-will be of interest.



the goar "running" when wanted is insured. Besides these ken non has a great variety of the most useful and ornsmenta briess work in the market, and in recommending his work to residers we are answering a steady flow of inquiries and at the same it is ediffered in them to a source. The establishment of the which has been found in the same which has been found in the same which has been found in the same within the same with the same was the same within the same with n the same with n the same with the

#### ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.

PRINCE OF WALES CUP, SEPT. 7TH.

THE R. G. Y. C. Is expanded in younger in their club-house to an Shand in Tomonto intour, where the growth of business will not eneroach upon them as on the mainland, and the club therefore resolved to bushand its resources and offered no prizes for its usual annual regatta. The Prince of Wales Challenge Cup was sailed for, however, on Sep. 5th, and produced Endlenge Cup was sailed for, however, on Sep. 5th, and produced Endlenge Cup was sailed for, however, on Sep. 5th, and produced the hards though the regattal. The Prince of Wales Challenge Cup was sailed for, however, on Sep. 5th, and produced and the march though the region of the complete o

in Americas, and it would have done much better to have subscript to the more exact and legitimate costoms of the Yache Racing Association.

The Alegistation are certainly not to be commended, and The Alegist the control of the property o

#### ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA YACHT SQUADRON.

ROYAL NOVA SCOTTA YACHT SQUADRON.

The squadron yachts sailed a very fine race on Saturday, Sept.

ith. for the prize presented by Mr. M. H. Richey, M.P., and
Mr. M. B. Daly, M.P., he result, after a hard struggle, being auother vetery for the Patishna. It was a very close tiling, nowever on she sate that the structure of t

tators.

The rig races for schooners and for sloops, cutters and yawls and the 5-ton race, were sailed at the same time, the entries for

the Members				
Yacht.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.	Builder.
EdgletC	b. stoop.	4	. Lts. Shaw & Prince	pAnderson
Oi-Kazee	ditter	23	. The Rear Commod	ore.Butter.
Мина	laap	5	Lt. Duniop, R. A.	Butler.
Mo ly Bawn.	sloop	6	.F. J. Phelan	
Pastine	chooner.	33	W. H. Brookfield	Lawlor.
Psyche	sloop	7	, F. S. West	, Butler.
Ina	b. sloop	3	, H. E. Gates	. , Anderson .
Kestret	78.W1	15	S. A. White	Museley.
Laty	doop	5	W. H. Weeks, M.D.	

The course of conditions for this race were. From H. M. Lituiter yard to a flag-boat in Dartmouth Cove, thence to a flag-boat of bardmouth Cove, thence to a flag-boat of Fart Clarence, thence, passing to the northward of Ives Knoil buoy, to Mar's Rock Buoy, and fusish off H. M. Lumberyard, leaving and interest of the starboard hand. Once round, Flying statt, Five unfautes allowed but owned the clicialiting the linish. For the two prizes offered for shoots, cutters and pawis, Oi-Kaze, Molly Bawn, K-retrel and Fsyche entered, and for the 5-tonners prize, English, Buta, fina and Lifty, the course being the same as in was all 0 a race for selvoiners, but as Passime won the Members' Prize, that is a flag of the prize of the principal could not take also starded, she being the only entry of that rig, and one of the conditions being that the winner of the principal could not take also given to the prize of the principal could not take also given to the starboard on. But is, Muta, Lily, Eaglet, Ina, 10a, 12a, the allowance between any other two being the difference between the lines given to such by Fustime.

It was a run to Dartmouth, mainbooms carried to starboard.

given to such by Pastline.

It was a run to Bartmouth, mainhooms carried to starboard Payche, Eaglet, Lily, Ian, enrying spionakers to port, the larger yach going sidong without, the wind being rather say for ballouncers. Pastline went to the front at once, followed by Kestrel and Payche. Ol-Kazó overralming the small chaps and passing them all results of the starber of the same passing them are the same passing them first mark and sheeps the time of the torthe spine starber of the first mark and sheeps the starber of the torthe same passing them first mark and sheeps the starber of the payche trotting along, holding a better wind than the pair of them. Act to the same passing them are the same passing them are the same passing them are the same passing the same the same the same than the

Psyche, Kestrel and Pastime, and threatening to gross the latterbeiore he second mark was reached. Fastime lead as the latterbeiore he second mark was reached. Fastime lead as the latterbeiore he second mark was reached. Fastime lead as the latterbeiore he second reached to the cutter's weather, the netfittin. The schooner soon tried for the cutter's weather, the netresult being that her way was stopped, and she had to be ramped
away through the cutter's lea atter all. Meanwhile Psyche and
Kestrel had profited by the luffling match and coosed upon the
pair. Ob-Kaz leading more ground talled and keeping her a kood
tuil. She went to windward, nevertheless, as only a cutter can
good piece under Ob-Kaz 's stern, and though she tacked close
under the land, before the mark was near she was again to love
under the land, before the mark was near she was again to love
stopped her dead and torced her to find a passage through her lee.
Mitta was outpacing the rest of her class, ina traveling well and
Esglet doing whipper's-in duty. From Mar's Rock it would be a
free reach in, at in the schooner's favor. Of course the latter
speedily forged ahead, and by the time the two weer abroach
with every stife set. Ol-Kaz pulled out spinnaker on bowspiris,
and as the breeze was strong field the schooner, there not belig
nucli water between them, but the wind fell away as they opened
were checked she fairly flow along, and Ina pressed Myta hard,
until a gust of wind swept the mast out of her. The time at the
linish was:—

H. M. S.

BILLSH WRS :-							
	н.	M.	S. 1		H. 2	Μ.	S.
Pastime	3	43	28	Ina	4 1	1	14
Oi-Kazé	. 3	46	83	Lily	4 1	ιθ –	23
Kestrel.	3	55	16	Eaglet	4 2	13	35
Psyche	. 3	56		Molly Bawn	4 4	5	40
Muta	4	9	7	-			

More than 1 and 1

Zepnyr:			81
THIRD CLASS.	Actual	Corrected	f
Name and Owner. Ft. In. Viking, S. P. Freeman. 36 2 Annie, G. Martin. 28 5	Time. H. M. S. 3 33 29 3 49 17	Time. H. M. S. 2 57 21 3 93 29	ti du
FOURTH CLASS.			S
Nimbus, King & Clark 31 6	3 05 53	2 27 50	SI
FIFTH CLASS.			l lo
Sumbeam, Kenny & Fox   .25   3   6   6   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   6   7   7	1 46 38 1 45 31 1 47 13 1 55 29 1 58 37 1 57 22 2 05 66 3 12 24	1 13 /1 1 18 08 1 20 00 1 26 43 1 27 55 1 27 29 1 35 24 1 45 11	tł W
SIXTH CLASS.			
Muriel, Weld	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 06 53 1 13 11	tl n S
SEVENTH CLASS.			10
Fearless, Kidd         21 00           Mary, Clark         18 00           Dell, Pigeon         21 00	1 53 06 2 07 43 2 03 03	1 30 55 1 32 46 1 39 55	51
EIGHTH CLASS.			1.
Janet, Phinney.         18         1           Peri, H. Parkinan         19         3)           Wildfire, Ketth.         1         1           Heratt, Smith         20         3           Ieratte, Smith         9         3           Ianthe, Hutchins & Prior         19         11           Nauthius, Exxon         18         1           Iopsy, Kent.         19         7           Shaurrock, Priscoll         21         1	1 42 32 1 41 29 1 44 36 1 44 50 1 46 29 1 47 80 1 51 38 1 50 15 1 49 14	1 17 40 1 17 48 1 19 44 1 23 41 1 24 21 1 26 46 1 27 13	F A W R In
NINTH CLASS.		4 4 4 0 0 0	th
Rockot, Bass.         16         7           Flora Lee, Freeman         17         0           Psyche, Sears.         17         10           Avis, Coolidge.         17         5           Crickot, Leary.         17         1           Sadie, Taylor.         17         8           Nora, Oennie.         16         9	1 43 32 1 43 44 1 45 30 1 47 29 1 56 50 2 03 07 2 00 32	1 17 03 1 17 44 1 20 23 1 21 26 1 30 55 1 32 33 1 34 15	18 PH 16 O PH

#### YACHTING NEWS.

STEAM CATAMARANS.—The South Boston Injurier has been discussing steam catamirans, and very planity showed that the Nyack experiment was bound to be a failure with the first propeller used, as too number of revolutions multiplied by the pitch was bound to be a failure with the first propeller used, as too number of revolutions multiplied by the pitch was projected to task for the crude engineering they have displayed. One might have expected much better things from men who have had a lite-long experience with contractors' work, and the want of judgment displayed serves to show that purely practical of the project of the property of the property of the project of the long experience with contractors' work, and the want of judgment displayed serves to show that purely practical of the project of the long series of failures recorded, steam catamirans are capable of high speed. To this we cannot recorded a steam catamirans are capable of high speed. To this we cannot enough the property of the pr STEAM CATAMARANS.—The South Boston Inquirer has been dis-

CALIFORNIA YACHTS—The Ean Francisco Olympion has published the lines and cuts of the schooner Chispa, sloop Noile and other craft of the Facilie, some of which we will reproduce during the winter for the benefit of the Eastern public. It is need that the product of the respective of the strong the winter for the child of the Eastern public. It is need acteristics to the strong winds of san Francisco Bay, and to the talent of Mr. Turner, one of the principal modellers and builders of the city of the Golden Gate. They are long doored and powerful, and supplied with moderate sail plans, but, according to the city of the Golden Gate. They are long doored and powerful, and supplied with moderate sail plans, but, according to As the yawling is popular long counters ought to come into lashion, for they greatly facilitate stepping the mizzon-mast and handling the arter sail, while anding to a vessel's power when beciling well or running. But here again the cloven foot of learth measurement shows itself. It is aways the biggest for learth measurement shows itself. It is aways the biggest for learth measurement shows itself. It is aways the biggest for the least is that it is no enter-boards will not work though no one seems able to assgn any reason for it. In Canifornia, bowever, experience seems to point the other way, for Chispian and others have from boards stifficated with oak and beyelfed down to a sharp needs in the same way that iron in the keed does.

CLAYTON ROWATA.—The fall racing under the auspices of the wilds conciled editions a fell state of Clayton. W. was saintly so it shall saintly so it shall be a saintly so it shall be a saintly saintly saintly and saintly 
GEATON REGATEA.—The fail rating, under the auspices of the public sprited citizens of Clayton, N. Y., was sined Sept. 3d. The Emma, of Kingston, Ont., the Pecrices of Brockville, and the Victorine, of Alexandria Bay, took part. Pecrices get away first, but Emma went by while the former was handling her light sais in a squad, surprising the knowing ones, as Victorino was the favorite by long odds.

in a squall, surprising the knowing ones, as Victorine was the tavorte by long odds.

KNICKERGROCKER YACUT CLUB.—The fall regatta was sailed Sept. Illia, off the club-house at Port Morris. The rain of the morning bad ceased, and a stiff northwester was blowing, raising quite a lop for the little shavers. Course for Brist intro-classes and home, 18 miles. Fourth class to round Fort seem let Buoy and home, about 12 miles. Judges—Messys. F. Winnic, W. Borst and D. M. Winnie. Only Leabia yacht—Parole, Com. Carters—beisted her pennant, and in second class Missdora. L. F. Comprised the cuts Ida May, Vice-Com. Steward; the Sharpes, W. Forter, Jr.; the Theirs, G. R. Hobby, and the Quity, Sapt. Varian. In fourth class, White Cap. E. W. Bauer, bad a sailoyer. It was a cose hould to the mark for most of the way, and the bas ones went to the love, Estella taking the land. Alter the way and the bas of the meantime. It was an pand tuck with many of them as they were struck by the heavy blush, and many a knockdown had to be skill-fully coaxed. After counding the mark, recfs were shaken ind as tollows: First class—Parole, 21, 34m. 54s. Found class—Musl Jora, 2h. 34m. 18s; Estella, 2a. 36m. 54s. Third class—Sharpie, 2h. 22m. 31s.; Thetiz, 2n. 33m. 54s.; Ida May, 2b. 41m. 22s.; Quits, 2h. 42m. 25s.

Outis, 2h. 42m. 26s.

SOPTHERN YACHT CLIB.—The sweepstakes race for professionals, \$200 and \$25 entrance money, safed Sept. 9th on Lake Ponchartenn brought out two starters, the Albertine, El. Harrisskipper, and the Cydnus, with Aleck Brewster et the stick. There was a stiff eight knot berezo oboving, which stiffend towal the mose of the day. Course, the trend triangular one of 15 naires, of the day. Course, the trend triangular one of 15 naires, of the course of the day. Course, the trend triangular one of 15 naires, of the professional triangular one of 15 naires, of 15 nair

us, with sin. 45 to sparce.

Progression Rapfulty.—Lawler & Son, City Point, South Boson, are building a keet sloop; 2ft, on deck and 2sft, water into the last blace nearly all the state of the state

FOR SALE.—We call attention to yachts and boats advertised in an columns from time to time, as this journal offers by far the test medium to the public interested in such property.

GONE OVER.—Owing to the crowded condition of our columns his week the report of the Boston Y. C., and a correct list of vinners in the recent Hull regatta, are left over till next week.

OCEANIC YACHT CLUB.—This club, of Jorsey City, has elected be rollowing outcors: Commodoric, Georgo F. Everson; Vice. Com-nodors, Charles D. Wevmin; Presid in I. Martin, V. Everson; Secretary, William W. Poland; Treasurer, Louis Heller; Measu-er, T. C. Baughan, Twotive jachts are enrolled on its books.

ADVENTINGOUS TETRONS.—A couple of natives of Berlin, Prus-ia, desirous of emunating the Yankee, are about to undertake the voyage from Berlin to America in a flat-bottomed skiff, in-bigenous to the river spree, and something like our dory of the East. A wager of \$1,507 is said to be the inducement. Particu-lars of their drowning will be given in these columns.

DESCRIVED RECOGNITION.—They appreciate journalism in France. The Regatta Committee of the international resistant of Alexandra Presented our esteemed contemporary, Le Yacak, with a medal for its aid in promoting the sport of yacutina norsad, compriment which was certainly well deserved, for that journal has done much for theart of sailing in French waters.

has done much for theart of sailing in French waters.

WIDE AWARE—One scapable city council. It is expected that
the city of Hamilton, (int., will vote \$200 toward the coming regaths, spot. \$25th, and that \$1,000 will be raised allogether for
purses. Mossys, Kemp, Lucas, Gunn, Mores, Mollicon. Circlett,
tects, Microsys, Chap, Lucas, Gunn, Mores, Mollicon.

Expected to the control of the control of the control of the control
warm interests they will dip their hands into their pockets and repeat the racing every year. Public and open matches mits be,
pur conservative diabs, otherwise years racing will the of dry or,
our conservative diabs, otherwise years racing will the of dry or,

Our Ensign Abboard.—During the season, Halling was used by the schooners Nettice, Mr. Osbora, N. Y. Y. C., Actea, Mr. D. Sears, Eastern Y. C., and Atlantar, Rear Com. Verningle, Atlantar Y. C. Our correspondent adds that the owners made mosts of friends, and that finitiate with across the points to make on an Eastern cruse. A large fleat will probably find its way up the harbor next year.

### A PADDLING CRUISING CANCE.

A PADDLING CRUISING CANOE.

Esting Force and Stream:

In view of the innerent haziness of mankind it is not surprising that most of the interent haziness of mankind it is not surprising that most of the interent haziness of mankind it is not surprising that most of the interent haziness of the control of their sating qualities. In ornising, one obtainably likes to travel as swittly, and will find happened addict, if he were successively, moderate winds, and could obtain a boat which would posses speed, both on and off the wind, combined with high thoses, ary ness, rogamess, strength, portability, lightness of daught and stiff-indicate winds, and could obtain a boat which would posses speed, both on and off the wind, combined with high thoses, ary ness, rogamess, strength, portability, lightness of daught and stiff-indicate which have been appeared by the control of the depended on, at least in these hattness, while the most of the sating canoests. But, unfortunately the summer breezes are not to be depended on, at least in these hattness, while the most of each required windings of the stream, so that the paddle must be used more or less in all crutising. Then, every change in model tending to increase the canoes a sating powers, has been found to lessen, in the case of the canoe is an interesting the stream of the way in the moderate of the hard winds of the sating of the canoes and from dought very rough water, but which can be paddied with case under dinos all directoristance, and when it becomes necessary to force her against a head wind, failured the control of the canoes and the same paddied with the sate of the regulation of the remarks of the sate of the control of the canoes in the control of the canoes and decentance and when the control of the canoes in the control of the canoes of the canoes of the canoes and the control of the

felt the force of the fides that ebb and flow through that narrow strait. She is built of white corar, lap streaked, with a Spanish codar deck and top streat, 'a 18 fit, in length by 2 fin, beam, with flue easy lines at da floor flattened somewhat amidahipa. Her depth then a gunwale, amidahipa, is 3 fin, at how and stren, 10 in, or the stream of the deck, 'she has a wide inside kelt, like that of a center-board catabout, projecting only about 4 in, below the garboard streaks. Her water-light builkness are placed 5 fit, from bow and stern. On deck there is no metal of any kind visible, and the boards agreen and paddle.

loose littings are limited to foot-boards, stretcher, back-board, aprenning battle day's run of 33 miles, on tide water, was made in company with a paddleable salling cance of the most common type, Ill, long and 25n, wide, with a flat floor, Sight keel and sheer of 7in, forward; and, as was expected, the fine lines allowed by ner greater length grave her an advantage in speed over her an advantage in speed over her an advantage in speed over her and with the tide, and with a crew as yet unused to her. In a light beam wind, off shore, with the salling cance carrying 45t, of sail, and making average time, the padding soat, though coasionally passed during a puff, had often to wait for the other, they will be sail the salling cannot be supported by the constant of the control of

length, and the stiffening caused by the maximum and shall almost a boundaring a boundaring the maximum and the maximum and the maximum and the properties of the small well and high well combing became more and more plant; for, as the water washed over her deek it rolled off, as from a duck's back, not a drop inding its way into the well, while even the drup from the paddle, which in other boats so persistently soaks the canonist's trousers, fell, haffled and power-less for harm, on deek.

less for harm, on deck.
As a test of her sliftness, her captain lay down flat on deck, and it was some time before the beat rebeiled against so unusual a proceeding and rolled him overboard. He then, while she doated hottom upward, swam atlongside, righted her, mounted over the stern, and regained his seat in the well without the least difficulty.

notion upward, swen alongside, righted her, mounted over the stern, and regained his sext in the well without the least difficulty.

General content of the content of the most accommodating disposition, allowing two men to embrace her, each with one array, and carry her whither they would, a piece of complateance in marked countrals with the exacting spirit shown by some canoes, who inest upon the use of four arms, and, mow and then, of an One of the content of the c

#### AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION,

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The reports of Committees are not yet in. The canocists are still lingering along our shores. Lord Dufferin's canoe, a Rob Roy, Bit. Iong, wi h its new owner, Mr. R. W. Baldwin, B. E. from Ottawa, Canada, reached the lake on the 27th. Mr. Baldwin the Charlest and immediately act sail for home. St. Paul, Minn, was offered to us by several of its cifizhes for our next annual meeting, but two Western members of the Canoe Asso dation preferred Lake George to any other place, so the next meeting will be here. Judge Nicholas Longworth and Mr. Lucien Walsin, of Cheinnon Lake George to any other place, so the next meeting will be here. Judge Nicholas Longworth and Mr. Lucien Walsin, of Cheinnon Lake George tanown as the "Three Steters," from Miss Luma Edmods, daughter of the late Judge Edmonds. Those beautifully wooded islands are among the lines of any on the lake, and are five miles from the head of the lake and are the miles from the head of the state of the Paulice of the Paulice of the Paulice of the Paulice of the Canoe Association, to serve as a camping ground for the Knights of the Paulice, Judge Longworth is Commodore of the Cincinnati Canoe Club, and Vice-Commodore of the American Canoe Association. In Lacene Wal in was with Mr. Selefficial, year or two since, in the canoe cruise made from the headwalers of the Association.

sippi.
As soon as possible, within a few weeks, the Secretary of the America. Canoe Association will issue a circular to canoeists and to all who desire to become canoeists, I witing them to join the amount of the control of the co Lake George, Aug. 30th

New York Carvos Ciris.—The fail regatite was held Sept. Bith, off the clury-bonce on State-I feath. The day was fines with a light westerly what. The races set down were as follows; paddiling race for sailing cances; padding race for padding cances; sailing pace for sailing cances; and an upset race. Two prezes in each race. Just plue, Mr. H. O. Stophens, won the first race in 1001, 15s, with the Sandy Hook, Pack Richards, won the first race in 1001, 15s, with the Sandy Hook, The Kill York, K. M. Puthana, won the Scoud race in 1001, 19s.; Qvi Vive, Mr. J. F. West, Second, beating L'Inconnué. The first race was won by Clochette, Mr. Wr. Whitock, the rest not finishing. The fourth race had only two carries and was not brought to any terroduction. Kull, and, I resey Blue next, leating Psyche, Sandy Hook Clochette, Dot, Ellin, Qui Vive, Katoolah and L'Inconnué. In popularity the upset races seem to carry of the palm.

BUNCHED SHOTS .- . 1119, 21st .- I notice what A says about his trial at target with chilled shot out of a choke gun. Myself and friend had the same thing happon with us a year ago, with chilled shot, having tried tive shots with a Parker gun, ten cylinder bore, at free five shots with a Farker guit, encyfinder one, at forty yards, and three of the shots bunched and went through an inch board, making a hole three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The other two made a good pattern. Several other members of the club tried it, and all com-plained of the same thing.

About one hundred persons witnessed a curious spectacle Linsingburg, N. V., recently. It was nothing more nor less than a bird evention. An English sparrow had by some means incurred the displeasure of a pair of red-breasted robins, nested in a tree near flawson Hall. A fight took place between the spurrow and robins on the rear of the toof of the Rawson Hall build-In the sparrow fought pluckily until all at once one of the ing. The sparrow fought pluckly until all at once one of the robins flaw off, while the other kept up the fighting. The robin messenger soon returned with a piece of a cord, that was soon wound around the sparrow's neck, and the end held in the bill of one of the executioners. Tols done, the sparrow was forced off the edge of the roof, and briskly attacked by the other robin. Thus stonated the sparrow was comparatively helpless, and in a short time hung suspended by the neck, dead. After holding their victime and necking him until assured he was beyond resurrection the victorious robins flow to their nest in the tree, singing mer rily, as though glorying over their vanquished foe.

# Game Bag and Gun.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Moose, Ales amgricana. Cariboo, Rangifer caribou. Elk or wapiti. Corvus canadensis Red or Virginia deer, C. virgini

anus. Squirrels—red, black and gray. Hures- brown and gray. Reed or rice bird, Dolichonyx

orgzivorous.
Wild turkey, Meleagris gallopavo.
Pinnated grouse or prairie
chickens, Capidonia capada.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant, Bo
nasa unbellus. nasa umb ilus. Quail or partridge, Ortyx virgin-

sora, rail, Porzana carolina.

Woodcock, Philohela minor. Black-bellied plover, ox-cyc, Squatarola helvetica. Long-billed curlew, Numentus longirostris.

Long-billed curiew, Numerius tonginstris, or alco back, Strep-scale to the strep streps of the strep

\*This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of the State laws

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, andpiper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes. avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacola, or shore birds Many States permit prairie fowl (planated grouse) shooting after Aug. 15th.

#### USEFUL GUN TRIALS.

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 30th.

USEFUL GUN TRIALS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 30th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

For several years I have been a close reader of Forest and Stream:—

For several years I have been a close reader of Forest and Stream; and have derived no inconsiderable pleasure from a perusal of its columns. I have been more particularly interested in shot guns and the best way of loading them. Over a year ago my brother and I made a trial with our guns for pattern and penetration, shooting nearly 100 shots each with different sizes of shot and different charges of both powder and shot. The result was put in tabular form and published in FOREST AND STREAM. The result showed that the maximum charge of powder for and \$\frac{3}{2}\theta\$. 12 box for the former and 1½ for the latter. We took great pains with our trial, and found the results remarkably uniform when the same charges were used; especially the penetration, which seldom differed as much as 10 per cent. Having sold my old gun and purchased a new one, choked, 10 bore, of Scott's make, weight 91lbs.. I have been tempted to make still further trials in order to see what this gun would do. The shots were fired over the same ground, distance 40 measured yards. But, as our former trial, as published, probably has not been recollected or seen by a large number of your readers, I will again describe the way it was made.

For obtaining penetration we used a trough 3½ by 5 inches on the inside, about 37in, long. The inside of this trough was grooved with a saw at regular spaces of lin. Into each pair of grooves a penetration card was slipped, the trough when full containing 36 cards. This trough was placed on stakes at the end of the range, with the open end toward the shooter. The cards were obtained at the printers, were cut to a uniform size, a little firmer, but almost exactly the same thickness as the United States postal card. We procured quite a quantity, so that all our trials have been made with the same cards. The exposed surface of the first card in the box formed what we c

penetration carls. Now, when a shot was fired, this was numbered, taken down, laid aside for future examination, and another put up. Then the number of pellets entering the first penetration card were noted; then the number of cards penetrated by the majority of the shot were noted, that is, if 7 pellets had passed through the first card, the cards were counted as far as four shot marks could be found. Then the shot marks on the first card, and a few on each side of the limit of penetration were carefully checked off by drawing an O around them. In this way one set of cards could be used for 4 or 5 shots. It was seldom that 2 shots would pass so near the same place as to tear the card between them. As before stated, the number of cards penetrated was remarkably uniform for the same size shot and same measures of powder and shot—counting those pierced by the majority of shot, though often 1 or 2 would full 40 to 30 per cent. behind, while 1 or 2 strong ones would be as great a per cent. in the lead. I cannot account for this difference; probably some of your readers could.

In comparing my old gun, which was a 10 bore Scott, weight loz. Jess than 9lbs., with the new one, I found both almost exactly equal, with 31 and 4drs. of powder, with 140 x. No. 6 shot. But on using 4drs. powder, the old gun gave same penetration, 28 cards, and lost 20 per cent. in pattern, while the new gun tyle. These figures are the average of 4 shots with each gun. I attributed this advantage in the new gun to its being 90x. heavier. I found upon trial that 44drs. powder was the maximum for this gun, and if I were going to shoot a bear I would not put a heavier charge in it than that.

I then shot to compare different grades of powder, 4 shots with each 'grade, 4drs. powder, 4 shots whot each 'grade, 4drs. powder, 140x. No. 6 shot, 6d penetration cards. Now, when a shot was fired, this was numbered, taken down, laid aside for future examina

I then shot to couper of ilerent grades of powder, 4 shots with each 'grade, 4drs. powder, 14oz. No. 6 shot, with following result as the average:

Penetra-tion. 131 251 39 Small pattern. The first brand cost in this market 35 cts. per 1b., the sec

The first brand cost in this market 30 cts. per 10, the second 45 cts., the third 55 cts. This shows quite a difference in the strength of different brands of powder. It also shows by the large pattern that the stronger the powder the greater the tendency in the shot to scatter. My next trial was on the two last brands, same shot and 4½drs. powder, 4 shots with each brand.

Oriental.... Showing but a slight gain for strong powder, but con-

siderable for the other. Thirty and a half is the highest I could get for penetration with No. 6 shot.

My next trial was to determine the relative value of coarse and fine powder, shooting the "Oriental Sea Shooting" of different numbers. No. 3 was the coarsest used, and this I found to be, in an average of four shots with each grade, only one-half card greater penetration than No. 2, though the recoil of No. 3 was tess. There is no question now in my mind as to the advantages of coarse over fine powder. The trials proved No. 3 "Oriental Sea Shooting," or No. 4 "Orange Ducking," as about the proper coarseness for breech-loading shot guns. There are many who claim to be sportsmen who shoot much finer grained powder, getting less penetration and greater recoil, with its accompanying sore shoulder and head-action.

ache.

My next trial was with Dittmar. My brother and I used this powder very successfully winter before last, shooting ducks at long range on the Mississippi River. It gave but little report, smoke or recoil, and at reasonable distances killed the birds dead, fully equal to the best grades of black powder. We were much pleased with it. Last winter a few cans were bought by members of the Marconer Club, of this city, but allabandoued it as unsatisfactory. A few shots were tried at the target, with Last winter a few cans were bought by members of the Marconer Club, of this city, but all abandoned it as unsatisfactory. A few shots were tried at the target, with poor results. Most of that powder to this day has not been used. However, in the hope that the company were making better powder now, a half dozen cans were recently ordered for members of the club. The grades procured were of the 'B' and 'C' brands. The powder performed poorly on glass balls, and did very poorly at the target as compared with black powder. I shot four shots with each brand, ddrs. powder, I shot four shots with each brand, ddrs. powder, I shot. No. 6 shot, and with two No. 9 pink edge wads on powder and one on shot, as directed on the outside of the cans. In three shots I failed to get a single shot in the small pattern or renertation, card. The average penetration of the other live shots was below twenty-one cards, and the average pattern of the eight shots on large papier was exactly 352, only about one-third of that given by black powder. The recoil, report, smoke and fouling of the gun are all considerably less than black powder, but without penetration and pattern equal or nearly so to black powder, the powder is almost worthless to the sportsman who nearly always wishes to shoot strong and close. There may be a way to load this powder to obtain better results, but we have been unable to do it down here.

My next trial was with Orange Ducking No. 4 and Dittmar mixed, using ddrs. powder and 14 oz. No. 6 shot, tesult as follows:—

Penetra- Lar 

All shells were caretuly londen by struck measure (Dixon's), one cardboard wad next powder, one pink edge on that, then one card board on the shot, except the cases containing all Dittmar.

Always on first going to range (the trials taking us

the cases containing in Lorenta.

Always on first going to range (the trials taking us there many times) our guns were clean, generally slightly oiled, and generally the first shot was far below the average in pattern, but about same in penetration. Sometimes the first shot was almost an entire failure; especially was this the case with my left burrel, which in that respect acted strangely with me. Once when clean it gave me a regular bittmar pattern with 47 shot in large pattern and another time only 50. The other barrel, when clean, generally did better than the left, though nearly always below the average. We seldom shot more than 10 or 14 times at one shooting, so I cannot state how the gun would act on becoming very dirty, though for the number of times shot without cleaning I could perceive no diminution in penetration from foulning.

All shooting was done with a rest, that the aim might be true.

It has been claimed that to test a gun on eards for pen-It has been claimed that to test a gun on cards for penetration is not the true way, on account of the shot flattening. In not a single instance did we find this to be the case. There were always plenty of shot in the trough, which had been stopped by the cards, and in many mstances we found shot lodged in the cards. In no case were the shot preceptibly flattened. They appeared to be as round as when loaded in the case.

In order to compare a choked gun with one unchoked, we procured a cylinder Scott, 10 bore, 93 bs weight. The penetration was barely equal, while the pattern, both large and small, was fully thirty per cent, less than the choke guns made.

offee guns made.

As between a 10 and 12 bore gun, the 10 seemed to have the advantage by fully 10 per cent, in penetrative force, ind would utilize one-half drachm more powder, and toz more shot.

All trials were made on dry days, and the cards were

All trials were made on dry days, and the cards were carefully guarded against dampness.

The above is the result of my shooting, boiled down. It has taught me much about guns, and how to load them. I would not own a gun without putting it to some such test. In that way I would develop its weak and strong points, and learn how to humor it. Probably every gun has its whims. A sportsman must shoot at game a long time to become acquainted with them. At the target, with care and judgment, he soon knows them all, and can put them on paper for future reference. Afterwards he can go in woods or marshes or to the trap with satisfaction that he can make his gun do its level best.

best.

1 hope that my tests may be of some benefit to a few, if not many, of the great army of sportsmen who read your paper.

W. L. P.

THE BURSTING OF DR. NASH'S GUN.

MOUNT HEBRON, Ala., Aug. 30th.

THE BORSTING OF DR. NASH'S GON.

Bollow Forest and Stream:—

The explosion of Dr. P.'srgun, reported by R. W. H., was caused by an overcharge of mud, and not by any fault of the powder or gun, and why he should report such a case, I cannot see. If my gun had been filled with mud when I fired it, I would have expected an explosion, and if I had reported the case at all it would have been to warn others against shooting mud from their guns. As the letter of E. L. H. proves nothing more than that "For several years it (the Dittmar powder) was not uniform in quality"—a point in my favor—I will pay no further notice to it.

Another correspondent, on commenting upon another account with black powder, says: "As far as could be ascertained, the gun was loaded with three drachms of Hazard powder and one ounce of shoe" Pray, how was this fact ascertained? Did your correspondent's friend use graduated measures in loading his gun? and load it in the presence of at least half a dozen gentlemen and sportsmen, as I did mine? (two facts which I can establish) or was the judging of the size of the load done by the pot-hunder's netchol, of seeing how many fingers the rannod would stick above the muzzle of the gun, after the load was in? or did he judge by the amount of noise the gun made when it was fired?

If was only the way in which I supported my gun, that saved me from a more terrible accident than beful me. Half extended my arm to support the gun, as is she usual custom, instead of supporting it, by resting my left hand just under the guard, I firmly believe that it would have torn my left arm entirely away. Still, one of your correspondents thinks the case should not be reported, because the accident of his neighbor with black powder was not. I suppose that if ture were a new drug put upon the market, and I were to come near

would have torn my left arm entirely away. Still, one of your correspondents thinks the case should not be reported, because the accident of his neighbor with black powder was not. I suppose that if there were a new drug put upon the market, and I were to come near losing my life from getting poisoned with it, I should not report the case, because some of your correspondent's neighbors may have been poisoned worse with arsenic and the case not reported. There would be just as much reason in one case as the other.

Through the kindness of Mr, T, J Derryberry, of Gainesville (this State), I have had the privilege of examining the Aug. 5th number of Forest ann Stram, and I notice Mr. Von Lengerke's report upon what he calls the Nash powder, viz., the Dithmar powder that exploded my gun. I have not yet had time to examine this report enough to thoroughly understand it. I see, however, that the test of this powder has shown it to be so far below the strength of the standard Dithmer powder that it is terrible to think what the powder in full strength would do were it to get into one of its crazy fits, as did the powder when it burst my gun. There is something very strange that this powder should show such little strength, and act so middly at all times, except when it was used by me, and then a small charge of the powder cause such a terriffic explosion as to completely, tear to pieces a gun that has so successfully withstood many hundreds of charges that contained a great deal more of black powder, and that, too, when the black powder Company, and ask "what caused the accident?" Is this powder hable to get into crazy fits, or what can be the cause? I am not prepared to believe that the half was in the gun. If so, why could not a much greater quantity of black powder, and that, too, when the black powder Company, and ask "what caused the accident?" Is this powder hable to get into crazy fits, or what can be the cause? I am not prepared to believe that the half was in the gun. I so, why could not a much greater quanti on the gain, was one if such a manner, and indicates so much force that it caused many persons to express themselves as believing that three times the amount of black powder could not have produced the same results. Then, what has caused the trouble? How is it that this weak explosive did, at this particular time, produce such a terrible explosion, if it will at other times, and under different produces the such a terrible explosion.

ferent circumstances, produce different results? If this terent circumstances, produce different results? If this is the case, it is more dangerous than if it would show this gigantic strength at all times, for then we would be upon our guard, but as it is, we are liable to be torn to pieces at a time we least expect it. I am forced to believe that the powder manufactured by the old Ditmar Powder Company is dangerous, and would be unwilling to over use it series.

lieve that the powder manufactured by the old Dittmar Powder Company is dangerous, and would be unwilling to ever use it again.

The Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company say: "We positively declare that the Nash Powder was not of our manufacture, was not sold by us, and was never in our possession." If this is the case it is wrong for me to censure the present company for the damages which I received from the powder put up by the old company. I am anxious to learn the names of all the members of both the old and new Dittmar Powder Companies, and whether there was a complete chauge of hands when the old company sold out to the new company about a year ago. I have in some way received the impression that both the old and new oniganies have been entirely under the direction of Mr. Carl Dittmar. If this is the case, it seems to me that the Dittmar Powder Company are bringing about a confusion when they say that they are disinterested parties, for at least one of them is, or at one time was, interested in the manufacture of this old powder. In bringing my sad experience with the "old Dittmar powder" to the notice of my brother sportsmen. I did it with the kindest feelings for them, hoping that I might, by reporting the accident, prevent some of them from losing their lives, or having to bear the dreadful suffering which I have had to bear, and be made cripples for ities as I have been. The many letters which I have received from sportsmen throughout the United States express the kindest sympathy for me at a time that it was most needed, and have shown their gratitude for my good intentions. To such I wish, through Foress and STREAM.

Forest and Stream Publishing Company:—

to return many thanks.

S. P. Nash.

Forest and Stream Publishing Company:

I certainly feel myself under very many obligations to you for the kindness you have manifested toward me in the Dittmar powder case. I think that have noticed on the part of the Dittmar Powder Company a desire to bias you in their favor, but to no purpose. You have shown yourselves to be men that form your opinions from the evidence produced, and willing to give each one a fair and impartial hearing. Your fairness will secure for FOREST AND STREAM many friends, for kind fair dealing is not without its reward. S. P. N.

RAIL SHOOTING AT STRATFORD.—The largest flight of RAIL SHOOTH AT STRATFORD.—THE largest inght of rail known for years took place at Stratford, Conn., recently. Up to now I have killed 737. The largest bags on any one tide were 67, 93, 112, 130, 180, The ground shot over is not extensive, but the high tides enabled the pusher to drive them out of the cat-tails. The day I bagged 180 I scored but one miss.

SHERBROOK, P. Q., Sept. 11th.—Our party returned from S<sub>r</sub>ider Lake on the 6th inst. Shot one bear, about 40 pounds weight, one deer, and caught plenty of bass. Too early for trout, and streams very low. Bear, moose, cariboo and deer tracks plentiful in the "burnt ground," about four miles from Upper Spider. Shall try again early in November. Rail from here to Lake Megantic, about seventy miles. Boat twelve miles through the lake and portage of one mile to Spider Lake. Team to carry trass across nortage, Good guides \$2. traps across portage. Good guides \$2.

D. THOMAS.

Bears Abundant.—Rome, N. Y., Sept. 10th.—Bears are reported to be at work at Point Rock, a place twelve miles from Rome, and are doing considerable damage to cornfields in that vicinity. One man driving in the road saw a bear come out of the woods and walk leisurely, along the road about twelve rods in front of the team, and so continued to walk about four or five rods. The bear then turned into the woods, where he waited till the team passed, and then came out and went back on the road. A young cub was killed by two dogs who were hunting on their own hook at Point Rock last week. Their owners hearing a noise went into the woods the next day and there laid the cub, torn to pieces, at the foot of a tree. The tree was well scratched, which Mr. Bear had tried to climb, but was pulled down by the dogs every time he started to go up.

Texas—Indianola, Sept. 2d.—Game unusually scarce in this immediate vicinity this season. Usually at this time of year you can kill all the "papabotles" you care about carrying home, but this year there are compara-

tively none. The best gunners cannot get half a dozen a day, and I never saw the prairie in finer condition for game, and I cannot account for its scarcity. Have had one or two very violent gales of wind, one of which very nearly submerged our little town, and a great portion of the prairie, which may probably be the cause. To make up for the loss of gunning, a great quantity of fish have been caught, especially since the storm.

G. A.

Spoitsmen Leaving by the C. and N. W. R. R.—Chicago, Sept. 13th.—The hunting car City of Worcester, of Worcester, Mass. left Chicago via Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Thursday noon, 9th inst., with Mr. Jerome Marble and party on board, bound for Ida, Iowa, where they will remain three weeks, chicken shooting, and then go to Wisner, Northeast Nebraska, on the Sioux City and Pacific Railway.

Mr. R. P. Flower, of New York city, with a party of eight friends, left Chicago by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in a special car for Northern Minnesota for a hunting trip. Mr. H. S. Turrill and son were among the honored ones, and we trust all the birds will be shot on the wing.

the noncrea ones, and we take the on the wing.

Mr. Wm. Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and George Darling, General Manager of White Star
Line Transit Company, with six friends, left Chicago via
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in a special car, on
Friday evening, 9th inst., for Sleepy-eye Lake, on a hunting trin.

Friday evening, with uses, to the left of Agents of Home ing trip.

Edgar H. Kellogg, Superintendent of Agents of Home Life Insurance Company, with A. W. Kellogg, of Naples, Iowa, and H. D. Fisher, of Manashe, Wis, left by the same road on Monday, 13th inst., for chicken shooting. The shooting in the Northwest is splendid this season, and hundreds of sportsmen from the East are enjoying a feast of game.



### A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, THE RIFLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NAT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HUALTHY Interest in Outdoor Recreation and Study.

Published by FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row (Times Building), New York. Terms:

Four dollars per year, in advance; two dollars for six months; one dollar for three months. Trade supplied by the American News Company.

Advertisements.

Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 cents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading line, and twelve months. Reading line, and twelve most to the control of 
#### Correspondence.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but us a guaranty of goof faith. Anonymous letters will receive no experience of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and auturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

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KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. KEEP'S PAT, PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

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KEEP'S KIN GLOVES, none better.
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id and Saverventupe a viscoine. It tells how I zend cather a liperted U.S.to heexamind ng any money. Undonbed rej. I. White Jowe er, Newark, N.J.



The above prices are for guns at the Works. The extra cost for delivery in New York will be: On guns costing at Works less than \$100, \$3.50; see costing \$100 and upwards, \$11.50. The gun at \$150 is fully equal to the finest guns imported

A BEAST OF A SALMON .- Mr Buckland tells the following story: "A very nervous man went out fishing on Loch Tay, An immense salmon took the fly and ran the reel out in the most violent manner, the rod shaking and bending with the weight of the fish. The angler-we cannot call him sportsman-turned pale with fright. At last, as the line had not been fastened to the spindle of the reel, of course the fish ran it all out and escaped. With that the angler exclaimed: 'Thank heaven! the brute's gone; let's go ashore."

"In Tuckerton Bay, and generally in the thoroughfares along the New Jersey coast, the genuine man-eating shark makes its appearance about the 1st of August. It attains a length in these waters of sixteen feet—at least an old fisherman informs us that he has seen them there of that length—and they would not hesitate to seize and carry off any bather within reach. Lately Mr. David Shuster, of this city, and some friends captured near Atlantic City a shark weighing 330 pounds and measuring nine feet in length. It was taken in Grassy Bay, and required the united strength of seven men to land."

If we had some evidence that these were "man-eaters," such items as this, going the rounds, might be useful in some other way than simply giving evidence of the popular misconception on this subject.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

#### Experienced Sportsmen

Buy their Shooting Suits of G W. Simmons & Son, (Oak Hall, Boston), who are the makers of the Prize medal "Boston Shooting Suit," which is the very best that is made; never tears, or rips--has its seams sewed with silk and linen--and its buttons so securely fastened they never come off. If any one wants the proper outfit let him send to

# G. W. Simmons & Son, OAK HALL,

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TRY THEM.

Diving decoys and new improved explosive target balls. Samples of either sent postpaid for a dollar. Circums free. DIVING DECOY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g Cards, (No 2 Alike,) Name On, 10c. Clinton Bros.

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FOR SALE—THAT LARGE FRAME
INTEL, normerly kept by STONE & BALEANCE, with about twenty rooms and store
attacned; meanly new, situated within a few
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by steamer from Norloik, and in close proximity
to the Lamous stucking marshes of that section,
so well known to all the special source of the
proper source of the section of the sect M. L. T. DAVIS & CO.

Nortolk, Va., Sept 16-4t. Agents for creditors of W. C. Stone

### FOR SALE,

An Earthly Paradise. PLEASURE, HEALTH, HAPPINESS. Address BOX 97, CAMBAIDGE, Md. may18,600

WILD RICE SEED for sale. \$3 per bushel. Supply haited.

# CHAS. H. VAN VECHTEN. FERRETS FOR SALE.

\$7 PER PAIR.
\$1 FOR SINGLE FEMALE.
\$3 FOR SINGLE MADE.
CHARLES H. VAV VECHTEN.
Victor, Ontario County, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Sixteen feet sharpie; new and complete; well adapted to Florida waters. Call or address CHAS. COUGHTRY, ESO East listic street, Harlem, N. Y. Sept.18,1t

# ABBEY & IMBRIE.

Highest Quality Flies.

Small to medium Trout, reversed wings Large Maine Small Black Bass, \$1 50 Per Doz. Large trolling on double gut 4 00 "

Any of the above flies tied with jungle cock shoulders and golden pheasant crest tails at 50cts per dozen extra. Salmon flies according to pattern, \$3 00 to \$6 00 Per doz.

The celebrated "Corduroy" (silver or gold) trout and bass flies, \$3 00 per dozen.

We have over three hundred patterns in stock, and can the any pattern to order. Price given per dozen; we do not sell less than one dozen, but will give any assortment in the dozen. our flies are tied on our celebrated Spring Steel Sproat Hooks. Prices are

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KEENE'S PATENT Simplest, Most Efficient, Indestructible. Adopted by the U.S. Government in the Navy and Frontier Service. 10 Shots, .45 Cal. 70 Grain Standard Government Cartridges. Prices: Carbines, \$22 Frontier Rifles, \$22; Sporting and Hunting Rifles, \$25. Discount to the Trade E. REMINGTON & SONS, 283 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. BOX 3,994. Only. Send for Catalogue and Price-Lists.

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SEE J. S. SUMNER'S FULL SCORE AT WALNUT HILL, 50 IN A POSSIBLE 50! FEB. 28, 1880 SEE J. S. SUMMER'S FULL SCOKE AT WALKUT HILL, 50 IN A POSSIBLE 50 FEB. 28, 1880

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THE BALLARD ALWAYS FITS THE SHOOFER

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ALL DEALERS HAVE THEM. FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS APPLY TO SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES,
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180

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47 and 49 Liberty Street,

Will Sell by Auction on Tuesday, September

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The gnns will be on exhibition at our store, 47 and 49 Linerty Street, on Saturday the 18th lost, and until hour of stat.

FOR SALE - Fine, double - barrelled, POK SALE — Fine, double - barrelied, to breech-loading fowling-piece; central fire, top lever action, rebounding looks and all late, with cleaning apparents, etc. This weapon is light, elegant and suitable for young gentleman, or any person having good shooting. Is of best English make, quite new, sure killer and guaranteed. Address T<sub>c</sub> this office.

CUN FOR SALE.—A NEW W. W. extension rin, pistol rin, 12 gauge. 25in. cylinder bore, 7i lbs., 2j in. drop; 14; stock; patent thorstock—a beautifully finished and excellent shooting gun, at a sacrifice, and for no fault. Address M. f., McKOON, Frankin, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A 10-gauge, 32-inch bar-rel, 84 lbs., best quality, Rigby breech-loader, or would exchange for a 12 or 14-gauge gun, of good make, between 6 and 7 lbs. Address C. C CURRIER, Aewars, N. J. Sept,9,2t

FOR EXCHANGE.—An 8-gauge, 34-inch bar-rel, 127-pounds W. & C. Scott & Son breech-loader, with leather case, loading implements, 55 brass sh-lls, 75 duck decoys. Will exchange for a 70 r 4 pound gun, reliable maker. Address L. C., Lock Box 518, Poughkeepsle post office, N, Y<sup>2</sup>

# Aliscellaneous.

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# BOSTON SPLIT RAMBOO FISHING BOD CO

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FLY and BAIT RODS

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EVERY ROD WARRANTED.

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CIVES SPLENDID SATISFACTION.—

A HANDLE makes the DRAW much

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EASTER; Frugers never touch the string. A

HABLE TRIGGER to loose instantly and smooth
To. The RELIEF TO THE FINGERS and the

EASE OF DRAW gives ACCURACY TO THE

AMM. Liberal Discount to Clubs of Six or

More. Send for circular. Audress

S. E. FRENCHI, Paik Avenue Hotel, N. Y. City

The Kennel.

#### SUPERIOR SETTER PUPS,

AT A SACRIFICE.

AT A SAURITION.

On account of going West on a shoot, Sept. 25th, to be gone several weeks, I will sell three very fine Irish pups of my Gusse-Hory O'Moore litter (full particulars in my advertisement in Forest and Stream of Aug. 16th) very cheap taken immediately. Also a beautiful Gonor dog pub of my Kunth and the surface of the second 
COR SALE—My entire kennel of broken dogs now on hand, without reserve. Sportsmen in want of good business fleed dogs can recure a bargath by applying at once. J. K.E.Y. Monticolo, N. Y. Sept.16,14

FOR SALE.—An extra good, thoroughbred, well-broken Setter. Also a superior-broken Pointer. Address HORACE SMITH, 31 Park row, N. Y.

### The Bennel.

SETTERS, POINTERS AND RETRIEVers broken to work with the gun on reasonable terms by an Englishman accustomed to the work for several years. Address JAS. LAKE-MAN, Carboneale, Osage County, Kansas. Sept.33mos

FOR SALE.—BLOODHOUND PUPS FOR SALE.—BLOOM Prison breed, 25 cach. Will myannesing Prison breed, 25 cach. Will trade pair for Colt or Fox gun, or Winchester "Express." W. S. ABERT, Washington, D. C. Sept. 10,14

O ORDON SETTER PUPPLES. — FOR SALE, MY puppus by Dr. Aten's Glen, out of has Bedle, now eight weeks old, and remarkanty handsome. Gien won in the brace stakes at the Eastern Field Trains, and Beile is an imported brigh from the knowles of S. E. hichardson, Eq. winner of two first prizes in freand, For price, pedigree and particulars, apply to J. W., Furres and Stream office.

ST. BERNARD

PUPPIES FOR SALE-SMOOTH-COATED.

Three months old, from Gretchen x Don. BOX 473 Hyde Park, Mass., Fairmount Kennel. Sept16,1t

FOR SALE CHEAP.— Sensation II., prize winner, of unusual beauty, color and intelligence; well broke; two jears, eight months oid, Luin, broad blich, fourteen months oid; imported stock. Fonto, whiched have hear and it imported stock from the heart; prace vinners back from generations.

The above are all pointers and deeded bargams. Obliged to sell. M. J. NEWHOUSE, Sep. 16-18.

FOR SALE.—Three splendid setter dog pups, six months old, by Tucker's Royal time (Gadstone-Mercy, out off my marty brich Franty, Apply to 3. H. WHIICOMB, Sepilo 3.

OR SALE.—A fine native setter bitch; inver and white ticked; two years old; thoroughly broke on rulled groups and woodcoef; very stanch; time nose, and a good retrievt. Price Sol, cash. CHARLES F. KEMP, septile 1: Mounted to, N. X.

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BREAKING, BREEDING AND BOARDING. FOUR MORE DAMAGE AND BOARDING.

Four more dogs wanted to fill up the number we shall break this reason. With the present year we shall case to break for others, and will appear in another brauch of sporting business at our old headquarters, Delaware City, Due notice will be given. E. & C. VON CULIN, P.O. BOX 21b, Lancelyne, Dolen, Del.

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BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.

GIVEN BY THE

# ST, LOUIS KENNEL CLUB,

Will be held during the great St. Louis Fair, on the Fair Grounds, October 5th, 6th. 7th and 8th.

Prize Lists and forms of Entry can be had of CHARLES LINCOLN, Supt.

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Entries close September 20th,
Sept2.5t

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without injury to the animal. One application
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By W. H. Hobbird (send stamps), 25 cents.
A colored lithograph of the celebrated Joe,
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Broken setters, pointers and spaniels on hand,
also a lot of pointer, setter, spaniel and hound
pupples for sale cheap.
Address W. H. HOLABIRD,
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CHARTER OAK KENNEL.

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In the Stud.
RED IRISH SETTERS.
SAN Pedro (Eleho-Lady Palmerston), \$25.
Mike (Eleho-Nell), \$25.
Wodgewond (Eleho-Stella), \$25.
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Voltarie, \$23.
Woltarie, \$23.
Hopeful, \$15.
Address
CHARLES DENISON,
Hartford, Conn.

Sep.9-11

#### NEVERSINK LODGE KENNELS,

IN THE STUD.—Rough-coated St. Bernard, "Marco;" Newfoundland, "Keeper;" pointer, "Coxtetni," Bue Belton, "Decimal Bush, Trisk set-or, "Rover II," and in season Bush, "Bush, 
### MICKE'S

Never Failing Dog Distemper Cure and Flea Destroyer.

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ST. BERNARDS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, wishing to reduce his kennel, offers for saie several magnificent imported Mount St. Bernard dops and bitches, carefully selected from the best European strains. To be sold for no fault. For prices, pedges 180 Y. COLLANS.

European Strains. To be sold for no fault. For prices, pedges 180 Y. COLLANS.

Sept 18-tf Lencaster, Mass., U.S. A.

FOR SALE.—Three Setters, ten months old orange and white. Full pedigree. J. H. STEELE, Ellington, Conn. Sept9.2

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# E. B. GOLDSMITH,

Custom House and Forwarding Agent,

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RECEIVES AND FORWARDS Dogs, Fowls, etc., to any destination. Kennel Clubs, Sportsmen and others, intending to import dogs from Europe, should have their stock consigned to him. Information furnished in regard to the best methods of importing, shipping, etc.



# Imperial Kennel

Setters and Pointers thor-oughly Field Broken. Young Dogs handled with Young Dogs handled with skill and Judgment.
Dogs have daily access to salt wave daily access to salt wave for the control of t n. with

# LACHINE KENN LS.

HAVE moved my kennel of cockers to the vicinity of New York. Will have no pups before October. Cora, Flirt, Madcap, all to be bred to Bljou, this week, June 21st. GEO. D. MACDOUGALL, P. O. Drawer 43l2, New York.

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Sundays, 9.35, 10.33 a.m., 1.35, 5.35, 7, 10 p.m.
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M., 6.35 P.M. Greenport and Sag Harbor, 8 A.M., 3.35 P.M. Huntington and Northport, 8, 10 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 M. Sundays, 9 A.M., 6.35 P.M. Lakeland and Farmingdale, 9 A.M., 3.35, 5.35 P.M. Fort Jefforson, 10 A.M., 4.35 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M. Patchlogue, 8.35 A.M., 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundays, 9

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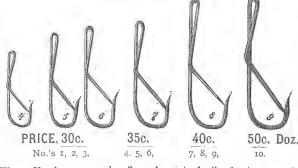
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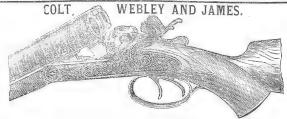
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# NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1880.

Volume 15-No. 8. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880

A GENEROUS GIFT.-We owe to the kindness of one of our oldest and most valued subscribers, whose modesty forbids our mentioning his name, but who is well known to the sportsmen of this State, a complete file of Forest AND STREAM. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this gift has taken the paper from its first number. Complete files of the Forest and Stream are of great value, and we cannot too heartily express our gratitude for this gift. Our friend, speaking of his volumes of the paper, says: "It is too bad to think that they may not be used by me in the future, and I desire to present them to somebody that they may be used. Do not think that I do not prize every number, for, as a sportsman, I do; but as I grow older I have not time to re-read them. Your paper I value, and until I die I shall remit annually, for I welcome its arrival and go through it with care."

A COMPLIMENT TO OUR KENNEL EDITOR.—We learn by the public prints that the kennel editor of Forest and STREAM has been nominated by the Executive Committee of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association. While desiring to express his high appreciation of the compliment thus paid him, the kennel editor feels obliged to ecline it. Owing to his absence from New York no mation of this was received until the 20th instant, or his on in the matter would have been earlier defined.

"nanifestly improper for the representative of a ich is to criticise an exhibition of this kind to indge, and the kennel editor of this paper has pressed our views on the subject.

n ECT.—The unprecedented score of 224 out 25, made by Mr. William Gerrish, at Walrings long range practice very close up to the score; it was made in a regular match, and on a day which, from the report, invited and almost provoked such a record. Mr. Gerrish is a young man who has given much time and careful endeavor to long-range work, and being in a coterie of marksmen where abundance of leisure gives ample opportunity for the most exact and careful study of the minutiæ of rifle shooting, it is not wonderful that such a result should have been attained. Nevertheless, with so many chances against his performance Mr. Gerrish is to be congratulated on his feat, and it will doubtless be a long time before he finds himself dispossessed of the "best on record."

### THE "DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER."

WE shall show in this article :-1st. That the so-called "Dittmar Sporting Powder" is a highly dangerous compound when used in fire-

2d. That Mr. Carl Dittmar thoroughly understands this 3d. That for the past five years, from the date of its first manufacture until the present, he has strenuously denied the dangerous nature of the powder.

In doing this we shall advance no theories, but shall confine ourselves strictly to what are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, facts.

The public may expect from Mr. Carl Dittmar, or from those interested with him, a denial of these facts.

No denial can alter facts.

We may, in justice to ourselves, premise something of the circumstances. The "Dittmar Sporting Powder' has been on the market since the winter of 1874-5. The first notice of it in the FOREST AND STREAM will be found in Vol. III., page 26, Feb. 4th, 1875, and a notice in the ROD AND GUN at about the same date. From that time until the present, before and since the consolidation of the two papers, our columns have always been open for full and free reports of the use of the powder by sportsmen. They have also been open, up to a fortnight ago to Mr. Carl Dittmar and those associated with him in the manufacture and sale of the powder. Accidents with the compound have been numerous and serious. It has been our custom to publish, together with commendations of the powder, such reports of accidents as came to us. The Dittmar powder manufacturers have always been accorded a fair chance to explain away these accidents. How well they made use of it is shown by the fact that the product is still in the market.

There has come a change; affairs are altered. Why is

Previous to June 10th, of this year, we had published everal letters from Dr. S. P. Nash, of Philadelphia, Miss. His communications showed him to be a man well acquainted with the use of fire-arms and a practical sportsman. On that date was published a communication from Dr. Nash recording "A Disastrous Experience with Dittmar Powder." The writer alleged that he had loaded a Parker gun with 3½drs. "Dittmar Powder," FFF, that the gun was by this charge shattered, blowing off one of his thumbs, subjecting him to many weeks of suffering and confinement, with a prospect of many more, making him a cripple for life, and probably debarring him from the further practice of his profession of dentistry.

In the issue of June 17th following, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company published a reply, professing to discredit the statements of the Nash letter, and calling

In response the can containing the remainder of the powder was sent to us, and a portion of this powder handed over to the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing

In our issue of July 15th, following, we published letters from Dr. Nash and others, proving conclusively the truth of his previous report, and showing the injury to his hand to have been more serious than he had before anticipated.

The Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company sent us, and we published, a disclaimer of responsibility, it being substantially a denial that the powder was of their (the present Company's) make, or that it was strong enoughas tested by them-to have produced the alleged accident. Then, having demonstrated that the old powder was of a much weaker grade than that now manfactured and could not be dangerous, they gravely warned the public against buying it.

This explanation by the Company was unsatisfactory and inadequate.

It was the old story-the repudiation by Mr. Carl Dittmar of powder manufactured by himself. The files of the Forest and Stream, of the Rod and Gun, and of the paper since its consolidation, tell this story. Our readers are invited to refer to their files to see that our quotations are correct, are not garbled, and are fair.

Mr. Dittmar professed to be able to make his powder uniform so far back as the summer of 1875.

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. IV., page 300. Lett Dittmar, dated at Neponset, Mass., June 5th, 1875:-

"I am now making a much slower powder, as many consider it too quick, and I will stick to it and make it always uniform as soon as I find that the sporting community like the latest Issue best. The method of manufacture insures absolute exerness of strength, and if your correspondent. Mr. O. C. Allinson, decides which kind he likes best I can give it to him always the same." (Italies ours.)

Repudiation No. 1 .- Mr. Dittmar having thus put himself on record, we should hardly look for the fol-

lowing when he came to change his business relations:-

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. V., page 124, Sopt. 30th, 1875. Advertisement of the "Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Carl Dittmar's Patent Sporting Powder, Blastmanufacturers of cart Diffiniter's rate of Sporting Powders, cites, Poposition, 190 Powders, cites, Poposition, Marc Succeeded in overcoming all objections that may have been raised to the kind of Sporting Powder previously manufactured by me. By an entirely new process, and with the assistance of new machinery, I am now able to make the grains as hard as those of black powder, thus with the assistance of the kind they introduced. avoiding the great compressibility of the kind first introduced, and allowing an even loading every time. In addition to the greater density of the new powder, I have also obvioted the great rapidity of ignition. There is now no fear of overloading.

or ignition. There is now no tear of overloading. No necessity for any special directions for use, simply use it like black powder and use the same quantity in bulk.

"The powder can now be used from an ordinary powder flask. The same kind of powder can be used for both shot guos and ritles. The sizes and numbers for the grain are the same as those for black powder. The modulum size is best adapted for general us, the largest size for small bores, and the finest size for large bores.

'Every package of the new powder bears my signature. None genuine without it.

"I manufacture none of the old kind, and all connection with my former agency, the so-called Dittmar Powder Company, is at an end. Please address all orders to me. Any letters unanswered or orders not filled since Sept. Ist will be immediately attended to if parties will please re-write to me. I will exchange, when re-quested, any of my powder bought before that date for the new

My best thanks to the friends of my new powder, who have by their suggestions helped me to make it perfect, so that I now have no doubt of its complete success.

CARL DITTMAR."

He also advertised this in the ROD AND GUN, see issue of Oct. 2d, 1875, page 13 :-

"Every package of the new powder bears my own signature on top of cover; without it, do not consider it genuine. I do not manufacture any more of the old kind, and all my connections with my former agency (the so-called Dittinar Powder Company)

The manufactory, be it understood, was all this time at Neponset, Mass., and Mr. Dittmar was the man who made, or superintended the making of, all the powder. The Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company then also adopted the tactics afterward repeated by the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2). attempted to turn the responsibility of the working of the powder away from themselves and upon "the old company:

Ron Ann Gun, May 27th, 1976, Vol. VIII, page 135. Letter from Carl Dittmar, Neponset, Mass., May 20th:

"There are two kinds of my powder in the market; the new kind, which I am manufacturing now for the last eight months, which comes in regular powder flasks with my signature on each. This I warrant, and my former advertisements and all circulars say that I only consider that genuine which bears my signature say that I only consider that genuine which bears my signature on the can. . . . Now, a few days ago, I learned through a communication from Chicago, that a large amount of old powder is still kept by Chicago dealers, of which a great deal is not fl for use, not having gone through the last stage of manufacture. All this powder has been sold without my knowledge and consent by the company I have been connected with last summer. . . . Since manufacturing the new kind no accidents have come to my knowledge, and I sincerely believe that the powder in its present state is safe, even safer than black powder, and I am ready to prove it at any time. If your correspondent, Abe Dacotah, from lowa, will send what he has of that 'worbliess and miserable stuff,' as he calls it fit will load some and send it back and try seme lows, will send what he has no load workness and metalous stuff, as he calls it [I will load some and send it back and try some in the presence of others), and if I fail to prove with that con-demned kind that it is at least equal to any black powder, then I will say Abo Dacotah is right."

The Dittmar Powder Company in Boston sold the powder made at Neponset, and turned over to them by Mr. Dittmar, the manufacturer of it. Does any one suppose that Mr. Dittmar, at this stage of his enterprise, would let powder go from Neponset which was not ready for the market? His letter, like his advertisements, can be made to mean nothing but a repudiation of his own powder.

But the powder made by him, under the new firm name, was all right, for he himself says :-

R. & G., Dec. 4th, 1575, page 157.—1 have succeeded in perfecting my rifle powder, as well as I did lately with my shot gan powder. . . . 1 warrant its safety, cleanliness, strength, little recoil, smoke, report, and its regularity in shooting, both for rife and shot gun Try and see. Use it like black powder; no need of any more in

G., March 11th, 1876, page 383.—Dittmar powder. ranted for . . . its absolute regularity in shooting, both for rifle and shot run.

Mr. Dittmar had no opportunity to repudiate this pow der, for the formation of his third (?) company was too remote to allow of this. The "Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company" (No. 1), followed the "Dittmar Powder Company" (No. 1.) into dissolution, and for a time the manufacture of the powder was nominally suspended. In the FOREST AND STREAM, of March 21st, 1878, appeared an advertisement of the Dittmar Powder Company (No. 2), which informed the public that the powder was at that time uniform and of Mr. Dittmar's own manufachure :-

"By new process of waterproofing this powder is now made absolutely uniform. Mr. Carl Dittmar will give his whole time and skill to its manufacture."

Further he tells us that the powder is tested :-

P. & S., Nov. 7th, 1878, Vol. XI., Page 290.—Letter from Carl Ditt mar, dated Binghamton, N. Y., the location of the manufactory -" Every batch of my powder is tested thoroughly, before it is sent out."

Moreover, he alleges it to be safe :-

F. & S., Nov. 21st, 1575, Vol. XI., Page 331.—Letter from Carl Dittmar: "In answer, . . . I have to say, that my powder is absolutely safe when used according to intructions."

The advertisement of the Dittmar Powder Company (No. 2), also asserts it to be "efficient, uniform and safe.

Two days after his letter of Nov. 2d, 1878, it appears the test by the pressure gauge was adopted, for he tells

FOREST AND STREAM, March 6th, 1879, Vol. XII., page 93. Let ter from Carl Dittmar, dated at Binghamton, N.

Since November 5th last, all I have manufactured has been tested with the Government pressure gauge, and is perfectly re inblo and safe with heavy charges. As I expect our own pressure gauge in a few days from the Springfield armory, I shall not let a single pound of powder go out without having it tested thoroughly for strain.

The kind I made last year up to Nov. 5th is also perfectly safe if used according to directions and with no heavier charges than recommended in the circulars."

Again Dittmar indorses the powder made subse quently to Nov. 5th, 1878 :-

Forest and Stream, June 19th, 1879, Vol. XII., page 383, commenting on an accident with his powder, Carl Dittmar says:—

"I think the powder must have been purchased before the 5th of November last year, from which time I made the new and lower kind. Of this kind, which is marked as tested with heavy slower kind. loads, there has not been a single complaint yet. The powder r terred to in "Penn's" letter was of the kind Capt. Bogardus re-commended and has used in all his exhibitions. I myself should not like to use it in heavy charges, but I think it is impossible that 3! drs. could do any harm. I think there must have been an accidental overcharge, the measure being wrong, or something of the kind. If he will send me a sample in a glass bottle I will test it in the Government pressure gauge and give honestly the test it in the Government pressure gauge and give honestl result; if it is too quick for safety I will admit the fact. powder now made is all tested by the pressure gauge. A case o overloading caunot happen with the new powder, and I do no give any extra instruction. The powder will work no matter how this hand, if ige. A case of it is loaded.

Just here we may explain that the date, Nov. 5th, 1878, shows that the test by Government pressure gauge was employed nine months before the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2), succeeded the Dittmar Powder Company (No. 2) It was the practice to take samples of the powder to the Springfield Armory and test them there. And further, that this thing may be clearly understood, the gauge made for the Dittman manufactory was exactly like the Government pressure gauge, and was shipped to Binghamton from the Spring field Armory March 13th, 1879, five months before the present Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2) succeeded the Dittmar Powder Company (No. 2). are thus particular about this to show that the old Company possessed the same instruments for testing the powder that the present Company have.

Having come safely through this tortuous course, we must not be surprised by his

Repudiation No. 2, which came in the form of a letter the business manager of the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2).

"Mr. Von Lengerke sends me the inclosed letter, which I have thought proper to send you for your perusal, which done, please

return.

"He is now engaged in testing shells loaded by Squires, and ex presses the opinion that S. is engaged in gathering up all the old presses the opinion that 5. is engaged in particles. condemned powder and sealing and loading it.
"A. J. PARKER."

In due time we received and published the report of their employé, Mr. J. Von Lengerke, who was "glad to say that the powder had no exceptive strength, and the accident reported cannot have been the fault of the powder." The report of their employé was ac-companied by a letter which contained the extraordinary sentences quoted below :-

FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 5th, 1880, Vol. XV., page 10. Letter from Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2).

"We positively declare that the Nash powder was not of our manufacture, and was not sold by us, and was never in our pos-session. So far as that is concerned, we are disinterested parties, except insumed as it bears the name of Dittmar powder, and we think that our tests have abundantly proved that even that was not dangerous, but fell below the powder which we put forward as our standard

"Mr. Nash's suggestion that the can of powder may have been tampered with is something with which we have nothing to do. If it was, it was not our powder that was tempored with

We shall, following your suggestion, advertise more filly to be world that we have never sold, nor will we ever sell without the world that we has due notice to the public, any powder whatever, either unsealed unstamped, or without all proper directions for its use; and we bereby caution the public against buying any unscaled s Dittmar powder.'

The powder, thus it is seen, has been made and sold, within the short space of four years, under no less than five firm titles, namely—Carl Dittmar, Dittmar Powder Company, Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, Dittmar Powder Company (No. 2), and Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2).

Now, remembering that all the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" ever manufactured was made by Mr. Dittmar personally," or under his supervision, or by his wife per sonally, or under her supervision, or, at least, was made and sold by firms of which he was the principal, or of which he and his wife were the principals-how shall we suitably characterize this action of a man engaged in the manufacture of a commercial product, time and time again warning the public against his own product?

What warrant had we that bye and bye, Mr. Dittmar having formed a Dittmar Powder Company (No. 3), they would not in turn repudiate the powder of the present Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, and warn against its use, because the cans had no lab tom, and so on to thirteenthly? Or could the purchaser of the powder now sold by the "Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company" (No. 2) afford to keep it six months to find out whether it was the "condemned" and dangerous kind or not?

Clearly, while the "old condemned powder" bosh might satisfy the manufacturers, it was no explanation to offer to a man who had had his thumb blown off and his business ruined, nor to other men who, by the use of this powder, were running the risk of a like calamity.

We refused to publish the letter of Aug. 5th without a protest that it dodged the question at issue. We set to work to determine the true character of the powder. Our duty to ourselves demanded this investigation. Much more did our responsibility to our readers imperatively call for it.

We accordingly began the investigation of the nature of the powder, and said so in our issue of Aug. 5th. Cognizant of the fact that we were studying the powder, and after their agent had been informed that we were about to publish the results of our investigation, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, upon the trumped up pretext that our refusal to publish what we thought to be a libelous letter proffered by them was unfair, ju diciously withdrew their advertisement Aug. 31st.

Writing this letter was a characteristic attempt to turn the affair into a personal controversy, in the heat of which the real question of the safety of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" should be lost sight of.

So much for the circumstances, which, fortunately for ourselves, fortunately for our readers and fortunately for the public, led us to determine the true character of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder."

Right here, and once for all, we may say that while the Forest and Stream has in times past been duped by Mr. Dittmar's seeming honesty of purpose into serving his end, yet the present management has never been committed to an editorial indorsement of the powder. That we did not realize the true nature of the compound is our only excuse for having even passively permitted our columns to be used in any way by him.

To clearly comprehend the different natures of different explosive agents, some knowledge of chemistry is requisite. When Mr. Dittmar is asked as to the composition of his powder, his favorite way of responding to or evading the question is to retort, "You are not a chemist therefore, I cannot explain it to you." It will not be neces sary hereafter for the readers of this journal to go to Mr. Dittmar for their knowledge of the composition of his powder, nor for a sufficient understanding of the principles of chemistry to fully comprehend the true nature of that compound. They will find all that in this paper

\* As to the past, the quotations sufficiently prove this. In the present concern Mr. Dittmar and his wife own, or did own, a 55-100 interest. An employe of the Dittmar Powder Manufactur-ing Company told us, when we went there for some powder, the other day, that the stock was small, because Mr. Dittmar was in other day, that the stock was small, because Mr. Dittmar was in the Catskill Mountains, and in his absence no powder could be manufactured. We had reason to believe, at that time, that Mr. Dittmar was in Europe, but this lack of geographical knowledge on the part of the employe does not alter what we are trying to show, namely, that Mr. Carl Dittmar is now, as he has always been, the responsible party in the manufacture and sale of "Dittmar Sporting Powder."

The present Olttmar Powder Manufacturing Company about, Aug. 4th, 1879. Their manufactory is at

United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. Nov. 13th, 1879, Carl Dittmar, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: "Everything at Bingbamton is attended to by myself and

This is not the place for a treatise on chemistry. None is necessary. We shall, however, attempt to put this, whole thing so clearly and as concisely as possible, that whether chemist or not, no man who reads it need be bailled longer by Mr. Dittmar's chemistry bluff.

#### THE CHEMISTRY OF EXPLOSIVES.

Various explosive agents are associated in our minds with different degrees of explosive power and effect. Thus, black gunpowder is a material with which we are all familiar; we know it to possess great explosive power, yet with certain precautions we do not hesitate to handle and employ it.

Nitro-glycerine, on the contrary, is known in a vague way at least to be in its explosion vastly different from gunpowder. Its might is so tremendous, its effects so territic, that the very name of the compound is significant of uncontrollable force; we hesitate to handle it, and its presence inspires us with dread

At the beginning of our study of explosives then the question meets us, Are all explosive compounds of the same inherent nature? Do they differ only in their manifestations of power according as that exhibition of power is made by the conditions of the explosion more or less complete, or may one form of explosion be radically different in its nature from another? Evidently we must determine this before going further.

The teachings of chemistry on this point are beautifully simple, clear and conclusive. To make them plain we need but to outline some of the fundamental and familiar principles of that science. We begin at the beginning, with the molecule.

Molecule. - A molecule is the smallest mass into which any substance, solid, liquid or gas, can be divided by physical or mechanical processes. The text-books tell us that the limit of the measurement of molecules is reached at about the one-five hundred millionth of an inch. A molecule is infinitessimally small, and it is important that we have a clear appreciation of this, for small as it is, in the molecule we shall find the key to this whole inquiry.

Molecular energy.-Molecules have constant motion. most free in gas, less free in a liquid, least in a solid. It has been estimated that the mean velocity of the molecular motion of hydrogen gas, under a certain given pressure, is 6,097 feet per second. Molecules have weight; they bave motion; motion and weight give energy, The movement, and therefore the energy, of molecules vary as the temperature of the mass. Therefore, to increase the temperature, is to increase the molecular en-

Pressure.—In gases the movement of the molecules is in straight lines, and the movement of their aggregation is, therefore, in every direction to the surface of the The surfaces of the containing body are constantly bombarded by these molecules. The aggregation of this bombardment—millions of molecules moving at the rate of thousands of feet per second-is what we call pressure.

Pressure, it will be readily understood, varies with the molecular energy; this, in turn, varies with the heat. To increase the heat, then, is to increase pressure. Increased pressure demands increased resistance by the containing body, or else yielding, and an increased volume. Also, to convert a solid mass into a gas, is to increase, or to release, its molecular energy.

Atoms.-Mechanical subdivision stops with the molecule. Chemistry goes beyond this, and conceives each molecule to contain atoms. It does more than this: it actually breaks up the molecules, and, combining the atoms of one with the atoms of others, forms new molecules, which are wholly different from the old.

Chemical reaction.—Such a change is termed a chemical reaction. It differs from a mechanical process. instance, water is a liquid mass made up of molecules. Each molecule of water, it has been determined, is made up of three atoms, two of hydrogen and one of oxygen. Now, a drop of water may be, by mechanical processes, divided and subdivided into the smallest mass attainable by the most delicate known means, and yet the ultimate molecules possible to obtain, would consist of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. But by a chemical reaction those same molecules may be changed into another substance, the hydrogen atoms uniting to form molecules of hydrogen gas, and the oxygen atoms uniting to form molecules of oxygen gas. For a chemical reac tion (or the union of the atoms of different molecules) it is requisite that the molecules come in contact; there must then be molecular energy; where a sufficient degree of this is lacking it may be stimulated by heat.

Combustion.-The atmosphere in which we live contains a certain proportion of oxygen. The ordinary process of combustion is simply this: By the application heat the molecular energy of the combustible substance is stimulated to such a degree that the molecules are released or separated from the mass and are brought into contact with the molecules of the air, when the oxygen atoms of each, by a chemical reaction, unite to form oxy-

But there are certain substances which have a large upply of oxygen stored up in them. Their molecules then, may furnish oxygen to the combustible just as readily as the molecules of the atmosphere do, and in a more concentrated form. Hence, by placing the oxygen containing substances with the combustibles we may shut them in from the air, and by sufficiently stimulating their molecular energy, by the application of heat, produce combustion.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1880.1

Gunpowder.—Niter or saltpeter is a substance rich in oxygen. Charcoal or carbon is a combustible. Now, if niter be brought into contact with charcoal and some sulphur be added to facilitate ignition, we have all the conditions necessary to combustion. This is the common black gunpowder. If, now, a certain quantity of this compound be confined, as in a gun, away from the air, and ignited, the result will be a combustion. The oxygen which is stored in the niter is so concentrated that it allows a very rapid combustion. This is termed an explosion.

Nitro-glycerine.—In place of the charcoal, another combustible substance, glycerine, may be employed, and instead of the niter, nitric-acid may be used to secure the requisite supply of oxygen. This is the compound known as nitro-glycerine. If a mass of nitro-glycerine be confined and ignited the result will also be an explosion.

Now, how shall we explain the tremendous difference of the two explosives? In each compound we have simply combined the conditions necessary to combustion, and the result in each case is simply the production, by a chemical reaction, of a large volume of gas and the consequent liberation of molecular energy in the gas. What is the difference?

Simply this: Whereas, in the gunpowder the union is of the atoms of different molecules; in the nitro-glycerine it is of atoms within the same molecule. Before the atoms of the gunpowder oxygen molecules and niter molecules can unite, they must each pass out from their molecules; in nitro-glycerine they are already in the same molecule.

Explosion of gunpowder.-Let us go back. Gunpowder is manufactured by mechanical processes. The charcoal, sulphur and niter are each ground into dust and then intimately mixed. But by no mechanical treatment can the molecules of the sulphur, niter and charcoal be changed into molecules of any other substance, and hence in the mass of gunpowder, which consists of grains, each individual grain is made up of countless molecules of sulphur, niter and carbon. The generation of gases can be produced only by the union of the atoms of one molecule with the atoms of other molecules, and the process of combustion beginning at one side of one molecule of one grain must extend first through this molecule to the next, and so on to the center of the grain, and through to the other side, then to and through the next grain, and so on through all the grains to the conter of the mass and then through to the other side. The process is one requiring a certain definite interval of time. The generation of gas being progressive the pressure must also be cumulative.

Explosion of Nitro-glycerine.—Beginning with the manufacture, we find a radical difference between the mixture of the ingredients of guppowder and the union of the ingredients of nitro-glycerine. The first was a mechanical mixture; the second is a chemical reaction. The atoms of the nitri-acid molecule unite with the atoms of the glycerine molecules and form new molecules, which are different substances from the old. Hence, nitro-glycerine is not nitric-acid and glycerine; it is nitro-glycerine.

Again, it has been demonstrated by chemical analysis that each molecule of this new substance, nitro-glycerine, contains, yrapped up within itself, the different atoms, which, under the conditions of explosives, may combine with each other to form new molecules of gas. Hence, in an explosion of nitro-glycerine, it is not necessary for the atoms of one molecule to be set free from that molecule, and to pass out from it to the atoms of other molecules. The element of time is thus eliminated, and the process is instantaneous. The conditions which will explode one molecule of nitro-glycerine are sufficient to explode the millions of millions of molecules of the entire mass. The explosion of every part of the entire mass is then simultaneous. This is termed detonation.

The different exhibitions of force by slow and quick explosions are too familiar to need rehearsal here. Our study of the subject thus far enables us to understand the principles underlying these different effects.

The molecules of gas move in straight lines in all directions. Thus, when a solid or liquid substance is converted into gas, the pressure of the gas must be exerted in every direction at once. If an interval of time be allowed, this pressure concentrates itself in the line of least resistance. If no interval of time be allowed, it cannot so concentrate itself, but must be everywhere alike on every part of the surface of the containing body. The difference between the two explosions is just the difference between a push and a blow. The molecule of gas, in the one case, is like a leaden bullet thrown from the hand against a board and rebounding; in the other case it becomes the same leaden bullet driven with frightful velocity from the muzzle of a gun through the board.

In the discharge of a fire-arm, the pressure of the volume of gas generated by the slow form of explosion increases in force and exerts itself in every direction against the surfaces of the gun-chamber and the ball, until it attains a degree of strength sufficient to overcome the resistance of the ball. At that point the ball yields, and the pressure at once concentrates itself in the line of this yielding.

On the other hand, the generation of gas, in the explosion of a charge of nitro-glycerine in a gun-chamber, would be instantaneous throughout the whole charge. It would exert itself in every direction at once, and there would be no yielding of the least resistant body to admit of the pressure concentrating itself in the line of least resistance. For to yield requires motion; motion requires time; but there is no time; consequently, no motion. The ball, it is true, would be blown out of the gun, but not before every side of the chamber alike had received the same blow, by which also would the gun be shuttered.

ET.

#### THE ORDERS OF EXPLOSIVES.

An explosive compound we have seen to be a mixture of substances capable of rapid conversion into gases by the operation of heat.

An explosion may be defined as "a chemical reaction causing the sudden or extremely rapid formation of a very great volume of highly expanded gas."

The effect of the explosion, we have also learned, depends upon the rapidity with which it is generated. Measured by this effect, explosives are now divided into two general orders, the first and the second—quick and slow, high and low. It will be more convenient for us to first consider

EXPLOSIVES OF THE SECOND ORDER.

- 1. In an explosive of the second order the explosion, or freeing of the gases, is brought about by simple ignition.
- The process is gradual, from one side of the molecule through to the other, from one side of the grain through to the other, and from one side of the mass to the other.
- 3. This requires time.
- Up to a certain point the explosive force grows more powerful as the explosion progresses; it is cumulative.
   It concentrates itself in the line of the least resist.
- 5. It concentrates itself in the line of the least resistance, and is never greater upon any other part of the containing body than upon the part which yields; i. e., "it can never be greater than the resistance of the least resistant part."
- Confined in a gun this class of explosives are projectile, or ballistic; they are therefore adapted for use in ordnance and fire-arms.
- 7. The distinctive type of this class is gunpowder.

  EXPLOSIVES OF THE FIRST ORDER,
- 1. In an explosive of the first order the explosion, or freeing of the gases, is by detonation.
- 2. It is en masse.
- 3. It is instantaneous. A ton explodes just as quickly as an ounce.
  - 4. It is not cumulative.
- 5. The force is exerted upon every part of the containing body alike.
- It is shattering; and therefore explosives of the first order cannot be used in guns. The smallest charge would burst the gun,
- 7. The distinctive type of this class is nitro-glycerine.

  III.

# DETONATION.

Before going further we must consider more fully the mechanical nature of the form of explosion called detonation.

Detonation is the instantaneous conversion of the whole mass of a body into gas. Those who have studied it the most thoroughly, in theory and by experiment, as exhibited by the typical detonating explosive, nitroglycerine and its compounds, have determined that:—

- 1. Three agencies combine to produce the action, namely, heat, pressure and motion, the last being either shock, jar or vibration. No one of these alone will produce detonation.
- 2. Heat alone will not produce detonation. A match will ignite unconfined nitro-glycerine, but the liquid ceases to burn when the heat of the match is removed. Nitro-glycerine may be burned with a wick the same as whale oil; a rag saturated with it burns slowly. Thrown upon the fire or upon a redhot stove, it burns but does not explode.
- 3. Simple pressure alone will not produce detonation. This is shown by the fact that the liquid may be stored in such a shape that the pressure of the mass upon the layers next to the bottom must be immense, yet no explosion is caused thereby.
- 4. Motion (vibration or jar) does not produce detonation. When the nitro-glycerine is spread out on an an-

\*For an elucidation of the foregoing subject the reader is referred to Prof. J. P. Cooke's "The New Chemistry" (Appleton & Co. \$22). This volume contains the most admirable epitome of the secience of chemistry that we have ever seen. We have not hesitated to make use of Prof. Cooke's illustrations and in some cases of h s language, and we here make a general acknowledgement to him.

vil and struck with a hammer, although the whole surface is jarred thereby, only that portion of it which is between the face of the hammer and the face of the anvil will explode.

5. Again, the pressure of a greater degree of any one of these three agencies admits of a less proportion of the other two. Thus the greater the degree of heat the less may be the pressure and jar; the greater the pressure the less the heat and jar; the greater the jar the less the heat and pressure.

Now let us consider the conditions of the detonation of nitro-glycerine and its compounds when confined, for instance, in a bore-hole. Just here we must keep in mind that confinement is not pressure, although it may be an aid to secure pressure.

6. If a mass of nitro-glycerine be closely confined in a bore-hole, and be simply ignited at one end, the expansion of the volume of gases formed by the combustion of a part of the charge, creates pressure upon the remainder of the mass, until, at a certain point, this pressure becomes powerful enough, in conjunction with the attendant heat and jar, to detonate the rest of the charge. This is a partial detonation of the charge. The action is best shown by an experiment with dynamite, which is a combination of nitro-glycerine with a solid substance: A charge of dynamite closely confined in a gas-pipe and simply ignited at one end, will burn through a certain length of the charge, and the rest will, by the pressure, heat and jar, be detonated. The interior of the tube thus burst will be marked so plainly by the two processes that it is possible to determine just where simple combustion ended and detonation began. It will be readily understood that the greater the pressure by the confining body the less ignition is necessary, and vice versa,

7. Again, when the confinement, and consequently the pressure, is less, the detonation may be produced by giving the charge a greater shock. This may be done by means of a strong percussion cap. In the present practice with high explosives the method of confinement and ignition is not employed; the approved mode is that of Nobel's invention, the use of a strong cap.

A clear understanding of these different conditions of detonation will enable us to intelligently study a third order of explosive compounds.

#### IV.

### EXPLOSIVES OF A TWO-FOLD CONSTITUTION.

These partake of the nature of low explosives and also of the nature of high explosives; that is to say, according to the adjustment of the conditions of their explosion, they may be exploded either by ignition, gradually; or by detonation, en musse; or partially by ignition and partially by detonation. To this class belong the nirrocellulose combinations; i. e., the combinations of nitricacid and cellulose. Cellulose is the vegetable fiber of wood, cotton, etc.—the skeleton of vegetation.

The prominent type of this class of explosives is

#### GUN-COTTON.

- 1. Gun-cotton is the fiber of cotton treated with nitricacid.
- 2. It is, as an explosive agent, analagous to gunpowder in that it is a porous solid; is when dry highly inflammable, and when ignited without confinement it burns like gunpowder by ignition.
- 3. It is, as an explosive, analagous to nitro-glycerine. It is made in essentially the same way, by a chemical reaction, the principal difference being that the nitro-cellulose, a porous solid, is not so sensitive as the nitroglycerine, a solid.
  - 4. This is a difference of degree only, not of kind.
- 5. It is a difference which may be easily removed by mechanical means, i. c., by bringing the molecules of the mass into closer contact.
  - 6. This may be done by pressure.
- 7. Under pressure gun cotton is analogous to nitroglycerine in its explosion. It detonates.
- 8. The explosion of gun-cotton ignited unconfined is analogous to that of gunpowder; confined, to that of nitro-glycerine.

It took along time for men to learn this. The history of the use of the material is curious; for us it is also instructive.

First manufactured in 1838, it was, as its name implies. thought to be a suitable material to supply the place of black powder as a projectile explosive. It was employed in ordnance and in fire-arms. Sometimes it went all right. Sometimes it went all wrong; exploded with terriffic power, burst the cannon, shattered the fire-arms. blew men's thumbs off. The manufacturers claimed that they could make it uniform. For all that we know to the contrary they sent for some of the cotton, contended that it must have been the manufacture of the old company, that it did not have the seal of the new company on the tops of the cans; and then-in due form, as in such cases made and provided-proclaimed in the papers that their pressure gauge at Bigtown proved conclusively not only that this cotton was weaker than that of their own make, but also that the fault must have been wholly with the thumbs. But, at all events, the gun cotton burst the guns and blew off the thumbs.

After Nobel's invention of the method of detonating

nitro-glycerine with a strong cap, it occurred to Brown an Englishman, that gun-cotton, being a nitrated product, like nitro-glycerine, might also be detonated. tested it. It detonated The gun-cotton accidents were explained to the full satisfaction of the scientific world and, let us hope, also to that of the manufacturers. Gun-cotton is now employed for blasting purposes, and as detonating charges in bomb-shells and torpedoes After the most elaborate series of experiments by the Austrian government, its use as a projectile agent was abandoned as unsafe. Gun-cotton is, therefore, no longer used as a projectile force in gunnery,
THE DETONATION OF GUN-COTTON.

1. The conditions of the detonation of gun cotton are analagous to the conditions of the detonation of nitroglycerine. The three agencies of heat, pressure and motion must be present; and in proportion as any one of these is stronger the others may be weaker.

2. If the gun-cotton in a gun, for example, be not only confined, but also pressed down, so that it is compact, it will now be understood from what has already been said, a comparatively small amount of heat and jar, or shock, need be present.

3. If the gun-cotton be closely confined, but without pressure, and ignited at one end, the volume of the gas generated by the combustion of a part of the mass will supply the pressure, and, with the accompanying heat and motion, detonate the rest of the charge.

One of these two things is just what happened when the cannon and guns burst, and the thumbs were blown off,

Now, recapitulating and tabulating, for it is essential that this be clear in our minds, we have found that gun-cotton, an explosive, combining in itself the natures of both low and high explosives, may at any time in its explosion manifest the nature of one or of the other according as the adjustment of the conditions under which it explodes favor such manifestations :

GUN-COTTON

NITRO-GLYCERINE. Second Order. First Order High. Quick, Detonation. Low. Ignition Grain to Grain. En masse Cumulative. Not Cumplative Projectile Shattering." NOT EMPLOYED IN GUNNERY.

"DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER."

where does "Dittmar Sporting Powder," so-Now. called, belong?

As an explosive agent it can properly be classed only in the order which we have described as possessing a two fold constitution.

1. In so far as it is a nitro-cellulose product, it is strictly analagous in composition to gun-cotton. It is cellulose treated with nitric acid, or nitric and sulphuric acids. A chemist's analysis fails to discover any essential difference in the explosive properties of cotton-cellulose and wood-cellulose. The wood-cellulose-for palpable rea sons-is cheaper than the cotton-cellulose. That is a difference which appeals only to the manufacturer's pocket.

Mr. Dittmar nitrates cellulose. He does more than this. He mixes his cellulose with starch and sugar and then nitrates the mixture. Therefore, depending altogether upon the care with which this mixture of the ingredients—cellulose, sugar and starch—is made, any given sample of "Dittmar Sporting Powder" may contain more or less of nitro-cellulose, nitro-starch and nitrosugar.

Why does he add these higher explosives? We shall see that he does consider nitro-starch and nitro-sugar higher explosives than nitro-cellulose.

2, Like gun-cotton, "Dittmar Sporting" Powder" is, as an explosive agent, analogous to gunpowder, in that it is a porous solid. Its mechanical manufacture-graining-makes it still more analogous in form. When dry and ignited in the open air, or without much confine-, it burns like gunpowder, by ignition.

3. Like gun-cotton, also, it is an explosive agent, analagous to nitro-glycerine in its manufacture. It is made in the same way, by a chemical reaction, the essential difference being that the nitro-cellulose, a solid, does not by its molecular construction form so sensitive a combina tion as does the nitro-glycerine, a liquid.

4. This is a difference of degree only, not of kind.

5. This difference may be easily removed by mechanical means, i. e., by bringing the molecules of the mass into closer contact and increasing their energy.

This may be done by pressure, and then

7. Under sufficient pressure "Dittmar Sporting Powder" is, in its explosion, analagous to nitro-glycerine.

8. Unconfined, it explodes by ignition; confined suffi ciently, by detonation.

DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER. QUNPOWDER.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. First Order. Second Order. Low. High. Quick. Detonation Ignition. Grain to Grain En masse. Cumulative. Not Cumulative. Projectile. Shattering

NOT TO BE USED IN FIRE-ARMS.

That explains everything. That it does explain every thing, and that without it many things are inexplicable, is a proof of its correctness.

We have now come to a point where we are ready to consider the action of the powder in the gun. This is just the point where Mr. Dittmar has always insisted that we must begin. Remembering that this action is precisely the action of gun-cotton, complete ignition, almost complete ignition and slight detonation, and so on to complete detonation, we think the intelligent reader will be able to account for almost any action of his "Dittmar Sporting Powder," even the "crazy fits."

Our task would now be completed were it not a moral certainty that, did we stop here, Mr. Carl Dittmar, or some of those interested with him, would flatly deny or evade the correctness of this classification of his powder. He has done this three times before

We do not intend that he shall do it now,

We therefore prove it.

The proof is five-fold. First, the patent specification; second, the account of the process of manufacture caused to be printed by Mr. Dittmar; third, the report of a competent chemist; fourth, by inference from the "directions;" fifth, Mr. Dittmar's own sworn statements. Hereafter we shall add to these five a sixth. namely, our own corroborative tests.

#### THE FIVE PROOFS.

First Proof-The Patent Specifications. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL DITTMAR, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Improvement in Explosive Compound.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 145,403, dated December 9, 1873; application filed August 30, 1873.

To all whom it may Concern:—
Be it known that I, Carl DITTMAR, of Boston, Massachusetts, have invented a Preparation of Vegetable Fiber, in a new and distinguished manner, for the manufacture of Explosive Compounds, of which the following is a specification:

I use vegetable fibor of any kind, raw or manufactured (as old linen or cotton rags, etc.), which I render to a fine pulp in the same manner as it is done in the manufacture of paper, with similar machinery, by open fire common steam or superheated steam and chemicals. The greatest care must be taken to render the tiber chemically pure by bleaching it and treating it with acids and alkalies, and outwashing those chemicals; after that I pre-pare this chemically pure pulp in different ways.

1. I press it in sheets of about one-sixteenth part of an inch in These trial screen or about one-streem part of a men an thickness. This thickness may be lessened or increased to suit the grains to the purposes to which the powder shall be used. These plates or sheets are first dried thoroughly, and then passed under a punching machine with punches the same diameter as the thickness of the sheets. The cylinders received in this man-ner I use for the best kind of powder. The remainder or whole sheets of the pulp pass through rollers, with cutters around the periphery—one pair of cutters cutting it in one direction, an-other pair cutting I tacross in a line at right angle to the former, so as to give grains of a square form; or the pulp may be formed into grains by any other method. The grains I treat now with a mixture of nitre and sulphure acid, in the same manner as it is done in the manufacture of gun-cotton.

[2. The same process except that the drird pulp is ground to the

finest dust and treated as above.]

amest oust and treated as acove.]

3. The pulp is scaked in a solution of sugar, or mannite, or inuthee, or similar substances, pressed in sheets and cut as above, or
formed into grains by any other method, or ground to dust after
It has been dried, and then treated with the mixture of nitrie and uphuric acid, as above. The greatest care has to be taken then surpunration, as above. The greatest care has to be taken thout to wash the superfluous acid out again, which is more difficult than by the former two processes. After this has been done, it is soaked in a solution of soda, pressed out and then soaked in a is some in a southout of some, pressed out and their sometime in a solution of nitrate of potash, or chinate of potash, or chinate substances, and then carefully dried. It is then ready for use; or it can be soaked after that, for blasting purpose only, with nitro-glycerine, etc. The combination of the vegetable fiber with sugar, etc., gives a very powerful explosive, and overcomes the difficulty in preparing the sugar, etc., alone with acids.

[4a. A combination with nitro-glycerine for blasting purpo

only.]

[4b. I'uip pressed into cylindrical form, soaked in nitric-gum, for blasting purposes. 5. Pulp rolled up tight for drill hole cart-

All the within-mentioned compounds formed without the use All ne within-mentioned compounds, formed without the use of nitro-glycerine, can be used for the manufacture of fireworks, as being better adapted for these purposes than common powder in giving out neither smoke nor smell, and also for gunning or artillery purposes in leaving no residuum and requiring no cleanng while in use.

The different explosive compounds manufactured in the diferent ways above described may be mixed together in different proportions, so as to give different strength, as may be required. The different compounds may be mixed with prepared or unpre

ared charcoal.

In preparing the vegetable fiber in the manner above described, I make a very powerful explosive, combined with the greatest safety, as the flueness to which the vegetable fiber is reduced by the destruction of the vegetable texture before the treatment with chemicals allows a more thorough action of the chemicals. Every one of the above described compounds can be fired by

means of a percussion cap, or, like common powder, with a fuse when well confined.

1. The herein-described process of treatment of vegetable fiber, the same consisting in reducing the fiber to a pulp, then compressing the pulp into a sheet or other compact form, and then reducing said sheet to a granulated or powdered condition, and treating the same in this condition with an acid or acids for the purpose of rendering it explosive, substantially as described.

2. Vegetable fiber prepared with a solution of sugar, mannite, or amylum, or inuline, or other substances, substantially as herein described, and rendered explosive by nitric acid.

CARL DITTMAR.

Albert Brown, Edwin A. Brown,

PATENT FOR "PARCHMENTING."

PATENT FOR "PARCHMENTING."
The specification of patent No. 179,688, dated July 10th, 1876, is for the dipping of the pulp, mixed with sugar or not, after having reduced it to grains, or the compact form as already described, in a bath of sulphuric acid, and then subjecting it to a washing proonto or supparro send, and then subjecting it to a washing pro-cess, with water, to remove the acid. "In this way the pull be-comes like parchment, or has characteristics thereof. Next dry the material and subject it to a bath of nitrie and sulphuric acids, as cotton is usually treated for being converted into what is tormed 'gun-cotton.'"

By "parchimenting, as explained, the grains or masses of pulp before treating the same with the mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, an explosive compound is produced with grains or masses that are very smooth and not adhosive to one another—one much better in use then one made without the parchmenting pro

Second Proof-Description of the Manufacture.

In the Forest and Stream of June 6th, 1878, Vol. X. page 18, is to be found a description of the process of manufacture as witnessed at Binghamton, N. Y., the previous Friday, by a then representative of this paper. The account was prepared with the direct verbal assistance of Mr. Dittmar, and the correctness of the decription was never questioned by him after publication. It was as follows :-

Now as to the details of the process. The basis of the composi-tion is cellulose. Cellulose is nothing more than pure wood fiber. Formerly Mr. Dittmar used paper as the base, but finds it more Formerly Mr. Diffmar used paper as no base, out most advantageous to purchase from paper manufacturers poplar pulp. This pulp is taken and washed thoroughly, until it is nearly chemically pure. It is pressed, then dried, then ground into a uniformly floconous form, all the lengths of fibre being destroyed. uniformly floconous form, all the lengths of flive being destroyed. It is now mixed with sugar and starch, then axain dried. Now it goes through what is called "the parchment process." When paper, under certain circumstances, is treated with sulphurifue acid, it takes a peculiar dense form resembling parchment. The material is now again washed and dried, and served, It is now subjected to a mixture of sulphuric and nitric-acid, again washed and dried, to be treated further with an alkaline base, saltpeter being employed. Now, after ug, aln being cleansed and dried, the last process is to treat the grains of Dittmar powder with a coating of soluble glass. This last substance not only protects the cowder from pascether moisture, making it lander and denser. ing of soluble glass. This last substance not only protects the powder from absorbing moisture, making it harder and denser, but diminishes very much any rapid explosiveness. A final very gradual drying completes this process. Of course there are a good many bits of practical work in the manufacture of the powder, in order to make it perfect, which depend on the chemical skill of the superintendent, Mr. Dittmar.

Mr. Dittmar at this time also explained to the visitors that not being chemists they could not fully understand the nature of the different processes.

Third Proof-A Chemist's Report.

A can of "Dittmar Sporting Powder," C brand, was received by us, sealed, Aug. 31st, and with other samples handed to Prof. Henry Morton, President of Stevens Institute. We gave it to Prof. Morton because we knew of no chemist who was more competent, or who stood higher than he in this special field, nor of anyone whose report would be more readily received as conclusive and sufficient. We simply asked from him, without explanation as to our purposes, a report upon the character and composition of the powder. Following is his reply:-

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 22d, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream.—
At your request, having made some examination of various samples of Dittmar powder sent me by you in sealed packages, 1 now proceed, as you desire, to make a general explanation of the destructive character of this powder as compared with ordinary gunpowder, the nature of explosion as concerned in such substances, and other related matters inquired into by you.

In the first place, explosion in its general sense may here be defined as a rapid chemical combination resulting in the development of large volumes of gas and an intense degree of heat. The rapidity of this act of combination may vary within wide limits, and when it is extreme, as in the case of nitro-glycerine for example, it is generally called detonation.

Between bodies which explode like gunpowder, and those which detonate like nitro-glycerine, there is, as a rule, this characteristic distinction.

which detonate like nitro-glycerine, there is, as a ruie, this characteristic distinction.

Gunpowder and like explosives are simply mechanical mixtures of the substances whose sudden combination constitutes the explosion. In the most thoroughly made gunpowder, anyone with a microscope, could easily pick out the distinct particles of nitre, sulphur and charcoal which constitute it, and whose combination is to produce its explosion.

A certain amount of time will therefore be needed for their union with each other in the act of explosion on account of their previous separation in space from each other.

In nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton and other denoming bodies, on the other hand, the ultimate molecules of the substance are uniform, and in each smallest particle visible to the most powerful microscope are present all the elements whose union is to constitute the explosion of the substance.

It is therefore evidently possible for these to unite with each

It is therefore evidently possible for these to unite with each other with far greater rapidity on account of their preëxistent nearness, and thus to produce a vastly more rapid, or sudden ex-

plosion, or detonation, It is true that in both classes of bodies other conditions may

It is true that in both classes of bodies other conditions may very largely modify these tendencies.

Thus nitro-glycerine may be made to burn like kerosone if ignited in an open vessel, and gunpowder, if tightly inclosed and fired by a violently fulminating fuse, may be made to detonate in some sense; but nevertheless these distinctions exist and have a marked influence on the character of the two classes of explosives.

From this it follows, for example, that gunpowder, when made in the best manner, has its highest explosive power, which can only be increased by such extraordinary conditions of solid in-

only be increased by such extraordinary conditions of solid inclosure, or violent tulminating lightion, as could never be present in its use with a ride or shot gun.

Moreover, any fault in its manufacture could only diminish its efficiency by landequate proportion of parts, or incompleteness of mixing, and could by no possibility raise it into the rank of a detonating explosive, on the other hand, there will be unterpreted to nossible violence in the explosion of the very same

want a detonating explosive on the explosion of the very same material, depending upon its degree of compaciness and the na

ture of the means of firing, even within the limits of such varia-

ture of the means of uring, even within the limits of such varies tions as might occur in the use of an ordinary fowling piece. We thus see that with the second class of explosives there is an element of uncertainty and possible risk, resulting from their constitution.

constitution. Considering, now, the Dittmar Powder in this connection, I find it to consist essentially of two varieties of nitro-cellulose, cone bought the nona-nitro-cellulose, essentially identical with ordinary explosive gun-cotton, and the other the hepta and octo-nitro-cellulose. lose, \* essentially identical with the so-called "negative cotton." used to make collodion for photographers. There are also present some portions of other varieties of nitro-compounds, in some ent some portions of other varieties of nitro-compounds, in some esses, as nitro-starch, nitro-sugar, etc., but these do not essen tially effect the general character of the material.

It also contains a portion of niter. Its mode of manufacture is essentially that used in the preparation of the ordinary gun-cot-

From this it will appear that it belongs to both the above rrom this it will appear that it belongs to both de above named classes of explosives, or rather possesses many of the cha-goristics of both. In so far as it is a mixture of two nitro-cel-luloses and niter, it tends to explode with noderate rapidity when properly ignited; and insomuch as it concains a large amount of ona-nitro-cellulose it is liable under certain conditions to undergo

a detonating explication.

The problem of manufacturing gun-cotton of uniform qualthe pronoun of manufacturing gan-cotton of different quar-ty, and not liable to change by keeping, and of the use of the same in gunnery, has engaged the attention of Baron Lencke, in Austria, and Prof. Abell, in England, as all know, for than a dozen years, and yet, as a practical outcome, I be that except for destructive explosions, such as in mines shells and torpedoes, it is not to-day even recommended

This indicates that extraordinary difficulties have been encountered and that great care is required in its manufacture.

In the Dittmar powder we have, in the first place, a mixture of two kinds of nitro-cellulose, one of which is identical with explo-sive gnn-cotton, and this, if used alone, would be evidently open to all the objections which have restricted the use of ordinary gun-cotton, but the process of manufacture is so conducted as to produce not only this highly explosive nitro-cellulose, but also a portion of the non-explosive variety. This will, of course, dilute or restrain the violence of the other, but as it would also by itselfall to burn up outirely, some niter is added to supply the needed fall to burn up outerly, some niter is accorded outply the neaced oxygen. This is essentially the theory of its action. Now, of course, if it is difficult to make with certainty a definite nitro-cel-lutose like ordinary gun-ordinary to two or more varieties of nitro-cellulors which shall be uniform in successive batches, and hence the greatest care is required, and each lot should be care ully tested and other precautions taken to secure this end.
That a powder safe under all ordinary conditions can be and is

now made in this way, I by no means intend to deny; but only to point out the fact that the burden of proof lies on the side o those point out the fact that the ourden of proof neson the sade chose who maintain the affirmative, since the "a priori" considerations lean the other way.

In comparison with ordinary gunpowder this consideration is

worthy of attention. In ordinary powder no accident in manufacture or subsequent change can make it more explosive than it rectire of subsequent change can make it more explosive than is intended to be, while in any such material as the Dittmar powder it is quite possible that in its first production it should be made much more violently explosive than is intended, and by keeping it might undergo a change tending to increase its sensior even to cause spontaneous explosion. The latter, l admit, is not probable, but yet has occurred in the case of gun cotton on many occasions.

In conclusion, I would say that where there was an advantage

In the use of such a powder as the Dittmar, warranting the acceptance of a little risk, its use would be judicious, but that abundant evidence of its safety should be adduced before we could fairly regard it as involving no more risk than the ordinary gunpowder HENRY MORTON.

Fourth Proof .- Inference from the Directions.

We shall permit the reader to draw his own inference from these sentences from the directions. The italics and capitals are not ours, but theirs, and the directions are those which came to us with a can of sealed powder from the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2), Sept. 1st, 1880 :-

"DIRECTIONS FOR LOADING DITTMAR POWDER

"Breegi-loading Snor Guns.—Grain: B (coarse) C (fine):—
"Use half in weight of black powder, or the same quantity by
teasure. Tap the powder measure a few times to pack and setmeasure. Tay the powder measure a tew times to pack and set-tle powder down evenly. Put on 2 pinks or black edge wads, for paper shells one size larger than bore, and for metallic shells two sizes larger, and ran the same well down with either hand or light mallet. If not contined by large wads and well rammed, the powder acts too slow. The more it is pressed and confined by wads, the stronger the results will be, and recoil and report ine correspondingly. If pounded too hard it will produce wild

ots. \* Muzzle-loading Shot Guns.—Grains: FFF (very fit

"Use same quantity by measure as black powder. Put on a couple of large pink or black edge wads, or some large pasteboard wads of large fills or black edge wats of some large passeconds wat and ram the same well down. If paper wadding be used, take some more than is used for black powder and ram down hard. The head of ramrod should be broad, and fit the bore as near as possible, to be able to put the wads down evenly and solidly. Load the shot as usual. Use only FFF for muzzle-loader.

BEREGI-LOADING RIPLES.—Gran: F (medium):

"In loading rife-shells, care must be taken that each charge is ovenly packed, which can easily be done by tapping the powder measure alike at each load. Use precisely the same measure, or measure mine a case however, the precisely are same measure, or j to 4 in weight of black powder. Use as large and neight tightly, or the shell expand too much after shooting, so that the built goes in loosely, use a large would or several thin wash, but always so that the however is not pressed, though it should be shaken and set-the powder is not pressed, though it should be shaken and setarea down. If pressed, the powder will not work accur needs confinement, BUT NOT PRESSURE, in bree rifies. ed, the powder will not work accurately, as in

"NOTICE! All Canisters are sealed, and only warranted when the seal is unbroken."

Is that "Notice!" simply ridiculous, or, in view of what we have now learned, is it not significant as well? Fifth Proof-Mr. Carl Dittmar's Own Sworn State

ments.

We shall now show from his own statements, made

under oath, not only the fact that the so-called "Dittmar Sporting Powder" is, as we have said, analogous to guncotton and nitro-glycerine, but also the fact that Mr. Dittmar was, and is, fully informed of the true and exceedingly dangerous character of his powder,

If we may credit his declaration, Mr. Dittmar has been engaged in the manufacture of explosive compounds almost twenty years.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—New York, Feb. 11th, 1890—Before John A. Shields, United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New York. Deposition of Carl Dittmar, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and states, in reply to

Direct Question 18. And from there [the army] where?

Answer. From there I went to Spandau, and became cal director of the Royal Prussian Powder Manufactory.

O. 14. In what year was that? 4. 1861

spect thereto.

A. 1601.
Q. 19. State at large what species of powder you were there occupied in making.
A. It was the common gunpowder. Besides that, I had charge

of the gun-cotton manufacture. Q.23. What was the method of preparing gun-cotton at that

time by you?

A. That was purified cotton immersed in a bath of nitric and

sulphuric acids.

A. 28. I stayed there till about 1862. A. 26. Then I became a di-

Q. 28. State your occupation there in respect to explosive powders, or any experiments you may have made at that time in re-

A. I manufactured powder made out of sawdust and acids O. 29. State your preparations and methods of manufacture

A. That was in the same way that gun-cotton was made, only I sed sawdust instead of collon.

A.32. I cleaned the sawdust—purified it. A.33. I treated it with

diluted acids and alkalies to get the impurities out. Then subjected it to what?

To a bath of the mixed acids.

33. In the same manner as gun-cotton?

In the same manner as gun-cotton. But this was powder alleged to have been made by him

The testimony is introduced here only to in Europe. show that Mr. Dittmar claims to have been long engaged in his work; and also to show that according to his own testimony he has been working at the manufacture long enough to have made his nitro-cellulose product uniform, if it could be made uniform.

Mr. Dittmar thinks that he knows more about the subject of high explosives than anyone clse. In the same deposition we find this :-

Cross Q. 907. Do you consider yourself an expert as to the characteristics, manufacture and use of high explosives?

A. Yes, sir. I consider myself an expert. I think I know more than anyone else about high explosives. My knowledge in bigh explosives was known by the Prussian Government and foreign explosives was known by the russian coveriment and integri governments, and I had offers from the Turkish and Roumanian governments as early as 1883. I have made the best examinations in chemistry that ever have been made in the Royal Prussian Artillery and Engineer School. I have manufactured high explosives since about the year 1861, and have continued and incoming now to the "sporting powder" made by him

in this country, he says, same deposition, Feb. 19th

Cross O. 789. What is Titan powder?

A. I made different kinds of Titan powder; some was my sport ing powder, which is composed of, or at that time was composed of ceilulose, sugar and starch, treated with acids, and this compound was mixed with nitro-glycerine

And the following day, in the same deposition, in answer to Cross Q. 1.388, he says :-

Sometimes I made a miro-glycerine powder that was nitro-glycerine mixed with my sporting powder. That powder is not the common black powder; it is [Feb. 20th, 188]] one of my inventions, consisting of cellulose, starch and sugar treated with

cids. *Cross-Q.* 897. Is nitro-cellulose, "made as directed in the dualin patent, itself an explosive?

A. Yes.

s=0 898. Is it strictly analagous to gun=cotton :

A. Niro-cellulose described in process No. 2 is analogous to gun-cotton before it is mixed with niro-glycerine.

So much to show that Mr. Dittmar himself, on his oath, declares that his sporting powder is (Feb. 20th, 1880) made as we have said it is made, and that he knows it to be analagous to gun-cotton, as we have said it is, Let us now see how he confirms us in regard to our statement of his views of the relative explosive power of nitro-cellulose, nitro-starch and nitro-sugar, etc.

Re-direct Q. 1,612. What is nitro-cellulose as to its explosive nalities?

A. It is a compound worked in the same way as nitro-glycerine. It is detonated by a percussion cap. It is not necessary to use a percussion cap.

Re-direct Q. 1,613. But in the use of the percussion cap?

Me-nucci Q, 1,013. But in the use of the percussion cap;
A. Itwill detonate the same as nitro-giveerine.
CROULT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF CALIFORMAL IF SQUITY.—Before N. Austin Parks, Notary Public and
Special Examiner, Boston, Dec. 19th, 1874. Deposition of Carl
Ditmar, who having been duly sworn, doth depose and say as

Direct Q. 134. You mention in your cross-examination gun-cot ton: are or are not most nitro-compounds, such as nitro-mannite. nitro-sugar and dextrine and gum treated with nitric acid, as well an grun-cotton, in their nature similar to nitro-glycerine? With they, as a rule, explode by the same means and under the same conditions as nitro-glycerine?

4. They are, and will so explode.

Cross Q.550. What is detonation?

4. Detonation as now generally understood with reference to blasting materials is substantially the instanteneous and simultaneous decomposition of the explosive.

Cross Q.550. How is it produced?

A. By a shock, a strong percussion cap or striking on an anvil also by setting the high explosive on fire under strong and close

\* Mr. Dittmar understands what detonation means. Deposition

Direct O. 135. Is the explosion of these substances produced substantially the same way as the explosion of nitro-glycerine A. Yes.

DEPOSITION REPORT SHIELDS

Re-cross Q. 1,610. (repetition of Re-cross Q. 1,640). Is not the ex-losion of pure uitro-glycerine much quicker than the explosion

of ordinary nitrated compounds? A No: it is not. I think some nitrated compounds are still

quicker than nitro-glycerine.

Re-cross Q. 1.615. Do you mean by quicker, more easy to explode, or more quick in explosion when made to explode?

A. More quick in explosion, and easier, so far as they would ex-A. Note quite in explosion, and easier, so far as they would explode by both means, fuse and cap.

Re-cross Q. 1,846. In what respect, according to your theory, are nitrated compounds more quick in their explosion than nitro-

glycerine? A. They have a quicker detonation and a quicker decomposi-

tion in the elemen

tion in the elements.

A. to Re-cross Q. 1,836. For instance, I consider ultrate-sugar\* a quicker explosive than ultro-glycerine.

A. to Re-cross 1,637. Nitro-o llulose exploded by means of a strong percussion cap may be just as quick as ultro-glycerine; 1

scrong percussion cap may be just as quick as intergreeffier. I consider that the slowest; it may be just the same; it may be no much different; the intro-cellulose may be slower, but it would not be much; it would be nearly the same, because I consider nitrate sugar quicker.

Re-direct Q. 1,715. You have stated that nitrate sugar was

itro-glycerine. Is pitrate starch quicker nitro-glycerine?

A. I am not so sure as to nitrate starch.

Re-direct Q. 1,716. If not quicker, is it of the same quickness?

A. About the same.

Re-direct Q. 1,717. Is the nitrate starch mentioned in your dualin patent, of the same quickness of explosion as nitro-gly-

A. It is either quicker, or just the same.

A. to Cross-Q. 2,893. It [the strength of the blasting powder] does not decend on the nitro-glycerine; but I can make it just as strong, if I introduce more or less of the nitro-cellulose, or nitrostarch, which are about as strong as nitro-giveering itself if exded with a strong can

Mr. Dittmar may stickle on the dualin patent starch, sugar and cellulose; but how will he stickle on this?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,

New York, Feb. 19th, 1880.—Before John A, Shields, United States Commissioner Southern District of New York. Deposition of Carl Dittman, of Binghamton, N. Y., who, being first duly sworn, deposes and states, in answer to Cross Question 889.

"My gunpowder, when I first made it, had the same tendency as nitro-glycerine powder. It burst most all the guns at first, when I began to introduce it. It was JUST THE SAME AS IF I WOULD USE NITRO-GLYCERINE POWDER. I have it now so that it is tamed down, and don't burst any more guns.

We hardly think that Mr. Carl Dittmar, or the Ditt mar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2), will try to dodge that.

There it is bare and bald. Comment could not make it mean more than it says. It says all.

Mr. Dittmar thinks that he can write the English lan-

guage better than he can speak it. We will compare some of his written language with this verbal declaration,

CARL DITTMAR SAYS.

Writing to Sportsmen.

"I pledge my word of honor that I have never sent, and never will send, powder or sporting purposes which should have the slightest trace in itrogycerine in its coup settine."
Letter in Rob AND GUS, Aug. Htt, 1875, Vol. VI., page 289.

tith, 1875, Vol. VI., page 289.

"If some gontlemen have damaged their strus it would only be by negligence, and by not following my directions. It is absolutely impossible to damage a gun, week or strong, breech or muzzle-loading, if my powder is used according to my instructions."—Letter in ROD AND GUS. AUS. Tith, 1875, Vol. VI., No. 18.

M. No. 18.

"When J Best commenced making this new powder I had no more experience than your correspondent, but I may not had a single accident, although thousand thous in a variety of guns."—Letter sain as below.

"In conclusion I would say that sportsmen and ritimen

monials thus her received are in the highest degree satisfac-tory."—Letter in FOREST AND STHEAM, June 21th, 1875, Vol. IV., page 315.

Being first duly sworn.

"My gunpowder, when I first made it, had the same tendency as nitro-glycerine powder. It hurst most all the guns at first. when I began to introduce it. It was just the same as if I would use nitro-glycerine powdor "

Mr. Dittmar's written statements, already quoted in the first part of this article, are also interesting reading just here. Next week we shall publish a further exhibit of like affirmations, when we come to show how Mr. Dittmar evaded the charge that his powder might det-This will be of the past. A word as to the present.

The "Dittmar Sporting Powder" was never a fit material to put into the hands of sportsmen ignorant of its true nature. It is not now. It never will be. The manufacturers of it may "tame it down" for a century. We believe that they cannot make it, according to the patent specifications, so that when used in a gun it wi give uniform results. To remove from it the everpresent potentiality of working disaster, maining and death, they must abolish the laws of nature, and remove from the universe the molecule and the atom.

The Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2) cannot change the laws of nature.

<sup>\*</sup> hese terms mean that in several cases nine, eight and seven molecules of nitryle, the base of nitric acid, are combined with he cellul ose.

ANImple sugar is only another expression for nitro-sugar-

The Forest and Stream dislikes personalities; it never drops to calling names. But when the truth is to be spoken, that responsibility may be fixed, it will never fear to speak the truth.

If in the course of this article we have at times failed to separate the question of the safety of the powder from the course pursued by its manufacturers, it is because we have been reluctantly compelled to do so. From the very nature of the case the two are so connected that a discusson of the one could not avoid a reference to the other.

#### THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

THE extended report which we offer of the work done and the results accomplished at the recent Fall Prize Meeting at Creedmoor, warrant careful scrutiny. These long lines of figures are not mere accidental arrangement of digits, but represent careful, intelligent application of the accomplishment of a result. The "Woodchuck Hunters," as they were jocularly called, who took the State Prize, did not blunder into it, but reached that honor by persistent endeavor on their home range. At that place they became accustomed to baffling winds and disadvantageous conditions. They became trained in the judgment of wind and its effect on the flying bullet; they gained the knack of steady holding, and then when they found a bad day at Creedmoor, they were in a measure at home, of course. There may have been other teams who were the victims of bad luck. The most skillful shot may miss, but the novice does not roll up a fine total. Falma non sine pulvere is the rule of the range. from which there is no escape. Every prize winner of last week earned his trophy and its honor by hard work. Not one of them blundered into his good fortune, and those who failed of their ambition have at least the satisisfaction of knowing that their leaders did not win by a fluke; that they have not been compelled to take a place behind "duffers." The popularity of off-hand shooting is indicated by the large number of entries in the short range matches, and this will probably continue to be the case so long as marksmen do not care to unite acrobatics with their target practice and reach the bullseye only through a fine grape-vine twist of the arms and legs over the green sward. The success of the regulars, while it should be looked for as a matter of course, is none the less an agreeable surprise. The army has taken a very sensible view of its position in the matter of rifle prac There is no doubt that when the movement for an intelligent drill in target shooting, was begun by the militia of the States, and of New York in particular, that the regulars were lamentably behind-hand. By a sort of general neglect the Springfield rifles in the hands of the troops were allowed to have a very quiet time of it, except when they were aimed so wildly and with so little effect against the Indian malcontents on our frontier. When rifle practice had become pretty well established among the volunteers, the deficiency of the regulars became so apparent that something had to be done. Then it was that the officers of the regular army came out frankly and acknowledged that their men were far in the rear, and joining hands with the militia the result has been of great advantage to both. Friction has developed effort, and the keen rivalry has spurred on the soldier and citizen alike to their best endeavors. Personally there is little choice between the make-up of the teams, but the fairure of New York State to appear in the International team match opens up a fruitful topic of official negligence, and is a strong confession by men competent to make it, that New York State is armed officially with an antiquated arm, and the name of "gas-pipe, which it has been dubbed by the men carrying it, is a singularly expressive one. The result of the Wimbledon Cup match may rouse the cry of professionalism, but as there was room enough and to spare above it, which the non-professional might have occupied, there does not seem to be so much room for complaint. On the whole the meeting was a success, though it does seem that after so many years' experience a more clock-work movement of the competitions should have been reached. As it is, the experience gained on many points at one meet ing seems to have entirely evaporated ere the date of the next gathering.

#### THE TILESTON FUND.

NEW YORK, Sept, 18th.

Editor Forest and Stream:

J have to acknowledge the receipt to date of further subscriptions to the "fitteston Memorial Fund," as follows:

Previously seknowlegge 1590 00 H. W. Livingstone. \$5 00 Elitot Smith. \$50 00 W. L. Foreo, \$2; R. P. Thora, \$2; Jas. Vonnet, \$10, \$20 W. A. Coster. \$5 00 W. A. Coster. \$5 00 W. A. Coster. \$5 00 Hrough F. C. Ohi. 18 00

FRED. N. HALL, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—We publish this week the most full and comprehensive report of the United States-Canada Match, at Philadelphia, that has appeared in the public prints. It is from the pen of our cricket editor, who witnessed every ball bowled in the match, and every phase of the game has been faithfully detailed. Our going to press at an early hour last week prevented its appearance in last issue.

# Matural History.

BEAVERS PARTIALLY DOMESTICATED.

THE interesting note from E. B. B., which we published last week on beavers in Iowa, makes the accompanying extract particularly interesting just at present. The beavers referred to were introduced into the Isle of Bute, by the Marquis of that Isle in 1874, and seem to have done very well. The succeeding remarks are taken from the Journal of Forestry, and are from the pen of Joseph Stuart Black, keeper on the Bute

Their food in winter consists wholly of the barks of Their food in winter consists wholly of the barks of trees; had they a choice I have no hesitation in saying they would prefer the willow and poplar. These not growing in the enclosure they had just to altered a growing in the enclosure they had just to altered they could get consisting of oak, plus tree, clin, thorn, hazel, Scotch fir and larch oak, plus tree, clin, thorn, hazel, Scotch fir and larch of the hard wood, they seem to prefer clin to plane tree, then oak, of which they eat sparingly. Of the first, the Scotch has the preference; as for the larch, they did not touch it till early in 1878, since which time they have taken to it very well. As for the alter and spruce fir, they cat almost nothing of them. Along with all these we have always given them a supply of willow. In summer they eat freely of the common bracken, likewise grass, and young shoots of every description growing in the place. In autumn they grub up and feed upon roots, chief among which is the Tormentil (Polentilla tormentilla), known to Scorch people as "tormentil root," and the young tender shoots of the common spurts before they appear above ground, at the same time cutting down a tree now and again and feeding on the bark.

As to the tree felling it is all done at night; the number which they have cut down amount now to 187 trees from five feet in circumference downward. These are all forest trees, besides many smaller bushes. Before cutting down a tree, they mark it all round at the height they wish to cut it. They begin to cut at the opposite side to which they intend the tree should fall, invariably making it fall with the top to the water. Where they grow near enough, they make them fall across the stream is flooded; also if convenient they take advantage of building a dam where some of the trees should fall, invariably making it fall with the top to the water. Where they grow near enough, they make them fall across the stream is flooded; also if convenient they take advantage of building a dam where some of the trees is cross se; had they a choice I have no hesitation in saying y would prefer the willow and poplar. These not wing in the enclosure they had just to adapt them-res to circumstances, and take a share of what trees

the air, and it no danger is apprehended it dives and disappears. In two or three minutes a number of the colony begin to appear and disperse themselves, some to swim and sport about in the dam, while others go in quest of food. If one of them espics danger it strikes one sharp loud stroke on the water with its tail, when all of them that are out, come tumbling into the dam and

all of them that are out, come tunning into the eart and disappear.

I have seen them wrestle in playfulness and fight in anger, and also when the mother was feeding and the young one sporting about in the dam, I have seen it go and begin to tease her, when, it is he did not wish to be the property of troubled with it, she would strike and snake it, and pitch it from her in the dam. They will allow of no laziness in any member of the colony; if any such there be, they are beaton and driven out to live as best they may. These so driven out generally roam about, making a burrow here and there, where they live for a few months, and disc

ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHELLS correspondent, N., who writes from North Vernon, Ind., sent us an interesting though brief account of a goose

which was caught by a fresh water mussel (Unio). Similar instances have before been noted, both in FOREST AND STREAM and elsewhere, and are always interesting, because they show so plainly the method by which shells of one kind or another may be transported for long distances over the land, and may thus be introduced to waters far from their real homes and which they could scarcely reach in any other manner. This point was first brought out by Dr. C. Darwin and afterwards elaborated by Alfred Russell Wallace in his magnificent work on the Geographical Distribution of Animals. Our correspondent's note is as follows :-

Some weeks ago, in company with others, I saw a goose limping along more clumsily than is usual, and on examination found that her foot had been caught in the shell of a live mussel. She was relieved, but at the expense of a toe.

METROPOLITAN BLACKEIEDS.—Mony years ago the crow blackbirds (Quisculus versicolur) roosted in the White River bottom, a few miles below our city. Their feeding ground was north of Indianspolis, so that morning and evening there was an immense flight of these noisy fellows. They finally began to be familiar with the noise and bustle of city life, and would nest in our shade trees. Then they became more bold and began roosting in the lawns of Calvin Fletcher and Judge A. Le Roach. Their next move was to take possession of the shade trees on North Pennsylvania and Meridian streets.

I suppose the cause of these birds deserting their for-

I suppose the cause of these birds deserting their for-mer roosting place in the lowlands along the river, and coming to the city shade trees is the fear of owls and "varnints."

Four years ago I noticed among the blackbirds roosting in front of my house several cow buntings, or cow pen birds (Icteous pecoris). The next year the latter came in distinct flocks, and have remained separate each year since. This year there are not less than ten thousand occupying the soft maples in front of my yard. They arrive from their feeding grounds before sundown, and after a short rest in the trees surrounding my fountain, they descend and drink. Sometimes they catch the spray, flitting back and forth until satisfied; but generally go to the ground at once and surround the fountain, some flying onto the "rockery," and drink in flocks of hundreds.

should the evening gun, at the arsenal, be discharged

Should the evening gun, at the arsenal, be discharged while they are thus engaged, every hird is silenced, and at once flies to the tree-tops. The arsenal is over, a mile and a half distant.

These little fellows have become quite tame, so that now the carriages and foot passengers do not disturb them. They even fearlessly drink while my children are playing within a few feet of them.

In the morning they fly from the maples into my fruit trees, and there "plume" themselves ere they go to their feeding grounds among the herds of milch cows west and north of the city.

feeding grounds among the herds of milch cows west and north of the city.

During the night these birds keep up a chirping sound. Should a band of music pass along, they seem greatly disturbed and fly from their roost, keeping on the wing in circles above the trees until the noise has ceased.

As to other interesting characteristics of this bunting, I refer your readers to Audubon and Wilson.

J. F., Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14th.

Note that the state of the stat

A QUESTION ABOUT QUAIL.—Waveayanda, Sept. 5th.—Editor Fovest and Stream:—Thinking the following worthy of note, I take the liberty of sending it to you. A quali's nest containing thirty-six eggs was found on a gentleman's farm at Warwick, N. Y., all of which hatched but one. What is the largest number ever found in one nest? The old female had a narrow escape during her incubation, from a seoundrel out shooting. Having flushed her from the nest, he levelled his gun at her and was just pressing the trigger when the farmer saw him and drove him away. This, I should say, was pot hunting extraordinary.

WALLKILL.

ANOTHER CAPTIVE COCK.—Neversink Lodge, Gnymard, Orange County, Sept. 10th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Having noticed the interest taken by you in woodcock in captivity, I think it may interest my brother sportsmen to know that I also have had one in my possession for a fortnight. My keeper went out a few weeks ago, and, crossing a field where corn was being cut, saw that a man had just caught a healthy and lively cock in a bunch of corn. The captor presented him to Philip, who feeds him according to your rules, and the bird is doing well. Can you tell me what I can do in the winter with Mr. Timberdoodle? Now worms are plenty, but in winter I wouldn't know what to feed him.

A. E. Godeffroy.

Probably the best way would be to store up a lot of

Probably the best way would be to store up a lot of worms for him. A barrel partially filled with earth and placed where it would not freeze, would hold worms enough to last even a woodcock through the winter.

# Hish Culture.

SALMON OF THE PACIFIC COAST—HOW THE SHAD HAVE MIGRATED.

Astoria, Oregon, July 10th Some time ago, a year or more, a communication appeared in Forest and Stream on the subject of fly fishing for salmon in the Columbia River. The writer, C. C. R. (Capt. Rockwell, United States Coast Survey?), asserted that the reason the salmon did not take the fly during teape, trockwell, United States Coast Survey II, asserted that the reason the salmon did not take the fly during the spring and summer months was that owing to the discolored condition of the water during the spring and summer freshets it was impossible for the fly or spoon to be seen. The reason was quite plausible, and, in the presence of a better, would have been accepted as conclusive. At the time of reading the article referred to, I had been fishing for salmon with trolling spoons for two years, and I had observed that whenever a salmon was hooked, it had always been below the line of fresh water. In the fall, when the freshet has subsided and the water is low and clear and the tides are high, the salt water reaches a point abreast of the city front; and that is the highest point at which a salmon has ever been taken with a hook and line. One day last fall, to test the matter fully, I rowed to Tongue Point, four miles above the city, where the water is fresh, and, though the fish were leaping all around me, I could not get a bite; then droping on the ebb to Smith's Point, a mile below the city, leaping all around me, I could not get a bite; then dropping on the ebb to Smith's Point, a mile below the city, in salt water, I brought four to gaff in less than an hour. To test the matter more fully, during the present season I have trolled for them nearly every week on the upper tide waters of the Klaskani and Young's rivers, at a point beyond where the muddy water of the Columbia reaches, and though I have seen them leaping many times I have not yet succeeded in getting a rise. The truth seems to be that the spring and I all salmon, which, by the way, are two names for the same species, like the other oneorlypychi, is a fish that feeds exclusively in salt water, and takes a bait fly, or soon only on its feeding

by the way, are two names for the same species, like the other oneorhymehi, is a fish that feeds exclusively in salt water, and takes a bait, fly, or spoon only on its feeding grounds; that is, in salt water only.

While writing of salmon, I wish to take exception to some of the statements of "Mowitch" in his article on Frazier River fish. He says, "I believe salmon return to the river of their nativity... to spawn. Each river lass its own kind of salmon. These are peculiar to itself alone. Salmo quinnat has never been seen in Frazier, nor a 'suckeye' in the Columbia," etc. I am willing to admit the general truth of the first of these statements; the others I believe to be entirely erroncous. It is true that the opinions of "Mowitch" have been long held by Sacramento and Columbia canners, and they have generally been accompanied by the assertion that the salmon of the northern rivers were not only a different, but that they were an inferior fish; and this assertion is true to a certain extent, as will appear presently. But the opinion is now held by some of the best observers that every they were an inferior fish; and this assertion is true to a certain extent, as will appear presently. But the opinion is now held by some of the best observers that every member of the salmon family found in any river, from the Sacramento to the Yukon, in Alaska, will be found to a greater or less extent in all the rivers of considerable the strength of the Columbia, Chaptains, and the Columbia (Augustus).

the Sacramento to the Yukon, in Alaska, will be found to a greater or less extent in all the rivers of considerable size. The spring salmon of the Columbia (Oncorhypchus quinnat) is known to be identical with the spring salmon of the Sacramento, and constitutes the bulk of the season's "tum" in both, though in the Columbia they average a little larger and are just a trille fatter. The spring salmon of the Frazier is the same fish, but considerably less in size and fatuess. The Oncorhypchus werka, the "suckeye" of the Frazier, the "blue-back" of the Columbia, and, changed in color by proximity to the spawning season, the "redish" of the Idaho lakes, constitutes the bulk of the "truu" in Frazier, but is much less abundant in the other streams.

As a canning fish it is inferior to the quinnat; so much so that canners here, having regard to the reputation of their brands, refuse to use them at all. As a fresh or salting fish they are nearly, if not quite equal, to the quinnat. The Salmo mylitiss, "steelhead" of the Columbia and Sacramento, and "trout" and "salmon trout" of Frazier, is also found northward to the Yukon. Eaten fresh, its quality is good; for salting it is inferior; for canning it is worthless. In closing I wish to say that I am indebted for many of the facts in this article to Prof. D. S. Jordan, of the United States Fish Commission, who has personally examined the salmon of every considerable fishing station as fair north as the Frazier, and received specimens from an assistant, who has spent the present season in Alaska.

I cannot close without saying that the conclusions reached by Frof. Jordan are not only undoubtedly correct, but, in view of what we know of ocean currents, are no more than what at houghtful man might have an atcipated. There are two ocean currents on the Pacific Coast of North America. One. a narrow current, one to

are no more time which a trought at man lingth have and ticipated. There are two ocean currents on the Pacific Coast of North America. One a narrow current, one to two miles wide off the capes and headlands, and ten to twently along the bays, runs northward, close to the shore. two miles wide oil the capes and headlands, and ten to twenty along the bays, runs northward, close to the shore. The other, an immense ocean river, of which the first is only the eddy, turned from its course by the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, sweeps along the coast, downward to the tropics. A salmon from the Sacramento has only to drift on the inner current to find himself in a few months, and without effort of his own, at the mouth of Frazier or the Yukon; and one from the Yukon at the Frazier, in the outer current, would soon reach the mouth of the Columbia or the Sacramento. I do not pretend or suppose that any considerable part of the salmon of any river are so drifted about by ocean currents; but but I do believe that enough are so drifted for purposes of colonization. I think, if the truth could be known, it would be found that enough are drifted in this way to numze those who have given no thought to the subject. The history of the shad introduced a few years since into the Sacramento is a case in point. They had scarcely attained a length of eleven inches, before specimens began to be taken in the Columbia; and when we think how small is the sething ground on which these sakad are caught, it is safe to estimate that there are hundreds. how small is the setting ground on which these shad are caught, it is safe to estimate that there are hundreds, and perhaps thousands, in the river for every one taken; and were it not that the water of the northern rivers is too cold for their successful propagation, we might look to see the whole Pacific Coast stocked before many years from the one innortation to the Sarramento. to see the whole Pacific Coast stocard out of from the one importation to the Sacramento.

C. J. SMITH.

THE PRIZES AT THE GERMAN EXHIBITION.—The Fis-cherei Zeitung says that the honorary prizes (diplomas,

awarded at the Berlin Fishery Exhibition are completed and ready for transmission. The medals (with diplomas) will be ready early in autumn. The Wurtzburg prizes are finished and ready to be sent to their owners.

Saibling Eggs-Proper Credit.-One of our German correspondents writes as follows: "In your issue of July 29th it is said that the German government has sent a present of of a lot of eggs of the saibling, Salmo salveli nus, to Mr. Livingston Stone. The error is slight, yet as it is a question of placing the credit in the proper place, it is only fair to say that the government had nothing to do with the matter, as the eggs were sent entirely at the cost of Mr. von dem Borne, the celebrated fish culturist of Berneuchen, who packed them in snow, in which they arrived in America in good order.'

Our correspondent also writes that some eggs of brook trout, sent from this country to Germany last winter, arrived in very bad order; in fact were warm and rotten,

Soles in America.-We have received a communication on this subject, from an anonymous correspondent, with only his alleged initials signed. His statements have no value whatever when given in this way, and if he will send in his address to this office we will considder the propriety of publishing his letter. If he does not care to have his name appear it will not, but we must be satisfied regarding his competency to speak on this subject before we print his letter. Again and again we have said that it is useless to write to us anonymously, and if correspondents would only remember it, it would save both trouble. We require the name as a guarantee of good faith merely in most cases, but in the present case we have grave doubts if the writer is competent to indentify a sole, a doubt which he can easily dispel if he is familiar with them.

WORK OF THE FISH HAWK .- The new fish-hatching steamer, in the absence of fish eggs to hatch, is engaged in the investigations of the fish commission at Newport, and made a most remarkable day's work about a fortnight and made a most remarkable day's work about a fortnight ago, in which ever 120 species, vertebrate and invertebrate, were added to the fauna of Southern New England, by trawling in 200 fathoms, sixty miles southeast of No Man's Land. Our informant, who was on the spot last week, writes that Prof. Goode had just finished a paper, describing seven new species of fish which are included in four new genera, from that day's work.

# Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York

#### FISH IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER. WATER.

Grayling, Thymailus tricolor, Iako Trout, Selmo namayaush, Maskalong, Eson nobling, Bollon, Pikeorel, Eson reticulatus, Pikeoperh (wall-ayed pike) Skistethium americanum, s. grisama, etc., Preca fluviatilis, Striped Bass, Roscus limeatus, White Bass, Roccus chrysops. FRESH

Black Bass, Micropherus, Crwe species.)
Rock Bass, Ambiophics. (Two species.)
War-mouth, Chanohryttus gulosus. Crappie, Pomoxys nigromacula Bachelor, Pomoxys annularis, Chub, Semotilis corporatis,

SALT WATER Sea Bass, Centropristis atrarius. Sheepshead, Archivargus proba-

Sheepshead, Arehvsargus propa-bocophulus.
Porgie, Stendomus argyrops.
Striped Bass, Roccus linottus.
White Perch, Morone americana.
Spot, or Lafayetto, Linstomus
oldimus.
Spot, Redish, or Channel Bass,
Sciannas ocellatus.

iænops ocellatus. tog, Tautoga onitis. ock, Pollachius carbonarius.

Sea "Trout," Cynoscyon caroli-nensis. Weakfish, Cynoscion regalis. Shore Whiting, Mentleirrus lit-

toralis.
Croaker, Micropogon undulatus
Bluefish, Pomatomus saltarizo,
Spanish Mackerel, Cybium maculatum,
Cero, Cybium regale.
Bonito, Sarda pelamys.
Kinglish, Menticirrus nehulasus

### THE FLY IN NORTH ELBA.

AU SABLE FORKS, N. Y., Aug. 2d.

N last Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, my wife and
I left our pleasant home in this village, for a short
trip among the trout streams. We drove across the
Flume, along the banks of the Au Sable River, through
Wilmington Notch, past the foot of Whateface Mountain,
and feasted ourselves way across of

Flume, along the banks of the Au Sable River, through Wilmington Notch, past the foot of Whteface Mountain, and feasted ourselves upon some of the wildest and grandest scenery in the Adirondacks. This feast of the eye and mind, however, did not spoil our appetites for the pleasant lunch we took on the banks of the river, just before we reached the bridge of North Elba.

We arrived at Cameron's, the place of our destination, a little before 2 o'clock, having enjoyed one of the most delightful drives of our remembrance. The sky, which until now had been almost perfectly clear, began to cloud over, and before we got our things fixed and ready for fishing, the rain was falling furiously. I unpacked my orvis rod, attached my read, and arranged three flies upon my new "mist colored" leader, and waited for a lull in the storm, which soon came, though the rain did not entirely cease falling. I slipped on my light waterproof, while Mr. Cameron, who offered to accompany me, got himself into one of the heaviest of black overcoats, and we started for the pond, which lay about a quarter of a mile below us in a lonely meadow. This pond is made by a dam across Ray, Brook, and will perhaps average twenty-five feet in width, and is somewhere about half a mile in length, though it is hard to tell where the pond ends, and the brook commences.

When we reached the pond, we found that the old flat.

ends, and the brook commences,
When we reached the pond, we found that the old flat When we reached the pond, we found that the old flatbottom boat we were to use was on the opposite side, but
Mr. Cameron was equal to the emergency, and taking off
his clothes (including the black overcoat), he waded
over and returned with the boat; in the meantime 1
whipped the stream, but either Mr. Cameron (without
his clothes and overcoat), had frightened the fish, or else
there were not many just at that place, for I only caught

two little fellows. We got into the boat, and started slowly down stream until we came in reach of a famous hole, from which I had taken many a fine fish in years gone by. We pushed one end of the boat upon the muddy bank, and waited for a few minutes until the trout had time to recover from any uncasiness that our approach may have caused them. In a short time they were jumping all around us: fine fellows, over a foot long would spring clear out of the water, and show their rainbow tinted sides as they tumbled back again. I stord up in my end of the boat, pulled out about fifteen feet of line, made a cast close to the shore, in the shollow water, to get my line out, and to see if everything was all right, and then swinging my line behind ne. I brought my flis forward when they fell close to the opposite shore, in the deepest water, and where the largest fish had been jumping. I had just time to see that they had fallen straight and lightly, when the water splashed and I gave a jerk, My reel started as my line led down stream. This went on for some seventy feet, when a turn in the stream was about to bring my line into the brush, so I put my fluger on the reel, and turned the butt of my light pole toward the fish, the graceful rod bent until the tip had passed my bands, when it began to straighten, and I knew my game had been stopped. My line ran up stream, only to run down again, and I knew that there was something strong and plucky on my hook. I then occurred to me that I had forgotten my landing net. It must have been some twenty minutes before resistance ceased, and my fish were slowly led upon the mud, where they lay quitely until Mr. Cameron lifted them with his hands into the boat. On the first If we found a trout weighing about three-quarters of a pound, a smaller fellow on the next hook, and a noble fellow which afterward weighed one pound and fifteen ounces, on the end hook. This last proved to be the largest trout caught his season upon afty. The sport was continued until we had eighteen, I having ta

other, the smallest of which weighed a little over half a pound.

With a little excusable pride, Mr. Cameron was anxious that we should get home, so as to display our fish as the mail stage passed, but we were too late for the stage. As we were hurrying for the stage, Mr. Cameron, who a short time before had been feering a frost, remarked upon the sudden change in the weather, and looked a little blank when I told him that it was cold example nurside of his overcoaf.

marked upon the sudden change in the weather, and looked a little blank when I told him that it was cold enough outside of his overcoat.

As soon as some of our fish could be cooked, supper was announced, and we were ready for the supper. The supper was all that could be desired, and by no means its least recommendation, was the neatness and cleanliness of everything about the dhing room and hable. Mr. Cameron has a large new house, with accommodations for some forty guests, the rooms are moderately furnished with new cottage furniture, with spring beds, hair mattresses, and sheets as clean, white and pure as a politician's record painted by his own organ.

We went to bed early, and slept soundly. Friday morning foretold a splendid day. After a good breakfast, and a smoke, my wife and I started for the stream, with young Byron Cameron as guide, and Jenny Cameron as company and guest. Byron is a bright boy of some thirteen summers, and Jenny is a sweet, pretty child, some two years younger.

company and guest. Byron is a bright boy of some thirteen summers, and Jenny is a sweet, pretty child, some two years younger.

When we reached the brook the sun was very bright, the water clear, and not a breath of air to make a ripple upon its surface, consequently the trout rose to the fly slowly, but since we did not need the fish, we were not not disappointed. Byron made suggestions which indicated that he was getting a little suspicious of my skill as a fisherman, but by following his advice with no better results, he was silenced if not satisfied. We soon, however, had twelve, the number agreed upon before we left the house, and on two occasions I took two at one cast. These twelve weighed eight pounds and two ounces, While fishing, we saw a lawk strike a bird, which fell perfectly dead on the bank near us, we went and got the dead bird and found it to be a nighthawk. My wife was greatly interested in the sport, and handled the fanding net so dexterously, that Byron and I decided to trust her with the pole for a short time. I releved up to six feet of line, cut a nice bait out of the breast of our dead night-hawk, which I put on the end fly and banded her the pole.

She mede a cust the pole struck the years and the

hawk, which I put on the end fly and handed ber the pole.

She made a cast, the pole struck the water and the line fell in a lump at the end of the pole, but since the pole did not break, I felt easy. A three-qearter pounder took the hook, but the reel would not play, because her hand was over the line. Byron held the landing net, while I trembled for my pole, but finally the fish was landed safely. We gave a lecture upon the management of the reel, and she made another cast; this time she held the pole out over the stream, and I tossed the hook in, a trout look the bait and the reel started, and while the flies were dragging through the water, another trout took one of them, and I was then certain that my pole was gone, but fortunately it got off again, when my wife heroically snatched the remaining fish clear out of the water into the boat. I am now convinced that simply because a woman possesses all of the christian virtues, it is no reason why she should be trusted with an Orvis rod.

We went to the house and talked until dinner was announced, and after we finished eating, we ordered our team and drove over to pay a short visit to our old friend Mr. Dan'l Ames. Mr. Ames is one of the old settlers in North Elba, rather a hardman to get acquainted with, but he has a kind, warm heart, a good deal of homor, and a great deal of sound sense, with an unusual attachment to his friends. After our visit, we drove back to the hotel, when I took my rod and went down to where we had left the boat. The sky was a little cloudy, a light wind made a slight ripple upon the water, and the trout bit will the avidity of a New Jersey morqueto. I sat in the end of the boat, and watched the fish jump, oud whenever one a five a nearly as possible where he went down.

Having an excess of time, I humored every fish until it was willing to be landed without a struggle, and too soon had my complement of twelve. These twelve weighed five pounds and seven onnees. While playing with a three-quarters of pound fellow, I noticed a piece of a She made a cast, the pole struck the water and the

of July, by Mr. Charles A. Hull, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The hook was fastened in the upper part of the mouth, and there was no indications of any soreness or disposition to fester, as would have been the case with any of our warm-blooded, air-breathing animals.

With the exception of the two small trout taken while Mr. Cameron was getting the boat, all of these fish came from the same spot, and when they were brought upon the table, some of them had perfectly white flesh, while others were a deep salmon color, and I should like very much to have some one give the reason for this difference in the color of the meat. I hardly think that the difference in the color of the bottom of the stream, and a difference in tool can account for it.

After a pleasant night's sleep, entirely free from mosquetos, Saturday morning came, clear and warm. We ate our last breakfast, settled our exceedingly moderate bill, and with good wishes from all, we drove four miles to Saranae Lake, thence down the Saranae River to Franklin Falls, then to French's for dinner, and a couple of hours' rest, and then home a little before 5 o'clock, where we found everything well, except that we had carelessly shut our bird dog in the parlor the night before we started, and he literally tore into shreds a set of elegant lace curtans, given to my wife this spring.

It is well we did not discover the loss before we left, as it would at least have marred our trap, and doubtless the servants think it lucky for them, that we, and not they, are responsible for the damage. Should any of your readers really wish a little reasonable fly-fishing. Mr. Cameron would be glad to see them, and unless their experience should be very different from ours, he will succeed in making them regret the necessity of having to leave, such rare sport, and such pleasant generous enter-tainments.

leave, such rare sport, and such pleasant generous enter-

# Game Bag and Gun.

## GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Moose, Alec americana.

Oarboo, Kanyifer cariban.
Elk or wapiit, Cerrus canadensis.
Red or Virginia deer, C. virginiamus.
Squirrels—red, black and gray.
Hares—brown and gray.
Reed or rice bird, Polichanya.
Red-breasted snipe, downthere, argulvironse gray.

Reed or rice bird, Lolitchungz
mysterons, wild turkey, Metagoris gallopare,
lead-branched grouse or practice
russ cumbelles,
Quad or partridge, Orlyx cirgintautes,

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Sora rail Porzana carolina

ora, ran, Porzana caronna.

"This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of
the State laws.
"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover,

sandpler, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacolæ, or shore birds. Many States permit prairie fowl (pinnated grouse) shooting after

-We beg the considerate indulgence of numerous of respondents whose timely favors are unavoidably laid over this week.

## MR, SQUIRES ON "DITTMAR POWDER,"

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th.

New York, Sept. 15th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

It would seem that it would be the part of wisdom on the part of the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company to seek rather to avoid controversy with me than to invite it, because they must know that in the end this course will be fatal to them. Their attempt to divert attention from the real matters at issue by personalities will not work in this case, and so I leave all that and come directly to the only question in which you and all sportsmen are interested, is "Dittmar Sporting Powder" safe? Not whether it is as good as, or better than, black powder; not whether one man has made attempt to impair its efficiency by careless loading; not whether it is made by Carl Dittmar in 1575 or 1870 or 1870 not whether it is taken out of a red can with a strip of paper over the top, or a black one with two labels pasted on the sides. These are not what we want to prove. The question is, is "Dittmar Sporting Powder" a safe compound to use in gune?

I have many letters in my possession which record accidents of the most deplorable kind with this powder. And just here it should be understood that the letters of compliant about this powder which have found their way into the sporting papers are but a fithe of the whole number of such letters received by the manufacturers. I have in my possession more than one hundred such letters from responsible parties, and if you wish I can furnish them to you for publication. Here is one account sent to me by the cashier of a large Pennsylvania bank—a man of respectability and character. He says:—

"I saw a gum burst to smitherens by three and a half drachms of Dittmar Powder. The barrels were completely torn from the stock, and the breech of the right barrel for three or four incless burst and curled completely over the other. The shooter made a miraculous escape from serious injury. The gun was not an old one, and was by a good and well known American maker. I must confess I am afraid to use Dittmar. The powder was new and not the first k

your life?

A word as to myself: For more than a year I was de-ceived in reference to this compound, and recommended and sold it. For another year I have simply in public

kept silence regarding it, because, while I knew its frequent disastrous results, I did not know enough of the principles of its action to assume the responsibility of doing more. But now and from henceforth I am no longer ing more. But now and from henceforth I am no longer in the remotest degree to be held responsible. With the present manufacture I have nothing to do: my interest is in the powder made by Mr. Dittmar and turned over by him to the company with which I was connected, to be sold by them. And I warn every man who is not fully prepared at any moment to part with his favorite gun and his hand, or perhaps his life, to let that "Dittmar Powder" alone.

mar Powder" alone. Henny C. Squires.

'Game Notes.—Rail shooting has been unusually good this season in Connecticut. There was a great flight of birds between the 5th and 10th, and many were killed. Besides the scores already published in Forest and Stheman, we have recently heard of others that deserve mention. Two New Haven gentlemen, during three days, are said to have killed at Essex, Conn., over 1,100 birds. One day's score for one of the party was 248 birds in the tide with but one gun. . . The plover shooting this season in Nova Scotia has not been as good as usual, the country being too dry. . . There was a large flight of golden plover on the Elizabethtown and Newark meadows, in New Jersey, week before last, and many good bags are said to have been made. . . The meadows about Fine Brook, N. J., are too dry for snipe as yet. A three days' storm is needed. . . .Mr. Wells, of Chatham, Ont., has been having moderate shooting on the St. Clair flats. . . .Quail are reported very plenty at East Hampton, Long Island. Ask for Chatles E. Homans; he knows the ground. . . . Few woodcock as yet have been shot in northern New Jersey. The country is as dry as a chip.

OLD FRIENDS AFIELD,—"Guido" has been in the field again, and the local paper has this item: Major S. R. Cruse, Judge S. P. Walker, H. B. McComb, W. A. Wheatley and D. II. Poston have returned, bronzed and muscular, from the Sioux Valley, Western Minnesota, where they bagged 1,500 prairie grouse, 100 ducks and five mule-cared rabbits.

GUNSMITH WANTED .- Our Dubuque, Iowa GUSSMITH WANTED.—OUR DROUGUE, 10WB, correspondent writes that there is a fine opening in that city for a first-class gunsmith. The population is 35,000; there are two shooting clubs, and plenty of work for the right man. We will gladly bring the proper parties into com-

HORNELISVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 20th.—The Hornell Sportsman's Club, now on their fifteenth annual camp at Silver Lake, are having good success. "JORN."

NEW JERSEY.—I 'incentown, Sept. 17th.—You deserve much commendation for the honest efforts you are making in behalf of the sporting fraternity. I have just returned from a trip after reed and rail birds. From the indications at present we shall bag a number of quait this season.

Vermont Shooting.—Plattsbury, N. Y., Sept. 4th.—
I have just returned from a trip to the Willow Bay
House, West Milton, Vt. I bagged in four days, shooting about four hours a day, twenty-one direks. They
were teal, black and woodducks. In the middle of the
day gentlemen can spend their time partridge or woodcock hunting, both birds being very plentiful in the
neighborhood. Good board and use of boats and decoys,
87 a week.

T. B. J.

ELDRED, Sullivan County, N. Y., Sept. 20th.—Partridge and pigeons are unusually plenty here this season.
J. M. B.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., Sept. 19th.—There were but three contesiants shooting for the gold medal Saturday. The result was as follows, Card trap, screened, 20 glass balls Och:-

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 14th.—The Sedalia Shooting Club had a regular meeting on Saturday, Sept. 14th; 20 glass balls, 21 yards rise; score as follows, first 10:-

Second 10:-

| Truder. | 010111111-8 | Houston. | 101011010-6 | Patuerjee. | 0101011-7 | Kumm. | 00011101-5 | This club is but recently organized. | Next Saturday there will be a first prize offered. | OCCIDENT. |

VIRGINIA.—The Winchester Gun Club shot again on the 7th and made the following score at 20 glass balls, 18 yards, from Card's rotary trap :-

18 Dr. Miller ..... 20 J. D. Sympson 16 J. W. Paynter 

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB .- Sept. 3d .- Shooting for a gold badge ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.—Schl. 32.—Shooting for a gold badge at club grounds, Weehawken, N. J., 20 balls, 3 Bogardus traps, 18 yards rise; Hill 19. Eckstine 20, Brenner 8, Montgomery 15, Male 15, Boessennecker 7, Hanna 17, Longhery 13, Murphy 8, Lundie 16, Simpson 8, Auld 14, Keller II. The members afterward partici-pated in pigeon shooting, 21 yards rise: Murphy 5, Callery 3, Shunseith 5, Auld 3, Boessennecker 3, Keller 4, Brenner 3, Long-hery 4, Tyler 4, Hanna 5, Male 5, Moylan 4, Simpson 4, Hill 5.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.-The Fountain Gun Club, which holds the three Slate Association prizes, won at Seneca Falls, has taken time by the forelock and begun a training for the contest next year. One of the members of the club has given a \$100 Parker 12-gauge gun, made expressly for the occasion, to be contended E-gauge guin, made expressly for the occasion, to be commence for in mouthly contests. The first match came off last week, Wednesday, nearly 300 persons being present, and 137 members shooting. The conditions were 7 birds each, H. and T. plunge traps, handleap rise, 50 yards boundary, State As ociation rules. The undority of the shooters withdraw on missing a bird. The result of the contest was; Seventeen killed 7 straight, 13 killed 8, 14 killed 5, 11 killed 4, 9 killed 3, 24 killed 2, 25 silled 1 and 24 missed the first bird. The tree on 7 each were then shot off, miss and out, and the shooting, which commenced at 11 o'clock, was not concluded until it was too dark to see any but light colored birds,

there fortunately being enough of such birds to be picked out. In all cases where the shooting was by substitute, the rise was that of the shooter. The following are the details of the ties of 7

shot off ;-						
Yards						Killed.
B. Cross (Dr. Talbot) 20	1	1	1 1	- 1	1 1	ierocu.
Yards.	i	i ·	îî	ń	1 6	
W. A. Cherry 25	ń.	í	1 1	- 6	A 1	
Dr. Willard 30	î	í	1 6	·		2
H. Howe (Dr. Taibot) 30	1	1	1 0			
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G. A. Chappell	1 1 1 1 1	1	2 0			·)
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M. Baylis	2	5	U			- 2
S. B. Hazard. 21	1	Ü				A
H. Altenbrandt	4	17				1
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Fountain Gun Club (C. Wingert) 30	1	()				1
H. Hedeman	()					0
J. Bohling 26	Ü					Ď.
A. Hunter (C. Wingert) 30	0					ñ
C. Chappell (L. H. Smith)	()					0
Referee, Mr. A. Crook. Time of shoot,	Be'	ven	ho	urs	ane	1 forty

minutes.

As the afternoon progressed, the shooters made up what they called the lightning squad, composed of Messrs. Chappell, Wingert, Madson, Baylis, Taibot, Dr. Willard and others, Abel Crook, Esq., acting as referee, who insisted that the shooters should all take their seats on benches, with ammunition ready, and if a man failed to be present at the score, he lost his bird. The result was that it was almost like shooting double birds, many times two birds droungers at time. Sometroon we about the interests. birds dropping at a time. Seventeen men shot out their score in 49 minutes, with only two plunge traps to shoot at and every man handicapped from 35 to 30 yards.

The Bennei

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

Pennsylvania State Agriculturial Society International Colley Trials. Philadelphia, Sopt. 20th, 13t, 23d, 33d, 3th and 35th. Dr. L. A. Twadeld, Superintendent of trials, Philadelphia, D. W. Seiler and Elbridge McConkey, Secretarics, P. S. A. Society, Har-risburg, Pa.

sburg, Pa. Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, Montreal anada, Sept. 21st, 22d and 23. Entries close Sept. 14th. J. H. Cay-ord, P. O. Box 1168, Montreal,

toru, r. O. Box 1163, Montreal,
Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford,
Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford,
Nebraska, Sept. 30th and Oor, Istand 20. Entries close Sept. 30th.
S. H. Harrley, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.
St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis Mo., Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
Louis Mo.
Est Entries close Sept. 27th. Chas. H. Turner, Secretary, St.
Louis, Mo.

Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancuster, Pa., Oct. 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. J. R. Stayton, Secretary, Pitts

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15th. Chas De Rongé, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29, Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

# CRITICISING JUDGES.

HE disappointed exhibitor is a hard man to deal with. He comes to the show confident of victory, and when defeated dilates with energy upon the incompetence of the judges; and for the sake of pacifying him his friends agree with him that he certainly has the best dog in the class. Of such a stamp is the writer of the following letter to the Toronto papers :-

following letter to the Toronto papers:

Sir:—Would you permit me to make a few remarks on
the late dog show at the present Exhibition. I should
have done so before, but have been waiting in the hope
that a more competent pen than my own would have
drawn attention to the glaring incompetence of some of
the so-called judges. At present I will only instance two
cases, although I am prepared with many more, and I
take these two as they were the ones my attention was
first drawn to.

We first case is that of two Yorkshire terriers (a dog and

take these two as they were the ones my attention was first drawn to.

My first case is that of two Yorkshire terriers (a dog and a bitch), shown by a well-known resident of Tounto. The dog was imported from England, and was a very fine specimen of its class. The bitch was out of a Scotch terrier (bred in Canada), and by the aforementioned dog: but, oh! sapient judge, why should you have not in any way noticed the dog and yot elect the bitch as a recipient of a second prize, unless it was from a strong and most loyal dislike to seeing your country second in anything? But even in cases like this, I would humbly suggest that loyalty should give place to justice. I now come to a still more remarkable case. A very fine rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, off color (she was classed among the mastiffs last year), was looked upon with contempt. From the face of the judge there appeared to be a vague uncertainty and remarkable indecision as to what she really was. There was no doubt he had come to the conclusion that she was a bitch, but ast owlat kind of a bitch she really was seemed to be too much for him. But, glancing at his list, and comparing the other two animals in the same class with her, no resemblance was observed. I know for a fact that this bitch was of Russ, out of Mont Blanc, and that her own brother gained the first prize at the great dog show at Birmingham, England, in 1875.

in 1875.

I would like to instance many other cases, but a regard for the feelings of the judges, and an unwillingness to occupy more of your valuable space prevent me.

Yours, etc., A DEMORALIZED DOG ADMIRER,

Toronto, Sept. 13th.

There is no attempt made to show that the judge made any error in placing dogs in front of the Yorkshire terriers as they are called, nor in the case of the St. Bernard either. It is only the vague fault-finding communication of a disappointed exhibitor, who has only made matters worse for himself by proving himself capable of asserting untruths. The terriers which he calls Yorkshire, were exhibited in "Class 32, rough terriers, other than Yorkshire." A nice thing that to enter dogs in the wrong class, and then find fault with the judge. But the joke comes in when he says the bitch was out of a Scotch terrier; a pretty stamp of Yorkshire terrier that,

We now come to a still more remarkable case. . The letter writer proves his ignorance of dog show rules, and of dog breeding in the case of the terriers, and when it comes to the St. Bernard he states as facts things which have not the slightest foundation in truth. He says the bitch's brother took first prize at Birmingham in 1875, This is false, as no dog or bitch by Russ, out of Mont Blanc ever won a first, second, or third prize at Birmingham, nor for that did one of that pedigree ever win at a show registered in the Kennel Club Stud Book. It is a matter of very great doubt, indeed, whether the bitch shown at Montreal was by Russ out of Mont Blanc, because she has not a single characteristic of a St. Bernard about her. Small in size, black and white in color, and with a snipy head, she certainly looks like a cross-bred dog, with a touch of colley in shape and size, and of Landseer Newfoundland in color. Such a letter as the above should never have found its way into print, but since it has, it is only right its inconsistencies and false hoods should be exposed.

#### DOG BREAKING.

FROM VERO SHAW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG.

[Reprinted from advanced sheets forwarded to the FO. AND STREAM, by the author, through the courtesy of Messrs sell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Publishers.]

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Breaking Sporting Dogs.

From almost time immemorial dogs have been the chosen companions of mankind in their pursuit of game. Under any circumstances, it was necessary to educate the dogs in the duties they were required to fill, and it is with this subject that we have now to deal.

It is of course impossible to conjecture how the capacity

of each breed for working game came to be displayed in the first instance, but the fact remains that from very very early times indeed many breeds had each their re-spective duties in the field, as they have in the present day.

one of the earliest evidences of the fact that the art of training dogs is by no means a modern one, will be found in the following curious agreement:—

training dogs is by no ineasin a modern one, will och roma in the following curious agreement:—

"I, John Harris, of Wildon, in the Parish of Hastlebury, in the County of Worcester, yeeman, for and in consideration of ten slillings of lawful English money this day received of Henry Herbert of Ribbesford, in the said county, esquire, and of thirty shillings nore of like money by him promised to be hereafter pay'd me, doe hereby covenant and promise to and with the said Henry Herbert, his executors and administrators, that I will from the day of the date hereof, until the first day of March next, well and sufficiently mayntayne and keepe a Spanish bitch named Quaud, this day delivered into my custody by the said Henry Herbert, and will before the said first day of March next fully and effectually trayne up and teach the said bitch to sitt partridges, pheasants and other game, as well and exactly as the best sitting dogges usually set the same. And the said bitch so trayned and taught, shall and will delivere to the said lenry Herbert, or whom he shall appint to receive her, at so trayned and taught, shall and will delivere to the said Henry Herbert, or whom he shall appint to receive her, at his house in Ribbesford aforesaid, on the first day of March next. And if at any time after the said bitch shall for want of uso or practise, or otherwise, forgett to sett game as aforesaid, I will at my costes and charges mayntayne her for a month or longer, as often as need shall require, to trayne up and teach her to sett game as aforesaid, and shall and will fully and effectually teach her to sett game as well and exactly as it is above mentyon'd. "Witness my hand and seale the day, and year first above written.

"Juny Harris big X mork

"JOHN HARRIS, his X mark.

"Sealed and delivered in presence of,
"H. PAYNE, his X mark,"

Gervase Markham, however, previously to this, had alluded in his work, "Hunger's Prevention, or the Art of Fowling," to the taking of partridges with the setting

Gervase Markham, however, previously to this, had alluded in his work, "Hunger's Prevention, or the Art of Fowlung." to the taking of partridges with the setting dog, in the following words:—

"The fourth and last way for the taking of partridges (and which indeed excelleth all the other for the excellency of the sport and the rarenesse of the art which is contained therein) is the taking of them with the setting dogge, for in it there is a twofold pleasure, and a twofold art to be discovered, as first the pleasure and the art proceeding from the dogge, and is contained in this manner of ranging, hunting and setting, and then the pleasure and art in the bird hunted.

Being come into the fields or hunts where partidges doe frequent you shall there cast off your dogge, and by crying 'Heyret' or 'Hey-whir,' or such like words of encouragement, according to the custome of his own nature or education, give him leave to raunge or hunt, which as soone as hee beginneth to doe, you shall then cease from any more words, except any fault or mistaking enforce you, and then you shall use the words of correction or reprehension due for that purpose, and in all his hunting and labour you shall have great and speciall heede that hee never range too faure from you, but beate his ground justly and even, without casting about or flying now here and now there, and skipping many places, which the heate and mettall of many good doggs will make them do if they be not reprehended, and therefore when any such fault shall happen you shall call him in, and with the terror of your countenace so threaten him, that he shall not dare all that day after to doe the like.

Now if in this ranging and hunting you chance to see your dogge to make a sudden stop, or to stand still, you shall then presently make in to him (for he hath set the partridge), and as soone as you come to him you shall bim goe nearer, which if he deey ou shall still say to him, 'Go nearer,' phich if he deey ou shall still say to him, 'Go nearer,' phich if he deey out shall

The above quotations prove that the breaking of field The above quotations prove that the breaking of field dogs was carried on in very much the same manner 200 years ago as it is in the present day, though the tactics of sportsmen are materially altered. As will be seen from Gervase Markham, the birds were surrounded by a net, and the object of the hunter was to prevent their rising, but the duties of the setter is by no means greatly changed by the march of civilization.

Upwards of a hundred years before the date of Gervase Markham's work, Dr. Caius refers in his book to the taking of birds in the net in the field, and distinctly alludes to the trained setting dows used in the sport which he

to the trained setting dogs used in the sport which he classes with the spaniel, and notices, under the name of

Index.

Having thus shown that the art of training sporting dogs is not entirely due to its modern exponents, though it has naturally been reduced to a science by them, we propose laying before our readers some hints from the pen of Mr. James Fletcher, of Glenmarkic Lodge, Huntley, Aberdeenshire, N. B., whose experience in breaking operations is both practical and extensive.

(To be Continued.)

Dog Breaking .- We publish this week the first of the chapters of Mr. Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog" on this subject. Advance sheets have been forwarded by Mr. Shaw exclusively to the FOREST AND STREAM, and others will follow. For this high compliment to ourselves and courtesy to our readers we take the first opportunity to express our appreciation and indebtedness.

ACCIDENT TO REX.—All lovers of a good dog will learn with regret of the misfortune which has come to the champion pointer dog Rex, the property of Mr. Fisher Howe Jr., of this city. Through the gross carelessness of a well-known handler Rex was struck by the locomotive of an express train, the result being a badly broken shoulder and a compound fracture of the left fore-leg, The circumstances of the case, are extremely distressing, as Mr. Howe was about entering Rex for competition at the St. Louis Bench Show, and supposed that his famous dog was in his best show form. It appears, however, that Mr. Howe was kept in ignorance of the fact, and the broken leg allowed to knit without the proper surgical care. Let this misfortune to this splendid dog act as a warning to all sportsmen to whom they intrust their dogs.

From this brief mention of the occurrence, sent by Mr. Howe, we judge that the dog will never again be fit for either field work or the show bench. Rex has been so frequently mentioned in our columns and has centered so much attention upon himself at the bench shows in this and other cities that further mention of him seems superfluous.

Reference to our files and to the catalogues shows that Rex has been repeatedly placed in the front rank by the votes of such critical judges as Messrs. Davidson, Saltus, Hammond, Colburn, Wise, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Chas, H. Ray mond, Mr. Hugh Dalziel and others. It is to be hoped that the injuries will not result fatally, for as a stud dog his superior breeding, fine form and field quality, should make Rex still one of the most valuable heavy pointers in the East.

in the East.

Canadian Kennel Club, similar in all respects to the National American Kennel Club, similar in all respects to the National American Kennel Club in this country, is an event worthy of the attention of all sportsmen on both sides of the line. It points to the large increase of dog men in the Dominion, and the consequent necessity of establishing an association that will be looked up to as a power in the land. The initial meeting took place at the Rossin House, Toronto, Ont., last week, when the following well-known gentlemen were present: Messrs. L. H. Smith, Strathroy; Dr. Niven, London; R. Tanning Jr., John Maughan, J. Spooner, C. A. Brough, J. B. Bormer, Bruce Macdonald. A. J. Robertson and Leslie, Toronto. On motion, Mr. Smith took the chair, and Mr. Bormer acted as secretary pro tem. After an important discussion as to the advisability of forming a club, it was moved by Mr. Leslie, and seconded by Dr. Niven, that the club be called "The Canadian Kennel Club," which was adopted. The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result: President, Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., Toronto; Vice-President, Mr. L. H. Smith, Strathroy; Secretary, Mr. A. D. Stewart, Toronto; Treasurer, Mr. J. M-sughan, Toronto. Committee, Dr. Niven, London; Mr. Wn. B. Wells, Jr. Chatham; Mr. R. A. Lucas, Hamilton; Mr. J. Spooner, Toronto, and Mr. F. Austin, Ottawa. Mr. Spooner was appointed chairman of the committee. The President, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a committee to fill any vacancies which may occur in the officers selected.

PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIALS.-Mr. J. R. Stavton, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Field Trials. Association has notified us that the dates of the meeting will changed from Nov. 9th to the 26th, 27th, 28th and 26 of October, thus bringing the event two weeks earlier.

NEBRASKA FIELD TRIALS.—The executive committee of

assigned them, and no one need fear anything but justice and fair play at their hands. Entries will be received up to the evening of Sept. 29th, and not to Aug. 31st, as stated in the programme. Gaine is abundant in the vicinity where the trials are to be held, and a good attendant in the vicinity where the trials are to be held, and a good attendant is described asserted. cinity where the trials ar dance is already assured.

J. C. McBride, President,
J. H. Harley, Secretary,
George M. Mills,
Executive Committee,
Both Mr. Satterthwaite and
Mr. Lewis declined.

Both Mr. Satterthwaite and Mr. Lewis declined.

The Colley Trials.—The international sheep dog trials, held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at Philadelphia, were began on Tuesday of this week, the management being under the personal direction of Dr. L. A. Twaddell. In our next issue we will give a full description of the trials, as our kennel editor is at present in Philadelphia attending them. The entries, with the name of the owner, as well as that of the dog, are as follows: John Bickney. Philadelphia, dog. Joe; George Aitkin, Northport, Suffolk County, N. Y., Shepherd Lass and Clyde; George Taylor, Philadelphia, dog Shep: Charles Pugh, Philadelphia, dog Tone; S. Sharpless, Philadelphia, Gipsey; T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., dog Oscar: Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., Lady Scotland and dog Tweed Second; John McAnally, West Philadelphia, Go Shep. In the puppy class T. S. Cooper enters Fannie; George Aitkin, Young Carlisle, and Dr. J. W. Downey, Lady Scotland.

ESSEX COUNTY HUNT.—Meets for September, 1880: Saturday, Sept. 25th, at 5 p.m., at cross roads, Orange, near St. Mark's Church, Wednesday, Sept. 29th, at 5 p.m. Wright's Hotel, Montelair. F. M. Wheeler, M. F. H.

GORDON SETTER PUPPLES.—A gentleman advertises a litter of Gordon setters by Glen out of Belle for sale. Belle is an imported bitch, the winner of two firsts in Ireland, and Glen won in the Brace Stakes of the Eastern Field Trials last year. The pupples are a promising lot, so far as looks go, and they can hardly fail to be good in the field.

Kansas Field Trials.—Mr. A. C. Waddell, of Topeka, Kansas, writes us that nothing has been arranged about the Kansas Field Trials.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

Whelps. - Ruby 11. - Mr. H. B. Richmond's (Lakeville, Mass WBLIPS.—Ruby II.—Mr. H. B. Richmond's (Lakeville, Mass, pointer bitch Ruby II, whelped, Aug. 28th, twelve puppies, seven) dogs and dive bitches, by his Snipe-Sensation, Colburn's Belle. Hessie—Mr. H. B. Richmond's English setter bitch Bessie whelped, Aug. 31st, nine puppies, six dogs and three bitches, by Oakes' Dash III-Dalsy Dale. Dell—Mr. J. J. Jumelle's (Dequoin, III) Dell-Champion Duck, whelped eight puppies, three dogs and nive bitches, to owner's Elche Ti; all solid deep red color. Queen à Scots—Mr. A. M. Waddell's (Louisville Ky.) bitch, Queen o' Scots, Gladstone-Mersey, whelped, Aug. 18th, eight puppies, four dogs and four bitches, color white, and white and black; to Lincoln. Grattlade—Mr. A. M. Waddell's fexhound black for thinds whelped, Aug. 2d, three pumpies two white and black, to Lincoln. Gratitude—Mr. A. M. Waddell's foxbound bitch Gratitude whelped, Aug. 2d, three puppies, two bitches and one dog, color white, black and tan, to Chorister. Gratitude was bred in England.

SALES.—Queen Mah and Glenco—My. Arnold Burges has sold his champlon Queen Mab to his brother, Tristam Burges, of San Fran-cisco; also Glenco, by champlon Rob Roy, out of Davidson's Doll (sister to Druld), to Dr. Sullings of Kalamazoo, Mich.

DEATH.—Duke.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 13th, 1859.—On Friday last I lost, by discemper, my Gordon setter Duke, out of the late Mr. Tileston's Lou, by Jerome Marble's Grouse. When seven months old, he took first prize at Westminster Kennel Club show, 1879, and again was awarded H. C. at the last show, where many other and older prize winners were unmentioned. Duke was the 1879, and again was awarded H. C. at the last show, where many other and older prize winners were unmentioned. Duke was the fastest dog in the field that I ever knew, and that quality, combined with a very keen nose and beauty of form, rendered him a very valuable naimal. I had anticipated having royal sport with him this fall, but his death leaves me now without any dog whatever, and I know I shall have great difficulty in replacing him, as dogs like him, combining exceptional field and bench qualities, are not to be found easily.

W. H. HENTINGTON.

# The Rifle.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### THE CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

CREEDMOOR during last week was a busy place in the conduct of the Eighth Annual Full Prize Meeting. In general it passed off very successfully, though there was the usual amount of growling in cases where the good of the many seemed to trample on the rights of the few. "There were not pool targets cough" is the verdict of so many that it would seem well founded, and it does certainly look a little like bad management. where a contest such as the champion's has its stages two days apart on the programme. There was good shooting weather from the start, and no delays were chargeable to the elements. Col. Bodine, while nominally the executive officer, had much aid from Col. J. G. Story, who was the virtual controlling spirit of the on. 3. O. Slody, who was the retrient continuing spirit of the meeting. The matches were in general well distributed, and the almost entire absence of protests bears testimony to the fairness of the contests. The rule about challenged shots should be a definite one, and to change it from one day of a meeting to another is NEBRASKA FIELD TRIALS.—The executive committee of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association, have nominated the following gentlemen for judges of the field trials to be held at Millford, September 30th, October 1st and 2nd, 1880. All Age States.—C. F. Lewis, Hon. Geo. B. Lake, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha. Puppy Stakes.—F. Satterthwaite, Hon. Charles P. Matthewson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. S. M. Chapman, of Plattsmouth. Charles P. Matthewson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. S. M. Chapman, of Plattsmouth. States and Hon. S. M. Chapman, of Plattsmouth. The Charles against the second of the was clearly on the Merch Stakes.—Henry Miller, Esq., of Corning, Iowa; Nathan Doexy, Esq., of Geneseo, Ill., and Capt. E. S. Hawley, of Nebraska City, Nebraska City, Nebraska City, Nebraska City, States of Chapman, of Plattsmouth. The committee desire to assure the owners of dost the committee desire to assure the owners of dost that the gentlemen named for judges are thorough sportsmen, and fully competent to act in the capacity

meeting in a pitiable plight, and enough in condemnation canno meeting in a pitiable plight, and enough in condemnation cannot be said of a State management that permits an important match such as the international military to go by default, through mere spathy, if no worse motive be ascribed. This and other matches have shown conclusively that the troops of the State are arread with an inferior weapon as compared with the rides which have since been by might out. This may, perhaps, be a necessary result of the general march of improvement, but it is none the loss dispiriting to members of the State organizations to feel that they carry about an antiquated fire-arm in comparison, with others. This meeting has more than ever impressed the fact that a 50 caliber vitle has no manner of chance against one of .45 or .44 caliber with increased charges. her with increased charges.

her with increased charges.

The anceting has given chance for no small amount of instructions to a good many men. The regulars go back to their several posts encourared by their success, and their stay at Greedmoor has been really a season in a school of musketry. The millitanean of many parts of this State, and from the several States represented at the meeting, have discovered that there are plenty of lovers of rifle practice, and, if the proper moral is drawn, there should be an endeavor on the part of many of the other States, not now represented, to make showing of volunteers.

The meeting occurred four days and the 20th distinguished.

should be an endeavor on the part of many of the other States, not now represented, to make showing of volunteers.

The meeting occupied four days, and the 2,000 individual entries poured in a steady fusilade against the targets. It is peaks much for the good arrangements of this leading American range, that not a person was burt in any way, not a bullet went awry, and not even the usually careless marker was cut by a bullet-splash. The first day was opened with short range practice, and the Judal Match was the first event. This being for military rifles, there was a short struggle between the citizens and the regular soldiery. The day was a raw one, with a provoking II o'clock wind and a had light, with the sun only at occasional intervals peeping from behind a sky of leaden clouds. The honors were very evenly distributed, and for the first place J. L. Paulding, of the Twelfith Regiment, N. G. S. N. V., tied with III. Weisman, of the Twelfith Regiment, N. G. S. N. V., tied with III. Weisman of the First United States Cavalry and a member of the Pacific team. On the shooting off of the tie Paulding was the winner and took the 550, cash, prize offered by Major J. H. Jones of the same regiment. This match was instituted at the first meeting of the Association, and has been sustained since. The successive winners have been: 1874, W. Koberson G shots, old targets, 157, 1874, II. II. Smith G shots, old targets, 23; 1875, II. Moson, 30; 1876, F. J. Falgroff, 34; 1877, E. W. Whitlock, 35; 1878, II. Moson, 35; 1879, III. R. Smith G shots, old targets, 23; 1878, III. Moson, 36; 1879, III. P. J. Paulding, 3544415—31] I. T. J. Clar. 444544—30

J. L. Pauldingsierio-or	[ I.J. UBY
H. Weisman	M. J. Blakeley5444144-2
E. W. Whitlock 5544454-31	O. A. Morris 4445345~2
Jas. Ross 4545544-31	J. F. Cranston 4454345-9
Jas. Larned	W. Recker 3544454-9
D. H. Ogden 4454445-30	S. A. Day
Wm. Ennts 4545444-30	R. G. Post 4514543-9
R. T. Hare	H. G. Nolcott 5414543-2
F. R. Bull,	E. Standing
O A Manville 5541444-30	I E. S. Browe 3415355_9
John Pitcher3144555-30	G. M. Dougherty 3455453 _0
J. E. Stelson	J. R. Denman 4254554-9
J. McLane 5345454 30	W. Van Yorx 5554424-9
W. J. Reineck	J. L. Wilson
Jas. Morrow 5554533-30	H. T. Lockwood 4414444-9
J. H. Shiek	H. B. Thomson 444444 - 2
C. Van Orden 444445-29	O. G. Jones 4444441-2
N. O'Donnell44454429	H. H. Stellmar 444444-2
F. E. Presser4(54444-29)	W. J. Underwood, Jr. 4444441-9
W. Driscott1451141 29	

M. P. ROSS	U. L. Morse
W. M. Farrow	J. W. Mangam
G. Joiner	L. Thomas5534-17
J. S. Casc	G. B. Dixon
J. W. Crane4455-18	F. F. Thompson 4543-16
F. F. Millen445518	J. L. Osgood444-16
J. H. Brown 1455-18	T. J. Dolan3544-16
H. Niehols 4545 -18	A. McInnes
F. Alder 454518	L. L. Barnes 4543-16
H. T. Lockwood5544-18	H. P. Chapin344-15
E. O. Shakespeare 5451 18	H. Simon
E. W. Whitlock5445-18	E.M. De Rusha3444-15
E. W. Price 451-181	J. H. Slack
J. L. Woodbrid 4554~18	H. A. Buck
M. H. Bull 5445-18	W P. Hillick3404-11
T. B. Wilson 4145 17	
The Chempion's Match set the	tine small-hore men to work

The (mampious Marca section line smart-ore men to work who began putting in the scores at the short range to help on the sgregate for the match. This match was established in 1876, and its record is a very good one, standing:—

Year.	Winner.	200		1,000	Total
1876	E. H. Sanford	42	47	44	133
1877	H. Fulton	47	49	43	139
1878	W. M. Farrow	46	47	46	139
1879	J. S. Sumner	42	49	50	141

Being disjointed in the year's programme, many who shot he early stages did not attend to the finish, but of those com-betton their groups the record shows:—

bigging racit conton and account			
A. C. Gates. 432 152445-12 T. H. Gray. 41441544-12 W. M. Parrow. 54453551-34 I. L. A. Bren. 445245514-44 A. Melluness. 55455451-44 J. S. Summer. 31544441-34 J. S. Summer. 31544441-34 J. F. Dacits, Jr. 1544541-34 J. W. Todd. 45545161-32 J. W. Todd	600 yards, 44555515155—47 25555555555—48 2554154545 46 5554154554-48 3345554555-44 33455545455—44 2355454555-44 2355454455-42 23545454455-42 245545555-44 245545555-44 245545555-44	1,000 yards, 7 5555 45555-49 455555555-48 455555555-48 335155355-46 335155355-43 354315555-43 422535555445-41 354315553-40 454755554-42 5235455554-42 3354555554-42 3354555554-42 3354555554-42	188 187 181 181 129 129 127 126 125 121
E. O.Shakespeare.54445344-41	2445555455-44	5055053552-35	120
E. O., Shitteeperate 3113 2 3 4 A. A. Addee. 444403143 - 35 J. H. Burroughs. 44444544 - 41 E. A. Leopold. 44333444 - 37 F. F. Mitten. 633434331 39 H. A. Burk. 3343444 4 4 Thomas. 334544544 - 42 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5	4554355455—45 4153545555—45 4255555555—46 415545454 4225455553—41 0002343543—26	r445544531-38 525535401-32 535535401-32 535544523-34 0454333135-34 344235532-35 3144304334-32	118 118 117 117 116 100

W. T. Miles4303442434—31 W. DeV. Foulke5554455344—44	4000000030411	34350r033334 323555335034	
Z. R. Denman345334444-38 P. J. Lauritzen4444430344-38	4523353023—30 2535443435—88	5000000002— 7 00030r0000— 3	

The afternoon of the first day was given up to mid range practice, and the 19 teams of the Army and Navy Journat Cap Match mades a flee showing across the range. The weather conditions had not improved, and the scores represent really good work. The cup came very near going out of the list of fatures, for the Seventh lave aiready taken the cup twice, and had high hopes of getting it for the third and last time. Their team has been practicing with the greatest zeal, and some remarkably fine practice scores have been made, but some of the members of the team went to pieces, and their chances were lost. The United States Dagineer Battailon team came to the firing point with any number of adjuncts in the way—a flying kite, an indicator for the The afternoon of the first day was given up to mid range pracbugmeer partament can came to the pring point with any pum-her of adjuncts in the way—a flying kite, an indicator for the velocity of the wind, a delicately hung balance to show the di-rection of the nickle element, and other prederives very excellent for private practice, but seemingly of no special weight against the tribute planement of wind which the "Woodchuck Hunters" the state of the wind which the "Woodchuck Hunters" the trained judgment of wind which the "Woodchuck Hunters" from Watertown, N. Y., were enabled to bring to their work. This match dates back to 1875, when the Twenty-second Regiment took it from 9 teams with 211, each man firing 5 shots at the old targets. In 1874 the Seventh Regiment took it from 16 teams with 247, with 7 shots per man at old targets. Since that time the conditions have been as now, and the record has shown: 1875, Second Connecticut Regiment, 206-15 teams; 1876, Seventh Regiment, 330-16 teams; 1876, reventh Regiment, 325-17 teams; 1876, Pervenited Separate Company, 351-18 teams. The present year's scores stand:—

This Regiment, 206-18 Retails, Now Now New York 1875, Now Now Now 1875, Now Now 1875, N

1	Thirty-fifth Battalion, New York.
	H. N. Otls. 444555 32   W. W. Scott. 5225(31-27)   D. R. Brower 5554(43-30) F. L. Baker 515(215-26)   W. F. Swan 5554(52-26)   W. F. Swan 5554(52-26)   W. F. Swan 5554(52-26)   C. A. Settle 5554(33-26)   J. E. Reeves 5555(32-25)   Jas. Howland 5463(33-29)   J. E. Reeves 5555(32-25)   Jas. Howland 5463(33-29)   Total 5563(32-29)   Total 5563(32-26)   Jas. Howland 5563(33-26)   Jas. Howland 5663(33-26)   Jas. Howland 5663(
ı	Twentieth Separate Co., New York.
	O. A. Morris.         3554555-32         W. W. Young.         425444-28           C. B. Smith. Jr.         354455-31         J. Larned.         ,5132545-28           W. D. Hinds.         363551-39         J. A. Bevier.         454548-27           T. M. Congraton.         245545-39         G. Daniels.         302536-17           C. Van Orden.         445458-39         G. Daniels.         302536-17           D. H. Ogden.         425155-39         Total.         3536
	· Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y.
	C. V. Houghton. 345455-31 L. L. Barnes. 44425-28 C. A. Batrion. 345 51-39 C. A. Cummings. 353445-28 F. R. Gardiner. 554453-39 J. Earl. 455451-27 L. Miller. 554434-39 P. T. Perkins. 345353-21 E. De Rusha. 343433-29 P. T. Perkins. 34535-21 E. W. Patterson. 445453-29 Total. 335

25, J. A. Gee 22, J. H. Balstar 21, H. Douglass 27, C. Stabberd 21, Chas. Helzona 8, W. H. Cochrane 21, total 256.

The second day was a military team day, and while the day was not by any means a destrable one, with its cold and cheerless attamospheroand unsteady wind, the men were able to master these difficulties and turn out good work. The opening contest was that for the State trophy intended to try the skill of the State regiments. An examination of the scores will show the ups and downs of the battle, but the "Woodchuck" mon had learned to handle wind skillfully by practice on their range enear Watertown and though closely pushed they again scored a declard victory. This match has a history since 1873. In that year the Twenty-second Regiment tookit with 250 points, 6 shots only being fired by each man at each range; 15 teams then competed. With 18 teams in 1871 the conditions were made as now. The winnings have been: 1875, Seventh Regiment, 33—18 teams; 1875, Forty-cinft Regiment, 30—16 teams; 1875, Fourteenth Regiment, 30—16 teams; 1875, Seventh Regiment, 33—18 teams; 1876, Twentieth Separato Co., 459—20 teams. The scores for 1830 stand:—

Cant. Cooper. 1880 555.

ı	Capt. Coo																					DANGE 1 US	
1	capt, coo	pе	Ľ	. 1			*		٠					*	,		۰			٠		04224-1	ŏ
	F. L. Bake																						
ı	H. N. Otis	i																				44344 - 1	9
ì	N. Cooper	٠																				45454-2	23
1	J.E. Reev	UB																				44544 - 2	1
į.	W. R. Zim	m	ei	rī	n	8,1	1															45344 - 1	8
ì	E, R. Bro	WI	i.	٠,				,		 , .							٠				 	45535 - 2	2
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			SEPTEMBE	ER 23, 1880.
91 89 75 71 80-	Lieut, Howland			51345—21 39 45424—19 37 35333—17 57 83432—15 32 45554—25 30
ch ons ck.	Total			219 476 ton. 23554-19 41
of RC-	C. B. Smith, Jr M. W. Young. O. A. Morris. T. N. Congdon A. Bevier. M. D. Hinds. H. W. Bachelor. N. W. Tiffany. J. Larned. D. H. Ogdon.			35515 - 22 4 1 45135 - 22 40 43445 - 20 40 45434 - 20 40 43435 - 19 40
ice am tes	H. W. Bachelor N. W. Tiffany J. Larned		25443—18 43324—18 33144—18	43(35-19 40 44454-21 39 45105 21 37 23545-19 37 43053-15 35
m- he di-	J. P. Northing			31434 18 34 05113-16 32
ent nst rs''				262 455 55555-25 46
rk. ent old	Forty-cig G. W. Patterson L. I., Bayues R. G. Post C. A. Barton C. A. Cleming F. R. Gardner		44444-20 43554-21 44114-20	54545-23 46 52555-22 42 25553 20 41 24535-19 39
ith n-	P. T. Perkins E. V. Houghton			34345-19 88 33444-18 38 53432 17 38 52335-18 37 54522 18 36
nt 878,	W. Sullivan L. Miller			34142- 17 36 34542- 18 33
:	Total	rst Reg		234 470 44544—21 44
-27 -27 -26 -25 -25	F. L. Lymar. W. B. Randall D. N. Tootman It. Griffon. H. W. Greenland. D. D. Lefevre. D. M. Lefevre. M. I. Blakeley		55553 23 55553 23 31555 22 41551 23 5455-23 24055-17	41141 20 42 41141 20 12 53444 20 12 34054 -16 39
339	D. M. Lefevre. M. J. Blakeley. W. A. Butler.			54444-21 38 44441-20 38 35544-21 37 33444-18 35
-28 -25 -27 -24 -17	M. J. Blakeley. W. A. Butler. L. A. Wilkinson. G. E. Neeting. F. M. McIlroy.			44344-19 36 34354-19 31 33334-16 29
-24 -17 336	Total	Regim 15-38	ent, New York, G. W. Munson	234 456
28	C. H. Eagle	19-35 23-40 12-25	ent, New York. G. W. Munson T. C. McLewel W. J. Underwood H. L. Lockwood, E. W. Price	Jr. 22 21 43 19 13 32 17 19 36
28 28 27 24 21	F. Alder 20	22-42	Total	224 220 411
335 11- 26,	F. A. Hand. 17 J. S. Shepherd 13 G. L. Fox 19 R. M. Johnson 20 T. L. Holmes 16 A. G. Perham 19 T. L. Griswold 17 F. L. Griswold 17	20-33 22-41 18-38	W. L. Candee J. M. Robertson E. De Forest	18 16-34 17 18 35 18 13-31 1 18 16 31
ce	A. G. Perham	20-39 19-36 h Regi	Totalment, Brooklyn,	213 218 131
oy 25, 30, rd	J. Corey 19 C. L. Madison 21 T. M. Harvey 20 J. W. Nutt 14 F. B. Stillingworf 18 H. C. Judson 19 H. Nutt 19 H. Nutt 19	10-39 15-38 18-39 16 30	J. J. Dixon J. Henwood Jas. Moore F. Schulkin	
b- 21,	F. B. Stillingworf 16 H. C. Judson 19 H. Nutt 19	21-37 15 34 19-38	E. S. Browe	210 202 121
vt. iv- lal	Lieut. Cook	15-34 16-34 15-34	ent, Poughkeepsie Pvt. Morrow Capt. Haubernest Lieut. Williams Sergt. Capron Lieut. Bentoll.	
L. H. 25,	Capt. Schrader. 14 Capt. Beneway. 20 Capt. Myer. 21	14-35	Total	220 190 410
NC TO	217(2-11)	th Reg 16-34 22-38 18-37	A. Shepherd T. S. Ward	19 17-36 19 15-31 15 14-49
30, 30, 31-	L. P. Kirchmeyer 18 W. G. Gregory 18 C. B. Hill 19 C. D. Arnold 19 H. A. Menker 20 H. H. Parke 9 Wm. Overdman 17	17-30 12-32 19-28 18-35	G. T. Quimby H. S. Mulligan Total	
k- n- 26,	Ninth Sepai	oto Co	mnone Whitehull	
on 23, 29,	A. R. Moore 16 F. F. Follet 20 C. G. Davis 16 C. Boardman 16 A. Dorval 18 C. M. Leet 18	3-19 22 38 10-28	M. A. Dempsey J. H. Park R. H. Wilcox G. H. Ingalls O. A. Mamb ville Total	19 16-160
A. nk W.				
G. II. S.	Rrown   16   Clarke   18   Wintermuts   13   Wightman   14   Curtis   21   Stow   18   Starrfug   17   17   17   17   17   17   17   1	9 22 10-24 13-34	Porter. Smith. Cook. Purdy. Worden	12 17-29 20 13 33 16 18 34 17 17-34 20 14 34
S. ort th J.	Wigningh   14	19-36	Total	202 184 886
21, on 11-	8. A. Hosford. 21 W. H. Gornee. 18 D. M. Mackey. 18 F. A. Brink. 17	12-33 21-39 18-36 16-33	T. W. Myers D. J. Richardson. H. B. Bradbury Geo. L. Markham	
d- 25,	E. Root. 20 S. A. Hosford. 21 W. H. Gornee. 18 D. M. Mackey. 18 P. A. Brink. 17 W. B. Bush. 11 T. R. Murphy 11 W. H. Wed. J. 18 W. H. Dewar. 19 J. H. Borsdorf. 22 S. Steinger. 18 S. Steinger. 18 G. D. Scott. 220	9—26 14—25 Regim	Totalent, New York.	204 170 303
H. en 27,	T. R. Murphy 14 W. H. Reed, Jr 18 W. H. Dewar 19 J. H. Borsdorf 12	16-30 12-30 14-33 21-33	H. Bolston H. Douglass C. Stafford W. H. Cochrane	
Jr. ar 24,	J. A. Gee	12-28	Total	101 101 010
ras at= . ese	Twenty-f C. Keller	14-34 15-35 8-24	T. J. Markey T. Gombel U. C. Wareing	
as te id	F. Moore	$ \begin{array}{r} 0-12 \\ 16-34 \\ 5-24 \\ 17-38 \end{array} $	A. J. Douner	15 11-26 17 12-29 204 135 339
to vn y.	Seventeen H. C. Higginson	th Batt 18-29 19-36	D. Wilson W. H. Weston	
nd: eh in	Seventeen H. C. Higginson 13 R. Wilson 17 A. Kissam 20 Wm. Smith 15 J. H. Garvis 17 H. Hond 20 J. H. Wells 16 Thirty-sect	16-51 9-26 18-38 15-21	E. Standering J. J. Harrison	21 16-57 21 20-41
is. ve	Thirty-sect	5-21 2 20	arate Co., Wellsbu	rg11 r-11
ns:	I. Carpenter.   16 G. Crine   18 R. Gunn   13 G. W. Eleston   7 B. Merriam   12 S. Morchouse   17 C. S. Myers   7 First Se	13-26 15-22 0-13 4-21	S. Vendemark G. T. Yiesley H. Merriam	16 2 18 21 18-30 15 10-25 12 0-13
43	C. S. Myers	0- 7 parate 0-14	Co., Penn Yan,	165 69 234
48 43	H. M. Mingay. 14 W. H. Conklin . 15 D. P. Spear . 7 J. Chainberlain . 14 E. A. Amesbury . 19 C. H. Bonner . 14 A. C. Herwick . 7	0-15 15-29 0-14 13-32	R. D. Stewart C. E. VanDerlip. W. Warren E. F. Wickbam.	
40	C. H. Bonner	5—19 17—24	Total	155 71 226

records	First Divi	sion.		Seco	nd Divis	ion.
Year, 1879 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878	Winners. 22d 12th 71h 71st 71st 71st	Score. 263 283 417 423 428 411	No. teams. 10 11 9 7 6 6 6	Winners. 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	181 207 414 876 405 432	teams.
1879 The fu	7th ll score of th	447 is match	4 1 for 1880 i	23 s given as f	404 ollows:	4
N. L. Car E. De Fo F. L. Ho F. A. Ha J. M. Hob G. L. Fo F. La Gri C. C. Bloo A. G. Pen J. L. She Total	ndee	Pwenty-	third Regi	ment. 200 yards. 54542.20 54545.22 54545.22 43443.13 35434.19 44354.20 43354.19 43354.19 43354.19 43333.18 44533.18	500 yar 414552 444532	ds. 2 42 0 42 3 41 2 41 0 0 39 0 39 39 37 7 36
H. Nutt. E. 8 Bro F. D. Stel Jas, Moor T. M. Ha John Cor C. L. Mac H. C. Juc F. Schull J. J. Dix V. Nu	we lingway			.244316 .4544320 .5144419 .5144421 .1443318 .4344119 .4334418 .4334315 .0534517 .4334317 .343.010	55555 . 2: 37445 . 2: 33745 . 2: 43245 . 1: 43345 . 1: 43445 . 1: 45232 . 1: 40554 . 1: 54300	0 39 30 8 30 30 6 35 5 35 6 31 8 33 8 33 4 31 6 16
Totai		Savan	th Regime			1 411
G. W. Mt W. E. Ha H. B. Th W. H. Hs F. C. Mc C. F. Rob	derwood, Jr. 20 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210			41444 . 20 45445 . 22 34445 . 20 44554 . 22 45444 . 21 34243 . 16 53344 . 19 33433 . 16 44534 . 20 34135 . 19	35344 . 22 55502 . 25 25355 . 20 44454 . 3 31435 . 15 53344 . 15 45545 . 22 35534 . 22 55534 . 22 24345 . 18 43152 . 15	2 42 0 41 1 41 0 41 0 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3
		Eightl	Regimen	it.		1
C. Stanor N. H. De J. A. Get G. D. Set C. Helzmu J. H. Bor W. H. Re J. H. Bali	ston			34532 — 15 14445 — 17 34430 — 14 23434 — 16 34343 — 17 13334 — 17 14422 — 15 44345 — 20	54215 - 2 54532 - 1 53335 - 1 24433 - 1 44344 - 1 44333 - 1 24442 - 1 44530 - 1	[8 40] 20 - 40 9 - 36 9 - 31 17 31 19 - 33 17 - 33 6 - 33 17 - 32 2 - 32
						3 - 30 j
The Ca	valry State	Match	had almos	another	20 walkove	r, the
Yates Dra	igoons comi od:—	ng dow	n to alm	ost certain	victory.	The
O. G. Jone W. Gorde L. Albate H. A. Pra H. Sniffin	es m r	4145445— 4443444— 4313444— 4443333→ 3145304—	30 F. Swa 27 C. Bro 26 Tota 23 Tota	d	43034	
J. J. Fav G. W. Hu H. E. Kin N. B. Bur J. H. Pitt	nt	2414313 — 4503314 — 8443224 — 3135374 — 2342423 —	24 F. T. 1 23 C. W. 22 22 Tota 20		34330	
and Col. of Directors' other con Nuf ced.	ectors had the Gildersleeve badge. The testants to s	once ne scoring	ore took was real it took p	possession lly good, ar lace on a	of the : nd it is f special to	shiny air to irget.
H. A. Gild G. W. Wir G. D. Scor F. J. Dona The Mil	iersleeve igate it ildson itary Team 1	latch ra	n through	the day, ar	ad some o	of the
Springitel was very	re unfortuni in the middle d in use by t manifest in	he Creed the fine	lmoor rep score of	resentative the winnin	es of the g team.	pecial army This
Co. C. Eng	nich up to the n 1876 by Co.  B. Engines gineer Battal ne team with	er Batta ion, U.	lion, U. S. S. A., 142 <sub>1</sub>	A., 127 poi points, and	nts; in 18 Again last	ts; in S 878 by 5 year
Co. B. Un Corpl. Ba Corpl. Mil Pvt. Kreb Corpl. Vo	rett	ngineer 1445545— 1845454— 5345444—	8. Co. B, 31 M. J. 29 Geo. E 29 W. C.	Fifty-first racuse, Blakely Nearing Hitchcock.	Regimen N. Y. 54435 45434 43435	t, Sy- 7 54-30 I 45-29 I 53-27
Total Co. A, Un:	ited States E	1 Ingincer	45   Tota s.   Co. B.	Twelfth R	egiment.	138 V
Capt. Qui Sergt. Re Pvt. Doyl Sergt. Ke	noudle	4544444— 5344454— 4545434— 3434444— 4432443—	29   Sergt. 29   Sergt. 29   Pvt. P 26   Serg. V 24   Pvt. W	Burns	434444 444344 433444 844344 848446	15—28 15—28 14—26 14—26 35—26 F
Twentieth Team, O. A. Mon J. M. Con C. B. Smit	Separate Co Binghamtor ri	o., Secon o., N. Y. 5444444—1 1334555—1 1335544—1	d   Ninth 29   Capt. 29   Lieut. 28   Chas. 1	Separate C N. Y R. E. Basec C. A. Muni	o., White om. 53454: ch. 44444	ehall, V 43-28 44-28 44-27
Total	hing	13	34 Total			. 133 J
Capt, J. C. Lieut, T. A Pyt. J. Cay Pyt. R. Ko Pryt. Reel	A. Bingham. 3	434555—6 444535—9 4444*33—9 443434—6 421334—6	88 W. R. 2 26 H. N. C 25 F. L. 1 33 E. R. I	Zimmermat Itis Baker Luns	, N. Y. 444443 1434451 34344 431354 344433	13-27 C 14-26 A 13-26 G 14-25 S
						^

The First and Second Divisio New York City and Brooklyn of the National Guard authori small team entry list and the In previous years these mat records standing:- First Division.	respectively. The relates of the State vectorest was a merches have been we Second	epressive policy vas seen in the re drifting race	Pvt. E. W. Price. 4544544-30 Lieut, Connell. 4444455-30 Capt. J. L. Price. 4344445-28 Sergt. Chapin 4441353-27 Pvt. W. J. Underwood.334341-26 Lieut. Simon. 244444-26
Year, Winners, Score, 1867 22d 263 1-74 12th 223 1855 7th 447 1855 1855 7th 423 1857 7th 423 1857 7th 447 1879 7th 447 The full score of this match?	No. teams. Winners. 10 23 11 23 9 23 7 23 6 23 4 23	Score. teams 181 5 207 7 414 6 876 6 405 7 432 4 404 4	O. G. Jones
Twenty-ti N. L. Candee E. De Forest. J. B. Frothingban F. L. Holmes. J. M. Robertson. G. L. Fox F. L. Griswold C. C. Mosson H. G. Pertam J. L. Shepherd Total	nird Regiment. 200 yards. 51543, 20 51455, 22 43443, 18 43443, 18 44334, 20 45442, 19 4334, 20 45442, 19 44334, 20 44334, 20 44331, 18 45333, 18 45333, 18	500 yards, 41455, 22 8 41453, 20 45 54554, 23 44 35455 22 41 45542, 20 46 45542, 20 33 44533, 19 37 42545, 22 34 44533, 19 37 4254, 19 37 472 473	Wordin   14344-27   W. Meilvay   343414-27   Saring   454434-27   W. B. Nilnis   342415-25   Saring   454434-27   W. B. Nilnis   342415-25   Saring   454434-27   W. B. Nilnis   342415-25   Saring   454434-22   D. M. Totman   343342-23   D. M. Totman   343342-23   D. M. Totman   343342-23   D. M. Totman   255   Co. C. Seventh Regiment, New York.   F. C. McSewel   243355-26   J. M. Elsight Regiment, New York   J. H. Bordsdorff   332444-26   J. H. Bordsdorff   332444-26   J. H. Bordsdorff   344433-25   W. H. Heiser   344433-25   J. H. Bordsdorff   344443-25   J. H. Bordsdorff   3444443-25   J. H. Bordsdorff   344443-25   J. H. Bordsdorff   344443-25   J. H. Bordsdorff   3444
H. Nutt. E. 8 Brove F. D. Stellingway Jat. Moore To T	31444 19 54444 21 14433 18 43441 19 44444 20 43344 18 43392 15 05345 17 43343 17 343,0 10	55555, 25 41 31445 :21 41 33543, 20 34 43245, 18 34 43345, 18 35 44315, 19 35 24405, 15 35 4405, 16 35 44054, 16 33 32213, 14 31 02400, 6 16 204 414	Elmira, N. Y.   D. H. Mackey.   3243423—20     S. Horsford
W. T. Laderwood, Jr. J. L. Price C. H. Fagio C. H. Fagio T. Lookwood T. T. Lookwood F. C. W. Price G. W. Price G. W. Munson W. E. Hattleld W. H. Hailed W. H. Hailed T. C. McLewee C. F. Robins Total		35344 . 20 43 55502 . 22 42 55502 . 20 42 44454 . 21 41 53344 . 19 40 53344 . 19 40 53534 . 20 39 54531 . 20 39 54531 . 20 39 54531 . 20 39 54531 . 20 39 24315 . 18 35 43152 . 18 35	
W. H. Cochrane T. R. Murphy A. Douglass C. Staffber C. Staffber C. Staffber C. Staffber C. J. A. Gee G. D. Scott C. Helzman J. L. Torscheff J. L. Torscheff J. L. Halston S. Steinger Totals.	54435 - 21 * 4434 - 20 4434 - 20 35342 - 17 34332 - 15 0445 - 17 31430 - 14 23131 - 16 31343 - 17 4334 - 17 3422 - 15 4434 - 20 4334 - 20	54532 - 18	Total
O. G. Jones 4445445—36 W. Gordon 4443444—27 L. Albater 431344—26 H. A. Pratt 4443333—2 H. Sniffin 3145304—25	to almost certain Dragoons, Syracus F. Swath C. Brown	e	Total   118   101   222
J. J. Fav 2144318-24 G. W. Hunt 4503414-22 H. E. King 3443221-22 N. B. Buris 3133314-22 J. H. Pitt 244223-22 and Col. dildersleeve once mo	ou d'esprit during ore took possession	3433031-22 0233140 16 147 the afternoon,	J. H. Sullvan.
Directors' badge. The scoring other contestants to say that i Nuf ced. H. A. Gildersleeve. 54444—21 G. D. Scott. 43314—25 F. J. Donaldson. 3344—42 The Military Team Match ran teams were unfortunate enough	J. G. Story G. S. Schemerbor J. H. Cowperthwa through the day, a	special target 2343517 m, Jr43243 -16 ait 45430 16 nd some of the	A. H. Cobb
came up in the middle of the d Springfield in use by the Creedi was very manifest in the fine a match, which up to this year h was won in 1876 by Co. 7, Seven 1877 by Co. B. Engineer Battalion, D. by the same team with 150 point	y. The superiority noor representative or of the winnin as been a spring r th Regiment, with on, U. S. A., 127 por A., 142 points, and	y of the special es of the army ig team. This neeting event, 131 points; in ints; in 1878 by	Total
Co. B. United States Engineers. Corpl. Barrett	Co. B, Fifty-first racuse, M. J. Blakely Geo. E. Nearing. W. C. Hitchcock. L. A. Wilkinson H. W. Greenland	N. Y. 5443554-30 4543445-29 4343553-27 344445-26 4143443-26	Sixty-fifth Regiment—First Team.
Co. A. United States Engineers. Sergt. Royston	Capt. Burns Sergt. Ross Pvt. Paulding Serg. Van Heuser Pvt. Wood	k	V. E. Fitch
Twentieth Separate Co., Second Team, Binghanton, N. Y. O. A. Mori	Capt. R. E. Base Lieut. C. A. Muni Chas, Leet Lieut. J. H. Parke R. Wilcox	om. 5345443-28 ich. 444444-28 	Total
Co. C, United States Engineers. Capt. J. C. Maltery 443455—28 Licut. T. A. Bingtham. 344453—28 Pyt. J. Cavanagh 444433—29 Pyt. R. Kohrt 34434—25 Pyt. R. kohrt 342831—33 _ Total	W. R. Zimmerman H. N. Otis F. L. Baker	411435—28 n4344513—27 343444—26 4343543—26 3444331—25	Total

=		
07662	Sixty-fifth Regiment—Second Team.   W. G. Gregory   SSSIR4—25   2515454—27   C. D. Arneld   SSSIR4—25   2515454—27   C. D. Arneld   SSSIR4—25   2515454—20   C. D. Arneld   SSSIR4—20   C. D.	-00
1 t	Total	s to
7664-0	the day previous; this permitted teams from any State or Totory of the Union. In the bad light and unstable wind of time the scores were not extra fine, but New York State rece a defeat of a very emphatic sort. This is encouraging, and sl	erri- that ived
	that throughout the Union rifle shooting is spreading, and outside of and beyond the Regular Army an armed force is for defense, or, it may be, for offense. This important m runs back to 187a, when the ranges were 200 and 400 yards since that time they have been as now 200 and 500 yards. V	ateh , but
4 5 7		past otal. 864 683
3	Srid	829 816 995 971 967 744
1	1878	974 906 864 853 723 ,010 0 .9
	ment, and they went into the fight feeling certain of defeat, at	rma- nd it
3	case the scores will show that it is the tail of a team that dec the winning or losing of the match, and unless the scores are bunched success is impossible. The scores of the match stood New Jersey.	eides well
	209 yards,   500	92 87 83 80 80
9	J. w. Definian 440491631-40 443254133 -38 B. P. Hollmers 433434543-37 45235314-4 45253514-3 47 45235314-3 47 45235314-3 47 43454534 47 24135432-26 47 44344-34 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	78 78 77 77 75 69
	Total. 411 488  Connectiont E. H. Williams. 251424515—26 E. H. Whittock. 453434444—29 35345315—69 J. L. Woodbridge. 5445344444 313454545—2 G. G. LeBarnes. 431442444 38 25345355—42	959 83 82 82
	J. L. Osgood         4444165414-22         3353153113-38           H. Nichols         5516315644-28         534825933-34           F. P. Nichols         3341634444-38         4444155325-34           H. Atkinson         4328353345-38         53832244-27           G. R. Nichols         434444454-24         (64333233-32           H. Simon         54444945-32         29545351-4	80 80 79 79 71 74
	New York. 469 464	933
	F. L. Lyman 43514335-12 5255455-15 W. J. Underwood, Jr. 45344444-40 525435455-14 J. Reeves 444531455-12 54555445-15 54554444-40 525435554-24 J. Leves 444531455-12 5455540-3-1 L. L. Price 51443444-40 51255544-24 E. W. Price 443353134-32 64355544-24 E. W. Price 443353134-32 64355534-4-1 H. N. Otis 33444448 37 454534539-44 H. N. Otis 33444448 37 454534539-44 L. P. Kirchmeyer 336345343-37 424553525-31 W. M. Ledvere 15444403-35 225555455-44 R. Griffin 85554553-59 2255545134-42	87 80 81 80 70 78
	W. B. Randall. 3130413554-35 4254653-29 Total 454 478	78 76 71 71 61
	Pennsylvania,   D. R. Atkinson,   544444455 43 5555545455 48 E. A. Leopold,   444453494 24545545 49 24545535 49 24545535 49 2454553 49 2454553 49 2454553 49 2454553 49 2454553 49 245455 49 24555 49 24555 49 24555 49 245555 49 245555 49 245555 49 245555 49 24555 49 24555 49 24555 49 24555 49 24555 49 24555 49 24555 49 24555	91 77 75 72 71
	E. A. Leopold.         4444354344-29         245345315-38           J. A. Puller.         444434553-40         22434555-35           C. H. Weds.         445434451-40         553235655-32           J. H. Weds.         445434451-40         553235655-32           J. H. Weds.         445434451-41         5532522-30           G. B. Pastor         33544441-32         32445444-41           G. B. Pastor         33444444-41         3242222-27           G. B. Hand.         43344445-37         24335244-30           G. B. Hand.         43444445-37         24335244-30           G. B. P. Chamberlain'         445543334-33         56252555-32           G. H. Ives         53444445-31         43453223-23           E. L. Zellner         24945344-31         6325202-28	69 68 68 67 67 63 49
	Total	ie a
	Hilton trophy, and the match narrowed itself down to a con- between 3 teams of regulars for first place. Now Jersey, c necticut and Pennsylvania took part in the race, but were left behind by the superior system and opportunities for practice the regulars. The men from the Division of the Missouri ur	far
	Major Geo. Shorkley secured such an advantage on the lead ranness that they were assured of success, even though the lantic team didlead by a few points in the 650 yards shooting. This match dates back to 1873, when Judge Heary Hilton, h ing offered a very handsome trophy, the match was instituted. 'conditions have not been changed, and the record of the mat stood:—	At- av-
	1878.         200         500         600           New York.         317         317         370         370           Connecticut.         315         30         32         32           New Jersey.         328         301         227           Division of the Missouri.         303         276         224	tal. 1044 963 861 803
		1040 1000 961 950 945
	Military Division of the Missouri, 200 Yurds.   500 Yards.   600 Yards.   700 Yar	tal. 90 89
	J. H. Baker 4451011-28 5551535 51 2512115 26 J. C. Anderson 4545341-27 355331-39 543544-29 H. Otten. 544443-28 4435555-31 3294554-29 W. Driscoll. 55544143-28 443555-39 541255-29 H. Lloyd. 433445-27 453445-31 7854313-27	88 86 86 85 85

104			
P. Heim	2454344-26	3445545 30	84
P. Heim .454443—28 G. Seymour .454444 -29 E. Preston .3554545—31 J. B. Donovan .4435444—28	4432545 - 27 5435543 - 29 5333545 - 28	3445545 -30 $3423544 -25$ $2323443 -21$ $5432243 -23$	81 81 79
Total	364 Cthe Atlantia	317	1,023
Lieut, Hobbs	5145555 - 34 5145555 - 34 5145955 - 31 5554515 - 33 5444435 - 29 5559355 - 29 5559355 - 29 445544 - 30 445544 - 31 555555 - 35 3354555 - 20 4324534 - 25 4325525 - 28 4335455 - 28	$\begin{array}{c} 2436453 \\ 4545255-30 \\ 3534443-26 \\ 53534445-29 \\ 534445-29 \\ 4435454-29 \\ 453425-26 \\ 453425-26 \\ 453425-26 \\ 4534354-26 \\ 4515452-29 \\ 4324543-25 \\ 5034433-22 \\ \end{array}$	91 90 89 88 85 85 85 85 81 77
Total331	363	317	1,014
Military Division o   Military Old o	11 the Facule, 4555355—34 4435551 —30 455535145—31 4554555—30 4535534 —29 5554444—31 4553555—32 4555334—31 53652344—24 2523344—24 2523344—24 2523344—19	$\begin{array}{c} 5554445 - 32 \\ 4445555 - 32 \\ 5523455 - 29 \\ 552234 - 29 \\ 5552234 - 29 \\ 2355454 - 23 \\ 4245454 - 27 \\ 2315434 - 25 \\ 3535422 - 24 \\ 2325442 - 23 \\ 4535441 - 25 \\ 3454242 - 23 \\ 4535442 - 23 \\ 235442 - 23$	95 89 88 86 86 85 84 82 81 79 78
Total334 State of New	348	322	1,001
P. Dudley (535153-31)  1. R. P. Howard (54554-33)  1. R. P. Howard (54554-34)  1. R. P. Howard (54554-34)  1. R. Denmun (54554-34)  1. R. Denmun (54453-25)  1. R. Denmun (54453-25)  1. R. Denmun (54453-25)  1. H. Srmes (44444-25)  1. H. Grove (48544-30)  1. Glasser (54443-27)  1. M. Townsend (34454-27)  2. Curvy (34554-28)  2. Curvy (34554-28)  2. Curvy (54554-54)  3. Curvy (54554-54)	5141343 - 27 3145452 - 27 3154345 - 28 3143555 - 31 552353 - 28 413554 - 28 524534 - 27 1041754 - 28 524534 - 27 1041754 - 20 5232244 - 22 4534523 - 26 4534523 - 26 4534523 - 26 4534523 - 26 4534523 - 26 4534523 - 26	3554533 - 28 2445354 - 27 4445114 - 29 355444 - 28 3534445 - 28 2555254 - 28 5334444 - 26 2335333 - 22 5553531 - 30 245535 - 24 2543033 - 20	85 86 85 83 82 82 82 77 77 77
Total335	317	317	969
Connectic   Conn	cut. 555 4555 - 34 3143 54 - 28 4455354 - 30 4455354 - 30 543 4535 - 29 2285544 - 26 355434 - 29 350454 - 21 4444515 - 29 2444515 - 29 2542343 - 26 5505484 - 26	2443543 - 24 2435435 - 25 445334 - 25 5354323 - 25 554342 - 27 342335 - 23 3233455 - 23 4342354 - 28 4342354 - 28 2322442 - 19 2022455 - 18 2 , 223382 - 17	86 84 84 88 88 88 78 78 78 78
Total341 Pennsylv	336	282	959
Pennisyu.  P. Atkinson. 554154, 31  H. Ives 555434-31  F. Chamberlin 544954, 29  Biatter. 444444, 25  B. Edward 444444, 25  F. Chamberlin 544934, 21  W. Edson. 543344, 21  W. Edson. 543344, 22  G. B. Thompson 454434, 23  G. B. Thompson 454344, 28  G. B. Thompson 543344, 22  G. B. Cherr. 544445, 29  C. H. Welles 533343, 22  C. H. Welles 3333433, 22  E. A. Leopold. 344334, 25	80184. 32 4555554. 33 4444551. 30 5553634. 28 4324345. 25 5343345. 25 5443554. 27 5443554. 20 324445. 20 4452344. 24	2541455 . 29 4255054 . 25 344454 . 28 4554455 . 30 4553425 . 28 4442445 . 27 4453344 . 23 3052242 . 18 5235942 . 22 4234213 . 22 2233520 . 15	92 59 87 88 88 79 78 78 76 71 70
Total334	331	289	
The match for the military champith its 2 stages and 6 ranges to hrough the whole meeting and reshe regulars. It is the duplicate of ion, and in proportion to numbers ably with it. This, too, is a contest	be shot over ulted in a gen the Queen's F engaged will dating back	, was scatt eral victor; rize of Win compare fa to 1878, an	tered y for able- ivor- d in

that year C. H. Eagle of the Seventh regiment N. G.S. N. Y., took that year C. H. Espie, of the Seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., took the first staire with 29 at 200 yards, 20 at 509 yards and 29 at 400 yards, total 87, while Corpil. J. S. Barton, of the Forty-eighth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., took the second stage with scores of 31 at 850 yards, 23 at 909 yards and 18 at 1,600 yards, total 77. INTO was a favorable time for regulars, and at the first stage E. P. Wells, of the Second Infantry U. S. A., took the first stage with 30 at 500 yards and 33 at 900 yards, total 93. The second stage went to Lieut, G. N. Whistler, of the Fifth Artilley, with 20 at 800 yards, 23 at 800 yards and 20 at 1,000 yards, total 75. The scores in full of the year stood as follows:—

200 Yards, 500 Yards, 600 Yards, 600 Yards, 70 tatel, 484452—27 (585454—24) (585555—31)

	200 Vards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
C. Bernard	4434453 - 27	5454544-31	5555335 - 31	89
B. Otten	4444344 - 27	4555544-32	4444355 - 30	89
C. A. Homan	4435344 - 27	5555454-33	5553344-29	89
F. J. Clay	4545434-29	4554454-31	3215555 - 29	89
W. R. Guinan.	4545344 29	4555554 - 33	3145143 - 27	59
D. R. Atkinson	4455144-30	4555545-33	3453353 - 26	89
P. Petersen.	3133154_91	5455445-32	8555543-30	88
F. Koen	2451494-97	4555455 - 33	4535443 - 28	88
J. C. Mallery	4254444 - 98	5535554-32	5335345 - 28	88
C. Van Orden	1511514 - 20	535544430	3355533 - 27	87
F. E. Pressler	4021-014 00	5543444-29	444444428	85
F. E. Pressier	40042014-20	4255545-80	4534532-26	86
R. C. Van Vliet	2410110-00	5 (95 (55 91	4335555-30	85
G. W. Dougherty R. G. Post	4413343-24	955(454 90	2155255 - (1)	85
R. G. Post	4434134-23	**************************************	5483525-27	85
C. H. Oshorne	4434434-20	0000149-04	9953915 95	85
W. J. Underwood, Jr	54535351-50	91000 00	5531352-27	84
C. A. Cleming	545144531			
Jas. Larned 31 29	24-84 (J.	G. Price	27 25	28 - 80
E. Griffin	21-84 C	W. Hinma	ın 26 33	21 - 80
E. Prestin 28 32	24-84 J.	Dankin	25 29	26 - 80
A. B. Van Heusen 26 28	29-83 [ H	. P. Kingsb	urv26 33	20 - 79
E. W. Price26 29	28-83 (4	Seymour	28 33	18 - 79
W. E. Hatfield 28 29	28-83 J.	Donevan	27 32	19 - 78
F. E. Hobbs 25 31	27-83 M	. D. Hinds.	27 28	25 - 78
E. De Rusha 25 28		L. Pauldin	27 29	22 - 78
J. Pitcher30 31	22-83 G	N. Whistl	er29 26	24 - 78
G. E. P. Howard. 29 27	27-83   C.	H. Eagle	28 29	21 - 78
F. McClane 28 30			24 29	25 - 78
F. L. Lyman 28 30	95 - 83 T	R. Denma	124 27	24 - 77
J. H. Sullivan 28 31		L. Wilson.	21 32	24 - 77
R. G. Post 25 30		. W. Patter	son .28 33	15-76
M. J. Blakely 26 34		R. Gardin		22 - 76
H Flord 28 30	24-82 H	T Lookwa	ord. 22 30	24-76
	25-8t T	T. Lockwo W. Griffith	20 29	25 - 76
	23-81 1	A. Day	27 27	27-75
G. W. Munson 26 27 P. J. Lauritzen 25 31	25-811J.	H. Haker.	20 21	2575
D. Lodor 30 34		. Griffin		21-75
D. Loder 30 34	21-81 R	V. Hough		21-74
E. C. Perry29 20		A . TOUGH	.оп.,.ая ач	~ 1
L. H. Greve 29 27				
Some objection was me	ide to the t	aking of th	e second st	age by

S. H. Day, as he fired first at 1,000 yards and then came back to S. H. Day, as he hired hirse at now yarms and their came tack to he lower ranges. At the time the match was fired at long range he was firing with the division of the Atlantic team at the mid ranges, and it looks very hard to expect him to shoot at two places at one and the same time as laid down in the schedules of matches. The scores of the match stood:—

200 vards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.To	otal
S. A Day	544355329	003333519	79
P. G. Post	432435526	123311323	77
J. L. Paulding (33545424	534355420	303433420	13
D R. Atkinson	343444325	3352300. 16	71
T. J. Dolan	261 (n 45. 16	455443530	69
G. N Whistler55(45)221	440353423	0520335 .18	62
L. H. Greve544454228	555535432	00000022	62
A. B. Van Heusen (35343523	004452620	304242318	61

J. C. Mallery233555033 55344530 00230308	61
T. W. Griffith 2335425 24 25424r3 20 0333043 16	60
I. R. Denman	57
C. V. Houghton 4253133 24 0444255 24 0003402 9	57
J. L. Price 2354345 26 4005655 19 5050304 17	52
R. C. Van Vliet 5444533 28 3433949 17 0300000 3	4
C A. Cleming 034503119 530334018 30000205	4
During the day a supplementary match had been carried	on :
and met with a liberal support. It was open to everybody;	500
yards, any military ritle (an allowance of one point on each en	
to military rifles of 50 caliber); rounds, 7; position, any wit	
the rules. The highest aggregate score of any two entries	to
count in determining the prize winners, but no competitor	to
take more than one prize. The scores for the match stood :-	
D. H. Ogden	67
B. Blue	67
G W. Dougherty	67
A. B. Van Heusen	617
B. Otten	67
J. Johnston	66
L. L. Barnes	66
T. J Dolan	66
C. Bernard	65
W M. Farrow	65
G. E. P. Howard. 2545555, 31 545555, 34 E. Preston. 5544544, 31 4534555, 33	65
E. Preston	64
A. McInness5444455. 31 54555433	64
D R Atkinson	64
P. J. Lauritzen. 5455345, 31 5453455, 33 R. G. Post. 5534354, 31* 4355555, 35*	64
C. V. Houghton 4255544 30* 4555554 34*	61
J. L. Wilson	64
J. L. Wilson	63
H. P. Kingsbury	63
L. Dankin	63
C. H. Fagle 1552444 . 29* 5545455 . 34*	63
C. A. Cleming 4552544 30* 3554555 33*	63
C. A. Cleming 455254 .90* 3554555 .33* G. A. Munson 3455454 .31* 554345 .31*	60
C. Van Orden	63
P. Peterson	63
G. H. Ingalls 5534454, 31* 5444553, 31*	62
G H. Ingulls 553H54, 31* 5444533, 31* W. F. Mills 2445555, 32 355545, 32 C. W. Hitman 5444553, 30 4454554, 31	62
C. W. Hinman	61
W R Oninan 5345454 30 4455514 31	61
J. H. Park	61
J. H. Park	61
H T Lockwood	61
G. Seymour	61
G. Seymour. 4345444, 30° 4354555, 31 W. B. Murray. 5355543, 30 535455, 31	61
H Simon 4455552 30 5545543 31	61
Lieut Best 4454553, 30 3555315, 30 J. S. Cuse, 4545543, 30 3555453, 39	60
J. S. Case 454554330 355545339	60
J. F. Luther	60
J F Luther 235545, 22* 4355515, 32* C Anderson 235545, 29 4355541, 30 F Koen 455431, 39 435445, 30	59
F Koen	59 59
E W. Hatheld 424544327* 553455432*	59

OW8:-	
. Van Orden	C. A. Cleming 5555334-3
1, P. Ross	E. T. Brown444445-2
. J. Rubbeth 4544545-31	A. McInness 4444445—2
V. M. Farrow4544545-31	D. Lodor
as. Larned 4155445-31	J. H. Brown
. H. Cobb5445145 31	F. Koen
Pitcher	W. H. Stillman 4354145-2
W. Hinman4514445-30	N. O'Donnell
. L. Paulding4445544-30	J. H. Sullivan 3544445-2
I. Nichols	C. A. Horman
. Ward 4454544 -30	L. H. Greve4444535 -2
. H. Baker 5454414-30	C. H. Osborne3554444—2
. F. Cranston3545415-30	F. R. Gurdner5534444—2
. C. Mallery 5454345-30	W. Robertson4544453-2
S. Case	N. D. Ward2

f. F. Tolley. ... 545344-39)
J. W. Tool, E. C. Terry, J. N. Frye, R. Preston, C. Heizman, N. Firch, C. A. Krebs, Wm. Ennis, E. Griffin, E. O. Shakespeare, H. Wilcox, J. G. Zimmerman, E. D. Marsh, W. R. Atkinson, L. Barnes, M. J. Biaseley, G. N. Whistler, A. J. Howlett, D. C. Ardolf, H. Weisman, John Dankin, W. D. Taytor, W. A. Kohirson, Seach, E. W. Whittock, J. L. Wilson, J. C. Ketton, D. E. Marsh, G. Nichols, C. A. Peake, H. F. Clarke, B. Otten, R. C. Van Vieit, I. E. Haddenborst, T. H. Murphy, G. James, F. J. Lauritzen, J. Fullet, E. F. Chamberlin, Dancon, 27 etch. Twee St. Parkorton, C. DeRusha, G. W. Dougherty, 28 each.

Norton, E. DeRusha, G. W. Dougkerty, 26 each.

In order not to make the Running Deer corner of this range wear a book of activity, a special match at \$0 yards was arranged for a 22 caliber Ballard Ritle, presented by Messrs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales, 84 Chambers street, New York. Open to everybody; any rille with open sights; position, standing; four runs in each entry, one shot each run; entries unlimited. The compelitor making the highest aggregate score of any two entries to win the rille. The small heart of the deer counted 4 in this shooting, and the best score of each contestant stood as follows:—

Brunds 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th.

Rounds 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th.						
W. D. Foulke 344-15	E. L. Zolinski,					
L. Thomas	W. L. Studwell2203 - 7					
H. A. Gildersleeve3334-13	J. C. Mallery 0232-7					
J. H. Baker 3333-12	S. A. Day					
E. W. Whitlock 2343-12	H. A. Porter					
R. C. Van Vliet4233-12	S. C. Kingman					
G. W. Wingate3433-12	A. A. Buck 0033- 6					
G. N. Whistler3332-11	A. K. Dennis303 1— €					
E. O. Shakespeare 0434-11	H. Nichots3030— 6					
F. B. Thompson4042-10	S. H. Hubbard 0230— 5					
J. Pitcher	B. H. Weller 0.43-3					
G. B. Dixon3033— 9	E. B. Peck					
J. H. Brown3402- 9	J. Dankin					
C. Chilson3203- 8	P. J. Lauritzen 0000-0					

Name.	Yards. Total.
Name. H. F. Clark	900554555555534554-70 210
	(1,000434554441555555—67) (800555545555555555—74)
R. Rathbone	900355554455555545—70 207 1,00042525553355554—63
N. D. Ward	
N. D. Ward	1.000245534:45435455—63
H. Fisher	\$0055455555335355-70 1,00125325445355555-Gi
Grand total	

61	Bion Rifle Club,
60	( 80055555555555555555555555555555555
57	R. Winegar 9005555553555555555555555555555555555
57	(1,00034455553553544-65)
52	800555555555555455-74)
4	J. Thistlethwaite
4	(1.000 455455534535543-65)
n	800555555555555555555
00 1	F. W. Partiss
	1,000444335535433355—59
У	R. Omand
in	1,000435545845444543-62
to	7 21/00/11/10/00/20/37/21/20 - 02/
to	Grand total 808
	Amateur Rifle Club.
67	( 80055555555555555555555555
67	T. Lamb, Jr
67	(1,000545455340335545 - 62)
67	( 800, 44555555555555 -68 )
67	A. H. Cobb
66	1,00 555444455524455 - 66 \
66	( 800 . 445555555554-72)
66	H. S. Jewell 9 0555545441553555-69 193
65	= (1,000350544431242345 - 52 \ (800553 55534554554 - 68 )
65	I. L. Allen
65	1,000 054553453333055-55
64 64	
61	Grand total795
64	Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.
64	( 80045555545555355 = 71 )
61	L. Thomas
64	1,0005553555555555555555
63	( 80055555555475 555 - 74 )
63	E. O. Shakespeare
63	(1,000354555355434r24-51)
63	Win Familia (800 5.445554555545 -71)
62	Wm. Foulke
53	( 800)55555447453254 -68 )
62	
62	(1,00034,334343054253-47)
62	and the second s
61	Grand total 700
41	The wind up match was that for the Wimbledon cup, that trea-
61	sured reminder of a pleasant trip to Wimbledon by Col. Gilder-
18	sleeve and his men in 1875, and a perpetual link of friendship
61	
61	between the British and American National Rifle Associations.
Bi I	The record of the cup shows it was won by Henry Fulton in 1875
60	with 133 points, the following year by Isaac L. Allea with 139,
60	then by Dudley Selph with 137, then by Frank Hyde with 143
B0	points, next by C. H. Laird, with 137, while the contest just closed
59	
59	scored as follows:-
59	W. M. Farrow
58	R. Rathbone
°°	A. A. Adde
٠1	T. H. Gray 335555435645355444535555555 .141
- 1	J. S. Sumner
UO	F. W. PRIUS
1-	T. H. Grey
	A V Confield Jr 25(532-232511551155515555555 72)
30	
	A. H. Cobb
29	A. H. Cobb. 49434555538451335513533 555, 128 R. H. Keene. 4333455634555545555445554 , 128
29	S. A. Day 455425054250545555555555555555555555555
29	J. W. Todd
ν <sub>0</sub>	R. Simpson

their splendid band, G. Bechman leader, from Pier No. 1, North River, at 10 c'olock in the morning, accompanied by many friends, In the afternoon the corps was visited by the following schucizen corps: Brooklyn (G. D.), Capt. Doscher; Brooklyn Independent, Capt. Weber; Staten Island, Capt. Bachmann. Capt. Gerdes received them with a few remarks, and again showed that he understands how to take care of his guests. The members of the different committees discharged their duties faithfully and well. A delegation from the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, Capt. A. Hardelegt state of the different commany in the morning.

A delegation from two derived conduction to the special conduction (see Section 1). A natural configuration of the result of the shooting: Out of a possible flyorints L. Berndt and G. Bruns made 66, Jos. Lurch 48, J. C. Meyer 48, J. Forster 48, W. Ratibs 48, C. H. Castenbein 46, Capt. J. F. Gerdes 46, H. Boeduker 45, H. W. Covidts 42, etc., the two first named then had a deciding shot which gave 14 to Mr. Bruns and

F. Gerdes 46, H. Boeduker 45, H. W. Cordts 42, etc., the two drst named then had a deciding shot which gave 14 to Mr. Bruns and 13 to Mr. Berndt.

New York Schuetzen Cores' Fall Mering.—The annual fall shorting festival of the New York Schuetzen Corps was beld at Thompson's Pavillon, Highlands of Navesink, Sept. 4th and 15th. About 150 members, with Major Goo. Any in command, left New York, Tuesday 'morning, on the steamer Sea Bird for the Highlands. As they lifeft, the, wharf, salutes were fired, and the bland played a lively airas they steamed down the river. After a pleasant sail they arrived at the hotel and were welcomed by Mr. Thompson and then marched in to dinner. After dinner the addes retired to the bowling alley, where they contested for the prizes offered by the corps. The gentlemen marched to the rifle range and commenced the shooting.

On Tuesday evening, after supper, there was a ball, and dancing was kept up till early morning. The bowling match kept the ladies busy Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning. There were 43 prizes. The scores and prizes of 10 of the most expert bowlers were as follows: To Mrs. Brummerhoe, who marie a score of 51, a slik parasof; Miss Annie Heiner, 43, an album; Mrs. Alliands, 33, an ebony comb and brush; Mrs. Harcaburgh, 37, a fewel case; Mrs. Lippold, 33, an ebony comb and brush; Mrs. Harcaburgh, 37, a livel to Market? Mrs. Springmoyer, 33, a toleto basket? Mrs. Liproce and brush; Mrs. Huser, 33, a basket and a half dozen silver knives and forks; Mrs. Springmoyer, 33, a toleto basket? Mrs. Liproce comb and brush; Mrs. Huser, 33, a basket and a half dozen silver knives and forks; Mrs. Springmoyer, 33, a toleto basket? Mrs. Liproce comb and brush; Mrs. Huser, 33, a basket and a half dozen silver knives and forks; Mrs. Springmoyer, 33, a toleto basket? Mrs. Liproce comb and brush; Mrs. Huser, 33, a basket and a half dozen silver knives and forks; Mrs. Springmoyer, 33, a toleto basket? Mrs. Editie Klein. 29, a silk umbrella; Thirty-three jother ladies took belts, recic won a fewel case

Fifty men shot on Tuesday, when it became too dark for the cst to shoot, so they shot Wednesday morning. There were 30 prizes. The scores of the men who won the first 15 prizes were as often were as of the were as often were were as often were as often were were as often were were were were were were well as often were were were well as often were were were well as often were were well as often well were well as often were well as often were well as often were

follows:—
William Klein, 4 inches, prize, 2 casks of sie; Philip Klein, 4
15-16, twenty dollar gold pleos; D. Meschendorf, 5, \$15; B. Zettler
16-16, 10 kegs lager; A. William Lemcke, 77-19, 8 kegs lager; D.
Lehmert, 10-5-16, \$0 in gold; J. Brumerhof, 11 6-16, \$10 in gold;
William Lemken, 118-16, \$10 in currency; George Obrt, 119-16,
\$10 in currency; George Aery, 111-16, cask of ale; A. K. Schoppenburgn, 12 10-16, case of brandy; John H. Meyer, 12 11-16, \$10 in
currency; G. Menken, 132-16, case of brandy; Henry Evers, 13
-16, case of brandy; William Henryken, 13 11-16, one dozen bottles of Khine wine. The rest taking prizes of \$5 each.

After the corps shoot the judges shot for a handsome medal ther the corps shoot the judges shot for a handson he had been ted by Major Aery, which was won by Mr. Henry D. Rott in. The badge presented by Forest and Stream, for the mann. The budge presented by FOREST AND STREAM, for the best shot that had never won a prize, was won by the originator of the corps Ex-Capt. Herman D. Busch. Capt. Busch organized the N. Y. Schutezen Corps in 1857, and spent both time and money to make it a permanent organization, and most of the crack shots of the corps of to-day were taught how to shoot by Capt. Busch. The Captain is a good shot, and the only reason he has never won

The Captain is a good shot, and the only reason is ease that a prize before is because he never shot for one.

The piu presented by FOREST AND STREAM for the lady who caught the most fish in the fishing march could; not be tished for owing to the bad weather; on account of this the committee detided it should be bowled for, each lady being allowed three balls. the trophy was awarded to Mrs. Hilderman, who achieved a score of 23. Mrs. John Suhr, Mrs. Wendt and Mrs. Geo. Ort received smaller prizes.

The corps left for New York at 5 P.M., Wednesday, and arrived

The norps left for New York at 5 p.M., Wednesday, and arrived in the elty much the better for the trip.

Major Aery and his assistants deserve great credit for the way they managed the festivities, and all united in giving three bearty cheers for Major Aery and the N. Y. Schuetzen Corps.

NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB.—Twenty-third meet.—South Vernon, Sept. The and Shl.—Weather overcast, wind gusty and varying 45 to 90 degs. from the line of firing.

O'der of the day, 3 ten-strings at 220 yards, position and rest unrestricted. Standard weight of rifle barrel 15 pounds, excess handicapped. A prize, pro rata, to each one of the best three of each string. A gold medal to wear and silver medal to keep to the best survents of the three strings.

handicapped. A prize now can and silver mean to accept the best aggreents of the three strings.

Of the 1c competitors we give the respective scores of the winners in inches, 8th and 16th, measured from center to center.

First string—D. A. Brown, Massachusetts, 10 70, 6th et prize;

John Williamson, New York, 14 0, second prize; H. J. Huntoon.

Vermout, 15 30, third prize. Second string—D. A. Brown, 1000, first prize;

Milliamson, 10 5 0, accound prize; W. D. Craft, New York, 11 0 11, third prize. Third string—D. F. Fletcher, Vermont, York, 11 0 11, third prize. en, Vermont, 14 5 0, third prize.

Best aggregate—D. A. Brown, 32 7 9, medals.

Next meet at same place, last Tuesday of August, 1881. J. Williamson, President, and N. S. Brockway, Secretary, reflected.

# Archern.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE OHIO STATE ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

SECOND ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

THE second annual tournament of the Ohio State Archery As THE second annual tournament of the Ohio State Archery Association took place at the Zolioigical Gardeu in Cincinnstion the 25th, 28th and 27th uit. The following clubs participated, Westwood Archery Club, of Westwood, Sagittarus, of Walnut Hills; College Hills, of College Hill; Waverly Club, of College Hill; Highaud Archers, of Wyoming; Robin Hood Archers, of Dayton; Arden Archers, of Marietta; Glendale Archery Club, of Glendale; Merrie Howmon of St. Clair, of Exton; Mt. Auburn Archers Club, of Mt. Auburn; Auburn Archers, of Mt. Auburn, The Touched Archers Club, a member of the Association, was

Archery Club, of Mt. Auburn Archers, of Mt. Auburn. The Toledo Archery Club, a member of the Association, was not present to take part in the tournament, but Mr. Smith, one of its memoers, came upon the grounds just before the shooting was over and gave a special prize of five volumes of Ford's book. Seventy-two archers took part in the tournament—twenty-ninc ladies and forty-three gentlemen. The record of last year's tournament shows that nine clubs took part, with fifty-three members. The interest in archery is looking up in the Buckeye State, as is shown by these figures. It was thought last year that the excitement over archery would be like the transient temperance movements which now and then sweep the Ohio Val. ance movements which now and then sweep the Ohio Val leg, of only short duration; but it seems now, that its coming was more like the dumb ague, whose first appearance in this region was recorded along with John Cleves Symmes' first deeds-

it came to stay.

The increased interest in archery after one of these public meet The increase interests in aronery attered these points meetings is sufficient evidence of their bonelicial effects. However badly one shoots at such a meeting, he comes away a better archer than be was when he went. Every one seems bent on detecting a beam in some fellow archer's cye, and is willing to now and then have a mote extracted from his own. The result is im-

and then have a mote extracted from his own. The result is improvement on all sides and increased interest in the sport. There were just seventy-two persons, by actual count, who went away from the tournament with a fixed and firm determination to take a championship medal next year.

The shooting of this year was characterized by an ease and certality of movement quite in contrast with last year's shooting. It is evident that an entire change has taken place in the mode of shooting munog Dhio archers. At the last tournament everyone had a style of his own. Some "hunched," others took "roundament of the product of the point of the product of t and a style of the own. Some furnished, others cone found ances; some swore aloud, others employed those quiet, deep and awful forms of profanity used when a stranger treads on your foot. This year's shooting was marked by a quiet moral tone, which was refreshing, to say the least. It was the triumph of Ford's method of shooting. Everybody was trying to shoot ording to Ford, and it was observable that the best shots were foliowing his method. There is now no doubt but that the re-publication of Ford's book will create a complete revolution in archery practice in this State. "It was a manly act of that To-ledo gentleman to republish Ford's book," remarked a member of a rural club during a slight full in the shooting. (Sixteen footed of a rural clausting a significant the shooting. (extreet tooler arrows were extracted from the body of the fellow who was guilty of the above.)

It was evident, as was often remarked during the tournament,

that something should be done to check the growing habit among archers of calling golds, a bulleyer. Anyone who has over ca-amined a bulleyer knows that there is not the slightest resem-blance between the two, and then the thing is not fair for the bull, for he has no chance of talking back. During the tourna-ment a hady member of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals, called me aside and asked me if I wouldn't use my indicence in trying to stop this slander upon the poor bovine's ocular organ. I assured her that I would do my best (heact this notice), whereupon she gave me a tract entitled, "Straight is

this indice, we report as a garden departed. Her idea ovidently was that all is not a bullseys that glitters.

I had intended, Mr. Editor, when I started out to give you as a kind of dainty relish at this stage of my report, a slight description of the different frocks worn by the gay dames and sprightly maidens who adorned our grobery meeting with their presence and at the same time touch upon the many-colored garments worn by our male archers. But I find that life is too short, and

further I understand that Mr. Will H. Thompson, who was such a welcome guest at our tournament, is going to give you scription of our meeting. The exthetic side of the affair I i to him, knowing that his account will be replete with graceful al lusions and adorned with the latest metaphors from the shores of

### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE Industrial Era, ALBIA, IOWA, May 28th, 1880.

Whom it May Concern:—
Albia, Jowa, May 28th, 1880.

Take pleasure in making the following statement: I have
a afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two
rs, and have tried numerous remedies with only partial and
porary reliof. Warner's stite Kidney and Liver Cure was
mo, and I am to-day feebeg strong and well. I am perfectly
stied that Warner's Safe Remedies are the medicine needed,
can cheerfully recommend them to others. G. W. STAMM,
nereby certify that I have been a practicing physician for
nity-seven years, and for many chronic cases in my practice
may navies that G. W. Stamm, the Editor, obtained this value
remedy.

The Holdwird Shouting and Fishing Sails Upthergrove &

e remedy.

-the Holdwird Showling and Fishing Suils Upthegrove & Clellan, sole manufacturers, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circu., "The 'Holdwird Showling Coat' "the best in the world.

-Schutyler & Duane have just received a large importation of secut guns, both of the Premier and lower grade. Mr. Win. Scott, being in the city at present, has left his own gun with above house for examination or criticales.

ne above house for examination or criticism.

"If you want to get good prices for game, and all kinds of run products, write to Hallard, Branch & Co., 1)2 Broad street, ew York City. See advertisement.

"Hobbs' Patent Wall Tent and Stove, recently used at Creedoor, was highly commended by many of the army officers and others. The readiness with which one can pack up his pass and go find camp, oven in cold weather, with perfect and other and the seed of the camp of the army officers are one of the camp of the army of



INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

UNITED STATES US. CANADA.

WENTY long years have sped since the cricketers of Canada A have crossed the line to meet their American cousins in the field at England's national game, and great have been the the field at Engand's harbonic game, and great have been the changes in these two decades. Many of those that did battle then for their country's fame have sadly passed away, and the few that are lett can do little clse but look on, for the game is now courted both in America and the Dominion by much younger men, who are far better litted to play the old game in its new way. The match was the ninth in the series of these international contests, but for the lirst time in the annuls of cricket it was played under the auspices of the two associations which control the selection of the tenus, each in its respective country. The result of this new practical test of choice was therefore watched with anxiety by those who have the interest of the game at beart, and the ap-pearance of two thoroughly representative sides is a matter of congratulation to those who have carefully looked into the seeds congratuation to those who have carefully looked into the sects of time and predicted that the grain would grow. The match was arranged to be played on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 13th and 11th, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Nicetown, Philadelphia, but no provision was made for playing the match out should the weather prove stormy. This was an ssion which we trust to see rectified in the future, for it is exomission whom we trust to see recurse in the rature, for it is ex-tremely unsatisfactory to allow the conditions of a match of this importance to be so drawn up that the probability of a draw may even enter into the agreement. After traveling 500 miles no side wishes to be restricted as to time, and hereafter this match should as kent going until one team wins and one is beaten. Rain interbe kept going until one team wins and one is beaten. Tain interfered with the play on the afternoon of the first day and caused two adjournments. As soon, therefore, as C. Newhall settled down, the next morning, to his cautious, patient, wary innings, it could be seen with half an eye that nothing but a draw would be sult, and all interest was lost in the result of the match True, there was an exciting flurry when the wickets of the Cana-dians began to tumble in their second linnings, but for all tha there was not time to get rid of eleven men, allowing for the pre scribed intermission between the fall of each wicket. The man scribed intermission between two faint of each wicket. The man-agement of the grounds and the match was in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Cricketers' Association of the United States, which is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. A. Outerbridge, Chairman; J. Ridgway Moore, John P. Green Lindley Haines and Daniel S. Newhall. We take pleasure in testifying that the arrangements were simply perfect, and the committee deserves the highest commendation for their untiring attention to the wants of the visitors, the public and the press. The wicket, the scene of so many International contests, was much ader than it usually plays, and the pitch seemed to cut up more than it has done under similar conditions. The out-field was grand, and stakes and ropes marked the inner ring. Those were the boundaries—three runs for under and four for over. The attendance was not as large as we expected to see, but is

The attendance was not as ings as we specified to see, but a was found that 2,500 persons were on the grounds the lirst day, and as many as 3,000 the second. But atthough the audience was small it was an appreciative one, showing that Philadelphia's favorifo out-door sport is well understood by the sight seeing public, and the timely appliause denoting that the ring was well up in the line points of the game. The match from first to last was an assonishingly good one, the bowling and fielding baving the call the first day, and the effective batting taking its turn the next. Summarizing the individual play during the whole match, we consider that Law showed himself to be the best all-round man : C. Nowhall certainly performed best at the bat, with Ray a man; C. Nowman fearming performed uses the one, while has a good second, and Kessler and Ray, must take the pain for the install fielding at point we boy over seen in America. Van Reussilaerwas, as be always is, at bome with the gloves, and Law's work at deep coper point was worth a journey over to see. Of the bowling, the figures in the analysis prove nothing. We conthe bowing, the agrics in the analysis prove holding. We sider Logan the best man that over came out of Canada, although we remember Eberts well. For the United States, C. Newhall was by far the most difficult to play when the sun was up, for we ot carried away with the teiling performances of Brewster were not curried a way with the coining performances of newser-and Law during the closing moments of the match. True, Law sont them in a tasmacking puce, and Brewster kept well on the bails. But the setting sun caused the long shadows of the fine old forest trees that stand at the back of the ground to slowly creep out and spread like an outstretched band between the wickets. It such light we dofy any man to play, for as the ball would travel on its way it ran the gauntlet of alternate strips of light and shade. Gilean at times bowled grandly, with a peculiar curve in the arr that must have made his Yorkersanything but pleasant to meet. Ogden showed good promise, but outside of a fine piece of head work with Behan, which worked to a charm, D. Newhallwas

not up to his usual work. The fields were placed excellently by both captains, and Capt. Kirchhoffer had a good notion of making the most of his howling tolent.

THE GAME.

In charming weather, at H o'clock, the bell was rung to clear the grounds, and a few minutes later Capt. George Newball was fortunate, in the choice, and elected to take the innings. The bowltortunite, in the choice, and elected to take the Indings. The bowling was opened by Logan (medium round) from the lower end, followed by Gillean (fast round) club-house end. To Logan's bowling the twelve was placed as follows: Blake, at the wicket; Smith, straight-drive; Ray, point; Gamble, cover-point; God-frey, long-off; Kirchhoffer, short-leg; Gillean, slip: Ogden, long-leg; Behan, ord-drive; Totten, long-slip, and fromsalae, long-on. To Gillean, Logan took slip: Smith came in to long-stop; Ogden takens of the offere feel, behan of the offere feel. To difficant, Logari took sip: Sinti came in to long-stop; ower to long-off; Goffrey fell back to long-leg, and Behan to long-slip. Although there were frequent changes, these positions were adhered to in this innings. G. and D. Newhall went first to the wickets, and the former hit Logan's third ball to the boundary at Here for three, he then got fillean's first ball to leg for three, and D. Newhall drove him to long-on for a single. On the next ball G. Newhall put one to square-leg, which Kirchhoffer acce.ted—t, J. 6. Lawjoined D. Newhall and the latter played an over-pitched ball from Logan on his wicket—7, 2, 1.

This was a bad beginning for the United States, so Robert New-

This was it had beginning for the Difficial States, so Robert Row-hall, Philadelphia's favorite hat, was sent in to Join Law. Gil-lean's next over yielded 4 runs, Law cutting him sharply for 1 and R. Newhall hitting him to the off for 3. In Logan's next over R. Newball's off stump was removed by a breakback-11, 3, 3, R. Newhall's off stump was removed by a breakback-11, 3, 3. R. Hargrave partnered Law, who cut Gillean for a single, and the last comer slipped him for 2's. Logan bowled his third matilen—be was dead on the spot and bowling magnificently—and Gillean, after being cut for a single by R. Hargrave gave Law's stumps two close shaves. Logan's fifth over yielded 2 runs, each bateman getting him to leg for a single. Gillean sent down a maidea, and R. Hargrave in Logan's next slipped him for 3. Gillean followed with another maiden. Both batsmen were now playing steadily, and 4 runs were the result of Logan's seventh over. In (When's company of the player senged a single and Oxign steamly, and a runs were the result of Logan's section. An Gillean's seventh over each player secured a single, and Ogden (fast round) took the ball at Logan's end. Hargrave, after playing his first two balls, bit the third bard to the boundary, at square leg for 3. Gamble (slow round) then took Gillean's end, with the total at 32, but the slows were too much for R. Harwith the total at 32, but the stows were too much for R. Har-grave, for he lifted one to Gillean at deep long on and retired with a score of 16 made up of three 3's and two 2's and singles— 32, 4, 16. Kessler joined Law only to be clean bowied by Ogden, the first ball-32, 5, 0. Thayer, the pet of the Merica Citub, came next, and almost at once gave Ray at point a one-handed catch off the same bowler, which was nicely taken—32, 6,0. Brewster, the eighth man, faced the redoubtable Law, who had been defending his wicket obstinately. Gamble, second over, yielded a single to Law, and after he got Ogden to mid-on on a hard block, single to Law, and after ne got or Quent to 'min-no on a mire notes. Brewster out bim splendidly for 2. Gamble's next over was pro-lific of 4 runs, Law bitting him hard to the on for two 2's. In Og-den's fourth over Brewster placed bim nicely to the on for a sin-gle. With the score of 41 Logan took Gamble's end and Brews-ter out his first ball finely for 2 and another for a single. Law ter our ns inst onlinely for a and anomae for a single-base then added a single on the on, and Brewster suicked him to leg for L. Ogden was then driven for two singles, one by each bats-man, and Gillean resumed at Logan's end. On the first ball the batsman balked on a short run and Law was casily run out. His innings of 14 was a most excellent exhibition of sound cricket; It innings of it was a most extrinct extract a stay of over an hour at the bat—48, 7, 14. T. Hargrave joined Browster and at once bit Ogden splendidly to leg for 3, and Browster on thim for 1. The first ball from Gillean clean bowled T. Hargrave—54, 8, 3 od Clark joined Brewster, who was batting both carefully and and Clark Joined Brewster, who was batting both carefully and well. Clark, however, was not destined to improve the disastrous took of the innings, for Gillean got in on his leg stump on his second ball—54, 9, 0. Charles Newhall was Brewster's fourth partner. Ogden's next over was a maiden, but in Gillean's next along by was run off C. Newhall's legs, and Brewster placed him to the bye was run off C. Newhall's regs, and newster placed min of off for a single. Brewster then hit Oxden to the ropes at leg for 3, and C. Newhall drove him for a single. C. Newhall then brought down the house by a hard drive to the off for 4, off Gillean. The fielding of the Canadians was superb, particularly at this portion neiding of the Laminans was supero, particularly at this portion of the innings. When six unswere up Ogden handled the Dall to Logan, who sent down a malden to Brewster. C. Newhall then drove Gilleant to the off for a single, but Brewster on the next ball was bowled off his pad. His score of 15 was beautifully made; it contained one 3, three 2\*s and singles=6\*s, 10, 15. Van ser joined C. Newhall and at once cut Logan for 2, it being Renseliaer joined C. Newhall and at once cut Logan for 2, it being bodly fumbled by Gamble. Gillean put down a maiden, and after each batsman had cut Logan for a single, Logan beat Van Rensellaer completely and the side was out 70 runs, the innings ending at 10 clock, leaving C. Newhall 8, not out. During this innings a new and excellent method of calling the overs was introduced the offset beaverage.

nings a new and excellent method of calling the overs was introduced, the official scorer sounding a tap-bell after every five balls were howled. This saved the umpires the trouble of counting the balls and made the overs accurate.

The game was resumed at 1:20 p.u., with Totten and Logan at the wickets to do battle for Canada, faced by the bowling of C. Newhall (fast round), club bouse, and D. Newhall (medium round), lower end. The following are the positions at the start: For C. A. Newhall, bowling: D. Newhall, short slip Thayer, extra mid-off; R. Newhall, third man; T. Harravov without fuck, long slip: Brewster, mid-on; Kesper, point; G. Thayer, extra mu-out, K. Newhali, and Jon; Kessler, point; G. Newhali, short-leg square; Law, cover point; R. Hargrave-draw; Van Renssallear, wicket-keeper. For D. S. Newhall, cover, point; Thayer, short-leg; Clark, behad the bowler; E. Newhall, cover, point; Thayer, short-leg; Clark, behad the bowler; R. Newhall, point; that expected, the construction of the construction of the community of the construction of the con C. Newball's next three overs yielded two runs, and D run). C. Newbaits flext three overs yielded two funs, and b. Nowhall sent down three maldens. In C. Newhall's fifth over Totten was magnificently caught by Kesslor at point on a very hard low hit, a wonderful piece of cricket, and applied to the echo—7, 1, 6. Smith Joined Logan. The score stood at 8, when there was an adjournment for dinner at 2-m. On continuing at there was an adjournment for dinner at 2 p.n. On continuing at 245 p.N., C. Newhall sent down his fifth successive malden. Smith, in D. Newhall's eighth over, hit him cleanly to leg for 1, but lost his lest stump to a ripper from C. Newhall-a, 2, 1. Gamble joined Logan, and the bowling of the two brothers was dead on the spot, 8 maldens following. In D. Newhall's twelfth over. Gamble got hold of a slow one and sent it spinning to square leg for 3, but C. Newhall wenged his bothers by heading. Const. Gamble got noise of a stow one and sent respinning to square reg-for 3, but C. Nowhall avenced his brother by bowling Gamble off his legs—13, 3, 3. Trousdale was Logan's fourth partner. Lo-gan then hit D. Nowhall to deep square leg for 3, but was sharply caught behind the wicket by Van Renssallear off C. Nowball on the second ball of the next over-16, 4, 5 Behan, who is considered one of the most-tikely-to-score bats of the Dominion, foined Trousdale, but when the score had been increased to 20, a violent rainstorm broke over the grounds and put a sud-

don stop to the play. Fortunately the shower lasted but a few minutes, and the game continued. Behan then began to score, hitting C. Newhall to leg for 3 and cutting D. Newhall for the like figure. In C. Newhall's 29th over Behan cut him terrifically to deep cover point, but Law was there and returned the ball with lighthing speed to Van Ronssallace, and Trousdale was run out in attempting the first run—20, 5, 3. This was one of the intest pieces of fledding ever witnessed on any cricket Heid Godfrey cause next, and Behan opened his shoulders to an over-trained and from the test power and deven how to the second den ston to the play. Fortunately the shower lasted but a few Godirey came next and Beban opened his shoulders to an overpitched ball from the fast bowler, and drove him to the grand stand for 3. Ten more runs were added to the score, when D. Newhall sent Behards leg ball spinning through the air. This latisman had assisted with 14, marked by hard cutting and driving. His score contained tures 38, two 28 and a single-38, 6 H. Kirchhoffer Joined Godfrey, and D. Nowhall let the matter' off in the slips—an easy catch. Inspired by this slice of luck. Godfrey sincked the fast bowler for 3 over slips, head and cut him to the ropes for 4. Rain again interrupted the play at 5 o'clock and the match was given up for the day, with the score at 48, of which Godfrey was not out, 13, and Kirchhoffer, not out, 1.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

At 1829 a.m. the two not outs of the evening before continued the Canadian innines. One more run was added to the score when Law was put on to how ivee D. Newhall. Gooffrey force bin from two and then Kirchhoffer's off stump fell to a shooter from C. Newhall-51, 7.1. Itay followed, and after Godfrey had cut Law for two, be was finely run out by T. Hargrave-53, 8, 18, Ozden joined Ray and singles became the order of the day until the telegraph showed 60, when Law got a rattler in on the former's stumps-60, 9, 4. Blake came next, and Ray monopolized the howing, intring freely to all parts of the field. When the word is the start of the field. Hzed the bowings, intting freely to all parts of the field. When the score stood at 73 R. Hargrave relieved C. Newhall, but the runs continued to come. Bay driving and hitting Law to leg for a brace of 34. It was not until 9 more runs had been added that R. Hargrave caught Bay at mid-on off D. Newhall, who had resumed at R. Hargrave's end-sl, 10, 20. Gillean followed, and after securing a couple was caught by G. Newhall; the innings closing for a total of S3, thus topping the United States innings by Elmos.

At exactly moon the second innings of the United States began Mith C. Newhall and G. Newhall, opposed by the bowling of Logan (lower end) and Gillean (club-house end). C. Newhall, the not-out of the previous innings, took the first ball, and nearly succeeded in running his brother out in the first over. After two succeeded in running his brother out in the first over. After two maidons C. Newhall opened the ball by driving Logan to the off for a single. Four maidens followed, the bowling being well on and steady play being the order of the day. In Gillean's fourth over C. Newhall got him well away off his logs to deep square leg for 3. Logan sent down another maiden, and G. Newhall put Gillean away for 2, but fell to him in the next ever—\$1, 2. Law partnered C. Newhall and the stand of the match was made. Both batts mong of hold of the bowling and slowly the score advanced. At 18, Ogden supplanted Logan and the play became monotonous, it taking over half an hour before the fins showed 30 up. Gumble now took the ball from Gillean and 12 more runs were added. With the score at 42 Gillean took Ogden's end and Logan succeeded Gamble. When Law had obtained a dozen he gave Emake, the wicket keeper, an opportunity to eatth him out of his ground, but the club, and as a coepted. The score kept slowly creeping up to him out of his ground, but the chain owas reached, and then so, when C. Nowhall care the chain of the core kept is must list yet a disabing drive to the off for 3 off Gillean, and Law provoked a howl of delight by a disabing in and driving Losan to the chain of the the reporter's stand for 3 and bitting Gillean to the boundary at squave-leg for another triplet. Ogden then went on at the lower end in Gillean's place and Law, in trying to lift thu to leg, fell a victim to Helmoken, who was helding as a substitute for Totten—76,2,35, An adjournment was now had for dinner, and the game was not resumed until 2:15 o'clock. B. S. Newhall then went with his brother to the weckets. Ogden finished his over, C. Newhall cutting him for 2. In the next over, R. Newhall bit Gillean's second bati wickedly to med-on, where Kirchhoffer held it brill-liantly in one hand—78,3,0. Kessler followed and narrowly ecaped being bowled on his first bald. C. Newhall cut Ogden for 1, and Gillean sent down a unaiden. O. Newhall placed another in the stips, and Kessler snicked Gillean to the club-house for 3. When the score had reached 35 Behan (slow round) took Gillean's end and started with a matiden. Ogden put down another, and C. Newhall prized I toleg, which brought tup his score to 49. Kewhall prized I toleg, which brought tup his score to 49. Kewhall prized I toleg, which brought tup his score to 49. Kewhall prized I toleg, which brought tup his score to 49. Kewhall prized I toleg, which brought tup his score to 49. the reporter's stand for 3 and bitting Gillean to the boundary at and started with a maiden. Ogden put down another, and C. Newhall priceed I to leg, which brought up his score to 40. Kessler then litted Behan over the ropes to leg for 4, the longest bit of the match, and hit him to deep mid-on for 2, he then just 1 hack to howler—45, 4, 10. Thaper was C. Newhall's lifth vis-a-vis, and he played his mrst 3 overs carefully, but, without scoring, was sharply caught by Bake at the wicket off Behan—97, 5, 0. R. Hargrays, the seventh man, joined C. Newhall, who had slowly been adding 4 to his score. In Ogden's next C. Newhall put a low one to Logan at slip, and retired for the splendid score of 44, made up of the 25, 30 km signs. Me had been nearly three hours at to Logan at slip, and retired for the splendid score of 44, made up of nve 38, six 28 and singles. He had been nearly three hours at the wickets, and throughout had played an exceedingly careful innings without giving a chance—67, 6, 44. Brewster filled the vacancy and placed Behan to the off for a single, and R. Hargrave got Ogden to leg for 1, then Brewster hit Behan to the off for 1, and among the wildest cheers the telegraph announced that the century had been reached. R. Hargraves placed Ogden to leg, and Brewster fell to Behan—102, 7, 2. D. Newhall joined R. Hargraves, but at once gave Gamble at cover-point an easy chance—102, 8, 0. T. Hargrave paired his brother, and when let runs more had been secured Logan took Ogden's end and with the first ball got past R. Hargrave's bat—112, 9, 4. Clark partnered T. Hargrave out him through the slips for 2. Clark drove Gillean to the on for 3 and T. Hargrave kept increasing his score by teg hits and drives.

tent to the on top and 1. Imagato keep merchang an accretion by teg hits and drives.

The interest in the result of the match was now practically gone, as there was not sufficient time left to finish the match, which must end in a draw, no one even thinking how interesting which must und in a draw, no one even thinking how interesting the end might be. At 1:23 Behar resumed at Gillean's end, and the fielding became somewhat loose, save with a few exceptions, noticeably Ray, who from first to last fielded at point in an extremely brilliant way. Runs now eating quickly for the first time in the minings, and at 130 Ogden took the ball from Behan. At List the partnership was broken by T. Hargrave's fifting one of the gardenestic behalf of the strength was broken by T. Hargrave's fifting one of single is 33-10-22. Van Renselher, the last man, joined Clark, who made several hard and well-placed drives, and the former glashed both bowlers until the score ran up to 166, when Gamble took Ogden, and at last the will Logan gothou Van Rensallaer's stunge and the limings closed for 163, or a grand total of 2.35 for both innings. Van Kensallaerhad made an even dozen at Clark 21, not out, nade up of four 3°s, three 2°s and singles. Af 5:21 p.m. the Canadians commenced their second innings in a match that has ever been seen on an American or any other cricket field. Legan and Blake started the batting opposed by cricket field. Legan and Blake started the batting opposed by

Law and Browster (medium round). The score of this innings and the bowling analysis will tell the story better than it can be described. Three wickets fell without one run being scored, nor did the bad luck of the visitors change, for when time was called at 545 P.M., six good bats were out for a total of seven runs. Then the pent up excitement of the crowd, which now numbered over three thousand, broke loose in the wildest cheers, and amid the din, Law, the bowler, was carried off the field on the shoulders of his friends. Thus ended the long talked of international match in a draw, although it must be said that at its finish it was much in favor of the United States. Annoxed is the full score:— Law and Browster (medium round). The score of this innings and UNITED STATES.

First Innings. Second Innings.	
G. M. Newhall (Young America), c Kirchhoffer,b Gillean 6 b Gillean	2
ica), b Logan	0 5
ica), b Logan	0
leao, b Gamble	4
E. Kessler (Staten Island), b Ogden	0
Ray, b Ogden 0 c Blake b Behan	0
P.E. Brewster (Germantown), b Gillean	2
lean	2
erica), b Gillean 0 not out 3 C. A. Newhall (Young Amer-	0
	4
A. Van Renssellaer (Young A. Van Renssellaer (Young B. Logan B. Logan B. Logan Byes4, wides 3.	2 5
Total	8
First Innings. Second Innings.	
H. Totten (Toronto), c Kess-	
ler, b C. A. Newball 6 to bat	-
	0
Newhall	U
C. A. Newhall	6
F. W. Trousdale (Whitby, run out. 3 1 b w, b Brewster 3 1 b w, b Brewster	0
G. B. Behan (Toronto), b D.S. Newball	
out	1
b C. A. Newhali 1 to bat	-
S. Ray (Whitby), c R. Har- grave, b D. S. Newhall	_
E. R. Ogden (Toronto), b Law 4 not out	0
J. Gillean (London), c G. M.	
Newhall, b D. S. Newball. 2 to bat	=
Total	ĩ
RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.	
UNITED STATES.	
First innings	
ALL CANADA.	010
First innings	7

# Nachting and Canoeing.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

BENNETT CUPS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16TH.

Twill not do to look a gift horse in the mouth, and so generous donor of the two \$500 eups sailed for by yachts of the club last Thursday, even if he did, for some ulterior purpose, attach the peculiar condition of "no time allowance" to the rules governing the match. Time, we take it, is granted to effect some sort of equity among yachts varying in size. At best it is only a rough approximation, but to sail without any time at all is so thoroughly "scrubby" that a race must lose much, if not all, of its value in consequence. This is exactly what happened on Thursday, for the cup went to the wrong bost and a victory has been recorded for Gracie, when, as a matter of fact, the honors of the day belong in common equity to Mischief. The former takes the cup and is bailed as victress, but the latter deserves the credit. This is turning matters "topsy turry" so effectivally that the match will produce one beneficial result, inasmuch as it is not likely that another will be sailed under similar conditions. We cannot understand how an owner, taking pride in the record of his craft, can be again induced to sail under such a killing handicap. The match was open to schooners and sloops, and torought out a fine array of flyers, 3 cracks of the two stick persuasion and equal number of the "lubber's rig." The committee boat, with a representative of FOMEST AND STREAM, went over the course, and a most exciting and close race was witnessed all day, but there was so little

anne array of nyers, a cracks of the two stick persuasion and equal number of the "lubber's rig." The
committee boat, with a representative of FOREST AND
STREAM, went over the course, and a most exciting and
close race was witnessed all day, but there was so little
windward work in the steady northwest wind that it became largely a matter of running, affording a line opportunity of seeing what a remarkable success Mischiel'
is as an "all round" boat. To windward she has established a reputation as second to nothing that floats, and
this day she romped along at a speed which, considering
her dimensions, was a veritable "eye-opener" to those
who lack faith in the stylish iron crack. In short, she
beat everything, including Gracie and Tidal Wave, had a
just allowance of time been grantled,
As before stated, the cup for sloops went to Gracie,
some 12ft, longer, while among the schooners the sharpnosed Tidal, with a vast amount of nautical talent
aboard, from Capt. "Joe" Elsworth down, had a
close succession "Time.

Addie took the purse. Heeper saved her entrance, but her
weather was "hers" exactly. The usual slip-shod start,
with a margin of ten minutes to wake up, was carried
out, Clytic going across first, Mischief, Phantom, Tidal
Wave, Gracie and Fanny following at short intervals,
the latter being unable to make up her mind in less than
12m., hereby being handicapped with 2m. beside her
other troubles. It was a stern chase for her all day. At
the Spit Clytic led, Tidal second, Phantom third, then
Mischief, Gracie and Fanny, Mischief ran up on the
leaders, and went out to the lightship in good company.

This mark was bauled around by Tidal in 1h, 14m. 8s;

This mark was bauled around by Tidal in 1h, 14m. 8s;

Years of the surface of the prize with the stream of the surface of the prize with the following the surface of the prize of the surface of the surface of the prize of the surface of the surfac

Mischief, 1h. 14m. 26s.; Clytie, 1h. 14m. 56s.; Gracie, 1h. 16m. 10s.; Phantom, 1h. 16m. 48s., and Fanny 1h. 24m. 16s. They all went in to the Jersey beach, and a single hitch took them around the Hook, when it was plain sailing home. As the times show, the finish was exceedingly close, and a fine race was brought to a close, the only objection to it being the lubberly style of start and the want of allowance for lonnage.

end many or anomatico.	con comme	o .		
	SCHOONER	S.		Tane
	Length.	Starte	Finish.	of finish
Name and Owner.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Tidal Wave, Daniel Cook	119 03	31 06 31	3 31 32	
Phantom, H. S. Hovey		11 05 3		4 28 11
Clytic, A. P. Stokes	85 60	11 02 51	3 37 08	4 34 17
	SLOOPS.			
Gracie, Jos. P. Earle	79 10	11 09 22	3 32 29	4 23 07
Fanny, Henry Bryant		11 10 00	not tim	ed.
Mischief, J. R. Bust	67 05	11 04 15	3 33 15	4 28 00

#### EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

MARBLEHEAD, SEPT, 14TH.

A SWEEPSTAKESTage for the first class sloops of the club was sailed on the 18th thist and proved to be one of the most exciting ever sailed in Boston waters. The course was the citing curse, from Marbicheau Rock, leaving Halfway Rock and Harding's Buny on starboard, Graves' Fog Hooy in port, Erg Hook on surfaced, Pig Rocks on port and to starting point. The following yachts entered:—

cting—were saided in Dose award to the course, troug Marbibehead Rock, leaving Halfway Rock and Harding's Buoy on starboard, Graves' Fog Haoy on port, Erg Rock or starboard, Pig Rocks on port and to starting point. The following yachts entered:

Sailing Madeap, W. C. Osbot ... 44.70
Length Hesper, Wm. H. Forbes. ... 48.61
Active C. P. Horton ... 53.46 Wright ... ... 49.62
Active C. P. Horton ... 53.46 Wright ... ... 49.62
Active C. P. Horton ... 53.46 Wright ... ... 49.62
Active C. P. Horton placed the flagship Robecca in the disposal of the Regatta Committee, ran close to Martlehead and dropped andor off the club house Monday evening. The Active, Viva, Addie, Way ward, Edith, Vif, Idler, Hermac, Tenpest, Idler, Viller, Markey, Viller, 
she was just able to drag them along, but once or twice she was knocked way down and had to spill the wind to come out of it as a large of the Rock to the Pigs she had her course and ran fast; from here she had a dead beat, and after throwing away some ill minutes by a mistake as to location of thisbing line, she crossed at 442:20. Active was second at Egg Rock; the, as well as Hepper, having to take in their jibs several times on the beat up. Active the second at Egg Rock; the world is the port of the beat up. Active the second at Egg Rock; the second the Egg Rock; the Eg

THE EHIMMES .	Aetual	Corrected
Name.	Time.	Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
.ddie V	5 10 39	5 10 39
lesper		5 44 59
etive	5 52 57	5 45 57
Addie took the purse. Hesper say	ed her entranc	e, but ber
wner refused to avail himself of	Active's misto:	ctune, und
urned over second money to the latte	r.	

#### Answers to Correspondents.

"No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

G. C. P., Rye, N. Y.-See our advertising columns. All dealers

G.C.F., Kye, N. I.—see our advertising columns. An dealors have second-hand guns.

L. B., Brooklyn, E. D.—Robins may be shot in this State during the months of October, November and December.

Huwr.—Mr. F. M. Wheeler is master of the Essex County Hunt. You can address him at Montledir, Essex County, N. J.

G. A. F., Canandaigua, N. Y.-Inclosed please find sample of grain which we suppose to be wild rice. Can you tell us if it is such? Ans. Yes.

G. F. H., White Sulphur Springs.-Letter mailed to you at the

G. F. H., White Sulphur Springs.—Letter mailed to you at the springs. Address "Gordon," this office, and your letter will be forwarded to advertiser.

SUBSCRIBER, Cincinnatt, Ohio.—1. Does the new "Greener" Trap or Club Gun have rebounding locks or not? 2. Can either metal or paper shells be used in it? Ans. 1. Rebounding locks. 2.

metal or paper such so assess.

Either.

W. P., B., Lynn, Mass.—For close shooting at forty yards which gun will prove best, a 32in. 16-gauge, or a 30in. 10-gauge. Both guns to be open (not choked) and use one ounce of shot (No. 5 or 8). Ans. The 16-bore gun will shoot closest if everything is

8). Ans. The 10-101C gul with short such that weight bore and length of E. F. H., Jersey City, N. J.—1. What weight bore and length of barrels would you advise for a general gun? 2. Do you consider the —— gun a good one? 3. What is the lowest figure I can get a gun for that will do good work? Ans. I. Eight pounds, 10-gauge, 50 in. 2. Yes. 3. About fifty dollars will procure you a safe gun.

HALL, Syracuse, N. Y.—What size of a gun would you advise one purchasing for general shooting—10, or 12-bore. I want a gun that I can shoot in trap and field and duck? Some say a 10 and others 13. Please advise. Ans. It is much a matter of fancy. We would recommend No. 10. The firm you mention stand well with

the trade.

C., Kent County, N. Y.—I wish to send a dozen live quail to En La, Kent County, A. I.—I was a osen a consensive dual relation that the probable cost will be? If you cannot give the desired information, could you instruct me who to write to that could do so? Ans. Write to E. B. Goldsmith, 38 Wall street, New York. He will give you all information desired.

ections of salt and water will do good, but we suggest that you give injections of turpentine, small dessertspoonful mixed with warm mlik. This will rid her of the worms, which probably cause a sympathetic irritation of the bladder, and will prevent the trouble of her frequent desire to pass water.

T. J. D. Alabama.-I have a mare that is oun-shy and as she is I. J. J. Alibrams.—I have it mare that is guiness, some as see so almost perfect in every other respect, can you suggest a remedy for her fault? Ans. In some cavalry regiments the feeding time is denoted by the firing of a pistol. This some changes a young horse's dread of the report into eager, joyous expectation. It is hotes a dread on terport mice cager, goods expectation. It is the visible animation of the old horses that so quickly reconciles the cavalry colt to the sound of the "feeding pistol." Fear and joy are feelings get more contagious in animals than in man. We can suggest no botter mode of training.

C. M. S., Dunbarton, N.H.-1. Can voti tell me where I can get a pair of 8-bore barrels? I wish to get the barrels, locks and action fitted together, but not finished. I can get 12 and 16-bore in Boston, but cannot find a pair of 8s. Would not an 8-bore give better both out calmot ma pair of as. Workin and a-store greenesses pattern at long range than a 10, both being chooked allke? Ans. It is doubtfull if you cam get a pair without ordering them. We do not know of a pair in the city. 2. No better pattern. J. K., New York City.—I have a pointer that has been sick for a long time; not knowing his disease until I discovered he had

passed a part of a tape worm. Please advise a remedy. Ans. As the age of your dog is not given it is impossible to prescribe exact quantity, but if you will starve your dog twenty-four hours, then give from ten to thirty drops of oil of male fern, repeat dose half hour later, and follow with caster oil, you will, in all probability, produce the desired result.

J. W., Pittsburg, Pa.-I have an Irish setter dog, one year old J. W., Pittsburg, Pa.—I have an Irish setter dog, one year old. He is strong, lively and has a moderate appetite, nose cool and moist and pulse good. Have fed cooked meat with some vegetables. At times he draws himself in about the kidneys and seems in pain, so much so that he howls; has had diarrhea, but is over it and is somewhat costive now. Please prescribe for him. Ans. Your dog has occasional fits of coile. When the symptoms appear give dessertspoorful of acts of blut that it easpoonful of laudannia. Exercise in moderation and the food you have been feeding will bring your dog around in time.

Many answers deferred until next week.

# FOREST AND STREAM A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, THE RIFLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NAT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY

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#### Correspondence.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no

as a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attention.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experi-ences and observations.

#### Address

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KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

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KEEP'S HOLOVES, none better,
KEEP'S HOBKWEAR, the best.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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EVERY ROD WARRANTED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp

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ENABLES one to go into camp at any Thables one to go into camp a tain added to the bulk of the ordinary tent and pole accept a too, weighing 8 bias, easily carried by hand, instantly set up, and as readily taken down. No storepipe to be adjusted, and an danger of burning the tent. The stove and fixtures are readily applied to any tent. Send for circular and reduced price list. Wal. A. PERGY, Plattsburg, N.A.Y.



# ABBEY & IMBRIE.

Highest Quality Flies.

Small	to med	nuni	Trout.	revers	sea	Wings	5	-		-			_	_		_								11/07	
			6.6	6.4		6.6	-			-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	2	00	2.4		
Large												-									0	611	4.6	6.4	
Small .	Black	Bass				6.6	-			-	~	-	-	-		-		-	_						
	4.6	6.6		. 6		6.6	_		_		-	-		-			-	-			- 3	00	6.6	4.4	
Large				112		d a sa la l		+					_	-				_			4	00	6.6	6.9	
	6.6	**	tro	lling o	on (	nombre	gu,	U		-			-								-1	00			
																			,						

Any of the above flies tied with jungle cock shoulders and golden pheasant crest tails at 50cts. per dozen extra. Salmon flies according to pattern, \$3 00 to \$6 00 Per doz.

The celebrated "Corduroy" (silver or gold) trout and bass flies, \$3 00 per dozen.

We have over three hundred patterns in stock, and can tie any pattern to order. Price given per dozen; we do not sell less than one dozen, but will give any assortment in the dozen, our flies are tied on our celebrated Spring Steel Sproat Hooks. Prices are

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Fishery Inspector, Port Hope, Ontario.

WILD RICE SEED for sale, \$3 per bushel. Supply limited. R. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.

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HOPEL, formerly kept by STONE & BALLANCE, with about twenty rooms and store
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by steamer from Norfolk, and in close proximity
to the famous ducking marshes of that section,
so well known to all the sporting clubs
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very low. Apply to M. M. M. D. DANIG & CO.

M. L. T. DAYIS & CO.,

Norfolk, Va., Sept 16-4t. Agents for creditors of W. C. Stone.

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PLEASURE, HEALTH, HAPPINESS. Address BOX 97, CAMBRIDGE, Md. may13.6w

FOR EXCHANGE.—An 8-gauge, 31-inch bar-red, 121-pounds W. & C. Scott & Son breechloader, with leather case, loading implements, 55 brass shells, 55 duck decoys. Will exchange for a 7 or 7 pound gun, reliable maker. Address L. C., Lock Box 518, Poughkeepsle post office, X. Y.

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24 in.
22 caliber. \$20
32.38,44 caliber 20 Extra for globe sights and varnished stock, \$3.
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23, 23, 23 and 41 caliber, \$13 & 21 & 22 in. 24 in. 22, 32, 32 and 41 caliber, \$13 & \$19 & \$20 & \$21\$ 
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WARREN, Conn. Sept. 17th, 1871.

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J. PALME

FIFTH AVENUE. Pittsburgh, Pa. TAGENTS FOR W.W.GREENER'S BREE(

NOW IN STOCK, a full line of every grade, from his New \$85 Gun up to his Finest Hammerless Guns. It will pay you to send us a memorandum of such a gun want and GET OUR QUOTATIONS. Remember we will send you a gun subject to inspection and trial on receipt of remittance sufficient to pay express charges to your place and return. once XYRA BARGAINS in FINE SECOND HAND GUNS now in stock—three Scott Premier quakty, two Westley Richards, two Williams & Powell, two W. W. Greener, once Dougail—all with

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TOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PUPS, whelped July 234, 1899;—
Sensation ex Whistey, one black and white doc, three liver and white dogs, three lemon and white bitches, oncliver and white bitche. Prices from Est to 50.

From Est to 50.

Also May, liver and white bitch, litter sister to champion Payche. Price Si. Also May, liver and white bitch, litter sister to champion Payche. Price 510., 203 Broadway.

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FOR SALE AT A BARCIAIN,—Two red left is setter pups, both bitches, four months old by champion Elcho, out of my red Irish settle, by Champion Elcho, etc. Address T. P. Start Mark T. South Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.

OR SALE-CHEAP.-A fine litter of and white; very handsomely marked. CHAS.

DENISON, Hartford, Conn. Sept. 23,14

FOR SALE.—A fine red Irish dog, one and a half years old; sire, imported Eleho; dam, imported Stella; in color a rich dark red beautifully feathered. Price \$35. CHAS. DEN. BON, Hartford, Com. Sept. 23.1

FOR SALE—CHEAP.—Some very fine red Irish setters; imported stock. CHAS. DENISON, Hartford, Conn. Sept. 23,1t

Denison, Hartford, Conn.

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sth, 1876, out or Roy and Nell. Roy out of
a pair of dogs imported by D. M. Boyd, Nell out
of the celebrated dogs Plot and Doll. Address
6. R. H., in care of W. H. BOND, York, Pa.

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CHAMPION ELCHO-ROSE.—Gentlenen desiring Irish setters, winners in the
field or on the bench like Raleigh, Elcho III.,
Sysen, Lady Clare, Meg, etc., will please address,
as below, for it lew splendid pupples of the above
stock. For price and a full likeroy of the necsolities owners and Elchol, Chremont, N.

FOR SALE.—3 English pointer pups, 10 weeks old. Address box 90, Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa. Sept 23-11

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FOR SALE.—By champion Elcho, ex-champion Fire-Fly, a dog pup one year old; hirge, strong, and very handsome; ready to break this fall. Address H. W. GAUSE, Sept 23-34 Williangton, bel.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred pointer dog, answering to the name of Rover; price of the state of the s

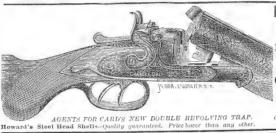
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TO. EXCHANGE.— Beautiful young pointer bitch Lass, by coampion Seaford ex Dawa (Champion Bow-Munson's Queen), for something as good. Sensation stock preferred. Sep. 23.11 St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—My setter dog, Tip, for which I gave in exchange to Mr. W. H. Whoeler, of Milliurry, Mass., a good, nearly never 5,5 farker breech-found; Price of dog, I cents, boxed and forwarded on receipt of price. JAMES WIGHT, Hockland, Maine.

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The Rennel.

# Kational American Kennel Club.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 51 Broad St., | New York, Scott. 1st, 1880, (

# Field Trials of 1880,

# SETTERS AND POINTERS. AT FARMS OF COLONEL A. G. SLOO, Near Vincennes, Ind.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 15TH, 1880

Nov. 15th, Derby Stakes—For puppies born on and after April 1st, 1879.—Closed with 118 En-tries, \$5 forfeit; \$10 additional for starters; \$300 added money—\$150 to First; \$100 to Second; \$50 to Third, with forfeit money divided to winners in ratio with added money.

Nov. 16th, Free For All Stakes, \$600-\$250 to First; \$150 to Second; \$100 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1889, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Nov. 17th. Brace Stakes, \$250-\$150 to First. \$75 to Second; \$25 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$16 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1820, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

JUDGES, - Capt. Patrick Henry, of Clarksville Tenn.; Theo. Morford, Esq., of Newton, N. J. D. C. Burgundthal, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President. CHAS. DE RONGE, Secretary.

OFFICERS.—C. H. Raymond, President, New York; Luther Adams, Ist Vice-President, Bos-ton; Harry Bishop, 20 Vice-President, Louisyille, Ky.; Chas. D. Rougé, Secretary, New York; Theo. Morford, Treesurer, Newton, N. J.

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BULLTERRIER AND BLACK AND Tan Terrier Bitch and Pup For Sale—The bullterrier day, Zult, way years old, or the light require, warranted free from vice and quiet in the street. Also black and tan terrier bitch, Kate, and a pup out of her, ten weeks old, by champion Salford, both from the kennels of Sir William Verure, Bart. Kate was first prize winder at Wigan, Egg. For particulars address CDIR, this office.

ANNUAL MEETING THE SECOND OF THE

At Robin's Island, Peconic Bay, Long Island, N. Y. ON

Nov. 29 and 30, and Dec. 1, 2, 3 and 4. O THE ALL-AGED STAKES. OPEN WORLD.

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Limited to 50 entries. First Prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$25. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15.

PUPPY STAKES.

Open to all Pointers and Setters under 18 months of age. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$15. Entrance fee, \$15; forfeit \$10.

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers under 12 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10: forfeit, \$7.50. BRACE STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Five braces to run or prizes to be scaled. Fi prize. \$250; second prize, \$125; third prize, \$50. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15. CLUB STAKES.

Open to members of the Club only; dogs to be owned and hunted by the members making the entry. Prize, a hundred dollar piece of plate, to be selected by the winner. Entrance, 10 per cent. of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Brace Stakes, and entries close on Nov. 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to mid-day of Nov. 27th, at the office of the Club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial.

JACOB PENTZ, Secretary.

P. O. BOX 274, NEW YORK CITY.
Entries must be accompanied by forfeit money in all cases. Judges to be named ne month before trials.

PRANDYWINE KENNEL.—We have now for sale a few English (Llewellyn) setters, ranging from 4 months to 1 year old. Also two very fine field dogs, 2 years old, both bunted last fall, one of which took second prize at St. Louis Dog Show last year. For full particulars, description, pedigrees, prices, etc., address ISAAC YEATSLY, Jr., Managory. Sept 23,31.

#### CHAS. H. VAN VECHTEN. FERRETS FOR SALE.

\$7 PER PAIR. \$4 FOR SINGLE FEMALE. \$3 FOR SINGLE MALE.

CHARLES H. VAV-VECHTEN. Victor, Ontario County, N. Y.

GORDON SETTER PUPPIES.—FOR SALE, Six puppies by Dr. Aten's Glen, out of h'all Belle, now eight weeks old, and remarkshy handsome. Gien won in the brace stakes at the Eastern Field Trials, and Belle is an imported bitch from the kennels of S. E. Richardson, Eq., winner of two that prizes in Iroland. For price, pedigree and particulars, apply to J. W., Forest and Stream office.

FOR SALE.—An extra good, thoroughbred, well-broken Setter. Also a superior-broken Pointer. Address HORACE SMITH, 31 Fark row, N. Y. Sepi9.3t

WILL TRAIN A FEW FINE YOUNG dogs for partridge, woodcock and quall. Plenty of birds. ISAAC M. BRADLEY, Eldred, Sulliyan County, N. Y. Sopt. 23,3t

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BADGES AND EMBLEMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Special Designs Sent Free

UPON APPLICATION. Anything in the Jewelry Line Made to Order.



The Rennel.

### SECOND ANNUAL

# BENCH SHOW OF DOGS

GIVEN BY THE

# ST, LOUIS KENNEL CLUB,

Will be held during the great St. Louis Fair, on the Fair Grounds, October 5th, 6th. 7th and 8th.

Prize Lists and forms of Entry can be had of CHARLES LINCOLN, Supt.

Office 604 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Entries close September 20th,

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MANGE CURE IS WATERIAL OF THE SAME AT OF THE SAM

## Practical Hints on Dog Breaking.

Practical Hints on Dog Bferring.

By W. H. Holbird (send stamps), 25 cents.

A colored lithograph of the celebrated Joe,

5t., the champion setter of America, 25 cents.

Broken setters, pointers end spanlels on hand,
also a lot of pointer, setter, spaniel and hound

pupples for sale chapp.

Address W. H. HOLABIRD,

Address W. H. HOLABIRD,

Secretary,

Sep.9-81 Valparaiso, Ind.

San Pedro (Eicho-Neil), \$25.
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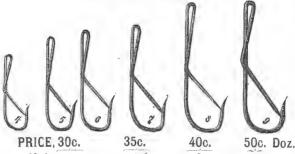
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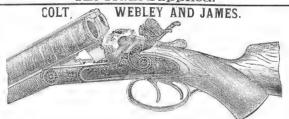
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# NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1880.

Volume 15-No. 9. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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# orest 🔊 Stream.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

HUNTING CARS .- During a recent visit to Chicago we were kindly allowed to make a thorough inspection of the hunting car Davy Crockett, owned by the Pullman Palace Car Company. The car is a full-sized palace car, with a kitchen on one end, with refrigerator, a large range and supplied with all the paraphernalia a first-class cook would need; next to the kitchen is a room for the stewards, with carving tables, etc., and so arranged that when the table is folded up two good berths are made for the occupants. Next are four full sections, two on either side of the car, then comes the Sitting-room in the center of the car, with extension dining-table, which can also be used as a card-table for evening amusement. There are a dozen large easy chairs, all well arranged for comfort. Next are four more sections, which, with four berths that can be made up in the sitting room, gives good sleeping accomodation for twelve persons. In the other end of the car are kennels for eighteen dogs, nicely carpeted and in good order. A gun room, private locker, wash-room, etc. The car is well equipped with buckets for watering dogs, washing guns, minnow pails, and in fact every requisite for hunting or fishing. There are large refrigerators of the most approved pattern, for keeping game, underneath the car, and it may well be called a sportsman's club-house on wheels. The price for using the car is \$35 a day, equipped with a cook and two stewards. The car had just come in from a Western trip, and the companion car, "Isaac Walton," is now on the road. Special rates can be made for hauling the car over any road,

#### GAME AND FISH PROTECTORS OF NEW YORK.

FEW weeks ago we noticed the passage of a bill by the New York Legislature authorizing the Gov ernor to appoint eight persons, to be known as game and fish protectors, whose duty it should be to enforce the statutes for the preservation of the objects named, and to bring action against all persons found violating the laws relating thereto. These protectors were to hold office for the period of three years, and were to receive a salary of \$500, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$250. This bill was approved by the Governor, and was favorably commented upon by the press generally as the possible beginning of a new order of things creating paid officers, who had no share in the fines or interest further than to do their duties, which, if done conscientiously and without fear, would be a stride in advance of anything yet proposed to advance the ends aimed at.

In our opinion, one fault in the bill, otherwise so care fully framed by Mr. John E. Develin, was that it did not provide for the proper distribution of these officers throughout the State, but left them to be selected at large, which might probably have resulted in their all being appointed from one county had there been political pressure enough in one direction; and as the salary is not large enough to enable a man of the right sort to devote his whole time to it, it is evident that his location becomes a matter of primary importance. The following are the persons appointed and their places of residence, or address :-

S. V. R. Brayton, 59 Division street, Albany, N. Y. John Jessup, Hudson, Columbia County,

Sylvester J. Palmer, Indian Lake, Hamilton County. John Liberty, Elizabethtown, Essex County. Daniel B. Horton, Ithaca, Tompkins County. G. M. Schwartz, Rochester, Monroe County. William P. Dodge, Prospect, Oneida County. John I. Collett, Cobleskill, Schoharie County.

This distribution will strike the student of game protection as a very poor one, leaving the markets of New York and the whole of Long Island, the home of the poacher and trout thief, wholly alone, with no nearer protector than Hudson, Columbia County. Albany and Schoharie counties, adjoining each other, each have a protector, and there are not two counties in the State which are as poor in game and fish. Hamilton and Essex, two adjoining counties in the wilderness, have each one, and while there is game and fish in plenty in them, the prospect of accomplishing much in the way of protecting by this means is not great while the market is open. believe in closing the market, and the poacher's occupation is gone. The few trout or deer killed out of season by persons living in the woods amount to nothing beside se slaughtered by the market shooter who forestalls the season, if indeed it is desirable to prosecute the guide or woodsman who kills merely for his own wants. Destroy the market, and the inducement to violate the law is destroyed. New York City is the great market, and if two protectors had been stationed in it they would have accomplished as much as it is possible for the other six to do; their known presence would be a check upon dealers disposed to turn a dollar by an illegal sale.

Few people in the interior of the State have an idea of the great amount of shooting done on Long Island, or of its fishing interests, while all who are conversant with the markets are aware that the new ten inch lobster and half pound striped bass laws need constant supervision as well as trout, woodcock, snipe, etc., with which the island abounds; but it is the curse of the service that all appointments "with money in" are made by politicians for political ends, and the man with the best backing, politically, gets the place. We know nothing of the character of those appointed, and hope they may be made of the proper stuff to do their duties without fear or favor, but, as we have said, their geographical distribution is about as bad as it could be, Rochester being the only market of any importance which needs watching, that point being one of importance, as well as the fisheries near by; but Buffalo is also an important district, with Rochester as the nearest station of a protector. We will watch closely the result of the new law, and hope to find much in it to approve, as under the old system the clause giving half the fines to the informer laid

the latter under the suspicion of mercenary motives, a thing most distasteful to many, who will now have no hesitation in calling the attention of the nearest protector to any violations of the law which he, as a salaried officer, is bound to take cognizance of and prosecute.

#### WORK ON THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

NE of the most wonderful structures of mechanism has recently been accomplished on the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, which was opened for traffic in 1855, having a span 821 feet 4 inches from center to center of the tower on either side of the river. It was at that time considered a marvelous piece of work, and many doubts were entertained as to the durability or permanence of the structure. During its immense length it had a railway for trains, bound West or East, on the top of the structure, and a good roadway for carriages, wagons, etc., underneath. The bridge was a suspension bridge, and the truss system was purely a combination of wood and iron, and has been in constant use for the past twenty-five years without any accident or breakage of consequence. In March, of 1877, there was an inspec-tion of the four cables, each measuring 10 inches in diameter and containing 3,640 wires, the diameter of each wire being a scant No. 9 gauge. The inspection first made was at the strands where they they join the anchor chains, which were imbedded in masonry at either end, and a few of the outside wires were found to be corroded. The corroded wires were cut out at once, and new wires supplied in their places. The portion of the cables where they passed over the towers were found in-

The commission of engineers making this examination reported that the cables were sound, but that in their opinion the anchor chains were not as strong as the ables, and advised the reinforcement of anchorages and chains. The following fall the work of the reinforcement was commenced, and finished the following year. The new chains were connected to the cable and a permanent stress of 1,000 tons applied to each end of the bridge, relieving the old anchorage of that amount. The Board of Directors, in March, 1879, decided to renew the truss system with iron and steel. The contract was let to the Pittsburg Bridge Co. to furnish the metal upon the plans offered and adopted by Mr. L. L. Buck, of Washington, D. C., who has the entire charge of the work. The delivery of the material began in September, 1879. and ended in April, 1880. The erection of the works began on the 29th of May, 1850, and will be completed by Sept. 15th, 1880. Thanks to skillful engineering on Mr. Buck's part of the programme, the work has gone on very successfully, without any obstruction to passenger trains, and hardly a vestige of the old woodwork of the bridge remains. No one who has crossed the bridge knows of the changes, but they have been made quietly and systematically.

The woodwork removed relieves the bridge of at least 100 tons in weight; aside from that, it largely increases the carrying capacity, as well as the safety of the bridge, by giving a uniform strength unsurpassed, as well as a structure that can be viewed with pride by any American citizen. The bridge, when completed, will be painted a pure white, and look more like a cobweb than a structure that will carry thousands of tons.

Dr. Henshall,-Dr. J. A. Henshall has removed from Cynthiana, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his address hereafter will be, No. 100 West Seventh street.

PHILADELPHIA KENNYL CLUB. - Early in the season of next year the Philadelphia Kennel Club proposes to hold its second Bench Show of dogs. The exhibition will be held in the Permanent Exhibition Building, at West Philadelphia, and, in connection with the show, colley and water trials are being talked of,

#### EVADING DETONATION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. - New York, Feb. 19th, 1880,-Before John A. Shields, United States Commissioner Southern District of New York. Deposition of Carl Dittmar, of Binghamton, N. Y., who, being first duly sworn, deposes and states, in an-1, 18. 2., who, being arst duty sworn, deposes and states, in an-per to Cross-Question 836:—
My unipowder, when 1 first made 41, had the same tendency as

All Duarposees, once 1 for a most all the guns at first, when i began to introduce it. It was just the same as if I would use nutro-duce it. It was just the same as if I would use nutro-duxcemine powder. I have it note so that it is tained down. and don't harst any more guns."

THE "Dittmar Sporting Powder" is a nitro-cellulose product, As such it may explode in either one of two ways, by simple ignition, like gunpowder, or by detona tion, like nitro-glycerine. It has been on the market for five years. During that period, in addition to continuously advertising it to be safer than the ordinary black gunpowder, the manufacturers have concealed its true character, and when others alleged that it did possess this nature, they have flatly denied or evaded the assertion

In the course of our exhaustive discussion of this subject last week, after having shown that the product could properly be classed only among those explosives which may under certain conditions detonate, we said that the correctness of this classification had previously been three times evaded. We should have said ten times; and we might have added further that some of these evasions in the form of advertisements were repeated week after week.

That the readers of the Forest and Stream may fully appreciate that our statements in respect to this are well founded, we have been at some pains to review the history of the powder with reference to this particular point, and we add to-day another chapter to that full discussion of this subject which we proposed to ourselves at the outset of our task. In the present paper we shall attempt only to show how the charge that the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" should properly be classed among the detonating compounds, was evaded and denied.

The first suggestion that the Dittmar powder should be classed among the detonating compounds was made as early as 1875 :-

carry as 1870;—
FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. IV., page 285, June 10th. 1875. "A
Subscriber "says: "The proper name for this powder is gunwood, it being in its nature the same as gun-cotton, prepared in
the same manner, only reduced to some extent by washing with
siteched, which has the effect, if left long enough to soak, of totally destroying its effective force. The gun-wood, as prepared
with sold to consumers to high the hour ways to the only in the and sold to consumers, is highly dangerous to life and limb," etc.,

The reply to this consisted of both denial and evasion :-FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. IV., page 315, June 24th, 1875. Letter from Carl Dittmar says (italies his own):— "The statements of 'Subscriber' in your issue of 10th of June in

regard to my now powder are erroneous. I do not make such powder as he describes. He must have confused my new article with the Eaglish 'wood-powder,' from which mine differs essentially. I do not use alcohol in its manufacture. If he will burn some of it he will find that it is very different from gun-c and that it burns very much slower than black powder in the gun about the same as black powder."

He might have added, for that matter, that nitro-glycerine burns slower than black gunpowder and slower than his own compound. It would not follow, however, that nitro-glycerine would "work in the gun about the same as black powder;" nor was it true that the Dittman nitro-cellulose worked as black gunpowder.

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. V, page 72, Sept. 9th, 1875, A letter is republished, written by "Gloan," which as "Gloan," which asserts that the Dittmar powder probably belongs among the explosives, which are rending and shattering. To this an appended note says that Mr. Dittmar has re-

"With regard to the composition of the powder, he declared most positively that no substance such as chlorate of potash or nitro-giverine enters into its composition, nor will he use any pieric acid combination, or any kind of fulminate. This can be ascertained by analysis. It contains all the ingredients of Schultze powder, with the addition of starch, and he argues that his po powder, will the addition of starch, and he argues that his powder is absolutely safer than that preparation. If there is any danger in using his powder not inherent in the black, he desires to know it, and will be most grateful to any gentleman who will convince him of the fact.'

The proffered gratitude was never exercised. manufacturer of the powder, already knowing full well and better than anyone else the peculiar danger of his nitro-cellulose product, could not be "convinced" of it

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. VI. page 91, March 16th, 1876.-Letter from Carl Dittmar says: "I never have used, and never shall use for my sporting powder, such dangerous materials as nitro-gly-cerine, chlorate of potash, pieric acid, etc. If my powder is put on an anvil and struck with a hammer it does not explode, which shows that it cannot contain nitro-glycerine or chlorate of not

Of the action of the 1876 powder on an anvil we make no assertions. But the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" de livered in sealed cans from the office of the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2), when put on an anvil and struck with a hammer does explode.

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XII, page 93, March 6th, 1879.—Letter from Carl Dittmar says: "I mustagain say that my powder is not a 'wood powder,' as it is entirely different in its composition. I use partly paper pulp, which may not be of wood at all: but I use so party paper piny, which has not been wood at m; but I been many other ingredients besides that the pulp is but a small portion of the whole, and it is not only different in composition, but also in properties, from the real 'wood powders.' I was connected with the manufacture of Schultze powder sixteen year ago, and I could see at that time that it would never supersede the old powder, and I have worked ever since to invent an en-tirely new powder which will do what Schultze powder never

Turning now to the files of the ROD AND GUN we shall find the same story there :-

ROD AND GUN, Vol. VI., page 274, Aug. 7th, 1875, "Ex-Gun-maker" says: "The ingredients of which this powder is com-posed are generally understood by experts to consist of an infinitessimal amount of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton, toned down with sugar, etc

The reply to this contained the "pledge" already autoted :-

ROD AND GEN, Vol. VI., page 289, Aug. 11th, 1975 .: my word of honor that I never sent, and never will send, powder forsporting purposes which should have the slightest trace of

On page 358 of the same volume will be found a letter from Mr. J. W. Long, suggesting that in very many respects Dittmar's powder is strikingly similar to gun-cotton. The reply evades the charge in the same manner as already quoted from the Forest and Stream, namely, by diverting attention away from the explosion of the two compounds under confinement and to their combustion in the open air :-

Rod And Gun, Vol. VI., page 387, Sept. 25th, 1875. Letter from Carl Dittmer: "He compares my powder with gun-cotton, but he will find a great difference between both when he burns them outside the gun, when my nawder will burg very slow with much residuum, while gun-cutton will thash like lightning and leave no

"Medicus," writing from Boston in the interest of the powder, winds up a long article by piously observing that our immunity from accident is due more " to the merciful interposition of Providence and the strength of our guns than to any care of our own;" the inference clearly being that it is just as easy for Providence to protect us from a detonating, nitro-cellulose compound as from the common black nowder.

But Mr. Long's letters show that he knew what he was talking about, and he reiterated his charge (Vol. VII., page 73, Oct. 30th, 1875) that the Dittmar powder was analogous to gun-cotton, and said that he would fear to stand near a man shooting it. To this, one form of reply was a letter (Vol. VII., page 98, Nov. 13th, 1875) from Dittmar, Jr., a boy twelve years old, who thinks that if Mr. Long fears to stand near a man shooting the powder, perhaps he will not fear to stand near a boy shooting it. ete.

The other mode of reply was what is aptly termed " mud-throwing." There are two varieties of mudthrowing. One is intended, like the ink of the cuttlefish, to blind, the other to defile. Both were employed here "Medicus" being closely pursued by the clear and logical writing of Mr. Long, had already written whole columns of blind and meaningless chemistry vaporing, and then finding that ineffectual, he adopted the other line, and judiciously turned the discussion into a personal contro-This kind of mud-throwing, which smirches a man's character, is usually efficient to divert attention from the real merits of any discussion. It was efficient in this case, and afterwards it was adopted with another.

Mr. A. G. Dole, in the course of a long communication about the powder, said :-

ROD AND GUN, Vol. LX, page 250, Feb. 10th, 1877.—"I will designate these modern powders as acid powders, and here are the names of several of them, viz., Dualin, Giant, Rend-rock, Vulcan, Dynamite, Gun-cotton, etc., and I here take the liberty to suggest whether the Dittmar may not properly be included in the

gest whether the Sittain may have progen to category." OD AND GUN, Vol. IX, page 375, Feb. I;th, 1877.—Lotter from Carl Dittmar in reply to A.G. Dole: "My Sporting Powder has nothing familiar with Giant Powder, Rend-rock, Dualin, Vulcan, etc., which powders are only used for blasting purposes, respondent had only looked at your advertising col cured one of my circulars, he would have found t have found that I warrant my powder not to contain ingredients like nitro-glycerine, chlorate of potash, etc. If he does not believe it, he can have it and lyzed. I hope his comparing my Sporting Powder with Giant Pow-der, etc., is only from ignorance, not from a wish to frighten our

The advertisement, in the same issue, contained these words :-

"It is much safer than black powder, as it only explodes when

dl confined.
The manufacturers guarantee that there are no juggedients like nitro-glycerine, chlorate of potash, or pieric acid, or wood in its composition as some suppose. It cannot be exploded by

We have no inclination to conduct the reader further into the unsavory record of the controversy respecting the "Dittmar Sporting Powder." That, record, is one of repeated and successful attempts, practiced for five years to put the product upon the market, to induce men to use it and to keep them, while using it, in igno rance of its true nature.

That record ought now to be closed.

Our discussion of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" last week was simple, clear, complete and conclusive. It is unanswerable.

Next week we shall discuss further some of the peculiar properties of this dangerous compound as determined by our own experiments with it,

It is due to those concerned that we should here state our belief that some of the parties who have been prominently associated in the manufacture and sale of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" were as wholly ignorant of what they were selling as the purchasers were of what they were buying. We know that some of these gentlemen gained their first knowledge of the real character of the powder from the article in the last issue of this paper.

It is unnecessary to publish the letters of complaint received by some of the former firms engaged in the sale of this product.

The letters received by one company, we have been assured, were so numerous, so frequent and of so grave a nature that the recipients were filled with alarm by them, and actually passed sleepless hours of suspense lest the next morning's mail should bring reports of fatal accidents with the powder.

The standing explanations of these accidents given to the sellers and buyers alike were either that the gun was a poor one or that the "directions" had not been fol-Whether or not these explanations sufficed, in cases like the following, we are not informed :

UTICA, N. Y., June 28th, 1859. H. C. Souires, Est., New York :-

H. C. Squires, Esq., New York:—
Dear Sir: We have in our hands for collection a claim against you and the Dittmar Powder Co. for damages done to two guns owned by Mr. Jay C. Smith, of this city.
The Injury consists in tearing to pieces a 0 pound 12 gauge Ferriss breech-loading shot gun of the value of \$150.
For seriously damaging a 10 pound 6 ounce Nichols & Lefever II.
L. shot gun, 10 gauge, to the extent of \$50. This happened in Austi best while cause Nichols and Comments.

April last while snipe shooting,

The powder was bought of you about August, 1878, a five nound books. The loading was done precisely as directed by you, except the powder was not tapped in the measure, hence the charge was not so large as you permit. The shells which did the mischiet were leaded in October, 1878, and a number of the shells wer were roaded in October, loss, and a number of the shells were used in the fall with safety. The remainder were laid away unti April, when Mr. Smith, in company with a triend, went snip shooting. The friend carried the 10 gauge and Mr. Smith the 12 The first snipe that rose was fired at by Mr. Smith, and immediately afterwards the friend fired both barrels from the 10 cause Mr. Smith's gun came from his shoulder, barrels in one hand, stock in the other. The right barrel was torn open at the breech a distance of three or four inches, and the shell went out the opening. The barrels were torn upart quite a distance from the ppening. The barrels were torn apart quite a distance componence. The treech piece was cracked and bent and both upper and lower fastenings broken off. The gun has left one barrel and two locks; everything else is ruined. The other gun had the fastenings broken and is strained.

Both these guns had previously held larger charges of both black and Dittmar powder newly loaded, and both have shot shells out

of the same lot newly loaded.

You can give such attention to this as you deem advisable. We will begin suit on the 15th July unless the matter is arranged. Yours respectfully. SUTTON & MOREHOUSE

Note.—The foot note second column of page 147, last week, should have included the cross-questions and answers 550 and 551. In the last line of A. J. Parker's letter, page 144, for sealing, read selling.

DEVIL FISHES.-The great cephalopod, or giant-squid, which was caught on the Banks of Newfoundland in 1976 and sold to the New York Aquarium, is now traveling with W. C. Coup's circus through the Southern States, and letters have been received asking if it really is a genuine animal, if it ever was alive, etc. This scen ticism, no doubt, arises from not only the extreme rarity of this giant species, but also to a lack of familiarity of the family to which it belongs.

The squids are used for bait for many fishes along the Atlantic coast, but are small, seldom exceeding ten inches in length, while the body of Coup's animal in life, before being shrunken with alcohol, was ten feet long, and its arms were thirty more, making an extreme length of forty feet, the largest one known to be found entire. Portions of arms have been thrown up by the sperm whale in its death flurry, which must have belonged to much larger individuals, thus proving that the greater depths of the ocean are inhabited by larger mousters of this sort than man has ever seen, We can assure our friends in the rural districts that Coup's "devil fish all that it claims to be, and is not made of rubber, leather or other material, but like "Topsy," it "growed."

SHOOTING FOR A STAKE .- A cheaply printed dodger, thrust into the doorway of our office, announces that the Marion Rifle Club, of Marion, N. J., are to have a 'grand rifle match" with the Greenville Schuetzen Corps, of Greenville, N. J., for \$500. Knowing nothing about these clubs, and caring to know less about organizations who would degrade rifle practice into a mere scramble for stakes, we should say that there was something bogus about the affair, and the closing announcement on the cheap dodger that tickets of admission could be had at the gate shows what might have been expected, that somebody is keeping a keen eye for the dimes and dollars of the gullible ones. There certainly was a misapprehension when the scribe of the cheap dodger said that "Creedmoor targets and rules to govern the match." The whole purpose and effort of the National Rifle Association rules has been to keep rifle practice clear of the slightest tinge of gambling, and had these speculative shots followed the Creedmoor rule they would have stricken out the "stake."

DEEP SEA DREDGING .- It is only within a very few ears that deep sea dredging has been carried on to any very considerable extent, but in this short time it has given us some idea as to how wonderfully numerous and varied are the forms of life which inhabit these depths

where the temperature is arctic, and to which scarcely the faintest glimmer of light can penetrate. The opera tions of the Challenger, of our own Fish Cammission, and of Prof. Alex Agassiz, have been most productive, and the results have been of such very great interest that the completed reports of the various expeditions are awaited with extreme anxiety.

A brief report from the French vessel Travailleur from which a series of dredgings were made last summer in the Bay of Biscay, has been made by Prof. A. Milne Edwards. He states that during the last two weeks of July the weather was very good, so much so that they were able to dredge twenty-four times, sometimes using two dredges at once. The greatest depth reached was 2,700 metres, about 1,500 fathoms, and the least was over 300 metres, or more than 166 fathoms. The collections made were large, and included most of the species already described by the naturalists of Norway, Sweden and England, besides many others hitherto unknown. It is stated that the fishes, nemertians and sponges will be reported upon by Mr. Naillant; the molluses by M. Fischer; annelids, echinoderms and other zoophytes by M. Marion; joraminifera by M. de Folin, and crustacea by M. A. Milne Edwards. M. Perier has made numerous thermometric observations, and will make analyses of the sea bottom.

# The Sportsman Courist.

TIM POND.

EUSTIS, Maine, Sept. 2d.

IN my note of last week I spoke of improvements made by Kennedy Smith since my first visit here, which was in 1878. There then was one log camp; now there are four log cabins and one kitchen cabin, well provided with comforts. Then one boat was in use; now seven of different sizes and patterns invite the attention of those who seek the festive trout. Then, perhaps a dozen persons found their way to these waters for the year. But those who went then go each year now Duting August the camp register shows that fifty-five gentlemen and five ladies sought this charming resort, to test not alone upon the toothsome the trout and game, but the slame and five ladies sought this charming resort, to the seat not alone upon the toothsome the artheristing ozone of the forest and mountain air.

With a friend, have been here for their second visit. Gentlehnen all, whether casting the fly, seeking wary game, or if in the cabin or his parlor of taste and refinement. And just here let me say that such men—call them sportsumen, or hard-worked business men seeking recreation—left the proprietor to establish a most desirable "public sentiment." The feeling that provents persons from taking more trout or game than wanted for the table, prevents slaughter and returns to their watery home the small speekled unfortunates that are accidentally hooked. Kennedy Smith does not command this, but all receive the idea that he feels it, and it is strange how general is the sympathy and compliance. Not more fish are taken in the "season" than are spawned each year, for they seem as plenty as ever. But the question is, Can they be protected when the "law is on," and poachers "most do congregate" on the jee to fill their gaping sacks? The Fish Warden will see they are protected. And the law-breaker will be called on to pay "smart money" to the State. Not only this, but we are told the Fish Commissioners will simply large numbers of young trout to inhabit this pond of wonderful clear water, and trout of a flavo to see the antics at either end of the rod. The expletives from the reel end were numerous and conic. When at length the four were landed, two, I think. By the bal-suce, weighed about a pound each. B. beilowed, "I will give ten thousand dollars for this home of the festive denizens!" He went ashore in about two hours with twenty-seven as fine lish as one would wish to see. At once he sent back to the rest of their "brethren," "Come, for we have found the Promised Land." This must serve as a sample of the constant "good times" we had. Wish I could tell of one time, just at sunset, when the water fairly boiled with the swird of frolicking fish for quite a distance around. Believe me, then and there was fun, as well as frolic. Such a sight I never saw before.

Mr. Abbott, the popular principal of the Little Blue

School, at Farmington, with his wife, two sons and some of their pupils, found rest and recreation here during the summer vacation. This is getting to be a home-like place. Mr. Smith has his gentle wife with him to assist in cooking, etc. The table, aside from well-cooked game, has good variety. Partridges never were so plenty, and during the last two days have been brought to bag in large numbers. Yes, to us, certainly it is home-like: and there is a feeling of sadness as to-night we unstring our rods and prepare to leave to-morrow. We have traps set for bears that give plenty of evidence they are numerous. Others must take charge of these steel bear catchers. Their favorite places are thickly marked by the footprints of deer and cariboo. But duties' call us home, and we leave them to the tender mercies of venison steak lovers. Till next year all these sports, all this grand scenery, good-bye. School, at Farmington, with his wife, two sons and some

grand scenery, good-bye.

MEAD'S HOTEL, KINGFIELD, Sept. 3d.

I must add a word of two surprises. First, I am surprised to find here one of the best hotels for sportsmen and seekers for recreation I have ever seen. The proprietor, M. W. Mead, is from Boston, and both he and his excellent and efficient wife know how to keep a hotel, and they do it personally. About thirty guests can be accommodated at one time. Paint, paper and furniture are neat and fresh; beds are clean and soft, and every attention is freely given. The kitchen and table are in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Mead, and would afford credit to a first-class city-hotel. My second surprise here is to meet my friend Jared Goodrich, of Plainville, Conn., with a company of his "boys," on their way to Tim Pond. We voted the breakfast, including fresh trout and really juicy, tender steak, with all other "fixin's," the best we had eaten in Maine. I write this in the interest of travelers like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bos-elest like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bos-elest like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bos-elest like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bos-elest like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bos-elest like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bos-elest like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bos-elest like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Bosjuicy, tender steak, with all other "fixin's," the best we had eaten in Maine. I write this in the interest of travelers like myself, not the hotel. Mr. Goodrich left Boston yesterday morning, arriving at Farmington about 5 P.M., and took the stage to this hotel last evening. This morning the stage takes him and his company to the farm house of Kennedy Smith, and I proceed to Farmington and Boston.

J. WARREN TUCK,

#### ALL AROUND NOTES

ALL AROUND NOTES,

Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 13th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

A few notes of observation during the close season from a sporteman who has been moving around in different localities may interest some of your readers. Game of alk tinks in Virginia and North Carolina is unusually abundant. In fact, everywhere throughout my travels I have observed that it has been an exceptionally good breeding season. During the summer, while over my old hunting ground in Virginia, I saw more coveys of young qualt than ever before; more, in fact, than one would suppose could subsist on the amount of ground. They could be seen in almost every door-yard and garden, and "Bob White" was heard in different parts of every field throughout the land, seemingly happy that dog and gun had for a time at least ceased to wage war upon them. To witness the confidence these poor persecuted birds place in human nature during their breeding season can but reach the heart of the most obdurate pot hunter. Wild turkeys have also had a favorable season, and many flocks of young ones may be seen feeding in the grain fields in the early morning or in the evening. I succeeded in catening one with the assistance of my dog, but the dog squeezed it a little too hard, and so weakened its constitution that it only lived a few days. "Ole hars" are very abundant, but a wise provision of Providence has balanced matters by an equal plenty of their enemies, foxes and little "niggers." Some friends of mine being auxious "to shoot soutething," we went down to Shinnecock Bay for snipe the latter part of August. I always had an idea that Lane's was the only place worth going to on the bay, but discovered my mistake. We found his place full; could not even feed us and lodge us out. Hungry and tired as we were we had to seek other food and shelter, which we at last found at the Foster House at Pond Quogue, where we were introduced to a family of five brothers, sil guides and gunners. "You pay your money and take your choice." The time and service of thes

ing our bad luck. We kept our eyes and tase year, and like true philosophers learned all we could.

We were quite entertained one evening by a couple of lovers, young and proportionately sappy. I don't believe they were lovers of field sport, but of that beautiful sentiment that makes two hearts beat as one, when "in singleness of vision, beauty reigns supreme." They unconsciously seated themselves very close to us, and after the usual formula and several satitutes customary on such occasions, she said, in the softest little whisper:—
"George, don't you want another cigar?" He,—"No, my dear; I have smoked two."
She,—"But, George, I do love to do things for you. I'll go get one for you."
Presently her liand somehow touched his, when she exclaimed:—

Fresently her land somehow touched his, when she exclaimed:—
"Why! George, how cold your hand is. Are you cold, dear? Let me warm your hand,"
After warming his hand, and not being able to warm him up to the right degree, she asked him for the other hand to warm and put in somewhere in the lace on her breast, holding it tightly and securely in its warm nest with both of hers. George thawed, his disengaged arm

went round her waist, and he commenced to compliment went round her waist, and he commenced to compliment her "points" individually and collectively, especially her "sweet and beautiful neck," when she exclaimed, "Why, George, do you know when we came out from bathing, that horrid Miss — wanted to kiss me on the neck? But I told her she shouldn't do it, as that was private property. Only for you, Georgy, dear, and no one else." A suspicious cough interrupted further billing and cooing, and next morning "private property" was an expression which seemed very apt on several occasions, much to the mystification of all the guests but two. Now all this sort of thing seemed quite funny to us poor, lone gunners. We don't exactly understand it, and take the liberty of asking your advice: How would you like to be in George's place, and what should we do if we ever get in such a fix?

To those who don't know of other places than Lane's,

if we ever get in such a fix?

To those who don't know of other places than Lane's,
I would say, there is lots of accommodation at various
houses at Pond Quogue, and I believe just as good
ground. Plenty of shooting, if the wind is sou west.

# Matural History.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FOOD OF OWLS AND GARPIKE, -Our friend Mr. R. O Sweeny, of St. Paul, writes us that he has recently made some discoveries in regard to the food of the animals above mentioned—or, as Mr. Sweeny puts it, has made two discoveries in fish lore. One is that owls will eat fruit, and the other that garpike are fond of wasps. The food spoken of is eaten with relish by both bird and fish and not especially because they are hungry, but because

Our correspondent has both owls and garpike in confinement, and has thus been able to study their tastes.

California Fishes.-We have received advance sheets of proceedings of the United States National Museum containing "Notes on a collection of fishes from San Diego, California, by David S. Jordan, and Charles H. Gilbert. The authors spent the greater part of the month of January, 1880, in the collection and study of fishes at the point named, in the interests of the United States Fish Commission and obtained some specimens new to science as well as established the fact that many known species are found there. Fifty-seven nominal species are given, all from salt water, four of which are new. Also in the same is a "description of a new flounder (Xystreurys liolepis) from Santa Catalina Island, California, by the same. Also. "description of a new ray (Platyrhina triseriata) from the coast of California." "Description of a new species of 'rock cod' (Sebastichthys serriceps) from the coast of California." "On the occurrence of Cephaloscyllium luticeps (Dumeril) Gill, on the coast of California."  $the \,oil\text{-}shark\, of \,Southern \,California\, (\textit{Galeorhinus galeus}),$ all by Jordan and Gilbert, "The surf smelt of the Northwest coast, and the method of taking them by the Quillehute Indians, west coast of Washington Territory," by James G. Swan, "Notes on sharks from the coast of California," and "on the generic relations of Platyrhina exasperata," by Jordan and Gilbert. "Remarks on the species of the genus Chirus found in San Francisco market, including one hitherto undescribed;" a "description of a new fish from Alaska (Uranidea microstoma);" a "description of a new species of Agonidae (Brachyopsis verrucosus), from its coast of California," and a "description of a new genus and some new species of California fishes (Icosteus anigmaticus and Osmerus attenuatus),' all by W. N. Lockington. Mr. C. A. White gives a "description of a very large fossil gasteropod from the State of Puebla, Mexico," and Jordan and Gilbert give a "description of a new species of ray (Raia stellulata), from Monterey, California;" "descriptions of a new species of Xiphister and Apodichthys from Monterey, California :" 'description of a new Agonoid fish (Brackyopsis ayosternus), from Monterey, California," and a "description of a new flounder (Hippoglossoides exilis), from the coast of California."

THE HEARING OF FISHES.—A letter from the late Prof. Agassiz, on the subject of the hearing of fishes, dated Nahant, Aug. 8th, 1855, contained the following: "I Agassiz, on the subject of the hearing of fishes, dated Nahant, Aug. 8th, 1855, contained the following: "I hold it would be a blessing—I mean fortunate—for many an individual to hear as distinctly as most fishes do. That they do hear is not only to be inferred from the very complicated pair of ears they possess, but may be directly ascertained, as I have often done, by frightening them by noises under circumstances when they cannot at the same time see. What may mishead us with reference to fishes having that organ of sense is the fact that, though the external ear is very perfect, they have no tympanum nor external auditive conch. But, as hearing consists in the perception of sonorous vibrations, these may strike the head and produce the sensation of a sound without passing through the auditive conch, as in the case of deafness, when people open the mouth to perceive sounds through an internal canal leading to the ear. This is a rough diagram of the ear of most fishes (a sketch): ab e, the semi-circular canals, very similar to those of man; d, labyrinth: c, sack containing the ear-bone, which, set vibrating by the sonorous motions of any body producing the sensation of hearing. The whole is in the back part of the skull.

"So much for the hearing of fishes. You may see the apparatus very readily, by cracking open the skull of lands."

#### BREEDING QUAIL IN CONFINEMENT.

READINGTON, HUNTERDON COUNTY, N. J., Sept. 7th. Editor Forest and Stream:—

1 have been thoroughly interested in acquainting myself with the successful attempts of Mr. Benbrook, of Raritan, Somerset County, N. J., in raising qualis in confinement. I have noticed in several papers, FOREST AND STREAM included, a brief notice of the fact; but I think the matter of sufficient interest to warrant more extended notice. I called yesterday to see Mr. Benbrook, and found him busy in constructing a house for their confinement and security. And just here I would like to offer a suggestion and also to state a fact. First, the fact. Mr. Benbrook above the feasibility of rearing qualits; for the following prove the feasibility of rearing qualits; for the following ment and security. And just here it would nike to ofter a suggestion and also to state a fact. First, the fact. Mr. Benbrook labors against great odds in his attempt to prove the feasibility of rearing quality: for the following reasons: he is a person of very limited means and cannot at all afford such an expenditure as is required in order to secure the birds against accident. He has not lost a single bird from disease, but all he has lost has been from exposure to the numerous enemies with which they are surrounded, but which could be successfully overcome by proper protection: but this demands what Mr. B. cannot afford. If there was any profit in it, the matter would be very different; but it is all outlay and no income, and were he not so thoroughly interested in and devoted to the accomplishment of his purpose to prove that birds can be (so to speak) artificially propagated and our country stocked with them, just as our streams are stocked by artificial means, he would no doubt have abandoned the attempt before this time, requiring, as it has, such unceasing care and constant watchfulness and no inconsiderable expense. And now let me offer a hint which my readers have already no doubt anticipated. Is there not, among the many wealthy sportsmen of our country, some one who, in the interests of the experiment, will come to the relief of Mr. B., and furnish him with such an 'outfit as is really necessary in order to complete success? I suggest this upon my own responsibility and without Mr. B.'s knowledge. If I had the mean's levould freely assist him, and give him a fair opportunity to prove the practicability of his scheme. I am heartily in sympathy with the efforts, of late years especially, to improve the various strains of bird dogs. Dog shows, field trials, etc., are all in order; but if, with the increased excellence of dogs and the multiplication of sportsmen, the birds should become so searce, as they have already, in a great many localities where they formerly abounded, of what practical utility is

of sportsmen, the birds should become so scarce, as they have already, in a great many localities where they formerly abounded, of what practical utility is the keen-mosed pointer or setter. The value of the dog depends upon the abundance of the game.

But I have digressed from my purpose almost entirely, which was to state the present facts with reference to Mr. Benbrook's quail hatchery. He has learned from an experience of between two and three years how to care for the birds with reference to diet, mating, nesting, batching, etc., and I venture to suggest that his experience is worth more than any one's else in our country, at least in these respects. Among other things perfect quiet on the part of strangers in the vicinity of the birds is a matter which he considers positively essential, and yet he will go among them himself without creating any alarm. It is really wonderful, knowing this natural shyness of the birds, to see him take them up in his hands when only a week or more old. From one pair he has now, after two summers' laying, twenty-eight birds and more eggs in process of incubation. There seems to be no difficulty in getting the hens to lay. I think he told me that they had laid this summer about 200 eggs, and they are laying yet, but do not seem inclined to set. So he has been compelled to provide an unnatural mother in the diminutive bantam. But here we have altogether too much weight upon the eggs, and after such of tenders, the little fellows have to run the gauntlet of a fussy, noisy, scratching foster-mother, who flies at every living thing that cornes near her almost, at the great danger of trampling the little things to death. And here I am anxious to test the virtue of an incubator, but I have none and Mr. Benbrook has none. Who has? and who will provide one in the interest of the experiment?

But I must close. Will any one of the Westminster Kennel Club, or any other club, take the trouble to run up to Rarian, on the C.R.R. of N. J., and take a look and convince the history and the par

convince themselves?

If an incubator will hatch the eggs, I believe Mr. B If an incubator will hatch the eggs, I believe Mr. B. can with his present stock, next summer, rear 1,000 full grown, acclimated birds, and then after that he can supply, in the following spring, all clubs desiring to stock such localities as they may prefer. Any one who will devote a few hours to a run up to Raritan, on the C. R. R. of N. J., can see for themselves, and I have no doubt will return with the conviction that our lively little game bird can be so successfully propagated as to revive the good old times when a covey could be flushed in any stubble.

PARVUS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18th.

In July, 1879, I purchased a pair of common qualis
for the purpose of breeding, which was a failure, the
birds not mating. During the winter and spring months for the purpose of breeding, which was a failure, the birds not mating. During the winter and spring months they exhibited signs of mating. July the mating was complete, the female laying twenty-three eggs. After the seventh eggs-laying, two eggs a day for four consecutive days. After twenty-seven days of incubation (six days overtine was due to dry floor, which might have been prevented by the sprinkling of warm water upon eggs and nest on the twenty-first or twenty-second day), seventeen chicks were hatched out. The chicks are now one week old, and are now doing finely. The chicks are now one week old, and are now doing finely. The qualis are confined in an aviary, associated with other birds (song) in a room on third floor of building. The aviary is six feet square, thirteen inches high. Have placed four inches of fine sand upon floor for dusting purposes. Twice a week I renew coarse gravel for digestion. The gravel is kept wet by spattering of water from the other birds bathing. Qualis will not use dry gravel. Before, and during the laying periods, I fed the female houseflies, beetles, grasshoppers, mealworms and ants' eggs, the male reserving all to the female. Seeds: I fed kemp, Canary, rape, millet, wheat and buckwheat. Lettuce, grated carrot, sweet apple, and cabbage chopped fine, for green food, which is an important item, preventing the female from becoming egg-bound, a fatal condition. Also plenty of fresh water. Qualis are immense drinkers, would suggest to those having failed in having their

eggs hatch out chicks, to separate males and females one month or more previous to breeding month—July—the male will then be more ardent, I may add, that the male assisted during the nest-making process, after which, taking very little interest, however. On the twenty-first day he commenced to take an active inter twenty-first day he commenced to take an active interest, visiting the nest often. On the twenty-seventh I noticed that he had entire charge of the hatching, the female taking charge of the drying of chicks as soon as hatched. During the progress of hatching, both male and female remained on nest and still continued to do the same. Our feeding young quail have boiled eggs chopped fine, mixed with rolled crackers, mealworms and houseflies. They also have access to prepared food for soft-hilled birds.

BRADLEY HULL, M. D. D. D. S.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 15th.

Mr. S. Root, a photographer of this city and an ardent sportsman, purchased a pair of quail last winter that had been trapped, and this spring he made a wire screen and placed it against a stone wall at an angle of about forty-live degrees from the ground, so as to make a place of about filteen feet long and three feet wide, and then put his quail inside. About three weeks ago the female made a rough nest and laid ten egges (one was unfortunately broken) and a few days ago five young ones were hatched. Mr. Root informs me that after laying the hen deserted the nest, and the made took full charge and sat on the eggs and hatched them out, and even now takes all the care of them, and at the first note of alarm from him they all run under his wings and hide. Mr. Root also states that when he first commenced to set on the eggs he appeared frightened whenever any person came near, but after a few days would get very angry and raffle up his feathers, but would not get off as formerly. Mr. Root is very fond of his pets, and next year is going to have a larger place, and put in a unmber of pair in separate apartments, as his idea is that they will not breed if all put in together. I shall watch his experiment with a great deal of interest.

JULIEN. DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 15th.

# Hish Culture.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FISHWAYS, AND NEW YORK LAWS THEREON.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 9th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 4th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

There is a story told of a man residing in Paris, during the past and frequent changes of administration of government in France, who made an agreement with his landlord, to pay a certain sum per week for lodging, and an extra sum to awaken him every morning and tell him what form of government he was under for that day. Any one who has been trying to keep track of the game laws and the amendments that have been going on for the last few years, will appreciate the need of just such a landlord. As all sportsmen are assured who are acquainted with the characteristics of trout, know that in a lake these trout in the fall of the year go up the inlet and down the outlets into the stream to spawn, and to return again to the lake in the spring. By building a dam on an outlet of a lake, the trout in the fall pass easily over the dam into the stream and spawn, but are unable in the spring to return up to the lake on account of the dam. Editor Forest and Stream:-

easily over the dam into the stream and spawn, but are unable in the spring to return up to the lake on account of the dam.

In a few years, a lake which before the erection of such a dam abunded in trout, would be almost entirely destitude of them. I have just such a lake in mind, The legislature tried to obviate this difficulty by enacting in 1871 (Laws 1871, chapter 731, p. 30): "Every person building or maintaining a dam upon any of the fluvial waters of this State, which dam is higher that two feet, shall likewise build and maintain during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November, for the purpose of the passage of fish, a sluiceway in side channel, at least one foot in depth, at the edge of the dam and of proper width, with four inch square cross pieces upon the bottom of the sluiceway three feet apert, which sluiceway shall be placed at an angle of not more than seven degrees, and extendijis entirely to the running water below the dam, art spring and making it a penalty of \$25 tor each month's violations of the above.

Section 40, of the act of 1859, is deemed to have repeated laws of 1871, chapters 721 and 851, and the other laws following thereafter, which brings us down to game laws, of 1890, which say mothing regarding sluiceways in dams. Hence we are without a very valuable law, and I think too, one that the compilers of the game laws had no intention of removing. I had occasion to look this matter up, intending to have a certain owner of a dam comply with the statute, but I find that until the statute is again amended, he can erect a dam without a sluiceway, without fear or molestation of the law.

THE POUND-NET LAW.

#### THE POUND-NET LAW,

A Ta meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, N. Y., on Sept. 20th. Mr. Halsey presented a numerously signed potition of inhabitants of Sag Harbor for the passage of a law forbidding the setting of pounds, fykes, nets, etc., for fish or eels in the Otter Pond and Cove, or within one mile of North Haven Bridge leading thereto. On invitation, Wm. White, of Sag Harbor, was beard in advocacy of the law asked for. On motion, petitions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and Mr. Reeves, from the committee on Resolutions, and Mr. Reeves, from the committee on the subject and unanimously agreed to the report. The resolution was read, put on its passage and adopted, all the members present voting in the allimative:—

RESOLUTION NO. 24.

# RESOLUTION NO. 24.

As A or to present the taking of hish and cels in the Otter Pond and Cover to say He taking of hish and cels in the Otter Pond and Cover to say He taking to the town of Southampton Thou sutherity to pass this resolution is found in Chapter 482 ohe laws of 1875. It was passed sept. 21st, 1880, by a vote of two-fhirds of, all the members elected thereto.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Suffolk do enset as

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Suffolk do enact a follows:—
SECTION 1. No person shall fish for or catch or take any fish or els, in any pound, tyke or net, nor set or draw any pound, fyke or net, in the county of t

T. H. Couwis, Cierk. JOHN'S. HAVENS, Chairman.
Mr. Reeves, from the same committee, reported adversely up the petition of residents of North Sca and vicinity for a law to forbid the setting of seines, fykes, or set nets in North Sea Harbor and the channel thereto during March, April and May. The report was adopted, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Dr. Garlick's Book .- We learn that while the book. which we noticed in our issue of 16th inst., was in the hands of the printer, some one stole out all the portion relating to the famous Bachman controversy, and the letters of Prof. Baird on this subject, and the author being an invalid did not discover it until the whole edition was bound and he had received a copy, which necessitated his re-writing it, and having the entire edition rebound in order to get it in its place.

Comment upon such an act is unnecessary, and we

think the man who did it, capable of stealing acorns from a blind sow. The Doctor merely wished this to appear as an act of justice, and to show that there was no longer any misunderstanding between persons who in the search for truth had taken other paths. A slip of the pen in the notice made us say, "The angling portion of the book gives no notice of the black bass, white bass," etc., when we meant to say that it did give some account of them.

How the First Shad Were Hatched.—"Aquadale Pond," Wenonah. N. J., Sept. 17th.—I noticed in your issue of the 16th inst., the communication of Mr. Seth Green, referring to mine, upon "Shad hatching and Shad Laws," and expressing a desire to be informed of the name and address of the "old fisherman" who first hatched the shad at South Hadley Falls. For the information of Mr. Green and others interested, I will make the following statement. During the latter part of last May I visited South Hadley Falls to make an examination of the fishway attached to the Holyoke dam, and to obtain such general information as I could, in regard to fish matters at that point and vicinity. While making some investigations in the city of Holyoke, I referred to what supposed was the fact, that Mr. Green hatched the first shad at that point. I was surprised upon being informed that an old shad fisherman at the Falls was the man who first succeeded in the attempt. I asked his name, and was informed that it was "Smith." (I presume Mr. Green may have heard of that name before.) There appeared to be two or three gentlemen in the group, conversant with the facts, but I know none of them. I had in my pocket, however, a letter from E. A. Bracket, Esq. one of the Massachusetts Fish Commission, which contains the following paragraph: "C. C. Smith of South Hadley Falls, is as well informed in regard to fish in the river as any one I am acquainted with." Having learned from others that the shad fishing at the falls was in the lands of "Capt, Smith," I concluded he was the man retains the following paragraph: "C. C. Smith of South Hadley Falls, is as well informed in regard to fish in the river as any one I am acquainted with." Having learned from others that the shad fishing at the falls was in the hands of "Capl. Smith," I concluded he was the man referred to by the different parties, and having occasion to call upon him the same day, I referred casually to Mr. Green's success in hatching shad there. He at once replied that Mr. Green's attempt was a failure, and then repeated what I had already heard at Holyoke, and substantially what I said in your issue of Aug. 20th, the father of Capt. Smith being the old fisherman referred to. I believe he has been dead some years.

The following clause in my former article, viz: "I believe he fare clead some years.

The following clause in my former article, viz: "I believe he fare credited with the method, and Mr. Green should have been further qualified, and Mr. Green should have been credited with the method, and Mr. Smith with the idea of the proper location. Mr. Green claims that the hatching was done in theriver, but either himself or Capt. Smith and the others there have forgotten the location, and passibly other facts.

THE FIRST DECADE OF THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION,—In our report of the paper read by Prof. G. Brown Goode before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Boston, Aug. 28th, in our issue of Sept. 2d, there occurred an error which we now take pleasure in correcting. What Prof. Goode said was depleasure in correcting. What Prof. Goode said was depleasure in an indebted to Prof. Verrell for the following estimate of the number of species added within the past ten yeurs to the fauna of New England, mainly by the agency of the Commission:—

Formerly Known,	Additions.	Now Know.
Pvenogonida	10	15
Annelida	238	305
Vermes 39	100	339
Mollusca 317	109	420
Echinodermata	41	88 55
Anthozoa or Polyps 20	35	
Hydrozoa or Acalephs 103	78 25	180
Tunicata 26		51
Polyzoa 56	91	121
Brachtopoda	80	391
Sponges 10	eu	201
Total 800	1,000	1,800

Mackerel. Far South.—The Charleston, S. C., Newsays: "On Saturday last, while the crew of the fishingsmack Hannah E. Thompson were fishing on Black Fish Banks, off the bur, they struck a school of genuine down East mackerel, and succeeded in taking one of them. None of them have ever been seen south of Cape Looiout. It is possible that the confusion, which seems to agitate the State of Maine, may have driven these fish teach the seclusive and quiet waters of the South Atlantic, The specimen taken is a perfect beauty, about 12 inches in length. The same fishermen also caught an unusally large sea-robin or flying fish."

# Sea and River Hishing.

THE ALEWIFE IN FRESH WATER.

ROCHESTER N.Y., Sept., 16th

ROCHESTER N.Y., Sept., 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream:

During recent visits to several of our inland lakes. I have made discoveries which may be of interest as well as beneficial. I have discovered that the alewife, commonly called "saw-bellies," breed in our inland lakes. I made this discovery while drawing a small mianow net for bait, and drew in the young fry of this and last spring's hatch. This discovery I consider very valuable, as there is no better food for all kinds of fish, and cancellally the salmon trout. I would advise all parties in able, as there is no better food for all kinds of fish, and so-pecially the salmon trout. I would advise all parties increased in any inland lake to procure them and stock their waters. They are a more valuable food fish than the fresh water herring or young whitefish, because they are a spring spawning fish, and breed much faster. Their spawn is not more than three or four days in hatching, whereas the fresh water herring and whitefish are fall spawning fish, and their spawn is all winter in hatching, and the fact of their being so much longer expresed makes the percentage which hatch very small. As all kinds of fish feed on them, and unless they happen to be cast in a spot where they will receive the small. As an kinds of that the dot them, and unless they happen to be cast in a spot where they will receive the proper circulation and keep free from sediments, they will not batch. The alewife hatches at least one thousand young for every one of the fresh water herring or whitelish, and their value as a food fish is inestimable. In Lake Kenka the "saw-bellies" were put in eight rears ago and there is an abundance of them, and has been for the nast few years.

whitefish, and their value as a food fish is inestimable. In Lako Kenka the "saw-bellies" were put in eight rears ago and there is an abundance of them, and has been for the past few years.

To show that all kinds of fish feed on them, I have aught, with them for bait, salmon trout, black bass, rock ease, perch, pickerel and bullheads.

I have also learned in what depth of water salmon rout are found at the different seasons of the year, and lso the time of day they feed. During the months of April, May and June they are found out in deep water at all depths; in April and May mostly at the top; through fully and August, and first of September they are hardly wer caught, except within a few feet of the bottom, and when the atmosphere and water begin to cool off in the latter part of September they commence to rise to the surface again, and in October and November are on the shoals and reefs, casting their spawn. During the spring they can be taken from sunrise until about noon, and during July, August and its of September, from surrise until alout 10 o'clock, and one hour before sunset. On a recent trip to one of our inland lakes, "saw-bellies" being very hard to procure I was obliged to open every trout caught in order to obtain bait. The trout—as, in fact, do most all fish—swallow their food whole, and the "saw-bellies" were not so badly mangled but what I could put them on my hooks. It was through this means that I learned when the trout ted during July, August and its of September. In their stomach was found the food which had been taken for latee days, in three different stages of decomposition. The trout which were caught from daylight until 70 clock had no fresh food in them, while those caught after that time and until they stopped bitting at about 10 o'clock had no fresh food in them, while those caught after that time and until they stopped bitting at about 10 o'clock had no fresh food in them, while those caught after that time and until they stopped bitting at about 10 o'clock had no fresh food in th

BLACK BASS IN FLORIDA.—Rixford, Fla., Aug. 11th.—
Tell St. Clair if he will visit me I will allow him to take bass from ponds that I have stocked, that I do not think he will cail anything else but the "large-month black bass" and if not satisfied with that, he can capture in the Old Sawanee River, the small mouth species. Now that river does not empty into the Atlantic, but the St. Mary's does and there he can capture as fine ones as were ever tooked. If still he doubts he can go to lake Sante Fe and take them there till he is tired of the sport. In the Neuse river, North Carolina, they are plenty, and the fishermen call them Weishmen. In every other place South where I have taken them, they are called "trout," and they bear to a casual observer a striking resemblance to the speckled beauties in our Northern streams, as they lie motionles in the water. Of course the illusion is at once dispelled when they are lander.

GEO C. RIXFORD.

Don't Care Much About Fishing.—Last Sunday one of our Sunday school superintendents, on his way to church met, a boy with a fishing-pole. "Where are you going with that pole?" asked the superintendent. He had not seen the boy since the last time he filled up at a Sunday school picinc. "Please, sir, I've got a wicked father, who sends me out to fish every Sunday morning; but as soon asl get out of sight of the house I am a going to play hookey, and come to Sunday school."

Vermont Pishing.—Pouliney, Vt., Sept. 15th.— I promised to write when I left Ulster and Delaware counties last May. I started in fishing at this place for trout, and found them small and hard to get, not catching more than 100 in five different times I went a fishing. After doing so well in New York State, I concluded that this kind of fishing would not suit me, so I gave it up in discust.

this kind of fishing would not suit me, so I gave it up in disgust.

Bass and pickerel fishing is good, and has been all summer. Perch can be caught from sunrise to sunset. I have caught 200 in five hours' fishing—others have done a great deal better. This is a very pretty lake, and is fed altogether with springs, and a desirable place for lake trout. This could be made one of the finest fishing lakes in the United States. All that is necessary is to stock it, and make a heavier penalty than there is for netting or spearing them, which I have no doubt is carried on extensively at certain times. Mr. B., of Philadelphia, caught a 5-pound pickerel that had the marks of where he had been speared. Let the authorities look into this matter, and stop it before it is too late. I hope also to see the Fish Commissioners of Vermont take an interest in stocking this beautiful lake, and making it second to none in the northern county. Squirrel shooting is excelent, partridges and woodcock quite plenty, and we are lawing plenty of sport, Any one desirous of coming here

can leave Grand Central Depot at 11 a.M., ticket to Poult-ney, drive three miles to lake, and stop at Lake View House, Mr. P. J. Griffith proprieter, and I will guarantee a cheap trip, good time and plenty of sport. H. C. West.

MAINE NOTES.—Eustis, Maine, Sept. 20th.—Here I am again at mine host Hutchins', where I can enjoy myself much and at less expense than at any place in Maine I have ever visited. Have returned to-dup from a two weeks solourn at Alder Stream Pond, and such nice, deep-red fleshed trout, and in such abundance. I never before saw. A good, nice camp and boats, a beautiful lake set in the valley of the "Five Round Mountains," like a "jewel set in the hosom of Hebe."

Mine host Hutchins has just completed a road from his place to the famous Spencer Lake, a region entirely new to sportsmen, and the route embraces twelve lakes and ponds, all full of the nicest salmon trout, while moose, carriboo, ducks, deer and partridge abound all along the route. Should any of your patrons wish for rare sport, a letter of inquiry to friend Hutchins will tell them all the particulars and just as they will find them. Address O. A. Hutchins, Eustis, Franklin County, Maine, More when I arrive at Boston.

J. M. FITCH.

\*\*Grandling\*\* of Black Bass.—Warsaw, Ind., Sept. 20th.—In reply to "G. F. W.," in POREST AND STREAM of Sept. 16th. I would suggest "bucktailing" for the larger species of black bass in Webster Pond. I have found this allure effectual when all else has failed, at the same time offering the most pleasurable and scientific mode of modern angling. The construction of the bucktail or buckly is as follows: Tie three bass hooks at right angles from another. Tie three bass hooks at right angles from another. The the hair of a deer tail around and completely covering the hooks, allowing the hair to extend an inch below the hooks. Use by easting same as with any other bass fly. This in the hands of an experienced and persevering follower of "Old Ike," success is certain.

"Old Ike," success is certain.

—Bass fishing at the St. Clair Flats has been uncommonly fruitful this season, and from this time until the middle of October the punter natives of the region will be in high feather. The bass are extra large, many that I have seen scoring from four to jsix pounds. Two that were shown me to-day weighed each six and a half pounds. They were caught by J. V. D. Eldredge, of this city, whose achievements with both rod and gun in former years are matters with which many of your readers are well acquainted. All fishermen here who have observed the Flats' yield say that no such season as this has been known since 1870. Parties from Louisville, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Cleveland and elsewhere have been enjoying the glorious sport for a week past, and Detroit has turned out every fisherman who could spare a day or two, bent on the same fascinating sport. Col. Valentine C. Hanna returned yesterday from a three days' excursion to the Flats, during which time he caught over two hundred pounds of the finest bass seen in one lump in a generation. Seventy-five to one hundred pounds a day is not an unusual catch for industrious workers. A. C. McGrav, a well known Detroiter, who carries his seventy-six years as lightly as a boy, went up for a half holiday on Thursday last, and caught twenty large bass, every one of which was a legitimate capture. We hope to clother.

A Big Bass for a Snake to Eat.—A correspondent writing from South Verson, Ind., tells us that while fishing he killed a large water moccasin which had a suspiciously large bunch inside it, which on opening proved to be caused by a base of fully half a pound in weight, certainly a large fish to swallow, and a prickly one, too, which ought to cause a fit of indigestion, but it is more than doubtful if it did.

Weakfishing on the Coast of New Jersey.—Riverside House, Forked River, Sept. 24th.—Weakfishing still contines good, a daily eath of fifty per boat for the past week. A party from the lighthouse eaught yesterday, fishing outside, 262 weakfish, some of which would weigh nearly 4 lbs. Several gentlemen still linger here enjoying the sport, among whom are Wm. H. Hewitt, Win. Henry Brown and Jas. R. Townsond, of New York. No bluefish yet. ing the spor Henry Brown bluefish yet.

AN EIGHT AND A QUARTER POUND TROUT.-The following letter from Messrs. A. B. Shipley & Son, fishingtackle dealers, Philadelphia, explains itself. The fish is to be mounted by a taxidermist, but would be so much better preserved by the Wickersheimer process that we

better preserved by the Wickersheimer process that we always regret to hear of a fine fish being stuffed:—

SOULE'S CAMP, Maine. Sept. 20th.

Messrs. A. B. Shipley & Son:—

I suppose by this time you think I have forgotten you, but to-day I have the pleasure of sending you a trout (Salmo fontinatis) that weighed eight and a quarter pounds when caught. I took him on a fly-rod and played him an hour and a quarter. As you wanted a good sized one for mounting I send the fish at once.

JOHN A. SCHULZE. Rangeley, Maine.

JOHN A. SCHULZE, Rangeley, Maine

THE "REDDING" TROUT FLY.—A new species of fly has been found to inhabit the fly books of anglers in Calhas been found to inhabit the fly books of anglers in California and is occasionally found disporting itself at or near the ends of their lines. Of this new fly the Olympian says: "This fly has been made by a fishing tackle dealer in this city, and named by him after B. B. Redding, one of our State Fish Commissioners. The Redding deer fly has the hair of the deer wart reversed on the upper part of the hook so as to open when drawn through the water. The lower part, or body, is made of green peacock herl."

MILLION FISH HOOKS .- The Germantown graph says: "The only firm in the world that is said to make fish-hooks by machinery is located at New Haven, Conn. They received an order the other day for five million hooks from New York, The order is reported to have been sent by the editor of FOREST AND STREAM, who is auxious to take a tilt at the St. Lawrence bass."

All right, neighbor; when they come we'll ask you to go along, if you'll dig the worms

# Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.\*

Mose, Alze mericona.
Caribon, Baugifer cardon,
Elk or wapiii, Cerus canadensis.
Red or Virginia deer, C. virginiacanus.
Squirreis—red, black and gray,
Hares—brown and gray,
Hares—brown and gray,
Wild turkey, Mickagniy galloyare,
Pinanted grouse or prairie
chickens, Cupidonia cupido,
Ruided grouse or pheasant, Bomase tumbeling.
Ortyr virgin
Orty.
O

ianus. ra, rail, Porzana carolina.

\*This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of

"This enumeration is generous and as a consistency of the State laws.
"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sundpiper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcler, surf bird, phalaropes, arocets, etc., coming under the group Limacole, or shore birds.
Many States permit prairie low! (plunated grouse) shooting after

#### A CONTRAST

Writing to Sportsmen.

"I pledge my word of honor that I have never sent, and never will send, powder for sporting purposes which should have the slightest trace of nitroglycerine in its composition."—Letter in ROD AND GUN, Aug. 14th, 1875, Vol. VI., page 239.

Hth, 1875, Vol. VI., page 29.

"If some gentlemen have damaged their guns it would not following my directions, it is absolutely impossible to damage a gun, weak or strongs breech or nuzzle-loading, if my powder is used according to my instructions."—Letter in flop instructions."—Letter in flop 1. The properties of t

AND GUN, Aug. 17th, 1875, Vol.
VI, No. 18.

"When I first commenced making this new powder I had no more experience than your had a single accident, although I have fired more than twenty thousand times in a variety of guns." Letter same as below.
"In conclusion I would say that sportsmen and ribementing with my new powder all over the country, and the testimonials thus far received ame in the highest degree satisfactory of the country of the country with the sworn statement quoted above, only one quotation. It is from a let-

quoted above, only one quotation. It is from a letter of Carl Dittmar, in the Forest and Stream, March 16th, 1875, the italics our own :-

Total, 1979, the tanks our own :—
"Since 1st of September, last year, I make an entirely different
powder, much harder grain, not so compressible as the first. But
even with the softest kind I made in the first time I have not been able to injure my guns."

# ECHOES OF THE "DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER,"

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 26th.

Editor Forest and Stream:— ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 26th.

I have just finished reading your exhaustive article on the "Dittmar Powder," for which many thanks, I was indebted to your subscriber and correspondent, Dr. T. S. Up de Graff ("Bodines") for the privilege. J. B. C.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I have read your "Dittmar Sporting Powder" article, and take pleasure in saying that I like it very much. The general plan you have adopted, viz., to begin at the bottom and build up in a solid and gradual manner, so as to make your readers see clearly the reason why Dittmar powder must be dangerous, is just the way and the only way. You have done nobly. I look with much interest for the balance of your article.

X.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I must thank you very heartily for your excellent article published in this week's Forest and STREAM on the "Dittmar Sporting Powder." If every lover of the gun would consider what he is using and the danger he is placing himself in by using this explosive, there would be fewer shattered guns, hands and heads. Fact is fact: truth is truth, every time. Warn the sportsmen and you are doing your duty.

Yours truly,

E. H. R.

New York, Sept. 25th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I have read the article on "Dittmar Sporting Powder," in your issue of the 23d inst., and take great pleasure in thanking you for exposing the qualities of said powder. I have used the powder to some extent, fortunately with no accident; but it is needless to say that I shall never dare to use it again. I believe that I never saw any account of the explosion that occurred at the office of the "Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company" (No. 2. Am I right); some time since, in your paper. Would it not be well to refer to same in your future article on the powder? Again congratulating you upon exposing the dangerous compound to the public, and especially to the sporting fraternity, I remain, yours very truly.

S. A. Editor Forest and Stream :-

### [Extracts from a letter dated Sept. 13th.]

Mr. Nash gave us very little information about the loading of the exploded shell, beyond the charge, and on the other hand the Dittmar Company gave us about as little about the powder in the can; for it is impossible not to agree with you. Mr. Editor, that their experiments proved nothing. The dauger of powder depends mostly, perhaps entirely, upon the speed with which the pressure

is developed, instead of the actual pressure itself. And I don't believe it possible to construct anything in the shape of a gauge that c'n properly test the strain on barrels caused by too sudden evolution of gas. It is a great pity that the company could not have experimented on some strong musket barrels, or something of the sort.

Mr Dittnar should have no hard feelings against Mr, Nash, or any one else. The question is too important to allow business interests to have a feather's weight of influence. He should be thankful for criticisms, and do his best to remedy defects. It is the duty of any sportsman knowing defects to point them out, and the duty of sporting papers to publish them. At this age of the world the presumption is generally in favor of anything new, between the presumption is and should be against anything new. Every such thing must expect to fight its way into favor, and its owners should respect that conservatism which demands positive conviction before yielding, the should be against anything the such as the source of the convergence of t

#### DOG POISONING IN MINNESOTA.

Windom, Minn., Sept 20th, 1880.

Window, Minn., Sept 20th, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The letter of "Wausee." from Fairmount, this State, dated on the 1st inst., and recently published in the Formers and Stream, escaped my notice until to-day, and that you will allow one of the "pot-hunters of Windom" space for reply I assume, and in doing so I find it necessary to ask you to reprint the following portion of "Wausee's" letter :-

etter:—
The recent wholesale polanning of bird days in Cattornecod Theorems, and the equitocal tone of the local pross divisibly the funda theorem in repeat thereto, are still topics for peculiar interest to non-resident sportsmen in Minnesata. True, the peculiar threats to non-resident sportsmen in Minnesata. True, the peculiar threats to non-resident sportsmen," are now changing their to example of Windom, many of whom chuckled ever the discomitture of "them donly sportsmen," are now changing their to example the peculiar sportsmen, and the sportsmen is a submethable bilander, for the owners of value of the sportsmen is a linear period to the peculiar sportsmen in the particular sportsmen in the peculiar sportsmen in the peculiar sportsmen in the peculiar sportsmen in the spo

during the hinting scason. In this State the chicken season begins Aug. 15th. On the 10th of that month some seven or eight dogs belonging to citizens of Windom were poisoned—by whom, or through what motive, remains yet a mystery. About he same time dogs in a neighboring village met a smilar fate, I am credibly told. A day or two before the 15th the "non-resident" sportsmen came. On the following Wednesday a dog from Memphis died about two miles in the country, and a day or two later a St. Louis dog was poisoned in the Clark House barn. Hence it will be seen that the Windom sportsmen are the principal losers of dogs, poisoned, as many firmly believe, in the interest of "non-resident," but for various reasons I will not assert that the theory is correct. But it will be seen that war was begun first, in a "wholeade" way, upon our own bird dogs, while "Wausee" attempts to show that the "wholesale" poisoning was directed toward the dogs of the visiting sportsman, who only lost two; and I have no doubt the Memphis dog ate the poison that was laid for the Windom dogs. Poisoned meat was tound in the yards of several residents, as well as near the dead St. Louis dog, and one dog died in the very door of its owner.

The effort of "Wausee" to cause it to appear that this

St. Louis dog, and one dog died in the very door of its owner.

The effort of "Wausee" to cause it to appear that this unfortunate and disreputable business was indorsed and condoned by the people of this community, or the news paper in question, is as "dastardly" as the poisoning itself, but "Wausee" is aware that his party was not warmly welcomed, and evidently is trying to "get even" with us by false representations.

"The business men," etc., will "miss the ready cash," will they? How 'lamentable?" True, they patronized one hold and two livery stables. No one closes aw them "lavish" their "ready cash," and one noticeable feature with those "visiting" sportsmen is that they bring their ammunition with them, and even try to pay their hotel bills with birds shot with arumnition bought elsewhere. So much for the "ready cash" they "lavished" in Windom. This is the extent of the business they gave the fown, and had it been practicable "Wausee" and his friends would have brought with them their hotels and liveres also.

liveries also.

Any of the "non-resident" sportsmen are in ill odor for the hoggish manner displayed in their hunting birds for market, thus making the country over which they hunt help bear their expenses while here, and sending the money out of town for the very material with which the

birds are shot

money out of town for the very material with which the birds are shot.

The money the farmers receive from such men as "Waussee" will create no desire to see them return. Farmers complain seriously at the ruthless manner in which these "non-resident" sportsmen trespass upon their growing crops, which this year have proven slight barriers to their frequently driving through fields of fax and "letting lose the dogs" of sport, and when remonstrating against it the farmer is repulsed with profanity. These are by no means isolated cases. In another instance, a farmer by the name of Pickett, was shot in his own field by one of these "non-resident," "money dispensing," gentiemen, who coolly drove off without apologising, not however, without begging the farmer not to return the compliment with a rifle he had in his hand at the time.

return the time.

If "non-resident" sportsmen are not cordially received in Windom it is for faults of their own, of the character indicated, but the least intimation that their dogs were poisoned on account of any such unfriendly feeling, is ridiculuously and criminally false. The local sportsmen regret the poisoning, and depreated it as much as "Waussee," and none more than the writer, and we hope your correspondent will yet learn that the people of Windom are too brave to wreath their dislike upon men by such mercless attacks upon innocent and defenseless dogs.

Sportsmen have come and goue, and will return again next year, while others have gone, we hope, not to return until they learn to treat the country will ordinary respect. Every sportsman who comes with anything in his breast like "doing unto others," etc., will be cordially welcomed, as dozens who have been here this year will attest, and theso are they who "lavish" their "ready cash" among the "business men." in the sense "Wausse" implies,

### MINNESOTA FIELD SPORTS.

MINNESOTA FIELD SPORTS,

Editor Forest and Stream:—

My brief article in your issue of Aug. 19th has brought me several letters from widely separate points, asking for information relative to the country. As I have no axe to grind, and as all the letter writers claim to be sportsmen good and true, and withat subscribers (as they should be) to the Forest and Stream, I ask space in your columns for a few particulars.

This town, Burnhamville, is the eastern town of Todd Country, being wholly on the western side of the Mississippi River, and about one hundred and forty miles from St. Paul. No railroad enters the county, Little Falls and Sauk Centre being the nearest railroad points, Little Falls being twenty miles from this town and Sauk Centre thirty. The eastern part of the county is principally timber, but with fine stretches of praine and many line meadows. The soil is excellent. The county, especially the eastern half, fairly blossoms with lakes; some with high bold shores, others with marshy borders. I am living at the outlet of Little Swan Loke, a beautiful sheet of water about one and threquarter miles long by one-half mile wide. Three miles above is Big Swan Lake, nearly three times as large; the two are connected by Swan River. Three miles southwest are Bass and Long Lakes, about the size of the Swans. Two and three miles south are Buck and Moose lakes, a trife smaller. Three miles north is Rice Lake, which is merely a large marsh, its surface nearly covered with wild rice. Big Swan has also large rice beds.

There are also many pond-holes and marshes. All of the lakes abound with fish, every variety almost being found save trout. Spring and fall the duck shooting is grand; but few geese comparatively are found hereabouts. I presume, in fact I know, that tons of venison was killed here last hunting season. Bears and wolves are not "thick," but more or less are killed every year. As for rabbits, fifty a day, in the winter, would not be a large bag. Being off the railroad, sportsmen never find their way he

swears or gets drunk, wishes to enjoy himself, this is the place where he can have the utmost pleasure.

Hon. Loon Houde, of Little Falls, and Hon. C. M. Loring, of Minneapolis, have been in camp for two days at Long Lake, two miles from here. They report the finest bass, pike and pickerel fishing they have ever experienced. Mr. Loring caught fifteen fine fish, one of them a pickerel weighing fifteen pounds, in one morning before breakfast.

Ducks are flocking in in abundance: Rice Lake is reported full of them.

J. F. LOCKE.

#### ALL ABOUT WILD RICE.

RICE LAKE, Sept. 23d.

Editor Forest and Stream . -

As the subject of wild rice is receiving a great amount of attention from a number of your readers, perhaps the following will be of benefit to a few of them:—

When wild rice becomes ripe in the fall, the seed drops from the stalk into the water, and immediately sinks to the bottom. Here it lies all winter, perfectly dormant, until the following spring, when it begins to sprout about the sid of May, and reaches the surface about the middle of June, according to the depth and temperature of the water. For a month it seems to grow very slowly, but, after that, its growth is wenderful, and about the 1st of September it stands two to twe inches above the surface, and the seed, getting ripe, commences to fall into the water, and continues doing so as long as there is any grain left upon the stalk. The old straw is torn up by the wind, and floats away or sinks to the bottom.

In Rice Lake the Chippeway Indians have the exclusive privilege of gathering the wild rice—the modus operand is as follows: An Indian kneels in the bow of his cance, generally a dug-out, and draws it through the rice with his paddle; a sunw, seated at the stern with a small light cedar stick, the shape of a martine-spike, about three feet long, in each hand, draws the rice toward them with the stick in one hand until the heads are over the cance, when she strikes them a couple of quick light strokes with the other stick, knocking the seed into the boat. Upon doing this she lets go the rice, and repeats the operation upon the other side, the cance going all the time. In this manner they will gather two to five bushels per day, according to the crops.

That wild rice is the favorite food of ducks I am quite certain; and, were I possessed of a pond or lake, to which I desired to attract them, I would plant it in preference to anything else, It is quite hardy, and, with a little care at first, will grow almost anywhere. It has been grown successfully in the Ottawa River, and Dr. Everhart, President of the Lackawana Game Protective Association, I be

### HOW TO SOW THE RICE.

The proper conditions for the successful growth of wild rice areas follows: Two to four feet of water, if soft, warm and free from minerals all the better, soft muddy bottom; it will grow on sand and gravel, though it will be thin and stunted for a couple of years, but at the end of that time, if undisturbed by wind or current, the accumulation of old straw at the bottom will form a mud bed and a good crop of rice will be the consequence. Five years ago, the first time I ever camped at Rice Lake, I put up tent on Spooka leland; all around it there was a hard, sandy bottom, and about thirty feet from shore there was a thin line of rice, about twenty feet wide, through which I used to swim to get to the clear water beyond when bathing. This year the rice was so thick and heavy the Indians were gathering there.

Weeds and moss will retard its growth somewhat, but it Weeds and moss will retard its growin somewhat, out it generally crowds out other water plants. When once started it is impossible to eradicate it, except by pulling it up when young or drowning it out with ten or twelve feet of water; also, it will spread in every direction and will get so thick that a person can hardly paddle a canoe through it.

through it.

After being thoroughly soaked in plenty of soft water it is planted as follows: Two men go in a boat, one padding the other sowing in the old old-fashioned manner of sowing grain by hand. If the pond is exposed to heavy winds or strong currents sow thickly; if sheltered and free from current sow thinkly; if sheltered and free from current sow thinkly, as it will spread more winds by daine so.

quickly by doing so.

Blackbirds are passionately fond of it in the milk state, and tame geese are simply "terrors," sometimes cleaning out a whole bed. Keep them out at all times.

When Rice From Rice Lake, Ostario,—Many inquiries reach me about procuring and growing wild rice. Through your columns I state a few facts which may serve as a general answer to correspondents. In 1876 I bought from Charles Gilchrist, Esq., of Harwood, several bushels as an experiment, and sowed the same in a bay on the Ottawa Kiver. The following antumn it grew to a height of from six to eight feet, and was full of grain, which enabled me to gather about twelve bushels for use elsewhere. Since then I have renewed the sowing occasionally and kept up the growth. This full I intend sowing some twenty or thirty bushels more. In addition to its utility as food in the shape of rice bread or cakes and pudding, this plant has wonderful powers of cleaning and cooling the temperature of water and muddy bays. It is such a strong feeder that it absorbs the principal part of the nutriment on which rank weeds subsist, and which in solution accumulates to form a caky coatine of mud in marshy bogs. It also grows so high and thick as to shelter the water and keep it cool. I consider it one of the most valuable aids in fish ponds for the above reasons, as well as because it breeds and furnishes great quantities of insect food for young fish. Of course its value as an attraction for ducks is well known. The stock gathered at Nice Lake is of the finest kind, and being attended to by an active and intelligent man like Mr. Gilchrist, it is well prepared for shipment.

W. F. Whitchen. WILD RICE FROM RICE LAKE, ONTARIO, -Many in-

Ridean Bank, Ottawa, Sept. 16th.

Kidean Bank, Ottawa, Sept. 18th.

A Companion of Porester.—New York, Sept. 23d.—Editor Forest and Stream.—Will you allow me to call your attention to the death of Mr. A. L. Williams, of Candandaigna, which took place a few days ago. Mr. Williams formerly lived in Newark, and after that, in company with "Frank Forester," William S. Porter and other famous old sportsmen. He was a model sportsman in every respect, a thorough good shot and fly fisherman, always scorning anything approaching pot hunting or poaching, and ever rendy to give the best place, either in the field or on the river, to a friend. Mr. Williams was a naturalist of no mean order, perfectly competent to set up a rare bird or preserve a fine specimen of a wild flower. Of late years Ralston, Pa., was one of his favorite haunts, and many happy day I have spent with him on the beautiful Lyconing. He taught me all I know in the way of casting a Hy for bass and trout, and also wing shooting, and for twenty years we have shot and fished together. As I said before, a truer sportsman or better friend I never knew, W. Holberton

or better friend I never knew, W. HOLBERTEN NEW YORK-Windsor Farm, Broome County, Sept. 11th.—The shooting seas of has opened with good prospects. Have been out three days since Sept. 1st for grouse. Bagged in all twenty-two grouse, and squirrels are more abundant than they have been for several years. This morning I killed six woodcock. They are through moulting, and have settled down upon their old grounds. A few ducks have passed in their flight South. Yesterday I bagged two black ducks and four teal on the Susquianna River. Fishing is also good. Perch and pickerel readily take live bait or strike for the spoon hook, and bass are as hungry as ever. The lakes and ponds about here are in good condition, and sportsmen are having average luck in these waters. With a friend I fished an hour and a half in the Susquehauma, one day last week. The catch was cleven black base, weighing fourteen pounds and a half. I have captured a number of walleyed pike recently in the Susquehauma, the armound of the several years but few have been taken, are returning to our waters.

Powher Measure.—Editor Forest and Stream:—
I notice on page 11, Vol. 15, a "Member Montgomery Shooting Club," in attempting to correct a "Member Manchester Shooting Club," is nearly as wide of the mark as the gentleman he attempts to "coach." The pound Troy is divided into ounces, pennyweights and grains. There are no drachms in Troy weight. The pound apothecary, which is the same as the pound Troy is differently divided into ounces, drachms, scruples and grains. The pound avoirdupois, which is different from either of the above pounds, and is that by which powder and shot are always weighed, is divided into ounces, drachms and grains, viz., twenty-seven and one-third grains make one drachm; sixteen drachms one ounces sixteen ounces one pound. If your correspondents will weight their charges by this table they will correspond with the standard measures. The grains are same in all weights. weights.

OUR DETROIT LETTER.—The season is fairly upon us, I Our Detroit Letter.—The season is fairly upon us, but the lingering heat of summer which makes memorable these fervent September days is a handleap for the devotees of the gun. Nevertheless, many mighty hunters are seen in the gathering places of the tribe hereabout, as they filt into town on their way to the north woods of Michigan, where "the red deer and roebuck abound." I have of late noticed on the streets many well accounted and enthusiastic sportsmen thus bound. Weither heat nor tales of ill fortune deter them, and you may expect with the first grateful change to hear entertaining tales of their achievements. New York City and State are well represented in this influx of woodmen.

Of purely local matters I may mention the fact that that prince of sportsmen, Ed. Gillman, accompanied by Dr. Fred Anderson, formerly a well known Cincinnation

and now a summer dweller on beautiful Grosse Isle near the mouth of Detroit, go down to Point Monillie Club grounds next Monday for a hack at duck shooting, stirred to the venture by yesterday's receipt of as pretty a lot of blue-winged teal as I have ever seen. They were killed by hospitable Jack Jardine, and have already found their way to the broiling griddle and thence to the more particular enjoyment of fhose lovers of gamy flavor who frequent the headquarters of sportsmen who find a more particular enjoyment of flosse lovers of gamy flavor who frequent the headquarters of sportsmen who find a field of operations in Michigan. Duck are now very plentiful and the kill for a week last past has been such as set the blood tingling and made business cares irksome, C. A. Mack, of Detroit, hos struck it rich on the plantation of a friend about thirty-five miles from Louisville, Ky., on the Short Line Railroad. The aforesaid plantation is literally alive with quail, but being a private preserve your readers who do not enjoy the acquaintance of the reigning baron will, I fear, be obliged to content themselves with a week's shooting there in imagination, How friend Banks would revel in it if he could snatch the time from looking after the substantial but sordid affairs of Forest and Stream.

JUDITH BASIN. - One of our soldier correspondents sends these notes on Judith Basin :-

which Col. Pickett and Mr. Massiter were two years ago. On clear days one is able to "stand and mensure the earth." From some of its points. The changing hues of the nountain sides at different hours of the day is enough to fill the soul of a Hottentot with poetry. And then the fish and game—elk, mountain sides, deep, deer, antelope and all kinds of fowl. In the swift waters of its rivers the gamiest kind of trout. I say no more, but only hope that some one will go there that can tell "all about it, and how it is done." The best way to reach there is to go to Benton, via Missouri River, and there see Dennis Halpine. He will either go himself or furnish men that will, and see about horses and all that sort of thing. A moment ago I spoke of narrating facts. I heave one at you. On the 2d of this month, being out of meat, I started out hunting, and on my way back to the hills I went across a bare alkali spot. On this spot I found a medium sized rattlesnake. Thinking to have a little sport, I pulled the ramyod out of my gun and commenced poking him. Snakes do hiss! for this fellow did so twice. Sabe?

Arthur Haight.

QUEBEC—Montreat, Sept. 13th.— In company with friend C. C. Beatty, of Phillipsburg, P. Q., I spent the first two days of the open season at the mouth of the Missisquoi River, and in the surrounding marshes, where we bagged a few black duck, more snipe, less woodcock, and caught about forty bass (small-monthed). My plensure was somewhat dampened by our big-footed "Canuck" cook, who tread on and broke my 12-ounce Serberrol. I sentit for repairs to its maker at 8t. John, and veceived it back to-day as good as new. During the past week I have shot over most of the best ground and water up the Ottawa River as far as Buckingham, Quebec, but to luttle effect, as the "Pot Hunter" was ahead of me in August. We have plenty of game laws, but so far they are almost a cipher. Sept. 1st. the grass and weeds along the small process in the Missisquoi marshes were trodden down by men and dogs who, during Auweeds along the, small creeks in the Missisquoi marshes were troulden down by men and dogs who, during August, had been running down the unfledged ducks that had bred there. If the directors of our game protection societies would take as much interest in enforcing the game laws as they do in getting up grand annual dinners, we might expect at least a portion of the laws put into effect.

STANSTEAD.

A PISTOL ATTACHMENT.—Waterville, N. Y., Sept. 11th.
—On reading your article "Pistol Arms," in the FOREST AND STREAM Sept. 9th, p. 110. I thought such a pistol, with my son's brace attachment, would make an arm just with my son's brace attachment, would make an uniquest perfect. Did it ever occur to you that in shooting a pistol the thumb of the right hand has nothing to do, and that it might play a very important part in that act. I presime not, but about a year since that idea made so strong an impression in the mind of my boy that he carried out the idea in actual experiment, applying one to a revolver, and with it he could beat all the gumners in our vicinity. It is simply a brace for the thumb. Just imagine about one-third of the bowl of a teapoon placed on the side of a pistol, just at the right point to receive the ball of the thumb. That is, in short, the idea. The brace is so hinged, and attached to the hammer, that when the arm is discharged and the thumb taken off, the brace is folded up against the side of the pistol, and when cocked again the brace is thrown down ready to receive the thumb.

thumb.

Now you have no idea how much firmer a grip can be obtained by a use of the thumb thus, than without it. It such a pistol as you referred to is to be made, Ishould like to know the address of the party, to open a corresmence on the subject.

It, S. B.

BUFFALO NOTES,—Sept. 20th.—Plover in large numbers are being shot on the river and lake beach in Canada. James Rafferty, and a party of genflemen from Wyoming County, leave this week for lowa, where they will introduce themselves to the prairie chickens. Blackbird shooting on Strawberry Island and in Cherry's marsh is affording plenty of sport for those who seek it. Alois Vincent has had his old gas-pipe straightened for the fun. William Christian and Henry A. Roy, of this city, and members of the Audubon Club, left for the far West last week for a two weeks' hunt. It will be their fault if they don't have good luck, as they have taken with them one of the best broken and stanchest dogs in the city, loaned them by his owner, John DeWolf, Esq.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES .- A correspondent of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, writing from Bellefonte, says that the work of the sporting club there has resulted in an increase of game and fish. Deer, and black and grey an increase of game and ish. Deer, and black and grey squirrels are numerous this year; pheasants and partridges abundant in the Alleghenies, some distance from Bellefonte. The same papersays that black-bellied plover are more abundant this fall than for a number of years. They have made their appearance in large numbers in Chester County, where they have not been seen, except here and there a scattered bird or two, for over thirty years. They seldom go so far from the scacoast.
Sourse they are always to be found at this season
ower Delaware, and portions of Maryland and No

FIVE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—1. Will you please settle the controversy (if you can) in regard to Dittmar powder? 2. Is it dangerous to life and limb? 3. Has any gun, beside that of Dr. Nash's, been burst by this powder? 4. Why has it not burst my gun? 5. Or others of reliable make?

Ans,-1. We have settled it. 2. You can judge for yourself. 3, Yes. See our editorial columns. 4, There is a special providence, which, according to the proverb, watches over children blind men and fools To these three must now be added a fourth : users of "Dittmar Sporting Powder." 5. Dr. Nash's gun was of reliable make for black powder. Please define "reliable" with reference to the Dittmar compound.

Who Can Tell Him?—Elmira, N. V., Sept. 26th. A game note in last week's issue reads: "Two New Haven gentlemen, during three days, are said to have killed at Essex, Conn., over 1,00 birds (rail). One day's score for one of the party was 218 birds on the tide, with but

one gun."
Having had at least forty years' experience in rail shooting, the above interests me, and I am tempted to ask two questions, which seem pertinent:—
First, How long a time do they shoot "in the tide" at

Second, Do rail rise singly there, or in flocks?

I. B. C.

ALABAMA—Mobile, Sept. 18th.—The first hunt of the season is thus recorded: Major Jas. C. Bush and Col. C. A. Holt returned vesterday from the first hunting trip of the season. Their bags showed seventy-five doves and twenty-five partridges. Gen. W. S. Goodall also contributed his share of good marksmaship. Major Bush says the partridges he killed were old enough to take care of themselves, and that he gave them every chance possible to escape, disdaining to shoot them on the ground or in a tree. We know the members of the Gulf City Gun Club will at some future time tender their appreciation of the Major's gallantry in the field, which he has always shown before the traps.

Massachusetts—Speacer, Sepl. 18th.—The members of the Sportsman's Club of this town are industriously practicing for the annual hunt, which comes off in a few weeks. Reconnoitering parties are daily skirmishing in every direction, all meeting with more or less success in bagging game of almost-every description, from a gutter snipe to a barn yard fowl.

PENNSYLVANIANS' GAME GROUNDS.—Pittshurg, Sept. PENNSYLVANIANS' GAME (BROUNDS,—Pittsburg, Sept. 24th.—If I understand your correspondent he wants to know of good hunting grounds for quail and grouse within 200 or 300 miles of Pittsburg. Now, good quail shooting will be hard to find in this locality, but one cannot go amiss for grouse, as all our wooded hills are full of them. For both I think Ohio, after the close season for quail ends, Nov. 15th, is the best field near us. West Virginia is good for grouse, and probably Green and Washington counties are the best grounds near Pittsburg.

I. R. S.

BAY SAIPE SHOOTING.—Good tround, L. I., Sept. 22d.—At Shinnecock Bay there is good shooting at late bay birds, and we expect them right along. Mr. H. H. Thompson, of the Eric killed fifty-four in two mornings' shooting, mostly plover. We look for good shooting at big yellow-legs and plover now for three weeks or more. Duck shooting will commence Oct. 20th. I think the chance looks good. WILLIAM N. LANE.

Texas-Indianola, Calhoun County, Sept. 15th.—Season very wet and game very scarce. A few flocks of blue-winge I teal and broadbills are a riving. Fishing

New Hampshire—Nashua, Sept. 6th.—Open season for partridge September 1st, but it has been so hot that few have been out. Pigeons are said to be pienty in the towns about here, but it is too dry for woodcock, and they have disappeared.

FLORIDA—Tumpo, Sept. 17th.—The rainy season is about through here, and quail in abundance. I own fifty acres of land within a mile of Tampa, and know of six different covers on my place. One of our sportsmen killed young mallard duck in the vicinity of Tampa last week full of pin-feathers. The supposition is they bred they br here of course.

MINNESOTA—Pillsbury,—If any one thinks of coming here for duck shooting this full, then the sooner the better. If for deer shooting, be on hand Nov. 15th. A week's notice and my tean would be at Little Falls. If this is not sufficiently explicit, and any one writes for more information, do, please, inclose postage (all who have written neglected to do it), for ministers are never very flush with money.

J. Frank Locke.

NEW YORK—Albany, Sept. 21st.—Woodcock very abundant this year. A party of four of us went out on a two days hunt, Sept. 1st. We found patridges very scarce, and bagged three woodcock to every partidge. Our friend Billy Gough went up the river on Saturday last and bagged eleven blue-winged teal and the service.

WEIGHT OF WOODCOCK AND QUAIL.—New York, Sept. 16th.—Please give me weight of heaviest woodcock and quail shot in America. E. T. B.

The heaviest reported woodcock and quail ever shot in America, it is safe to say, were not actually weighed, but guessed at. The note-books of our readers must contain some data on this point, and we shall hope to have CONNECTICUT LAKES.—Our correspondent, "Rangifer," writes that has had "a most delightful summer in the woods, being seven weeks and more at the Connecticut Lakes. Shot a moose, a big enough bull, whose head I managed to save. I hope soon to avail myself of your invitation to write something for the paper."

ROBINS.—A score or more of correspondents are informed that the New York gun law, as amended in 1880, permits the shooting of robins after Oct. 1st.

—"Au Sable" has promised us some sketches descriptive of Canadian shooting excursions. Those who have read our correspondent's frequent contributions, will welcome these with interest.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

BEST ON RECORD .- Our correspondent, "En Garde," sends us the following score of a match at glass balls, shot by the Dans-ville Sportsman's Club and the Rochester Gun Club, at Rochester. N. Y., Sept. 16th; 18 yards rise; 20 balls each:-

DANSVILLE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.	
Drake	
Warkley 19   Williams	1/
Sweet	I'
Porr 19 Jeffrey 20 Hyland	
noroms	
Total	1.6
ROCHESTER GUN CLUB.	
Oothout 18 Adams	20
Summer 20   Raymond	If
Stearns 21 Butler	20
Amsden 18 F. Ward	
H. Ward. 20 Bigelow	17
T - 4 - 1	2

on record?" The proportion of balls broken, it will be observed, is 90 per cent, and, if we cannot affirm that this is the best on record, we are willing to advance the opinion that it is for these conditions, and we shall stick to it until suiticient proof is adduced to the contrary. But right here comes this report from the Raymond, Mass., Sportsman's Club, shooting at 200 glass ball-code, 100 double and 100 single from a rotary frap, other conditions. tions not given :-

													1	D	ou	tble.	Single.	Total.
C. A. Loud										٠,					. 9	10	99	198
R. A. Schaf	er														- 91	3	6.8	160
W. B. With	er	el	1.										ı		. 19	8	913	196
E. L. Johnson	on	١.									i				- 6	8	98	106
J. C. Smith.															. 9	7	97	191

The great difficulty in comparing different performances at the trap is the diversity of the conditions under which they are made, and the lack of sufficient data for just consideration of their respective excellence. In this case, for instant, "En Garde" has neglected to give us any particulars as to the style of the trap used.

The recent match between the Gulf City and the New Orleans Gun Clubs, at pigeons, 12 men each side, 10 birds each, 5 ground traps, 25 yards rise, Bogardus rules, resulted in a score of 100 to )8, and the shooters claimed the best score on record. To accord then this distinction, or to dony it to them, without a wast deal of trouble consulting both reports of matches, would it not be well for piegon and glass-ball shooters to conform their conditions to some set standard? Let us hear from some of those interested.

N. Shua, N. H., Sept. 6th.—Glass-ball shooting. The contest for old badge, to be given by the Captain of the club to the winner. gold badge, to be given by the Captain of the club to the winner, became the Thursday, 3 scores, 10 balls each, in straight, 10 rotary and legouble. Mr. Geo. H. Brigham, the winner in the last contest, being handleanged 6 balls, and Messrs. Bixby and Towner balls, Charles Williams was the winner, getting 22 balls, Bitkans 22, Bixby 13, Towne 19. The one winning the badge three times to become the owner.

to become the owner.

-Capt. Bogardus and W. B. Hauworth will shoot a match at \$1, Louis Ma., on the 9th day of October next on the following terms: 100 Higher byteon each, from H., and T. phings tunes, 21 yards rise, 80 yards bounds, Hilmois State rules to govern, for \$100 a side. 'W. B. Harnworth lately shot with Erb, of \$1. Louis, two matches, beating him both times, with the remarkable scores of 91 and 98, out of a possible 100, at good wild pigeons

GULE CITY GUN CLUB.—Mobile, Sept. Sth.—The regular monthly shoot of the club for the medal was held yesterday afternoon at the club grounds. The following is the score:—

H. P. \ 88	S						U1	11	11	01	10	10	11	11	11	11-16
Frank P.	Day	is					10	10	11	01	3()	10	10	11	11	10-13
E. Carre.							11	11	01	11	11	11	11	00	11	11-17
T. S. Scale	S						10	10	11	10	01	11	11	11	11	11-1s
Geo. W. T	'uns	tall					11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	1119
Wm. B. I	Holt.						11	10	11	01	11	11	0.1	11	11	11-17
W. T. Vas	s						10	11	.40	11	11	01	11	11	11	0 - 15
Chas. L. I.	luge	r					UL	11	115	10	11	11	11	11	11	01-17
John F. F	rein	a					11	30	01	01	11	11	U1	10	11	01-11
Jas. S. Ab	BXRI	der	, J	r.			01	11	11	11'	11	11	11	11	11	01 - 18
R. H. Vat	gha	n					00	11	11	01	11	11	11	Dr)	11	11-15
L. C. Fry:							11	11	11	11	11	11	01	0.0	10	10-15
Sweepst	ake	Mat	teh	-	Fi	ve	bal	ls, 1	8 ya	rds.						

In shooting off ties Tunstall and Vass divided first money, Cane

memoring in the standard and, assurvated first money, can second, Scales and McDonald divided third. The medal is shot fo monthly, the member winning if the most times in a year to ow the medal.

8. C. Orer.

Union Church, Miss., Sept. 14th.-Match from a Card's rotary D. A. Torrey ... 13 J. S. Gillies ...

A. M. Newman ... 13 J. S. Gillies ...

FALCON GUN CLUB.—Dexter Park, Jamaica, L. I., Sept. 16th.—Regular monthly contest; N. Y. State Association, rules, plunge traps and Falcon Gun Club handleap rise:—

OHOIMAH	y &1 U3	 1.0	1 1	Ι.	1 1 1	10-
Vag14	yards	0.0	0 1	1 :	111	0.0-
Lager23	yards	 11	1 1	1	i i i	10-
Miller 27	vards	 1 1	I 1	1	101	11-
J. Nicholas 23	yards	 0 1	1 1	0 1	1 1 0	1 1-
Kelly	Yards	0.1	1.0	1.	1 1 1	1 1-
Doscher 21	yards Jak.	11	1.1	1.	1 0 0	1 1-
Van Staaden25	yards	11	0.0	i i	111	î î-
Mever 21	varde /	1 1	0.0	. 7	iñi	1 7

Lager and Miller 16, 8 each, which respited as follows. Three birds each: Lager 3, Miller 3; second the Lager 3, Miller 3. Club badge and gun won by Miller.

ALGONOUIN GUN CLUB.-Shoot for a gold hadge at their grounds, Weehawken, N. J.: 20 batts, 3 Bo

H. M. R.

SOUTH ARLINGTON, Mass., Sopt. 18th.-The East End and South Arlington glass hall clubs shot a match at glass balls this after noon on the Public Park. Card's rotary trap, 18 yards rise, 20 balls each, Bozardus rutes. Owing to darkness, 17 balls per man only

were shot at: East End Club - Thomas Fish II, Geo. A. Edson II, W. C. Alder

13, J. Ed. Whidden H. W. H. Cook 10, C. F. Cook 10, A. LeBarrou 16, C. H. Nate 9, A. Winslow 8, P. H. Smith 8—10tal 105. South Abington Club Geo. Harlow 15, Matthew Limoin 14, Samuel Norton 13, Henry White 10, D. B. Howe 10, Warren Edson to, W. Blanchard 9, Chris, Smith 9, George Noves 8, Wm. Wilder i -total 163.

CINCINNATUS, N. Y., Sept. 4th .- The second mutch between the Cineinatus Gun Ciub and Lineiaeu Shooting Club came off to-day at Pitcher, N. Y. Ten balls, from Bogardus traps, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules; weather favorable;— Cineinatus Club—Chas, Healey lo, E. D. Williams 8, F. H. Locke

A. Smith 7, F. L. Nichols 7, James Fish 9, J. M. Warner 7, O.

E. Nichols, Win, H. Potter 9 total 23. Linchen Club - H. Murry 7, D. W. Lane 9, Geo, Caye 9, Geo, Edwards 5, Q. Mathewson 2, C. Lansing 9, Con Sutton 8, 4E. Harry 6, B. Bavis 7, W. Hull 9 - total 71.

# The Remei

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEY TRIALS

O the Pennsylvania State agricultural society belongs To the Pennsylvania State agricultural society belongs the credit of having introduced, in connection with the International Exhibition, the first sheep-dog trials ever held in America. These competitions were arranged to take place during the closing hours of the State Fair, on the ground adjoining the main exhibition building, at Fairmount Fark, Philadelphia, and were witnessed on both days. Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 21st and 22d, by several thousand spectators. The arrangements were excellent and the society is to be congratulated in laving been able to place the supervision in such competent hunds as those of Dr. L. H. Twaddell, who not only was the original suggestor of the trials, but to him their unqualified success is mainly due. Early on Tuesday norming bulletins were placed around the building in conspicuous places, stating that the colley trials would commence promptly at 2 o'clock, on the south side of the building, and a little latter it was announced that the commence prompily at 20 clock, on the south side of the building, and a little latter it was announced that the following named gentlemen had been appointed and had agreed to act as judges: Mr. John C. Morris, Susque hanna County, Pa.: Mr. Lewis Lusson, Montgomery County, Pa., and Mr. John Dicky, Washington County

Pa. A glance at the entry-books of the fair showed that there had been fourteen entries, of which eleven were in the All-Age Stakes, and three in the Puppy Stakes. Sub-joined is the full list:—

#### ALL-AGED CLASS.

Prizes-First premium, \$100: second premium, \$50

Prizes—First premium, \$100: second premium, \$50. third premium, \$53. John Bichney, Philadelphia, dog Jo, black and tan. "George Aitken, Northport, Suffolk County, N. Y. birch Shepherd Lass. "George Aitken, Northport, Suffolk County, N. Y.

bitch Clyde. George Taylor, Philadelphia, dog Lad, black, white and tan. smooth coat. W. H. Blackhurst. Philadelphia, dog Shep, blue. "Charles Pugh, Philadelphia, dog Tom, black, white

and tan. muel J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, bitch Gipsy, black

and ran.
Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Frederick County, Md., dog Tweed H., black and tan, white frill.
T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Lehigh County, Pa., dog Oscar, black, white and tan.

Oscar, olick, white and tan.

\*T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Lehigh County, Pa., dog Walsingham, black, white and tan.

\*John McAnally, West Philadelphia, dog Shep, black

# PUPPY CLASS.

PUPPY CLASS.

Prizes—First premium, \$50; second premium, \$25; third premium, \$10.

"George Aitken, Northport, Suffolk County, N. Y., dog Young Carlisle, black, white and tan.
Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Frederick County, Md., bitch Lady Scotland, tawny red.
T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Lehigh County, Pa., bitch Fannie, black, white and tan.
Long before the hour appointed for the start the building side of the inclosure was lined by an impatient and curious throng. The inclosure, which was about two hundred yards long by fifty yards in width, had been staked off, so that a moderately broad track encircled the ground. However, the fencing was of such a nature that there was nothing to hinder the sheep from leaving the track and invading the inner or outer plot. At the west end of the ground, in each bend of the course, there were two pens. It was the duty of each dog in his turn to take five sheep, selected at random from a flock of fifty or more, from one of the pens and drive them around the course, which was about a quarter of a mile in length, and pen then in the other. Flags were placed every thirty yards on the track, and the dog was ordered to keep between them. The sheep were Western stock, furnished from the Philadelphia yard, and a fresh lot were provided for each dog. In driving the dog was al-

lowed to bark or not, as might be his habit, but biting his sheep disqualified him at once. Each handler was allowed the privilege of taking his dog over the ground before the sheep were brought out, and he was permitted to precede or follow the sheep, as he saw fit, but he was allowed to precede or follow the sheep, as he saw fit, but he was bebarred from assisting stogs save by word or gesture. Hallooing, or noise, however, were considered to detract from the estimate of the performance, and while one dog was working no other dog was permitted to be present to distract his attention.

Shortly after 2 o'clock lots were drawn to see the order in 'which the dogs should run in the All-Aged Stakes, with the following result: First, Lad; second, Tweed II.; third, Oscar, and fourth, Tom. Lad, quite a good-looking, smooth-coated colley, owned by Mr. Taylor, started with his flock well in hand, but when he had gotten about a third of the way the sheep became unmanageable, and made a break through the crowd with Lad promptly after them. One, an old ram, however, slipped through a side-door into the exhibition building, while Lad brought the other four sheep back. When Lad went to get the ram things were lively up and down the asies of the building, and quite a rattling among the glassware they made. Subsequently they ran the gaunilet of the threshing-machines and root-beer departments, and as the ram was a plucky, stubborn brute, for a time it was a tossup whether the dog was driving the ram coming out of the building through a window, which saved many women and children the inconvenience of being knocked down and having to get up again, for while the ram was on his indoor raid his path was strewn with overturned spectators. Lad soon penned the four sheep, and the ram follower in stately grandeur. Time of trial, twenty-live minutes.

The second dog that put in an appearance was Tweed II., owned by Dr. Downey. This dog is a typical roughhaird colley, black and white in color, with a white frill on his chest. He is a goo

succeeding in effecting an entrance, but Tweed worked ahead of him and drove him back to the flock. At the upper end of the course the sheep got into a lot of straw under a wagon, and one was almost completely hidden. Here Tweed showed wonderful intelligence; he would bark at it and butt it with his head, and at last succeeded in dislodging all the sheep and driving them into the pen.

in dislonging all the sheep and driving them into the pen. Time of trial, twenty-seven initutes.

Mr. Cooper's Oscar was the third dog. He is a very large black, white and tan animal, of decidedly Gordon setter type. He was under excellent control, and evidently knew his business. Starting with the sheep from the pan, he fell in behind them and jogged them around the track until the lower side was reached, when there was a break, but Oscar worked the scattered flock' to gether and penned them in twenty-one minutes'

gether and pennet them in twenty-one minutes' time, amid much applause.

The last trial of the day was that of Tom, a fifty-four pound dog, owned bo Mr. Pugh, well known as a Philadelphia sheep driver. The immense practice Tom has had in the streets of the Quaker City, and the large flocks he has been obliged to guard and handle, aided by the tact of his master, made the work of driving the five sheep an easy task. It has been Tom's daily work to drive fat sheep through the crowded city to the butchers, and, to illustrate his wonderful proficiency, he on one occasion took 617 head from the Forty-Fourth street yard to Market street wharf, on the Delaware River, a distance of about five miles, and boated them all without the loss of one sheep, his master preceding the flock. In 1579 Tom turned up on the bench at the Philadelphia Dog Show, and won the special prize. He is a most valuable dog, a good, steady driver, wary of rushing, keeping wide of his sheep and under admirable control. When the bars of the pen were let down he quietly worked his sheep ns sneep and under admirable control. When the bars of the pen were let down he quietly worked his sheep out on the track and around to the home pen, in the most unconcerned manner possible. Twice they tried to break, but he had them together in an instant, and con cluded his task in eighteen minutes. His performance was duly appreciated, and three rousing cheers greeted him at the end.

him at the end.

On resuming at 10 A.M. on Wednesday morning, two starters were found in the Puppy Class. First, Fannie, and second, Lady Scotland, Young Carlisle being withdrawn. Fanny, who is fourteen months old, and owned by Mr. Cooper, had only been in the country several weeks, having been purchased by her owner with a splendid lot of Southdown and Oxfordshire sheep from Lord Walsingham, and was handled by the English shepherd who came over with them. Fannie worked her ten sheep clevely around the outside of the course, as was admitted in the puppy competition, and penned them in good style, She, like the rest of Mr. Cooper's dogs, showing more than a dash of Gordon setter blood.

Lady Scotland, out of Dr. Downey's bench show winner, Lassie, by Watts' Roy, a six months' old, tawny colored bitch, belonging to Dr. Downey then had her try. She worked her ten sheep half way over the course, when they broke away, but sile soon brought them back, and without further trouble penned them.

In the afternoon Mr. Bickney's Jo was drawn first, and he started his five sheep out of the pen and down the track. Half way down the sheep made a bolt through the crowd, but were driven back by the dog, but a moment later made a second dash, and the dog, set on by the spectators, became unmanageable, and bit one of the sheep, which at once disqualified him.

Mr. Blackhurst Shep was then put down, but his flock, upon being let out of the pen, wens down the course like a flash, with Shep a good second. At the end of the stretch they made a wild scattering break through the crowd, which caused more than our Fennsylvania farmer to rub the dust off his coat. And as nothing could be done with them, the dog was ordered up and ruled out. On resuming at 10 A.M. on Wednesday morning,

The following is the official placing of the dogs :-ALL-AGED CLASS

ALL-AGED CLASS,
Charles Pugh, Philadelphia, Tom, first prize,
Dr. Downey, Maryland, Tweed 11., and T. S. Cooper,
Pennsylvania, Oscar, equal second; divided second and
third money. (No other entries placed).

PUPPY CLASS

T. S. Cooper, Pennsylvania, Fannie, first prize, Dr. Downey, Maryland, Lady Scotland, secon (Other entries withdrawn).

#### DOG BREAKING

FROM VERO SHAW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG.

[Reprinted from advanced sheets forwarded to the Forest AND STREAM, by the author, through the coursesy of Messes Cas-sell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Publishers.] CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### (Concluded.)

### Breaking Sporting Dogs.

In the training of pointers and setters, care must be taken to give the puppies every chance of starting them, and by careful handling, and allowing them to see everything that will tend to make them hardy, and not gun-shy, as it is the worst thing that could befull the puppy. As it is they are too much pluck, many a

and by careful handling, and allowing them to see everything that will tend to make them hardy, and not gun-shy, as it is the worst thing that could beful the puppy. As he cannot have too much pluck, many a puppy is made gun-shy by being to much kept out of sight when being exercised, and not allowed his freedom to run about until five or six months old, when he can see everything for himself, and by that time he will be getting into trouble. But you may be sure he will be full of spirit, if he ever will have any.

Begin at first to lead him with a chain and collar, which he will object to most decidedly; but hold on to him, and bet him pull till he is tired out, when he very likely will think better of it, and follow you. If not let him seep a night over it and try him next day, and after a pull or two he will come pleasantly. By all means be kind to him at first, until you get thoroughly acquainted with his temper, and granting that his temper is not the best, although it is only high courage, which is the best merit he can have for the breaker. Then, presuning you have a kennel of dogs, attach him to an old one. If your puppy is a dog, put him on with one of the opposite sex, which he will follow with after a little coaxing. The next and greatest in importance is the shooting over him, and by all means be careful at first by snapping a cap. If I have a few puppies I take them all together, old dog and all, and when all running loose fire off several caps; but don't take any notice of your puppies, rather run on with them as though something of importance was on hand. The old dogs will a not all right here, I shall be off." At last, when he gets guite courageous, you must begin to learn him to drop to hand before going further with the shooting, presuming yon have added a little powder after they stood the cap trial. Take your pupil out, say after exercise, choosing a fine day and the ground dry, especially if a pointer. With a thrash cord, say thirty or forty yards, lead him quietly, where no one is likely t he remains at the spot. After a day or two at this, should he not take to it well, and after he knows what is wanted of him, use stronger means by giving a good cut with the whip. Then go to the end of the cord, should he lie tilt then, call him up, and if he does this well next time stop him half way. Then, when exercising, put your pupil on with a quiet, steady dog, who will drop well, and make them drop on the couples together. This he will not do at first, but will back off if he cau; but the old dog keeps him steady. Go up to him and drop him, and he will watch the others, when he will soon become as expert as the others. Also, use every day, when exerciseing along the road, your pistol with a little powder, and mind you drop your pupils every time, as by this time you will have got over their shyness, if they had any, so that they must drop to shot now. Should he at any time object to drop when out, next day put the cord on to him, and by a few sharp jerks make him drop at once, also come to your call when you want him, as there is really nothing will make a dog so obedient as the cord, and it saves ever so much of the whip. But let the breaker bear in mind he is to do all this learning by the gentlest means in his power, combined with firmness. Should he have to apply the cord often and sharp, he must speak gently all the time, so that the dog will come at once when told, and not frighten him at your end of the cord. Some are very headstrong to learn this, but when mastered are the most tractable. sharp, he must speak gently all the time, so that the dog will come at once when told, and not frighten him at your end of the cord. Some are very headstrong to learn this, but when mastered are the most tractable. Be sure that collar and cord are strong, as once a dog finds he gets breaking away he gives doubte the trouble, and is not to be depended on for a time. As often when your dog is about half way from you on the cord, he thinks this is a chance to run away. Should your cord break, then you lose the battle. Breaking your pupil perfect in the drop is half the work done, as the dog is under your command then, and is now ready to be taken to a large grass field, or if you have it a large piece of dry, marshy ground, where you expect little game. By this timey ou ought to know thoroughly the temper of your dog, whether you will have to be gentle with or have to keep a sharp eye on your pupil. Now, supposing he be of the former kind, let him range away at first of his own accord, and should he come across any game take no notice at first, but let him chase it; it will do him good, as after a few attempts he will see his folly, and will at the same time give him the zest for his work which he will require without which he will be nothing in the eyes of a good breaker. If of the latter sort and very plucky, keep a good eye on him, and should he enclined to chase when he comes across game, give him a taste of the whin, as with him a stick in time sayes nine. Now let be indeed to the down. good eye on him, and should be be inclined to chase when be comes across game, give him a taste of the whip, as with him a stick in time saves nine. Now let him down, as you know which of the methods you will have to proceed on, and hope you have a good stretch of ground before you. Let him go off by the words, hold up with a wave of the right hand. If a high-coutaged one he will not have to be told twice, as you will have found by this

time that his foundness for hunting lys given you a little trouble at home before now. Let him have a good fling all by himself, to work off the steam before he settled down to your signals by hand, which you must try and all by himself, to work off the steam have a perfect one, let no one be with you to take up his or your attention at any time: rather story your work for the day. Persuming by this time he is off to the right, be in no hurry to blow your whistle, as your likely and your old not mind if he is so full of work. Let him turn of himself, and when he is of full the perfect of the first few days until he knows what is intended to be done, when he will settle down steadily to you, when you will have a chance of getting him to work to your signals. Of course, all the time he has been down you have been your heart of you. I often find by sticking too close to a pattern in your. I often find by sticking too close to a pattern in your course of the perfect of you. I often find by sticking too close to a pattern in cross backwards and forwards in from your than the perfect of your and yourself, and he will run up to see what is up. This will encourage him likewise, and will do no harm. As this is one of the most essential points in dog breaking, great care must be taken with your pupil for the most perfect of the perf

let it be done firmly and don't flinch from your duty; it will save your pupil from many smaller and larger beatings afterwards. Some are always whip-whipping; that of itself would spoil a dog. This mostly applies to high-couraged ones, but many of the wilder type give the most trouble, and must be left a good deal to the discretion of the breaker. As for instance, many a shy, dog that will scareely stand a look of the whip at the kennel, will in the field, for an act of disobedience, take a fair share of it, and rather inprove him of his shyness than otherwise, stiways bearing in mind never to leave him until peace is made up between you. It is also essential that you keep at them every day, as they are quick to learn and as soon forget when only half way with their work; and in the end much ensier for yourself; for they quickly discern right from wrong, and who is their master. Nothing to my mind is more beautiful than a brace of dogs who quarter their ground thoroughly. This is only done by perseverance and using the signals of waving the arm across you, but to hark back when you throw off your brace of young ones. When they get their point, get up to them as quickly as you can, and if not well up to backing by this time—or some will do so naturally—have an attendant, and let him go up to the dog who has the point, and go youself to the one who backs, as he will require most attention from you at this time. Oo behind him and steady him. Should he not get into stiff, good form, advance a step with him until he gets a whiff of the game. Then keep him there if possible in his position. Let the attendant spring the game with the other dog. Then drop them. After a few minutes, sign to the attendant to go on with the dog to see if any arc left, you still keeping your dog down until he is satisfied there are none left. Repeat this until you are perfect. Another thing, do not depend to much for some time on either of them, but keep a strict watch on both, as until the second season very few young ones are to be depe

PENNSILVANIA FIELD TRIALS.—Pittsburg, Fa., Sept. 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—The following action of the Fennsylvania State Field Trials Association was had at the meeting of the association, held here on the 18th Inst. Inasonuch as the date fixed on at a previous meeting seemed to conflict with the N. A. K. C. Trials, it was unanimously resolved to change the Pennsylvania Trials to the 28th, 37th, 28th and 29th of October. The prizes in the various stakes are as follows:— All-Aged Stakes,—\$100 to the first, \$50 to the second, \$25 to the third; \$10 entry, \$5 forfeit; entries limited to 35 entries.

o 35 entries.

Pupp: Stakes.—\$50 to first, \$25 to second. \$15 to third; \$5 entry, \$4 forfeit: entries close with 25 entries.

Nursery Stakes.—Same as Puppy.

Association Stakes.—A piece of plate worth \$100, to be selected by the winner; entry, \$10; to be forfeited if not run.
All entries close Oct. 20th, or on receipt of the limited

An entries close out. Such of birteches.

I. R. Stayton, Secretary.

[Unfortunately the above was received at too late an hour to be published in last week's issue.]

A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN E. ROBINSON ON LAVERACKS.—Glen Villa, Ashbrook Runge, Sunderland, England, Sept. 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I was
very sorry indeed to learn the "sad and miserable" end
of Pride of the Border. I have enjoyed many a pleasant
day's shooting over him, and can indorse all you state
about his good qualities as a field dog and also as a sire,
but wish to inform you that "Pride" was not got by "old
Blue Dash," but by "Fred II," which I am able to prove
by the English Kennel Stud Book, and also by my old Blue Dush, "but by "Fred II," which I am able to prove by the English Kennel Stud Book, and also by my old friend's (E. Layerack) own hand writing; how it is that Fride is entered in America as by Old Dash, I know not, but I have told several gentlemen in America that it is a mistake. "Fred II," was by "Fred I" out of "Belle II," (see Siud Book 1372) and of course was as well bred as any setter in the world, and although a sterling good dog in the field, yet not near so good as "Fairy," and how it is that "Fairy" has never been spoken of as a field dog since she arrived on your side of the water, is beyond ny comprehension, unless it is that she was too fast for your sort of country; at any rate on the Scotch moors she could beat Pride hollow; the latter was more of a partridge dog,

not being able "to go the pace," nor could he last anything like the bitch, he being too heavy and carty, especially for his breed; however, he has maintained the reputation and value of pure bred setters, by the quality of his stock (out of pure bred bitches), and now that Pride has gone. I regret more than ever the loss of "Flambean." which I sent to New York to take his place, and also that of "Pedigree." Had "Flambeau" lived, I believe he would have made the handsomest setter that ever crossed the Atlantic, and I would advise setter breeders that have pure Laverack bitches (especially blues), to breed them to "Aldershott," own brother to "Flambeau," being by my "Emperor Fred" out of Blue Cora (the late E. Laverack) by Blue Prince out of White Cora (the late E. Laverack) by Blue Prince out of White Cora (by Dash-Moll.

St. Louis Dog Show. -Dr. J. S. Niven, of London, Canada, has consented to act as Judgo on spaniels, hounds and non-sporting classes, at the Bench Show at St. Louis

ROCKAWAY HUNT,—Meets for October, 1880. Each date at 4:30 r.m. Saturday, Oct. 2d, at Kennels. Saturday, Ott. 9th, at Lawrence Point. Saturday, Oct. 9th, at Saturday, Oct. 231, at Wave Crest. Saturday, Oct. 30th, at Rockville Center.

J. D. CHEEVER. M. F. H.

IMPORTED DOGS.—Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 21st.—Editor Forest and Streum:—I have recently imported from England a fifty pound boll terrier dog, also a wire-haired Scotch terrier bitch. I have also purchased from Mr. Owen Doyle, of Chicago, Ill., his famous bull terrier "fack."

C. W. CHURCH.

"Juck."

C. W. CHURCH.

Mr. Herzberg 'S Kennel."—A letter from Mr. Herzberg informs us that he intends passing some time away from home, and that he expects to devote much of his time this autumn in the field. Mr. Herzberg left Brooklyn last week, taking with him Aldershot. Patti and Polka. Boska will be sent to him about Oct. 1st, when she will have weaned her litter. Aldershot will not be in the public stud until the middle of December, and then only to approved bitches. We wish Mr. Herzberg the best of sport, he certainly has the tools for it.

#### FIXTURES.

Pennsylvania State Flora 12 mm. J. R. Stayton, 2001. Solh, 27th, 58th, and 20th, J. R. Stayton, 2001. Second Annual Field Trials, National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, 10d. Nov. 15th. Club. De Rongé, Socretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

1 modals Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island

#### KENNEL NOTES.

SALES .- Daisy - Mr. A. H. Moore has sold to Mr. C. E. Lewis his liver and white cocker bitch Dalsy. Norma-Mr. A. H. Moore has sold to Mr. J. T. Goodsell his black, white and tan English setter house, terms, one of the E. E. Remarkt, of new Origins, i.e., one to Mr. C. H. Dayton, of Feedskill, N. Y., and one to Mr. Dayt Morton, of Albany, N. Y. Rem III. and  $Pe_{IP}$ —Mr. E. F. Merelified has purchased from Dr. John H. Meyer his black pointer pumpy Rena III. and from Mr. W. H. Beadle the imported prize pux bitch Pep.

IMPORTED CHAMPION BULLDOUS .- Beacon Kennel, Boston, Sept. th.-I have received, this date, from James William Berrie, Es John P. Barnard, the beslangey, "they take the cake,"

John P. Barnard, Jr.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Thorn—Mr. [J. C. Bishop, Monton, Maine, claims the name of Thorn for English hare beagle bitch, whelped June 11th, 1880, out of Lucy by Victor, purchased from N. Elmore, Granby, Conn

WHELPS .- Delta-Mr. H. W. Livingston's black, white and ticked WHELPS.—Delta—Mr. H. W. Livingston's black, whiteand ticked sotter bitch Delta, whelped, August 15th, five puppies, four dogs and one bitch, by same owner's champion Ray. Fairn—Mr. Robert Sewell's red Irish setter bitch Fairy, whelped, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 18th, twelve puppies, four dogs and eight bitches, by owner's red dog Rex. Paggie Rayal—Mr. W. A. Coster's liver and white Dilly pointer bitch Pergic Royal, whelped, on Sept. 22d, ten pupples, six dogs and four bitches, all liver and white and healthy and strong, by owner's Don Royal.

Bred.-Fanny-Rufus II.-Houston Kennel Club's (Texas) Fanny BEED.—Ranny-Ruyus II.—Housion Kennet Club's (Texas) Fanny, to their Rufus II.-Rufus-Friend. Kate II.-Aldershot—Mr. E. A. Herzberg's imported black, white and tan English setter bitch Kate II. (own sister to L. Pursell's Liewellin's Dash II.) to owner's Kate II. (own sister to L. Pursoll's Liewellin's Dash II.) to owner's imported Laverack Aldershot. Lon-Missic—Mr. Robert Sewell's cocker spaniel Lou to Dr. Wygant's Music, on Sept. 14th. Rorp O'Moro-Mr. Francis H. Myer's thoroughbred red Irish setter bitch to champion Rory O'Moro. Latha-Music—Mr. Robert Sewell's orange and white imported cocker spaniel Lulu to Dr. Wygant's Music, Sept. 12th, 1850. Jessica-Dirk Hatterack—Mr. E. J. Robin's rod Irish setter bitch Jessica to Dirk Hatterack, Sept. Hath and Isth. Bridget Plunket—Mr. E. J. Robin's Byldget Plunket to Dirk Hatterack.

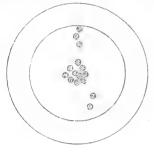
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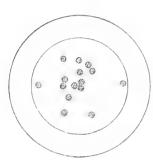
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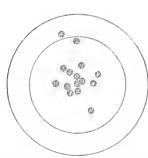
#### THE BEST ON RECORD.

THE BEST ON RECORD.

Buston, Mass, Seyt, 11th.—Owing to the disarcreable weather which prevailed to-day, and the absence of many rithmen at Framingham and Creedmoor, only a small fattendance of long range men met to participate in the renewed competition at 800, 800 and 1,080 yards at Walnut Hill. The atmosphere was fairly clear, and a good gray light prevailed. The wind came from the routheast, infinite ting 4 to 6 o'clock, and in the early stages of the shooting gave no trouble. The spectators were numerous, and a few ladies graced the range in the afternoon. After the usual "builbeye" practice, Executive Officer Wilder assigned the men present to tarzet No.1, and promptly at 10 'clock, Erown, Gerrish and Wilder faced the butts. At 80) yards the shooting was exceptionally brilliant, Mr. Gerrish making a full score of 75, and nearly all "center bulls," Brown was caught by the wind on his flits shot, and saw the red disc appear, and closed for the splendid showing of 71. Mr. Wilder saw the "mag" on his thirteenth shot for poor holding and closed for 22. After lunch the shooting was resumed, and the ball opened at 900 yards, with the wind at 4 o'clock, steady and reliable, while the light had Improved. All







MR. GERRISH'S TARGETS

found the inside of the carron ring on their first shots; on the second shot, Mr. Wilder was beaten by "Boreas." At this stage of the shooting the wind changed for the first time from the old quarter and became quite cratic and hard to manage. Brown got a drop for a center, after making IT bullseyes. Again, on his fifth shot, he pot a close center at perfect elevation, with no change in his windage. At this time elevations; dwere watched sharply as the light became brighter. Gerrish was holding as firm as a rock, and shooting elegantly, sending his leaden bullets. constantly into the very center of the iris, and closing for another full score of 75, which made his total at this distance 30 consecutive bullscyes. At the 1,600 yards point the excitement began. The wind again changed a few points, and the atmosphere became unpleasant, owing to the smick banging like a pail over the firing points and between the targets. Gerrish, with his strong nerve and cool head, was recorded bullscye after bullseye, and, after making 43 consecutive bullseyes, with every indication of a full score at this distance. In got a center at 12 o'clock, and broke for the first time since he opened at 500 yards, having made the largest number of bullseyes on record. All eyes were upon Gerrish as he faced the butts for his last shot. It was indeed a trying feature, but again his coolness was visible, and he sent his last bullet find the center of the bullseye, and, differed by the Sharps Ridle Company for beating the record of J. S. Summer and J. F. Brown, 231, which heretofore has been the highest in a regular match. Cheer after cheer went up for this brillant achievement, and the waving of handkerchlefs by the ladles, e litting acknowledgment to the found the inside of the carton ring on their first shots; on the se

champion of the world at long range. The \*Globe\* reporter was the official scorer. It has heretofore been conceded by rillemen that shells which have been filled for a long time were unreliable. The shells used by Gerrish were part of them filled before he went to England, last May. Subjoined is the summary.

Wm. Gerrish. \ \ \ 800 \text{ yards} \ \ \ \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5
J. F. Brown \ \ \begin{array}{c} \ 800 \text{ yards} \ \ \ \ \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 4 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5
Salem Wilder , \ \ \ 800 \text{ yards} \ldots 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
In a letter speaking of his feat, Mr. Gerrish says :

"You have heard of my ammunition as being old, and that it had been exposed to a great deal of transportation, having been and used exposed to a great deat of transportation, naving used carried by me to England and back. But that was not all. Part of the shells used were entirely new and had never been firied, and about one-balf were old and bad been used by me about two years and had become somewhat crimped by continued firing. I used and had become somewhat crimped by continued firing. I used the old shelp at 160 yards and part way through the 600 yards distance, then I used new shells with an occasional old one for the remainder of the score. The old shells were loaded on the 6th of May last, my intention having heen to take them with me to England, but I finally concluded to get all new, so these old cartridges were left at home. The new shells were loaded on the 6th 16th of May with No.5 Creedmon, as were the others, but from different times, but from different keeps, bought at different times, and all through the score I could not detect any difference in elevation that might not arise from my holding or from the strength of the wind, which occasionally got to the rear. The light was good, but a little misty, though I could see distinctive, but Mr. Brown, who shot with me. sionally got to the rear. The light was good, but a little misty, though I could see distinctly, but Mr. Ilrown, who shot with me, said the light was not as good for him as that of the week previous, when he made 221 and I 28. I used the Winchester bullet 1-II with thick patch, 550 grains. I really made 46 consecutive bullesyes, baving shot 3 bulls in pool previous to beginning the

bullscyes, having shot 3 bulls in pool previous to beginning the score, and also shot 5 consecutive bulls after finishing my score, making \$2\$ bulls in \$3\$ shots.

My rille Is one I have had two years, and have used it continually during that time. It is chambered for a \$24-10 shell, in which I use 165grs. of No. 5 Creedmoor powder, of Lafiin & Rand man ufacture, over which I put a pasteboard wad, cut from the cases that contain the bullets, of which I inclose a sample. The bullet is scated in the shell about 1-10 of an inch, but hardly as much in a new shell. My rille has been rusted several times, and the rusphases is plainly visible near the breech, but I am satisfact is some that the seal and the probability of the first seal that is a seal that in a new shell. My rillo has been rusted several times, and the roughness is plainly visible near the breech, but I am a satisfied that it does not affect the shooting of the gun, but there is probably a point of rustiness that would. I have a strong suspection that the bullets have very much to do with the shooting of a rillo, and much of the complaints against rilles is either due to the shooter or the bullets. Many of my friends load their shells so that the wad is ilush with the end of the shell, and think that they get better results. I have tried both ways, and can see no difference. It may make a difference in a rillo not chambered exactly like nime. I think I have a very fine rifle; and all of us, who bought of the lot made in 1878, found that our old shells were interchangable, which shows a most perfect chambering. Summer, Jackson, Brown and myself had them at the same time, and we have made 220 and over—Summer twice, and myself twice. If you should wish to know of any other matters that I have not mentioned, I should be pleased to furnish the information. I sent If you should wish to know of any other matters that I have not mentioned, I should be pleased to furnish the information. I sent you my score last evening; an sorry I could not give two leaves—usi twas, it took the best blank leaf in my score book. (I mail, also, an enlarged diagram with numbers of shot.)

WM, GERRISH.

The following transcript from the score book of Mr. Gerrish, kept during the match, will explain the work of the day, in connection with the target diagrams, better than much text:—

			S00 3	ards.			
No. of shot 1 223 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 13 14 15 Time :	80010	Elevation	1 1 1 2 0 A.bi.	Yards. Wind Direction iv.	WeatherCloudy and damp.	Light Good.	Thermometer @
			900 7	ards.	0	0	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	55555555555555555555555555555555555555	160 160 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594 1594		iv.	Cloudy and damp.	Guod.	
Time:	12 M. to	) 1 P.M.	1,000	Yards.			
1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1016161616161616161616161616	183 1821 1821 1821 1821 1821 1821 1821 1		iv. iv. iv. iv. iv. iv. iv. iv. iv. iv.	Cloudy and damp-sprin- kled slightiy.	Good. A little brighter.	62
Time:	L P.M. 1	O 2 P.M.					

RANGE AND GALLERY.

Bosron, Mass., Sept. 15th.—The long-range match at Walnut Hill to-day received a large number of entries. The wind proved troublesome, blowing from north to northeast, but notwithstanding this, most brilliant records were secured. Mr. Brown making the highest score ever recorded. This score has been tied but three times, by Messrs. Sunner and Gerrisb, but as Brown's record at 1,000 yards is the best of the three, he is en-

or yesterday are appended ;—	
J. F. Brown \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
Wm. Gerrish \\ \begin{array}{c} 800 \text{ yards.} & 5 \ 4 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \	
W. Charles \( \begin{array}{c} 800 \text{ yards.} & 555555555555556455-73 \\ 990 \text{ yards.} & 5544545555555554-71 \\ 1,000 \text{ yards.} & 435555545555555571 \\ \end{array} \]	
J. S. Sumner 800 yards. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25th.—The beautiful September day, which greeted the rillemen to-day at Walnut Hill, was all that could be greeted the rilemen to-day at Walnut Hill, was all that could be desired. There was not a cloud, and the wind was easily controlled. The Creedmoor target match had a very large number of entries, and magnificent results were achieved. At this distance, 200 yards, Messrs, E. F. Richardson and O. M. Jewell did some splendid work before the butts, each piling up the elegant score of 49 each out of the possible 50. Mr. Richardson took first position, outranking Mr. Jewell. Capt. Jackson, who did his first shooting at this distance since his roturn from abroad, followed the gentlemen closely for a good 47.

In the Massachusetts target match splendid work was done, Mr. Richardson again centing to the front each both man wasting the

Hit the Mussichusetts target innton spiennar work was none, arr. Richardson again coming to the front as high man, making the elegant record of 110 out of a possible 120. Six bullseres inside of a 4-inch ring at 200 yards out of 10 shots is very hard to beat: CREEDMOOR TARGET MATCH.

E. F. Richardson	۵.,											75	5	5	5	5	ő	5	4	5	5 - 49
O. M. Jewell												5	5	5	ŏ	5	5	5	5	4	5-49
W. H. Jackson.												4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5-47
J. Nichols												5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5 - 47
E. Whittier												4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4		
S. Lewis												4	5	5	4	4	-{	5	4		5 - 45
E. J. Cram			٠.									4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5-45
J. Borden			٠.									5	4	-5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4 - 41
R. Davis												4	4	4	5	ő	ő	5	4	4	4 - 44
G. Warren												15	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4-44
C. H. Eutebronl	š.,,											4	ŭ	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5 - 43
J. B. Fellows												4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4-43
G. P. Greeley												4	4	5			5	5			
C. Herbert						٠.	. ,					3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5 - 10
	MA	188	A	C E	Ŧī	18	E.	Γ'n	18	т	Á	RGI	er.	MA	TC	н.					
73 77 744 1 4											ĵ.	-									

12 9 12 10 11 11 11 12 12 11 11 11 6 9 12 8 8 10

to change.

—The Medford Amateur Rifle Association will hold their fall

meeting at Relievue range, Medford, Oct. 6th and 7th. prizes are offered, and a large attendance is anticipated.

Bosros, Sept. 27th.—The Mannott Gallery, which reopened on the 15th, has had a large number of the crack shots of this vicin-ity practicing daily, and very fine shooting has been shown, as the scores show:—

	E. F. Richard							
	Frank Hollis.							
	U. A. Pollard							
l	George D. Ed	son				. 5 4	5 5 5	5-3
l	Oct. 1st will	begin	the mor	ithly pi	ize sho	oting,	and the	firs
1	match to dedi	cate the	gallery	will be	called	the Ir	naugural	12166

match to thoreas a least yawn because the inaugurar fills Match, with 6 cash prizes; also an extra prize of \$10 to anyone making a clean score of 8 consecutive bullseyes. The conditions of the match are: Any 22 caliber ritle, 3 pounds pull, rounds 8, possible 49, 5 scores to win, or possible 29, the match to close on the evening of Oct. 30th.

the evening of Oct. 301. MEDFORD, Moss, Sept. 15th.—The attendance at Bellevue range to-day was very good, the occasion being the renewal of the Bunker Hill and gold badge matches. There were thenties. The best scores in the Bunker Hill match (Medford count) were:—

H. Kim D. Kirl C. H. R C. D. H H. Wit A. W. N. P. 2 R. Abb	lusse Iarri bing Web Ame	son ton	n.,	 	 	 	 	 		56543	45055	5 6 6 6	66646	6 5 6 5	56565	64655	64555	6 6 4 5 5	6-53 5-52 4-53 5-51 6-51
The l	arda									4	5	4	4	5	5	5	.4	5	5-46
C. D. H C. H. R F. E. G	larri	SOL 11.	1	 		 	 			5 4 1	5	555	4	455	5	4 5 5	5	6	5-15 3-45
A. C. C E. Whi	iouh	d		 				 	 	4	4	45	5	4	4	5	55	4	4-43

The winners of the general prizes in the Bunker Hill match were C. H. Russell and D. Kirkwood in the first class, and H. Withington and A. W. Webb in the second class.

Withington and A. W. Webb in the second class.

Woncesserik, Mass., Sept., 18th.—The Shrewsbury Ritle Clubvoted to accept all rules and regulations of the Massachusetts
Riffe Association. While objecting to the use of cloby or body
rest in our-hand shooting, it was voted to accept the same, so
long as sauctioned by the Association, but that all scores made
from the elbow and body rest should be so designated when pub-

tished.

We hope to see the same abolished both at Creedmoor and Walnut Hill. It is fast driving out of the field, as competitors, all
off-hand shots who do not desire to make contortionists of themoff-hand shots who do not desire to marke contortionists of them-selves. Others are obliged, by necessity, to adopt an unnatural position in order to stand any chance whatever—a few excep-tions, of course. It is conceded by those who use both positions that three points advantage is given by allowing the clow or body rest. Hoping to bear soon that the use of the rest has been abolished both by the National and Massachusetts associations, I remain, very truly yours,

UNION HILL, N. J., Sept. 21st—The United Schuetzen Cadets School, Pres. H.Reschen, celebrated their fourth anniversary with prize shooting, exhibition drill, maneuver and grand parade at the Schuetzen Park. The little fellows assembled in their blue the Schuetzen Park. The little fellows assembled in their blue uniform at their headquarters, 80 Hudson street, Hobbeken, in the morning at 8 o'clock and started, accompanied by delegations of several schuetzen companies, at 9 o'clock to the park by marching through several streets of Hobbeken. In the afternoon the park was crowded by the parents and friends of the cadets which came to see the mancurer and the parade, and were greatly surprised by the excellent tectics shown. At the shooting, 150 feet distance, with parlor rifle and off hand, the following were the best out of possible 54: C. Goerek made 38, M. Appel 35. G. Sehmoore 33, A. Walkaum 32, C. G. Engel 39, W. Yucker 30, H. Multer 29, H. von Bargen 28, A. Dehmke 27, H. Zurmuhlen 27, W. L. shmann 27, C. Bayer 27, J. von Ojen 28, C. Bahrenbrook 23, J. Steljes 25, M. Steljes 25, M. Steljes 25,

Stelles 25, M. Stelles 25.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18th.—The attendance at Patapsco to-day was the smallest of the season. The match for the gold and silver ladges was terminated, A. F. Dreed winning first with 44, 46, 44—114, A. Roeder second with 45, 45, 43—133. At 69 yards W. H. Evans, W. H. S. Burgwyn and H. D. Coulson tied on 59 out of a possible 50, but had not time to shoot of the tie. Dr S. I. Scott was at the range for a short while late in the evening, but had not time to complete a score.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Brinton Range, Sept. 7th.—Remington Long Range Match, first competition sail comers:—

Dr. J. M. Dart 90	95 5 4 5 5 5 5 905 4 5 5 5 5 5 905 5 5 5 4 5	5 6 5 5 5 5 5	5 4-73 -218
Col. G. E. P. Howard. 4 96	05 5 4 5 5 5 6 05 4 4 5 5 5 5 05 4 5 5 3 5	1545455	5 5 -70 > 207
E. O. Shakespeare 5 80 (1,60	03555544 05555555 0544355	$\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}$	5 5 -69 ) 5 5 -74 205 5 5 -62 )
L. Thomas67, 68 5 W. D. Foulke65 55 5 Saturday, Sept. 11th, trop			
Dr. J. M. Dart. E. M. Squier. T. P. White J. T. B. Collins. P. Bounett	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 11th.—Claremont Range.—A few of us here in Pittsburg have been practicing long range shooting through the past few months, but don't get out often enough to attain any great proficiency in the science. Some seven were on the range yesterday, but owing to the weather conditions, the scores

were very poor.

The ground was well soaked by a 24 hours' rain, ending only the The ground was well soaked by a 21 hours 'rain, ending only the evening before, and the bright sun of Friday, which shone warmly between the flying clouds, caused the moisture to rise, forming a very heavy mirage. To belp this, we had a strong head fish-tail wind, ranging from 10 to 2 o'clock, requiring changes between consecutive shots of 5 and 6 points on the gauges at times. Under the circumstances it is not strange that no one managed to stay on the target all through, and only 4 finished the 15 shots at each of the 3 long ranges. The scores stood:— (80) vards...35545556455554-70)

R. W. Balley 900 yards 5 5 5 0 5 4 2 5 2 3 2 5 0 3 4 - 50 175 (1.000 yards 2 3 3 4 5 5 4 4 2 5 5 4 5 4 0 - 55)
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
G. E. Painter. \( \begin{cases} 800 \text{ yards.} & \dots \delta \del \delta \delta \delta \delta \delta \delta \delta \delta \delta \
$\mathbf{J,C.\ Peyton} \begin{cases} 800\ yards & 3\ 4\ 3\ 5\ 4\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 3\ 3\ 2\ 5\ -57 \\ 900\ yards & 3\ 3\ 2\ 5\ 2\ 4\ 2\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 2\ -51 \\ 1300\ yards & 5\ 5\ 2\ 3\ 3\ 5\ 4\ 4\ 0\ 6\ 3\ 2\ 3\ 2\ 4\ 3\ -51 \end{cases} \\  151$
Baltimore, Sept. 13th The best scores at 260 yards made at
Patanege Saturday mara :

A.F. Dresol. 4 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 5-44 T. H. Davy 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 4 4-43 B. B. Lynch 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 4-43 A. Roeden. 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4-41

The best scores for the gold and silver badges at this ran were: A. F. Dresel 44, A. Hoeder 43, B. B. Lynch 42. At 63 yar the scores were: A. V. Cantield, Jr., 95, W. H. S. Burgwyn 61, B. Corlson 63, W. H. Eyans 85, J. B. A.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25th .- The best scores made at Painpsco to day, 200 yards match, were :-

May, 300 yards maceu, were .—

L. Dieterich ... 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4-4r

A. Roeder ... 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4-4r

Dr. T. H. Davy ... 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4-40

Correction.—A palpable error of addition placed the Seventeenth Battalion, of Nowburg, in the fifteenth instead of the eighth place among the teams of the State shoot in our report of the Creodmoor Fall Meeting last issue. The total should have been 412 instead of 312 as given NEW ORLEANS 18. DENVER .- A few days ago it was anno

NEW ORLEANS TE. DENVER.—A few days ago it was announced that a rile match, scores transmitted by telegraph, would be shot by teams of ten men in Denver and New Orleans, the conditions being 230 yards range, 15 shots each, military rifles, 6 pound pull. Since then the Captain of the Washington Artillery Rille team has received a letter from Major Wm. Arms giving a detailed secret of the Denver team's first practice.

The Major writes: "The Denver rifle feam were out to-day (Sept. 4tb) for practice at the Fark; only 8 showed up, the other 2 being in the mountains, but will be back for the big shoot. I witnessed their shooting. The scores were: J. G. Anderson 6.

witnessed their shooting. The scores were: J. G. Anderson 64, W. H. Anderson 63, J. P. Lower 62, G. W. Lower 60, J. M. Andrews 60, V. Kennecott-35, Geo. Garner 57, Wm. Fowler 47, Capt. Dudley Selph, of the W. A. R. team, will soon call the noted rillemen of New Orleans together to discuss the manner of

selecting a team. The Croscent City marksmen will have to practice steadily if they expect to come out successfully in the contets with the trained riflemen of Denver.

WILKINS TS. ALEXANDER.-Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 17th.-An exwilkins is. Alexander—commons, Omo. Soft. Infin—An ex-citing rifle match was shot here to-day between Dr. J. M. Alex-ander, of Indianapolis, and Otto C. Wilkins, of Cooperstown, Pa. After considerable difficulty the men were brought together to try their skill, endurance and good fortune for a purso of \$60 in each of two matches. The first a match to decide who could break 160 balls in the least time after first shot fired, and the other In match was recorded in Dulle. William was a transparent with last each of two matches. The first a match to decide who could break 100 balls in the least time after first shot fired, and the other to make best score on 100 balls. Wilkins was a stranger, with but few newly-made friends, while the other man was at home with all the sporting men of the place. Mr. Wilkins had been recently sick with fever and the two men scened anything but matched. Alexander weights 20 pounds and is all bone and muscle. Wilkins was rather pale and delicate, weighting 150, but with the first of determination in his fine steel-blue eyes. The rilles used were the Winchester by the Doctor and the Kennedy magazine rifle, manufactured by the Whitney Arms Company, New Haven, Com., by Mr. Wilkins. A large crowd was in attendance, and excitement ran high. Dr. Alexander won the toss and went to score, using three rifles. With all bis tremendous strength he became grougy before the finish, but brought down the fragments of his one bundredth ball in seven minutes and thirty-four seconds. His backers were jubilant and hissed the slighter man as he took his stand for what seemed sure defeat. But skill and agility served well instead of great strength and Mr. Wilkins hammered away so merrily that the, referce called "broken" for the one hundredth time in just six minutes and twenty-dive seconds after the first shot, which scooped the big Doctor with over a minute the first shot, which scooped the big Doctor with over a minute It was a sore defeat for the boys who put their money

on the heavier man.

In the second event Wilkins won the tose, and taking the stand, broke 23 and lost 1—ran a half dozen and then lost another

then getting down to work broke 65 without a miss, losing the ninety-seventh, but breaking 97 out of 100. The terrible strain of the preceding match had left him in bad shape, or even a better score would have been shown. The Doctor followed, but before score would have been shown. The Doctor followed, but before reaching his twenty-third ball had lost 4 and abandoned the game and second purse to the young fellow, who now had no lack of friends. Taken altogether it was the most exciting and enjoyable sport witnessed, here for a long time. The score stood:

— Time Match—Fifty-seven yards rise, tossed by hand straight

	DR. A. M. ALEXANDER.  1-10 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 0 4 2-0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 0 4 2-0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 3-1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 4-0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 3-1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 3-0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 3-0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 3-0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 3-0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 7 3-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	OTTO C. WILKINS.
,	Total	Total
	Rifle breaking the greatest nu	mber of balls in 1'0 shots:-
	OTTO C. WILKINS. Broke.Missed. 1-1111111111-10 0 2-11111111111-10 0 3-11101111111-9 1 4-01111111111-10 0 6-11111111111-10 0 7-111111111110 0	DR. A. M. ALEXANDER,    J-0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -8 2   2-1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -9 1   3-1 0
	8-1111111111-10 0 9-11111111111-10 0 10-1111111111 1 - 0 10-111110111- 0 Total	Total

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 5th .- At the Miners' Union Picnic, held to-CARSON, NYCL, SCIP, SWI.—At the Silners Union French, need to-day at Treadway's Park, 6 teams of 20 men each, from the differ-ent military companies competing, the Carson Guards defeated the hereatorier invincible Sartields by a total of 727 to 181, win-ning the first prize of \$100, the Enumets taking second prize of \$50 with a score of 780. The shooting was all at 200 yards, off hand, with Springfield muskets, 6 pound trigger, and the following the individual score of Carsons :-

Th	19.3	cte	r		 							 ı									b	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4-41
Gi	let	ır	ís1	١.				,									ì				5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5-41
La	in:	g.	٠.						į.	,	 	 Ċ	ì			 ì					4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5-42
$\mathbb{H}$	ae.	k.																			3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4 -41
M.	L	itt	lle	١.									ŀ			ı					4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4 - 41
Bo	at	ty																			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5-40
Ch	en	ies	ř.,																		-1	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	.5	4-40
Co	wj	ns	۲.															 		į.	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	5-40
Cr	av	fe	710	i																	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	4-40
Ca	5.22	vir	1.																		:3	4	4	õ	4	4	5	4	4	3-40
Sa	fře	11.																			4	4	4	4	4	4	.5	5	3	3 - 40
Co	le	٠.																			4	4	4	-4	4	3	4	4	4	439
D١	1110	ea	n																		4	4	+	4	3	4	4	8	5	4-39
Vi	100	70	ie	h				,													13	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4~39
A١	er	.7.																			3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4 - 39
٧.	I,i	ŧι	le												١						4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4 - 33
Bo	ng	es												, .					÷		4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4-57
Pi	ero	40																			:3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4-35
SF	)!!(	) [II	b																		3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4 - 35

gives a somersault, pres and nils the 5 cent piece, from his power of location. The second short—He cuts the strings which sustains the figure. The third shot—Three swinging glass balls suspended from a frame, counterpassing and repassing themselves; he fires, and with one ball from a rife breaks the three balls, and the same ball upon its course strikes still another, a steel ball, which is attached to the frame, caroms at an angle of 33 degrees and strikes exactly the contract of the con a small target in a contrary direction, ringing a bell which is contained within. The fourth shot-His instructor stands before him at a distance of 20 paces, where there are several glass balls hanging suspended behind the Instructor's head, shoulders balls hanging suspended behind the instructor's head, shoulders and buck. His firing is now done past either side of the instructor into the frame, or at option between the instructor's legs or over his head, and breaks any of the balls behind that any of the spectators may select. The fifth shot—A target is placed 6 feet behind the instructor's back. Otto takes 20 paces to the front of the instructor, directly opposite him, and fires, caroning on the steel balls attached to the frame work, at the desire of the spectators, in any direction, striking the target with unerring certainty each time. The sixth shot—Lays his rifle upon the ground 6 feet in front of where he stands; at the word ready a glass ball is thrown into the air. He gives a somersult, snatches his wearon. In troin of whee air. He gives a somersual, snatches his weapon, fires and breaks the ball before it reaches the ground. The seventh shot—Takes his rille in his rightland, throws the ball in the air with his left, and with the presented the property before the cighth shot—Seated upon his horse, and while a trull gallop glass. balls are thrown from every direction toward him. These he de-molishes with unerring aim and lightning-like promptitude with

### Archern.

- Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### THE WAVERLY TOURNAMENT.

THE archery tournament held at Waverly, Sept. 22d, was THE archery tournament held at Waverly, Sept. 22d, was a complete success, everything passing off smoothly and pleasantly. Double ends were shoot, twenty-four targets being used and nearly fifty archers shooting. Major A. G. Constable, President Grand National Archery Association, officiated as field captain, and from his management there, archers may look forward to the next Grand National as the most complete in arrangement of any yetheld. No large scores were made, save by one of the ladies, whose Columbia Round is one very rarely, if ever, equalled by an American archer in a public shoot. She is a member of the Grand National, and her chances for the medal next year are certainly good: next year are certainly good ;-

Marian Dalaman	LAI	DIES.	
Miss Palmer       41         Mrs. Gibbs       38         Mrs. Brand       34         Mrs. Holberton       29	179	Miss Humor.   60   Miss Spencer   20   Mrs. Dr. Baily   21   Mrs. Coe   23	108
Mrs Brand 31	158	Mrs Dr Roile of	80 61
Mrs. Holberton 29	121	Mrs. Coe 93	79
Forty-eight arrows at 40	vards	. First prize, gold medal; s	onend.
prize, vew-backed bow:	third	prize, one dozen prize ar	econu.
fourth prize, one-half doz	m mei	TO DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF	11115
Gentlemen's New Jersey			
AMER	GAN :	ROUND.	
Mc. Hill 77 F. Allen 70 V. Hill 57 C. F. Coe 53	329	J. F. Pard	143
V Hill 57	215	Wm Brankon of	140
C. F. Coe 53	228	Dr. Baily	116
T.	ADJES	TEAMS.	, 111
		A ROUND.	
		exopholites.	
Man Cibba 60	01"	I Miss Openson	
Miss Palmer 58	059	Miss Spencer 5a	161
Total	A19 1	151	0.49
First prize, three lemon-	wood	bows,	
Nott	incho	m Archore	
Miss Galladet 53	977	Mrs. Oetron28	100
Mrs. Maril 24	108	200 00000000000000000000000000000000000	(13)
Total			453
Second prize, Il dez, priz	e arro	WS.	
Bro	oklyr	Archers.	
Mrs. Ranning 98	198	Mrs. Horsman	93
Mrs. Keais	89	SACO AIOISINAN 24	(19)
Total		78	209
Third prize, three silver	medal	3.	
GEN	FLEME	EN'S TEAMS.	
		N ROUND.	
		Archers.	
F Brandroth 63	411	I R G Loreron	cn.s
C. C. Moore 68	814	R. G. Lawrance 14 Total	532
C. deR, Moore 74	356	Total 259	1.463
First prize, four three-pf	ece bo	ows.	
Spuyt	en Du	vvil Archers	
H. W. Haden 78	399	H. G. Johnson 61 Total 287	296
F. H. Hopkins 69	331		547.01
F. Apgar 76	311	Total	1,369
Second prize, four lemon	-W000	l bows.	
Ceda	r Woo	od Archers.	
W. Morse 79	339	W. Young 57 Total 294	217
H. Innis 75	365		70.00
E. Morse 85	443	Total 204	1,261
Third prize, 2 doz. prize a	rrows		
New Y	ork A	rebery Club.	
Mr. Auten 24	000	Mr. Roper 61 Total	357
Mr. A. B. Cooper 46	168	PD 4 1	
лг. г гаz:er	40I	Total 239	1,098
Brook	rn A	rchery Club.	
Mr. Banning 62 Mr. Keais	278	Mr. Pearsall	285
pir. p.eais	236	Mr. Peddinghaus	285
	GENTI	EMEN.	
E. L. Moorse 31 A. S. Brownell 31	148	J. Keais 20	60
A. S. Brownell 31	333	J. F. Apgar 18	60
R. B. Lawrance 29	127	Mr. Parker 17	15
Mr. Roper	113	J. Keais	15 73 71
Mr. Pearsall.	107	W H Vound	71
H. Inuis	101	E. Hill	59 55
Dr. McLean 27	99	D. W. Banning. 15	47
H. Stoutenborough. , 23	88	T. E. Hill 15	47 (H)
A. G. Gibbs 17	99 95	F. F. Baldwin 12	46
S. E. French	95 92	Majoo Constahlo   21	59
A. S. Brownell 31 R. B. Lawrance 29 Mr. Hopkins 31 Mr. Roper 25 Mr. Pearsall 24 H. Inuls 23 Dr. McLean, 23 Dr. McLean, 24 F. Stautenborough 25 Mr. Frazier 27 Mr. Frazier 27 J. E. Hurd 29 J. E. Hurd 21 Twenty for approximate	91	G. D. PORG	33
Twenty-four grooms at 10	0 00 0	nd 60 yards.—1st, 1 doz. priz	
who are rout arrows at 10	U	na oo yaras.— 187, 1 Goz. priz	O Or-

Twenty-four arrows at 100, 80 and 60 yards.—1st, 1 doz. prize arrows; 2d, rawhide backed bow; 3d, lemonwood; 4th, lancewood; 5th, doz. prize arrows; 6th, doz. prize arrows L. L. PEDDINGHAUS

329 Clinton street, Brooklyn



—At Stenton, Young America is, Staten Island,
At West Philadelphia, Staten Island is, Belmont,
At Baltimore, Staten Island is, Baltimore,
At Baltimore, Staten Island is, Baltimore,
At Nicetown, Germantown is, Young America,
at History, Germantown is, Young America,
at Harrowgate, Girard is, Merion,
At Harrowgate, Girard is, Merion,
At West Philadelphia, Young America is, Belmont,
At Statenton, Germantown, 230 is, Young America (23),
At Ardmore, Merion (24), Statenton is, Girard,
At Nicetown, Merion is, Jennandown.

#### CANADA VS. UNITED STATES.

### ANALYSIS OF BOWLING ALL CANADA—FIRST INNINGS. C. H. Logan Bails Runs Maidens Wickets J. Gillean 55 24 4 3

0 . Gillean	8411	- 1	4
ls. R. Ogden 40	17	19	- 0
R. D. Gamble 15	5	ĩ	ĩ
Second ton			
Second inn	mgs		
C. H. Logan	16	12	- 9
J. Gillean	10	10	12
E. R. Ogden	89	17	~
R. D. Gamble	1107	11	2
G. B. Behan 80	20	J	- 0
	231	8	1
Wides-Gillean, 3.			
UNITED STATES-FI	n.cm² racsarar		
OUTLID, STATES-FI		2.74.	
C. A. Newhall	30	20	5
D. S. Newhall140	28	15	
S. Law 50	17	1	í
R. Hargreave 39	5	i	ñ
Wides-C. A. Newhall, 1; S. Law,		7	0
Second Inn	ings.		
S. Law 29	- 9		
E E Drougeion or	*3	- 13	1

Umpires-United States, Giles; All Canada, Eyres. Umpires—United States, Giles; All Canada, Eyres.

St. George vs. States Island.—At last the first elevens of these New York organizations faced each other on the St. George's grounds at Hoboken, N. J., on Sept. Islth. It was the first meeting of the season, the Island club, it being said, having caused several postponements. Both clubs turned out strong; Cross, again, for the home club, doming the gloves, and Soutter, after an absence of 18 months, taking charge of the bowling. Want of practice, as far as pitch and straightness being concerned, seeming, however, to be of no necessity. In the first innings we never saw him bowl more effectively. Staten Island trotted out W. S. Patterson, the captain of the Cambridge University eleven of 1877 and '78, and Kessler, the here of Philadelphia. Glies' wicket, for once, was not up to the mark, and Line's bowling did not it. It has been our misfortune in the course of leng each perience to witness wretched fielding on meny occasions, but we can never recall to mind a more depionable exhibition than that made by the Island so-called first eleven. Bind fielding either creates mirth or devires of spirits in the ring, and on this co-

changed to expressions of disgust. There is really nothing absochanged to expressions of disguist. There is really nothing absolutely funny in seeing very bad cricket. It palls on one in time. As a chronicler of the noble game, we have long known one fact, that as long as a reporter deals out his taffy liberally he is a "bigly good fellow," but when he begins to crowd the mourners, his lot is not a happy one. In despite, however, the impending fate of being obliged to watch the remaining games of the season from a being oblined to watch the remaining games of the season from a neighboring housetop, or for the future hold only a speaking acqualitanee with the gentlemen who miss the most cardies, we propose, like truthful James, to "rise to explain." There never was, in New York, since the days when cricket was first introduced, over a bundred years are, a club founded under more happy assiptee than the Staten Island. Its ground, the most picturesque in the country, soon attracted the players of the Metropolis, and its members list increased in goodly numbers until it far exceeded the total membership of all the other organizations combined. For once we trusted that cricket was firmly established, and that the club's management would be such that New York would push to the front and be able to hold its own in time. In the entry days the Island organization played a plucky up hill number of seasons with varied success. Beaten badly at first, it in time began to hold its own, and then to win. This sucup hill number of seasons with varied success. Beaten badly at first, it in time began to hold its own, and then to win. This success has proved almost fatal to the club's once good name. Not content with playing one gume fairly well, other games weap introduced upon the ground, and now it is not a success at any. Cricket, begond all other outdoor sports, requires the most practice, and it is one man's work to play the game intelligently and work to good the content of the game.

Cricket, beyond all other outdoor sports, requires the most practice, and it is one man's work to play the game intelligently and well. Now for the game.

Staten leland won the choice and took the innings. The total result was one short of three fluures. Kessier letted freely for 29, made up of four 3%, six 2% and singles. Donaid played well for 16. a square leg bit for lover the fence included, and Patterson prettily for 11; he has the Cambridge poke down tine, but it don't work on the off stump. Soutter, with the ball, covered himself with glory, and the fielding was pood. St. Georges made 135, Glies played a very fine defensive innings of 50, the top score of the match. It was obtained by good alt-round cricket, and noticeably some excellent clean euting, One 5, four 3%, and nine 2% and singles made up the score. Soutter's 50 was fluky at the start, and there were several leis-off: but toward the end he warmed up, and rattled up his score with time hard hitting and good forward play. Morean and H. Moore H cach, the former over the fence at square-leg for 6. We have already remarked on the fielding. Kessjer at the wicket was out of place, and the Cambridge expert no better than the rest. This innuing decided the match, the home club winning by 56 runs. Staten Island had a second try, and secured 103 for the loss of three wickets, Lane's 56, not out, being very well obtained without a chance one over the fence to leg, and Kessler's 33, and J. R. Moore's 16 showing form. The bowling was decidedly bad and the telding careless, as it always becomes when the result has been achieved. Score: as it always becomes when the result has been achieved. Score:-

J. R. Moore, b Soutter	0	run out 16	
W. M. Donald, b Moeran W. S. Patterson, b Soutter E. Kessler, c H. Moore, b	14	not out	
Moeran. J. J. Eyre, c Cross, b Moeran. E. W. Stevens, b Moeran. J. B. Sprague, not out C. M. Dodge, c Armstrong, b Soutter J. E. Roberts, c Soutter, b	4	Soutier	
Moeran M. G. Haughton, b Soutter. Byes3; leg-bye 1, wides 2	_	Byes 1; ieg bye 1; wide 1 6 Total 103	
		ORGE.	
J. R. Cross, b Sprague Giles (professional, b. Lane) A. Gray, c Kossler, b Lane, E. H. Moeran, b Sprague, J. T. Souther, retired, G. E. Armstrong, b Lane, H. Moore, b Stevens, T. E. Hosford, c. Kessler, b Donald	6   60   2   11   45   0   11   3	T. C. Richardson, i b w, b Donald	
FALL O			
Staten Island, 2d munus		. 0 19 31 49 60 73 80 86 94 99 99 . 10 36 80	

St. George, 1st inn	10gs	8 15 36 1	04 101 121 1	40 149 144	199-199
	ST. GEORG	E FIRST	INNINGS.		
	Balls.		Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Soutter	93	28	4	5	2
Armstrong	30	20	0	0	- 0
Moeran		33	2	5	0
Giles		12	1	0	0
	Sec	ond Innir	128.		

Armstrong 30	20	0	0	-0
Moeran 84	33	2	5	0
Giles 24	12	1	0	0
Si	econd Innir	12°S.		
Soutter 66	23	2	2	0
Moeran 96	50	2	1	0
Armstrong 24	18	0	U	()
Richardson 12	6	1	()	1
STATEN IS	LANDFIR	ST INNING	s.	
Lane	58	8	4	0
Sprague 42	36	0	2	0
Patterson 30	19	0	0	U
J. J. Eyre 18	13	0	U	0
Steven 30	16	1	1	0
Donald 18	9	0	:2	1
1911 - 37 A C	atalant Obsta	a fall oan	on will to	lea minaa

-The Young America Cricket Club's fall games will take place at Stenton, Poliadelphia, on Saturday next, Oct. 2d. This has grown to be the feature in the athletic meetings of Philadelphia.

#### ASSOCIATION MATCH.

#### ENGLISH US. AMERICANS.

HEADQUARTERS CRICKETERS' ASSOCIATION OF U.S.1

sas walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sopt. 22d, 1880.

The Executive Committee have decided to make the Association match, to be played at Philadelphia, Oct. 6th and 7th, a match between English and American players, whether amateur or professional, resident in the United States.

Secretaries of c ubsin the Association

fessional, resident in the United States.
Secretaries of cubs in the Association will please forward,
without fail, before Sept. 29th, the names of their players who desire to take part in this match.
The actual traveling expenses of players coming to Philadelphia will be defrayed out of the proceeds of the match.

The D. Gowen Secretaries of the Company Secretaries

JOHN P. GREEN, Secretary.

ENGLISH US. AMERICAN.

The above notice will recall the stirring matches of bygone days, when our English and American players contended for the championship. The Americans have improved so much in the last fitteen years that it was difficult for a time to get together an Ags. Intern years unart was unantern of a time to get objected as English team that could fairly be considered their match; but with the accession of such excellent professional players as Bromliead, of the Germantowa; Lane, of Staten Island; Norley, of the Manhattan; Giles, of the St. George's: Oldham, of Balti-more; Brewster, of Newark; Smith, of Detroit; Braithwatte, of

the Merion; Smithson, of the Belmont; Brooks, of the Girard, Tyers, of the Chesnut Hill, and the strong English amateur play-ers in these organizations, including Patterson, Kessler and Harvey, of the Staten Island; Cross and Moeran, of St. George's Grega, of Manhattan; Pearson, Webster and the brothers Har-grave, of the Girard, and three or four flue players in the Penin-sular Club—our American players will have their hands full.

MERION 78, YOUNG AMERICA.—Played at Ardmore, and resulted in the defeat of the Young Americas by 91 runs. A wonderfully well-played match, with superb fielding on both sides. Lowry's bowling beat the crack bats of the visiting teams Dr. Caspar Morris, b D. S. G. M. Newhall, c and b Low-

Newhall   Newhall   S   Newhall   C   Clay, b Law   S   S   Newhall   Clay, b Law   S   Newhall   C   Clay, b Law   S   Newhall   Clay   C
Total
BUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.
Merion
ANALYSIS OF BOWLING,
YOUNG AMERICA,
Balls   Runs   Maidens   Wickets   Wides   C.A. Newhall
1111111111111

ENGLAND 08. AUSTRADIA.—Played on the Oval, London, Sept. 6th, 7th and 8th, and resulted in a victory for England by 5 wickets. In our next issue we will give the detailed account of this match taken from the London Field. It was beyond question the most wonderfully interesting match ever played, and was witperson by the largest crowd ever present on a cricket field. ENGLAND.

	5.501	AND.	
	First Innings.	Second Innings.	
	Dr. W. G. Grace, b Palmer152 Dr. E. M. Grace, c Alexander	not out 9	
	b Bannerman	b Boyle 0	
į	Barnes, b Alexander	c. blackham, b. Palmer 2 c Moule, b Boyle 5	
	exander	not out 27	
	Hon, A. Littleton, not out 11	b Palmer 12	
	Mr. G. F. Grace, c Banner- nuan, b Moule	b Palmer 0	
İ	Morley, run out	No ball 1	
	Total 420	Total 57	
	AUSTI	' Second Innings.	
	First Innings. Mr. W. L. Murdoch, c Barnes,	_	
	b Steel	not out	
	b Morley	1 b w, b W. G. Grace 43	
	Mr. J. Slight, c G. F. Grace,b Morley	e Harris, b W. G. Grace 0	
	Morley ()	e E. M. Grace, b Morley 19	
	Mr. G. J. Bonnor, c G. F. Grace, b Shaw	b Steel	
	Mr. G. E. Palmer, b Morley 6 Mr. G. Alexander, c W. G.	c and b Steel 4	
	Mr. W. H. Moule, c Marley, b	e Shaw, b Morley	
	W. G. Grace	b Barnes	
	Total 149	Total 327	
	ANALYSIS O	F BOWLING.	
	AUSTRALIA-I	FIRST INNINGS.	
	Overs.	Maidens. Runs. Wickets.	
	Mr. Boyle 41	15 71 0	
	Mr. Palmer 70	27 118 1	
	Mr. Alexandor	10 69 2 12 111 3	
	Bannerman	0 11 0	
	Mr. Moule		
	Second		
	Mr. Boyle 17	7 21 2	
	Mr. Palmer 16.3	5 35 3	
	ENGLAND-F		
	Morley 32	9 56 5	
	Mr. Steel 39	9 58 3	
	Show (2	5 91 1	

Shaw... Mortey... Barnes Dr. W. G. Grace... Mr. Steel Mr. Lucas... Mr. Penn FOREST AND STREAM GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,—Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25th.—The following persons have gone to hunting and fishing grounds this week:—Geo. H. Richards and Geo. P. Gardner, of Boston, Mass., to Nevada, Jowa.
B. C. Cook and friend, of Boston, Mass., to Toledo, Iowa.

Mr. W. G. Grace

Iowa, C. L. Gardiner, of Honesdale, Pa., and J. H. Terwilliger, of Hancock, N. Y., to Princeton, Wis.
Adam Jackson, of Arabia, N. Y., and Alexander Rose, of Franklin, N. Y., to Mapleton, Iowa.
W. H. Stenner, G. Pedekell, N. V. in et. the

Dr. N. B. Wygant, of Peekskill, N. Y., is at the West among the chicken.s We are promised reports of the excursion.

Mr. James G. Wallace, of New York, has gone hunting in the Adirondack Mountains.

\*\*The Forest and Stream respectfully requests of its readers to add to this weekly list of sportsmen

### Hachling and Canoeing.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FIXTURES.

Oct. 5—Royal Bermuda Y, C. Cruising Trim Race. Oct. 9—Washington Village Y, C. Fall Regarta. Oct. —Dorchesier Y. C. Union Ocean Race. Nov.—Royal Bermuda Y, C. Cruising Trim Race. Dec. 2—Royal Bermuda Y, C. Cruising Trim Race.

#### THE ANTHRACITE AGAIN.

THE ANTHRACITE AGAIN.

Believing that you desire nothing more than the dissemination of truth, let me protest in the name of common sense grainst of truth, let me protest in the mane of common sense grainst of truth, let me protest in the name of common sense grainst of the process of the p

Our correspondent is assured that this journal will continue to oxpose the Perkins boiler and engino as a piece of endneering quackery. We pronounce the assertion that the Anthracite consumes only one pound of coal per horse power per hour an untilitated falsehood, and like our correspondent hold Major Geo. Deane, the Secretary of the Perkins Engine Co., now stopping in Deane, the Secretary of the Perkins Engine Ca., now stopping in New York in the bopes of selling rights to American builders, at least as indirectly responsible for the currency the falsehood has gained. The facts concerning the Perkins boiler and engine are these: The system has been in the market for many years, has failed to receive popular approva; in Eogland, was thrown out of all vessels that have tried it, except the Anthracite, borrowed for advertising purposes from her real owner; the boiler is not, in marine practice, any more economical than the common high pressure cylindrical boilers in use at present. So little faith have the Perkins people in their own work that through ten long years they have refused to have a thorough trial made of the system. Let Maj. Deane undertake to answer these plain statements If he can, or, since he is not conversant with engineering matters, let him produce any official reports proving the contrary, and no cun, or, since he is not conversant with engineering matters, let him produce any oillicid reports proving the contrary, and no journal will be more ready to do him and his cause justice than FOREST AND STREAM. Until then we refuse to fall into line with the common herd, and cannot chant praises to something which does not possess the virtues claimed, and we deem it our particular duty to warn yachtsmen, of whose interests we have especial sharge, against accepting an imposition because it appears plausible, though it has no better foundation than the sensational clap-trap of the penny-a-liner of the daily press. For the benefit of Mail Deem we may add that a certain purition of his inversal. of Maj. Deane we may add that a cortain portion of his journalistic enhourage does him very little credit, either as an expert or as a man, and that in the interests of his company a closer scrutiny of his overzealous supporters will serve to keep the company clear of the charge of bad associations.

#### SUNBEAM-GEM.

SUNBEAM—GEM.

Folitor Forest and Stream:—

The long talked of match between the deep water boats Gem and Sunbeam took place off the Graves Friday, the 17th 19st. Hy mutual agreement a match was arranged to take place as above for \$50 a side. The courses to be either from the Fog florn off the Cross of the Graves Friday, the 17th 19st. Hy mutual agreement a match was arranged to take place as above for \$50 a side. The course to be either from the Fog florn off the Ledge Buoy and return, the distance being for No. 1 course is nautical miles, and for No. No. 2, about 18 imiles. Friday morning broke clear and pleasant with every sign of a fair soling to be 10 course. The property of the course would be rest soling to by 10 A. A. very light air was blowing from the west southwest. Measurement was on the water-line only. At 12:15 the judges notified each skipper that the course would be round flair was browned to the course would be round flair was browned to be a simple of the least

#### THE CUTTER RIG GAINING.

WE regret being unable to publish a letter from a prominent yacht owner in the East, in deference to his own request, or some very sound remarks would grace our columns aneat, the superiority of the double head rig and the modified cutter as exhibited in the recent plucky match of "The Who which will be not the modified property of the double head rig and the modified cutter as exhibited in the recent plucky match of "The Who who kinessed the noting will bear us out in all we have written in favor of aboin-ining the clumsy river jib and substituting something that can be worked at sea without resorting to such a vertable land nuber's expedient as "bobbing" and fitting a floor said the pursety right while the wise once who had t brown theory shut "tack distils"

and the like over the side and come out with the practical, manageable and efficient double head sail, got away from the rest with the greatest ease. The shops all cut and run for the nearest her; roly cop of them, named by a smart Contains crew, yence the crew of the shops and the standard contains a sta

#### BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

We have sent the following letter to Mr. B. S. Osbon, of this city.

city.

Sir: As by common report you are about to seek official rank of some sort in the Broyklyn Yacht (Lub, I will be pleused to hear from you as to your plans and intentions before entering upon proceedings which my duty to the yachting public will compeline to undertake. An early answer is requested, as Foiter and Symbal goes to press Wednesday noon. Yours, etc., No reply to the above has been received. We reserve further compensate for an invested and server further comments for an invested and server further comments for an invested and server further comments for an invested and server further comments for an invested and server further comments for an invested and server further comments for an invested and server further comments for an invested and server further comments.

comments for our next Issue.

#### A CHALLENGE FROM THE DELAWARE.

R. G. WILKINS, builder of the Norcross, will sail any boat of her class in the States fourisde of the Cooper's Point Yacht of the Cooper's Point Yacht of the Cooper's Point Yacht of the Cooper's Point Yacht of Wilkins, Answers to be sent to Capit, Wilkins, 2033 Brandywine street, Philadelphia, or in care of FOREST AND STREAM.

#### THE KRAMER CHALLENGE CUP.

THE KRAMER CHALLENGE CUP,

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The last struggle for the Kramer Challenge Cup came off on 13th
Sept. More than one-helf of the fleet withdrew from the contest
on the marria of the race, on account of alleged deficiency in
a single the structure of the structure of the contest
on the marria of the race, on second of alleged deficiency in
a single structure of the structure of the contest
of the cup from the heginaling, and three consecutive times, she
sind, alone, rounding the lower buoy (Chester) six inlies ahead,
and retaining her position to the home stakehout. Having won
the cup from the heginaling, and three consecutive times, she
used to the contest of the contest. The structure of the cup
flave as a heavy squall broke out from the northwest, the Obilit
who did not participate in the race) joined the Norcross, and new
flave as added to the contest. The judges' boat, steam-yacht
Germania, with difficulty rofe out the gale, and was 'in at the
gether, Cohili slightly ahead. The Norcross holds the cup, and
the Cohilit he champion flag. A match race between them is on
the tapis, and y-chetnen in and out of the club are anxious to see
the Cohilit has champion flag. A match race between them is on
the tapis, and y-chetnen in and out of the club are anxious to see
the construction, and will join the fleet next year.

If any of the contest of the contest of the count of the contest
of construction, and will join the fleet next year.

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#### CLEVELAND YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The fall regatta of the Cieveland Yachting Association was started on Sept, 10th, over a course I miles to windward and return, to be sailed over twice. Thus, limited to a hours. The stop-pacity Ida, Siron, Rover, Belle, Unitanown, Silver Spray, Kittle Walsh, Crony Fress, and the control of the Stream Stream Course, the state of the Stream Stream Course, and the state of the Stream Stream Stream Stream Course, Ive miles to windward and return. Thus, as given below. The Kittie Walsh was single reefed; rest were double reefed:—

	Meas.	Time,	Time,
Name.	Ft In.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Ida	39 2	2 17 34	2 17 31
Rover		2 22 37	2 23 14
Siren	39 10	2 24 42}	2 25 31
Penny Press	34 8	2 33 0	2 30 36
Betle		2 49 0	2 47 40
Unique		3 10 45	3 5 12
Kittie Walsh	33 7		

### CEDAR CANOES.

CEIJAK CANOLO.

CEIJAK CANOLO.

CEIJAK CANOLO.

Edilin Forcet and Stront.

Your correspondent, "Chard," in the Issue of Sept. 9th, by no means does justice to a cedar canou in his comparison. First, as July 1997.

Here of the Comparison of the Comparison of the Comparison of Fine Comparison. First, as July 1997.

Here of the Comparison of the Comparison of the Code, with bulk-heads dend thing a Rob Roy by Searle, brought to this country in 1800, or 1917, and in use almost constantly since in all sorts of vaters, and in cars and steamers, is still in good order. As to leakage, it is very slight with a well-built boat, as a little water of vaters, and in cars and steamers, is still in good order. As to leakage, it is very slight with a well-built boat, as a little water completely. The difference in price is also not so great, as few who can afford a really good boat would hesitate between \$5 to \$50 for a canvas boat, and \$50 for a similar one of cedar. It is not can be no bollow lines; beside which, the wooden boat always must be much the handsomer in finish.

The canvas canou has two uncrite; it is easily and cheaply unit by those having no knowledge of hoat almide, and the complete of the property of the standard of the property of the complete of the property of the property of the complete of the property of the complete of the complete of the property of the complete of the property in the strong of the property of the complete of the property in the own who has used the two will consider it superfor in weight, strencht, speed or appearance.

#### YACHTING NEWS.

Bogron YAGHT Com.—The fourteenesth annual regitta of the club was sailed out City Point Sont. Ithis, in a light westerly wind. Only few crift came to the line, as the rices of the Dorchester Y. C., sailed the same day, interferred with the entries seriously. The custom of fixing upon the same day by two leading clubs in the same waters might easily bave been prevented by a little foremotion of the control of

	Actual	Corrected	ı
Length.	Time.	Time.	1:
Ft. In.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	1 :
Alice, W. L. Lockhart 77 04	5 22 25		Ы
Adrienne, Jacob Pfatf 43 11	5 31 00	4 49 34	
Caroline, Norton & Tyler 48 07	5 46 15	5 10 02	1:

week than its own exertions could accomplish in a decade.

BAY OF QUINTE XACID CLUB.—The fifth annual regatta was sailed Sept. 24th. In a light westerly wind. There were six entries, but Peerless of Gannogue could not get up in time and Una was withdrawn by telegrain from her owner. The starters were Gracie, P. C. Higlery Kaltheen, I.J. Belet; Emma, Geo. Of-Ford, and Katte Gray, W. H. Campbell. They got away in the order named under all the kites they could carry, the club very wisely placing no restrictions upon the amount of sail, but forward the country of the countr

ROYAL NOVA SCOTLA.—The Holl'ar Cilizes says that the admiralty order, granting the blue ensign to the erswhile Hallfax Y. C. has been revoked, and attention called to the penalty of \$2,500 imposed for illegally displaying the blue.

DA-E4.A.—In a match race between the Ida, of Charlotte, N., and the Elia, of Gwego, for the championship of take On-Ida won in 2b. 5m. 15s. She is owned by Wm. Jones, and wis bluff by Sun. Hingston. The Elia, belonging to Mr. Stone, of Oswego, was awarded the second prize, \$10.

SALEM BAY YACHT CLUB.—The Union regatta, sailed off Salem, Sept. 22d, under the auspices of this club, was very successful, the finish being made as under:—

Corrected Time. 11. M. S. 2 16 34 3 23 31 Sailing Time. 5. H. M. S. 2 43 23 3 44 39 White Cap, Rice. 2 56 0
Curlew, Peabody Not taken,
THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS. CAT-BOATS. | CAT-BOATS. | CAT-BOATS. | Pieri, Parkman. | 1 52 | Wave Crest, Royers | 1 51 | Coquette, Brown. | 3 62 | B. Smith. | 2 08 | Auita, Fuster. | 2 11 | Avis, T. J. Coolidge | 19 |

B. Smith. 208 50 1 29 34

Anita, Fusier. 21 11 41 142 33

Avis, T. J. Coolige. 21 19 5 149 60

Arita, Fusier. 21 11 41 142 33

Avis, T. J. Coolige. 21 19 5 149 60

XEW YORK CANDE, CLUB.—The challenge cup, offered by one of the members to all comers resading within 90 miles of New York, when the control of the prize of the members to all comers resading within 90 miles of New York, when the control of the prizes on the state of the control of the prizes on the state of the control of the prizes on the state of the the fall regards. The Clochette Issued an open challenge for the above mentioned cup, a third prize to be added it more than 6 will be control of the prizes of the state of the control of the prizes of the state of the control of the prizes of the state of the control of the prizes of the state of the control of the control of the control of the prizes of the control of

nds dans, market Hyac, 5:19:45; Modesty, 5:20.30; Twilight, Hylas, 5:22; Oceanides, 5:36:30; Avenger, 5:40; Emma, 5-56. Second Class—Libbie, 5500-10; Ficetwing, 5:50: Vixon, 5:12; Martina, 5:20: Endeavor, 5-55:23; Mystery, ruled our.
Third Class—Carrie V, 5306-13; Hordettl, 5:22:50; Petrel, 5:25:65; Tempest, 5:4; Annie Mack; 5:45.
First Class—Lit. Brown, 5:25:25; Mary Stuart, 5:29:20; Starlightl, 5:11:50; Pilot, no time.
5:11:50; Pilot, no time.
5:11:50; Pilot, no time.
6:11:50; P

Saked to authority, than ever sained together acts 061016.—Acc.

THE ANTHRACITE—PID exporimental steamor. Anthrofiel which has so effectually proven the Ferlans bollor to her training which has so effectually proven the Ferlans bollor to her training at regard to economy, arrived at Fainounii, Eugiand, Sept. 14th, at 74.M., after a passage of 23 days from Philadelphia. Aithough she must have had favoring gales all the way across, her speed only averaged inche over they miles an hour. An anusing announcement has been made in all gravity by the realectin agent.

that in estimating the Anthracite's coal consumption aliberal deduction must be used for the coal used in cooking! No orders have yet been received for the Perkins builder on American assumed to the company of the co

The Active Flerex—Editor Forest and Stream; At deception or an asimine undertaking not worth further notice.

The Factive Flerex—Editor Forest and Stream;—Mr. Turner is now building a time new schoomer for Mr. H. R. Bowie, recently owner of the sloop Nellie. She is \$21, over all, \$871, water line, 1971, beam and \$31, draft amildships, with an iron centro-board and 1971, beam and \$31, draft amildships, with an iron centro-board and and 11 tons of lead goes inside cast to fit floars. Her trailed printed and 11 tons of lead goes inside cast to fit floars. Her trailed printed and 12 tons of lead goes inside cast to fit floars. Her trailed printed and 12 tons of lead goes inside cast to fit floars. Her trailed printed and 12 tons of lead goes inside cast to fit floars. Her trailed printed cast of the kind that Capit. Turner has put in here, as the frames of his other yachts (Nellie, Consuelle, Perl., Colorado and Chispa are of Oregon plue sawed works. Our yachtsumen are ripidly coming around to the ideed of Foteser And Stream, as we are putting more lead outside every year. The owner of the English steam yacht Lancashire Witch, Sir Thos, Hesketh, is about to marry Miss Sharon, daughter of Senator Sharon, so that his visit to sam Francisco results in still the favorite ray with us, and likely to remain so, as cruisers much prefer it to the sloop. The Froile and Emeradd, both yawis, beat the fast sloop Marie in the recent regatta, so that the yawi does not seem to lose in speed, at least hat a good [Preze, such as we can generally count on.

MURHIP—EXPERT MATCH.—Editor Forest and Stram:—During the past social box box of the Lynn Y. O., owned by Mr. E. B. Souther, and the Murel of the Ryerry Y. C. Ar. C. which by Mr. E. B. Souther, and the Murel of the Reverly Y. C. Ar. C. which by Mr. E. B. Souther, and the Murel of the Reverly Y. C. Ar. C. which is the season both the Export, of the Lynn Y. C. Ar. C. which is the season both the Export of the Severy Horehester and Season winning the Essay Challenne Cup in a series of good matches, and the latter having twelve first prizes out of as many races, including several regatates of the Bevery, Borchester and Ounce Y. C. S. the open regating for the Bevery, Borchester and Ounce Y. C. S. the open regating for the Bevery, Borchester and Ounce Y. C. S. the open regating for the Bevery Box of the Bevery Season of the Season Seaso

Actual Time. Corrected Time H. M. S. H. M. S 224 51 2 23 14 22 26 49 2 26 49

Expert. 2 28 49 2 25 49
The race was sailed under B. Y. C. rules, except the rule requiring members to sell their boats. The judges were Mr. Joseph Haines for the Expert, and Mr. P. Grant, I.n., for the Muriel, Com. Jeffres, of the B. Y. C., acted as referee. The Magic. L. Y. C., was occupied as judges judies.

New Bedyorder Yacutr Club.—The match for third discs slopes Sept. 11th, was saided in light and virtuite winds from southwest over a Louile course. Sparkle, Ed. S. Brown, won in 3h, 3m, 4g, brating Starling, G. W. Parker; Josie, H. Wood, and Pointer, D. L. Parker.

## TROUTING EXCURSION TO NICHOLAS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

TROUTING EXCURSION TO NICHOLAS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

L AST winter, having concluded to try the trout fishing of the mountains of West Virginia, I had ample time to lay in a sufficient supply of fishing tackle, and, as is usually the case with amateurs, a large part of it useless and cumbersome. Juno being considered the best month for trout fishing at that point, I left Cincinnati May 24th, arriving at Kanawha Falls (of C. & O. R. R.) May 30th; spent a couple of days here bass sly-fishing below the falls, catching about a dozen fish, the average weight being about one pound. I have seen items in your paper several times that stated that trout could be caught at Kanawha Falls, but from all the information I could gather from the natives and personal attempts, I came to the conclusion that no trout could be caught within a radius of fifteen miles of that place. The bass angler will be badly disappointed but it would be impossible to describe the birry disappointment of a trout angler when he finds that no trout have been caught there for a mumber of years. The best fishing I had there was in July, 1870, catching thirteen bass, weight twelve pounds, with the fly. This is the largest number caught while I was there either in that year or in June, 1880. I would not recommend the place to anybody going there with the sole intention of lishing, but as a pleasant and cheap summer resort, making fishing a secondary consideration, I think it has few equals. Finding it impossible to employ a man to take me to Cherry Tree Bottom (sixty miles distant), I concluded to hire a horse and make the journey without any companion, and after reducing my bugage to a pair of rubber boots, one trout basket filled with tackle, one pair saddle-pockets, containing a change of clothing and two fishing rods, I was properly equipped for the journeys. A two days' ride on horseback through the mountains by myself was trefer lonely and tresone, and about the only thing that kept me awake during the middle of the day was the fear of being thro

or five feet deep, would gladden the heart of any angler, and he would be gleating over his prospective pound trout before he would wet a line. But after a number of easts, and raising no larger trout than six inches, he will be overjoyed at the landing of an eleven-inch fish, weight about seven ounces. The larger part of the fish of the north and south forks were caught last fall in a trap set below the junction of the two forks, which form the main stream. There were small hopes of any success after learning of this lawless practice, as it is a well established fact that rout always return to the same stream in which they were breed. I experienced the best success in the south fork, catching twenty-five trout, weight five pounds, the largest being eleven inches in length, all taken with the fly exclusively. This was by no means up to my expectations, which would not have been satisfied with anything under a pound trout, but this is the disappointment all amateurs are subjected to. The fish in Laurel Run seemed to be very small, and few and far between. A rather peculiar discrimination in the movements of the flies by the trout attracted my attention. The fish in Laurel Run would never take the fly unless it was being drawn down stream, while those of the morth and south forks of Cherry would invariably take in the flies of the contraction of the morth and south forks of Cherry would invariably take it when drawn against the current. East year, in July, I found it impossible to induce a trout to take the fly by drawing it through the water. They would leap at it while still in the air, or just as it was about to touch the water, but as soon as it struck the surface of the water they would detect the deception, and all the most natural movements I would give the fly would not tempthem to take the few trout that were in it the following year to take the fly by drawing it down stream. The white to or five feet deep, would gladden the heart of any angler. them to take it. I suppose the very low and clear water at that time was the cause of this, as I had no trouble to induce the few trout that were in it the following year to take the fly by drawing it down stream. The white miller, pheasant, dotted dun, ciunamon and yellow hackle mere found to be the most taking flies. I encountered my first rattlesmake at Cherry Tree Bottom. Returning to C. T. B. from Laurel Run by a narrow road cut in the side of the mountain, about 4 P.M., I was suddenly awakened from my pleasant thoughts by a loud rattling, resembling the music of a locust—thought it was a locust, but my innate dread of snakes induced me to stand perfectly motionless the instant I heard it and try to place it, in which I did not succeed very well, as I had supposed it issued from a clump of bushes about five feet to the right of the road, but I was convinced that that supposition was wrong when I saw a yellow rattlesnake sunning itself on some rocks in the center of the road about fiftee feet from me. Necessity compelled me to attack it, for the reason that the road was too narrow to allow me to pass it safely, I commenced to throw rocks at it, and after throwing about twenty I managed to hit it, inducing it to crawl away. It had kept up a continual rattle from the moment it discovered me until I had struck it with the rock, when it became perfectly silent.

and after throwing about twenty I managed to hit it, inducing it to crawl away. It had kept up a continual rattle from the moment it discovered me until I had struck it with the rock, when it became perfectly silent. Advancing a few feet, and at the same time carefully examining the side of the road in which it had disappeared, I was now thoroughly frightened at sceing the reptile in a coil, with its head in the centre, ready to strike the moment I came within reach of its poisonous fangs. Hastily stepping back, I again commenced to attack it with rocks, and at last succeeded in driving it up the hill, where I obtained a good view of it, and judged it to be about four or four and a half feet in length and about one and three-quarters or two inches in diameter. This was the only rattlesmake I met with, but I frequently mistook the singing of a locust for the rattle of a snake, caused by the remembrance of my first encounter.

Being within about ten miles of Hew Mountains, I concluded to try the fishing of the Cherry River at that point, where treat had been caught hast year to the length of eighteen inches, and securing a guide and his son as companions we managed by riding, walking and crawling through the laurel bushes to reach the river. My guide selected a small hillock, with four small trees at right angles, and commenced to build a camp by trimming the trees, leaving a V notto no each at the junction of two branches, across which he had two poless. The next thing to do was to get a roof for our frame, and selecting some small and rather juicy trees about a foot in diameter, he notched with an axe a circle at the bottom and another about five feet above the lower one; then cutting a straight groove between the two circles, in which he inserted the axe and pryed off the bark. He lhen proceeded to lay the plates of bark across the poles, and weighted them with rocks to prevent the wind carrying them away. It was only at night that it occurred to my cowardice and strange surroundings, which is partly excusable

tracted from the bacon by frying, comprised our breakfast, and though it would cause me to sucer at it here in the city, I mover enjoyed a heartier breakfast, served in no finer manner than on bork plates, which I advise everybody to make use of bork plates, which I advise everybody to make use of shiring camping our.

Result of two days' fishing, eighty trout, ranging from four to eight inches, all taken with the fly. The average size of the fish not being satisfactory, and feeling the lack of civilized accommodation, I returned to C. I. B., afterspending two days and two nights in the flew Mountains.

Anybody desiring a good guide for hunting or fishing in these regions can do no better than to employ Mr. James Mullen, whose charges are extremely low, and who is perfectly at home in these mountains, as he spends a larger part of his time in them in search of game. The flew Mountains abound to a fair extent with bears, wild cats, deer and turkeys, while pheasants and squirrels are without limit, and an occasional punther is seen. My second fishing tour to C. T. B. was not commenced with as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations as my first, consequently I was not as great expectations any my first, consequently I was not as great expectations any my first of consequently I was not as great expectations and my failure to catch anything farger than eleven inches, as I had been at the beginning of my first day's trout fishing. Fortunately, or unfortunately, or arise five feet in twelve hours; unfortunately on account of being detained for some time at Gauley River, which was swollen to such an interest and the man first and the man fi

extent as to make it impassable to the clumsy ferry boat, guided by oars, used to take horses and wagons across the river. The fishing of this trip was by no means up to my expectations, but taking into consideration the health gained and the small expenses incurred, I by no means regret it. The horsebackride can be shortened about twenty miles by starting from Rondwerte (on C. & O. R. R.), Cherry Tree Bottom being due north of it. It is better to hire a horse for the entire length of time that one intends to stay, the charge of pasturage being very small.

The total expense of a three and a half weeks' trip was as follows:—

as follows :

as follows:

Horse bire for twenty days

Round trip to K. F. from Uncinnati

Two and one-laft weeks' accommodation for myse f and

One week's expense at K. F.

Incidentals.

This is a very pleasant and cheap trip for anybody who is satisfied with a fair number of trout, and whose means are limited, and if more information is required by any sportsman wishing to vaist C. T. B. or Hew Mountains, I would refer him to A. Spencer and James Mullen, of Cherry Tree Bottom, Nicholas County, W. Va. They will be happy to give all the information possible, and be willing to accommodate a limited number of anglers or hunters. A map of the Stato of West Virginia, published by G. W. Colton & Co., New York city, is extremely useful to the angler, it being the most minutes map of that State published. I mention this only to accommodate the sportsman, as I found it impossible to procure one in Cincinnati, and was compelled to send to New York for it.

#### MENHADEN MOVEMENTS-A NEW THEORY,

HE following letter, written by Capt. Terry, proprietor of the South Bay Oil Works, situated just east of Fire Island Light, to Prof. Baird, has been given us for publication. Capt. Terry's long experience in the capture of menhaden entitle his views to careful consideration.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commis

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner:—
Dear Sir: I met, by invitation, with the United States Oil and Guano Association, at the United States Hotel, on the 14th of January, 1880, and had the pleasure of hearing the address of Prof. Goode, on the menhaden question, as to the time when they make their appearance on our coast, and where; how far they reach East and the cause of their not reaching as far as the coast of Maine last year; also their food and the various causes of the scarcity at certain seasons of the year at different places on the feeding grounds, etc., etc., all of which I listened to with great interest, and the greater part of which I could assent to

of the scarcity at certain seasons of the year at different places on the feeding grounds, etc., etc., all of which I istened to with great interest, and the greater part of which I could assent to.

As to the fish leaving the entire coast line, in that part of the season, from Cape May to the Vineyard Sound, where they should be the most plenty, he could not, or did not, give any particular reason. I have been in the fishing business for the last sixteen years, first as part owner of the Whig Inlet Oil Works, and lately of the South Bay Oil Works (formerly owned by Walf's Sons), situated at Fire Island, in the Great South Bay. For the first ten or twelve years the lish made their appearance with us about the loth day of April, entering our sounds and bays as scattering fish, and could only be taken by set nets, or hauling seines on shore, the water being too cold for them to shoal up or show on top of the water until about the loth of May; from that time purse nets commenced to take the lish out in the ocean. The fish would remain on our coast so as to be a profitable business until about the 20th of September, and then the summer lish would leave our coast for the season. On or about the 20th of October the fish would again make their appearance, and were what we would call the fall run, or main fish, which were very fat, and would continue with us until Doc. 1st, or until severe cold weather set in. In all this time the feeding ground for the menhaden was from Cape Henry to I know not how far eastward of the coast of Maine, taking in all the sounds and bays along our coast, with no molestation, except at the following places, viz: At first, only commencing at Cape May and in the Delaware Bay, afterward in the capes of Virginia, say about ten miles at cand near Cape May; then about twenty miles at and near Cape May; then about twenty miles at and near Cape May; then about twenty miles at and near Cape May; then about twenty miles at and near Cape May; then about twenty miles at and near Cape May; then about t Maine, and has resulted in an entire tailure of the menhaden lishery any further east than the Vineyard Sound in the season of 1879. And that is not all, for the fish has for the last few years left our coast, south side of Long Island, from four to six weeks in the summer season, at the very time when we used to have about our best fishing, and factories have had to be closed up more or less of the time from Barren Island to and including Gard-ners Pay.

Ing, and factories have had to be chosen up have or asso of the time from Barren Island to and including Gardner's Bay.

My reason for all this is, that so long as the fish had almost the entire coast line, and the greater part of the sound and bays, unmolested for their feeding ground the entire season from April to December, they would remain on the coast, and near the land, in shallow water. That is, they would strike the coast near Cape Henry, and follow it (somewhat like the mackerel) until they reached Eastport. And still further east and north, some remaining all along the coast, so there would be fishing the entire distance, excepting at short intervals, from the commencement of the season to its close. But for the last few years the entire coast line, from end to end, has been run over almost every day by the fishing vessels, and the fish have had no chance to remain in any one place for any length of time, but are continually harplace for any length of time, but are continually har-assed from morning to night every day, until they are forced to leave their old feeding ground, and an only to be found, as some supposed, some thirty to forty miles

off from the land and in deep water. I know that it is said that the temperature of the water, as far west as Boston Bay in 1873 and 1879, has been too cold for the menhaden to migrate further east; but I think there are other causes to account for it, such as stated above.

You will observe that until within the last few years, only saling vessels were employed in the menhaden fisheries; but fast sailing steamers have been put into the business, so small in numbers at first as not to be perceptible. But in 1878 the number was 64, and in 1879 there were 81; and with all the increase in number of steamers and tonnage we find the catch of fish to be 290,289,000 less in 1879 then on 1878, and the cry is that still the steamers come. To sum up the whole natter, in my opinion, the fish need, and must have, some portion of the feeding ground left to them unnolested by either sailing vessels or steamers engaged in the purse net fishing. Has not the fishing for menhaden all along our coast been so conducted, or carried on by those cugaged in the fisheries that although we have not killed the goose that lays the golden egg, we have in a great measure broken up the roosting place and nest, and compelled her to find a safer place to rebuild her nest for luture use?

W. J. TERRY.

SCHUETZEN NOTES.—The New York Schuetzen Corps is the ablest organization of the kind in America, and is comprised of our best citizens. Their membership is very large, and all work in harmony under the captainship of Major George Aery. The New York City Schuetzen Corps is an offspring of the above-named corps and is also composed of good men, but bears no comparlson with the original corps.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

-The Holabird Shooting and Fishing Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan sole manufacturers, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circular -Mr. Garrett Roach advertises a few pointer pupples from the celebrated stock champion Rush-Queen 11. Now is the chance to secure a good dov. See advertisement

#### Answers to Correspondents.

23"No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

B, S, I, H, -See our game columns, J, A, G, Matteawan, N, Y, -You can produce the book from us; price <math>\$2.

M.S.F., Charleston, S. C.-You will find an answer to your Dittmar Powder inquiries in our issue of last week. M. L. A., Yonkers, N. Y.—The law permits robin shooting after Oct. 1st, in this State. Your other questions have been answered

already. See last issue. L. W. F., Midddleton, Coun .- We do not buy guns for outside

You can find just what you want by writing to our ad

L. E. W., Hayt's Corner, N. Y.-1. The pistol is made by Pittston Arms Company; price, about \$4.30 retail. 2. Flober file, price \$7.50 to \$10. L. A good deal used in galleries, etc., 4, 100 feet.

New Your.—Your postal heeded. We had already taken cognizance of the fact complained of, and had set about remedying

it. There can surely be no complaint of last issue on that

READER, Baltimore, Md .- Will you be kind enough to inform me whether, after one night, it would be safe to stay several nights in a very malarious district? Ans. One severe frost is generally sufficient to destroy the germs of malaria.

C. D. D., Newmarket .- Will the use of chilled shot injure a gunz The question has been raised here, and I write for information.

Ans. Chilled shot is possibly more upt to mark a gun than soft shot, but it cannot, we think, injure the gun in any way.

G. S., New York.—All three were right. There is no test by

which we can decade that one make is more durable and accurate than another. Discussions of this kind are prompted by individual preference for some particular style of arm, and no argument can convince a man axainst bis will.

J. F. L.—The squirrel question was discussed at great length in FORLST AND STREAM two years ago, the conclusion being, as summed up by us in the issue of March 21st, 1878, that more facts were necessary to substantiate the opinions advanced; and the discussion was closed to be opened again only for the admission of further evidence than was then profered.

E. L. D., Rockland, Maine.—We would surgest that you send for the five articles on dog breaking, which appeared in the Forest AND STREAM a few months back. They will tell you all you want to know, and in a very few words. We are pleased to say that they have the indursement of Dr. C. A. Packard, President, Sagadahoc Association for the protection of game and lish, at Bath

H. G. W., Virginia. I have a setter dog eighteen months old, and he had the distemper when six months old, from which he did not recover for severa months, during which time he was almost covered with yellow blisters, but never discharged from nose or eyes. Since he recovered he has always shown the same symptoms when given any exercise. Ans. Try Glover's imperial mange cure, advertised in another column, and write result.

mange cure, advertised in another column, and write result.

A. P. K., Boston, Mass.—I have a setter bitch now about ten or eleven months old which seems very healthy and strong, but ever since she was large enough to run with any strength she has had the babit of driveling at the mouth, although I cannot say that it does be any harm. Will any thing stop 11? She has not had the distemper. Ans. Keep the digestive organs healthy, give plenty of exercise, and in the course of time the liabit may correct itself. There is no specific reunely for drooling.

C. E. T., New York.—Clar you inforce the through your valuable paper how to dress a deer's hade to make it soft and plaining a Ans. Take soft water, about ten gallons, one-half bushel whent bran, seven pounds of sall, two and a half pounds of sulphuric oran, seven politics of suit, two dud a bait pounds of sulpharic acid. Dissolve allogather and put the skins in the solution and allow them to remain twelve hours; take them out and clean them well, and again immers twelve more hours, or longer, if necessary. The skins may then be taken out, well washed and dried. They can be beaten soft, if desired.

P. M. D., Metuchen, N. J .- My setter puppy, five months 'pro barks and howls on the chain and when locked up in the kennel.
What shall I do to remedy this? Ans. In the first place, no young
puppy should ever be punished by being chained. For many reasons all young dogs sould have their freedom. If you will switch the dog every time be commences to make a noise, and tell him

to be quiet you will find a few such lessons will be all that are

S., Reading, Pa.—I have a Ballard rifle, and in order to give it a liner appearance I thought of having the whole breech-block nickel plated. By so doing do you think it would make a strong reflection, or dazale the eyesight so as to interfere with the shooting? I see many revolvers done up in this way, and they make a very fine appearance. Ans. The rifle would look gaudy enough with the side-plates and trigger-guard plated. Beyond that any plating would be a positive injury.

S. L. A., Boston, Mass.-My Gordon setter bitch has been para-Tyzed—the cause, distemper. She is now just getting the use of her hind legs. Would you give her a tonic, or is good food all she needs? She has recently passed some worms. Will it do to physic her now, or had I better wait? She has a good appetite, and i am feeding her on milk, bread, corn meal and meat, cooked Ans. Give your bitch two grains of quinine and one orgenier. Ans. over your rotes two grains of qualine and one-cipitalit grain of nux vomitae three times a day. We would also suggest administering two doses of calomel, five grains each, eight or ten hours apart, followed by a tablespoonful of castor oil. Avoid feeding the nilk.

R. E. E., Buffalo.-My cocker spaniel had a slight touch of the distemper about six months ago, and I gave him the preparation as you directed, and he seemed to be perfectly well, but since then I have noticed that he is partially blind, and when I throw anything for him he loses sight of it and will sometimes go within any using for finite obsessed of it that win stonetimes go within three feet of it without seed it, but if he gets the scent of where I is truck he will find itright of. I think that it is the effect of the distemper. If I am right will you please duvise me what to do? Ans. The blindness, of course, is the result of distemper. Time and constant attention to the dog's general health may bring him about all right. Give two grains of quinine three times

a day. C. F. S., Rome, N. Y.—Where can I get reliable information concerning mackerel fishing, say for a summer's cruise? Ans. Converging makered naming, say for a summer's cruse? An interior of question hardly gives us an idea of your wants, but mackerd lishing is more or less good at times in Long Island Sound and up to Maline. The spring and summer times are often numerous, but are seldom fat. The hest lish are caught in October 11st simpossible to the discount of the machine of the control of the co ing a migratory fish which comes in immense numbers at progular times and at others is scarcely seen. By inquiring at the different ports on the sound, of the fishermen as you go, you can learn of their probable whereabouts, numbers, etc.

learn of their probable whereabouts, numbers, etc.

D. A. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.—During a recent trip through
Colorado and adjacent territories I heard, from the sportsmen
and travelers, considerable regarding the mountain lion, its great
size and ferocity, etc. I am unable to decide to my own satisfaction where the varmint belongs. Is it not like the vegetables of
California, an overgrown species of the American Jaguar or panther, the "Fills onca of Linneus?" Ans. The size and ferocity
of the mountain lion is often exaggerated, but at the same time
it is not a pleasant animal to have to do with at close quarters.
In different sections it is called variously panther, puma, cougar,
mountain lion, and by naturalists Fills concolor. A large cougar mountain lion, and by naturalists Felis concolor. A large of stands as high as a large dog and weighs about 150 pounds.

L., Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Will you kindly decide this wager and oblige an old reader of your valuable journal. A, B and C go ruffed grouse shooting, one afternoon. A wagers C that he will kill a brace of birds. A and B make a party shot and kill a grouse. A shoot together again and kill a second grouse. A shoots adone at another grouse and kills it. Does A win his bet to kill two birds. Ans. If A can prove that in the party shots his shot billed the birkers all 8% did not be one points the grouse and the short of the short o killed the birds and B's did not, he can claim the wager. But if we were C, we should make him prove this before paying. Perhaps the only way to satisfy both parties would be to dismiss the case and adjudge that B pay all costs.

H. P., Providence.-Will you kindly inform me in which of the two routes I would find the best fishing and shooting; first, Connecticut lakes, reached by way of Megalloway River, Parmachenee Lake, etc., or, second, leaving Mattuwankeux, on the east branch of the Penobscot, Milinoket Lake, Mansungun Stream to Branch of the Penobsoot, Milinoket Lake, Mansungun Stream to | when that has become dry remove it with an iron wire scratch Mansungun lakes, Churchill Lake, Eagle, Chamberlain, Mud | brush; this is to remove all dirt and grease from the barrels

Pond, to Chesuncook Lake, west branch of Penobscot, Parmerous, to Chesuncook Lake, west branch of Penobsect, Parmeduncook Lake and Penobsect River to Mattawamkoag? To whom shall I write for extended information of the two routes as to guides, boats, etc.? Ans. We would prefer the latter. See "The Eagle and other lakes of Maine," Forestiand Stream Aug. 28th, 1880, page 65.

CHIBUARUA.-My setter bitch, eight, months old, had the distemper about one month since, but is over it now with the exception of a weakness; in the hind parts, i.e., a kind of staggering when she gets up or stops. When running you cannot notice it, but the moment she attempts to walk slow she will stagger or it, but the moment she attempts to walk slow she will stagger or lean up against whatever is nearest to her; in every other respect she is in splendld health and seems to be as lively as if she had never had any trouble. She had three fits ten days or two weeks since, but an ounce of easter oil relieved her at once. Has not been troubled since with fits; nose cold and damp; eyes clear; feed with boiled meat, vegetables and table scraps; boiled liver two times a week. What will cure the above disease? Ams. This is one of the evils oftentimes resulting from serious attacks of distrumer. Give no evelth went nu very only any two resides. of distemper. Give one eighth grain nux-vomics and two grains of quining three times a day.

G. P. M., Oswego, N. Y.-I have a fine blooded pointer dog, two years old last February. He is a perfect beauty, good hunter, very intelligent and all right with one exception. When he was about nine months old I took him out for partridge, and not beling able to start any, on my way back I shot a crow. My puppy went out and brought the crow to me with all the pompand pride of an old rettlever. I was out of patience with my dog because it was not a game bird, and I punished him severely. The consequence is he has not brought me a bird since, and I fear he never will. What can I do? Ans. As you do not state whether you have tried him on crow agam, it is impossible to answer your query as fully as it deserves. In all probability your dog has been ruined for life as a good retriever by your own indiscretion. We have known a number of dogs ruined in this way. If you are kind and irm, however, and will use patience, he may be redeemed by the careful use of a collar and check-cord, rememberling to give your daily lessous before feeding and rewarding with gifts of food each step toward the desired result. ing able to start any, on my way back I shot a crow. My puppy

gifts of food each step toward the desired result.

B., Newburg, N. Y.—Can Scotch staghounds be used to advantage in hunting deer in this country? If so, are they as good as our ordinary deerhounds? Is there a breeder in this country from whom I could get one? Ans. The Scotch staghound, as ordinarily trained, follows the deer by view alone, and would therefore be of no use in hunting in this country except on the plains, where the quarry can be kept in sight. They would, moreover, be too fast for ordinary deer-driving, in which it is essential that the hounds shall keep close to the deer, or that the latter shall be very much frightened. Stonhenge, it is true, considers that the staghound or rough greyhound, for we presume that it is of this animal that our correspondent writes, possesses nose enough to follow even a cold track. These dogs have been extensively used in both deer and antelope hunting in the West, but have not proved so useful in this sport as have the smooth greyhounds, which have more speed, though perhaps not so much strength. The old English staghound was essentially a larger foxhound, in respect to his head, and had the body like a bloodhound, but somewhat lighter. The English staghounds are frequently advertised in our columns, and our correspondent can no doubt obtain one either by advertising or watching our advertisers' cards. can no doubt obtain one either by advertising or watching our advertisers' cards.

C. W. T., Oakland, Md.-Will you please be kind end C. W. T., Oakland, Md.—will you piesse be and enough to inform me of the receipt for blueling or blacking rille barrels; also method of application. Ans. Tineture of muriate of fron, one ounce; nitric ether, one ounce; sulphate of copper, four scruples; ram water, one pint. First plur up both ends of the barrel, leaving one plug in each of sufficient length to be used as handles; then thoroughly clean with soap and water.

Storwhild overwhich thick coart of line, slacked in water, and after which cover with thick coat of lime, slacked in water, and

Then apply a coat of the fluid with a rag, and let it stand twentyfrom apply a cond or the mind with a rag, and let it stand twenty-four hours, when a slight rust will have appeared; then take the burrels and immerse them in a trough containing boiling water, after which scratch them well with the scratch brush. Repeat this until the color suits, which will be after three or four applications. When completed, let the barrels remain in lime water u short time to neutralize any acid which may have ponetrated. Take great care not to handle the barrels during the operation for the least particle of grease will make bad spots

CLIFE.—I have a setter pup, four months old, that is troubled with worms and very much weakened from contined dysentery. Does not digest his food and his discharges are of a mucous, bloody and watery character. I have given bin a tablespoonful of castor oil with ten drops of turpentine to relieve internal pain of castor oil with ten drops of turpentine to relieve internal pain that caused him to how incessantly and drag about on the ground. The dose relieved him hefore morning. That wassome two weeks since. Have given him, within the last live days; two small doses of vermifuge, but as he is very much weakened by diarrhea am afraid to give him any more. To-day I gave him two grains or calomel, and intend after this, if necessary, to give him bismuth and chalk. Can you recommend any treatment better than this, or give me some idea of his disease and how to cure him I I am a practical hunter, have raised and broken many dogs, but have never had such trouble to raise 9 puppy before. Ans. Should the diarrhea continue give injections of one-half teaspoonful faudamin in tablespoonful of starch water. We would advise you to discontinue all purgative medicines and for the present to leave the vermifuges alone. Give two grains of quinine three times a the vermifuges alone. Give two grains of quining three times a day, and continue for several weeks, then write result.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, THE RIFLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS. PRACTICAL NAT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY

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attention.
Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sports are an antiqualist are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

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Nov. 18th, Free For All Stakes, \$500-\$250 to First; \$160 to Second: \$100 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, r.m.

Nov. 17th. Brace Stakes, \$250—\$150 to First. \$75 to Second; \$25 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

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#### NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers under 12 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10; forfeit, \$7.50. BRACE STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Five braces to run or prizes to be scaled. F. prize, \$250; second prize, \$125; third prize, \$50. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15. CLUB STAKES.

Open to members of the Club only; dogs to be owned and hunted by the members making the entry. Prize, a hundred dollar piece of plate, to be selected by the winner. Entrance, 10 per cent. of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Brace Stakes, and entries close on Nov. 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to mid-day of Nov. 27th, at the office of the Club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial.

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sport.first at second bench show of Messachuse
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Pups, \$16 each; dogs or bitches same price. We
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Sep.9-tf

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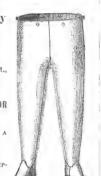
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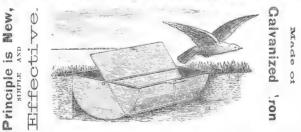
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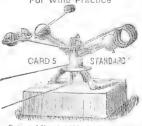
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Vol. 15-No. 10. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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FOREST AND STREAM	

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880.

APPRECIATED. - We publish elsewhere, as an indication of the popular sentiment on the subject, some of the letters which are coming to us indorsing our course in respect to the "Dittmar Sporting Powder." Indeed no other course was open to us. Having fully satisfied ourselves of the peculiarly dangerous nature of this compound, we could have done nothing else than just what we did, namely, publish the facts fully and fearlessly. To perform what we believed to be our was in itself sufficient satisfaction. The assurances that our action is appreciated gives us added gratification.

FISH OUT OF WATER.-It is well known that some fishes can exist out of water for a long time, and many instances are upon record of carp, catfish, fresh water gars and others which have some way of keeping the gills moist, and so are enabled to breathe our atmosphere; but we now have to record an instance of a fish being shipped by rail a long dis-During the past tance, and arriving there alive and safe. summer Col. McDonald, of the U. S. Fish Commission, while pursuing his investigations for the census of the fishery interest, happened, while in Alabama, to obtain two large buffalo, Bubaliethys urus, from the Alabama River, which he wished to send to the Smithsonian Institution, and thinking that it might arrive in better condition if left alive as long as possible, he packed in the Southern or "Spanish" moss, and delivered it to the express office at Montgomery, where it lay twelve hours before starting. Exactly how much time elapsed between the taking of the fish from the water and the opening of the box in Washington we do not know, but certain it is that when it was opened both fish were alive.

#### REPORT OF THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.

THE eleventh annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York for the two years ending December 31, 1879, has just been laid before us, no report having been made last year. From it we learn that there has been a steady advance and improvement in all departments, and a gradual but apparent replenishment of the rivers and lakes. Complaint is made that the efforts of the Commission are to a certain extent counteracted by the reckless disregard with which protective laws are treated by a certain portion of the community that would enjoy or destroy in the present to the neglect of the future, and we are glad to see that the Commissioners are becoming interested in the subject of laws as we believe that the whole question of fish laws in every State should be considered by its Fish Commission, and no law passed without their sanction and approval, while they should at the same time be empowered to enforce them. The policy of the New York Commission has been to educate the people up to the point of taking care of the fish which they supply them with, and a beautiful policy it would be if it were not for the fact that there are in every community persons who have no thought or care for the general welfare, and who would take the last trout or shad in the stream for their own table or for market, if it were possible to get it, and that they recognize this is shown when they say, Volunteer effort will never be sufficiently repressive, and among the associations for the protection of game only one or two have been of much use

At the last session of the Legislature, the number of Commissioners was increased from three to four, and it was understood that this was with a special view to the cultivation of Long Island streams and the propagation of salt water fishes, which are of great value, perhaps more than the entire fisheries of the rest of the State, and which have, like the sea fisheries of all countries, been neglected until the recent experiments of the U.S. Fish Commission in hatching cod attracted attention to it, when it at once struck everybody that there was no good reason why fish should not be increased in salt water as well as in fresh, the only thing to be considered being the enlarged field, which would, of course, require operations to be upon a scale in accordance with it, a matter rendered easy by the new methods now in use in fish culture, which have been adopted everywhere for extensive work.

Two species of trout from California have been obtained which they (the Commissioners) call "mountain trout" and "McCloud River trout," whatever they may be, as the scientific name is not given. And here we would say that the New York Commission is not happy in its choice of common names for many fishes, having a nomenclature of its own not recognized elsewhere-as "Oswego bass," "strawberry bass, 'bull heads," etc. But, to return to the trout. It is said that these Californian fish are superior in rate of growth and hardiness to the native, though not so beautiful. We confess to being a little puzzled at this, as we thought that one of the varieties was Salmo irridea, the beautiful "rainbow trout," but not having seen the fish in their ponds, this may be our mistake.

Of "salmon trout," S. namaycush, many specimens have been reared in confinement at Caledonia, and are found to be very sensitive to temperature, some of them being six or seven years old, and weighing twelve pounds, being perfeetly domesticated, as shown by their breeding in confinement

The shad season was favorable, and a good showing is made of fry hatched between May 14 and June 20, when a freshet put a stop to operations after 6,686,000 had been turned loose, the largest season's work for the past five years. by the fishermen is also reported in a quotation from the Rochester Express as being exceptionally large, "so much so that the lands along the river have been freely manured with shad, and tons of fish have been thrown over at Albany by the fishmongers, who would not ship at the reduced price demanded by outside market men."

Carp have received some attention, 500 young having been received from Prof. Baird in November, 1879, which were distributed to eighteen persons, none receiving over twentyfive specimens, and their growth and acclimatization is a subject for future reports. Letters reporting the success of plantings in different parts of the State are published, and an appendix gives the list of eggs, fry and adult fish distributed, making a very good showing of work done.

#### LAUNCH OF THE RAFT.

WE had been fishing from an old raft, which, if it had ever been a thing of beauty, was not "a joy forever," for it had annoyed us up to the jumping off point, where patience ceases to be a virtue and commenced to indicate a very decided tendency to laziness or stupidity, and the only re course remaining was the construction of a new raft one built after the most approved model and known as the "Prime Raft." The manner of its construction is best dedescribed by the graceful author of "I Go a Fishing."

Having cut your two side logs, hew near each end of these a notch as deep as you please, only let this notch grow wider as it deepens. Shis is easily done by cutting out with an axe. Then cut your cross timbers and hew their ends down, if necessary, so as to slip the ends into the notches in the side imbers. Having slipped the end through the notch, split it and drive in a wedge to make it hold tight ,n the notch. will thus have a stiff, stout frame and can pile on your crosslogs and balsam boughs with perfect assurance that the raft will not go to pieces.

When it was announced that the raft was completed and ready to be launched business was universally suspended and the anglers at the adjacent camps made a holiday of the occa-The camp fires smoked with a denser smoke, dish cloths fluttered from every cook-house, and tin pans, pails and kettles shone like silver beer-mugs. Ample provision had been made for the comfort and convenience of the sightseers, every one of whom had the option of standing in front by the music or of shinning up as many trees as they chose and gazing down upon the skilled workmen as they busied themselves about their different specialties connected with the enterprise.

After much anxious waiting everything was ready, and at the third or fourth "Ye ho! all together, boys," she glided like several serpents into the water, and as she straightened herself, business-like Jack did not break over her the traditionary bottle of champagne, but burst a vial of tar oil and christened her the Goslow.

The echoes returned a hundred fold the cheers that rolled down the mountain sides, the tinware clattered with joy, and every dish cloth and towel fluttered with delignt. The old back log at the camp took a tumble and sent up a cloud of sparks, while the birds piped their cheerful songs and filled the summer air with their long-drawn cadences.

The Goslow was launched and completed independent of Congressional appropriations, and the feverish expectancy of its projectors was quieted. The ship-builders of the Delaware and the Clyde were at last convinced that their yards could no longer monopolize the naval architecture of the world. On her trial trip she attained, under the unfavorable conditions of a head wind and a defective paddle in the hands of an inexperienced paddler, according to Whistler's new system of guessing, the very satisfactory record of one and a quarter kinks an hour. This record will be very materially improved upon when her floating gear has dovetailed closer, and when she has more perfectly shaped herself to the peculiar formation of the lake.

Her fittings were of the most gorgeous description compatible with utility. She was covered with huge sheets of spruce bark and carefully selected boughs. A chunk of red sandstone of the Devonian age, fastened to a three-quarterinch manila rope, made an anchor convenient in size and weight. There were two luxurious scats, one at each end of the raft, which was intended to go like a ferryboat, either

The saloon and staterooms are intended to be left in the woods, forming, in connection with the kitchen, what is known as the camp. When the Goslow is in commission these rooms may be reached on emergencies by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. The bathroom, anywhere in the lake, furnishes ample conveniences for those who believe cleanliness akin to godliness. Altogether it was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, and its appearance was in perfect harmony with its surroundings.

A raft after the Prime model possesses some advantages

over the ordinary bost. In the matter of speed it is deficient. but for real solid comfort after the fishing grounds are reached the properly constructed raft bears off the palm, and more than repays the extra time and power required to move her. The angler can walk about without being obliged to say Now, Jack, be careful and lean over a little while 1 get by you. All right now."

There is lots of elbow-room and no "hard-a-lee"ing.

#### DETONATION OF "DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.-New York, Feb. 19, 1880.-Bo fore John A. Shields, United States Commissioner Southern District of New York. Deposition of Carl Dittmar, of Binghamton, N.Y. who, being first duly sworn, deposes and states in answer to Cross Onestion 836 :

My gunpowder, when I first made it, had the same tendency as nitro-glycerine powder. It burst most all the guns at first, when a began to introduce it. It was just the same as it i would use NF TRO-GINCERINE POWDER. I have it now so that it is tamed down and don't burst any more guns.

THE affirmations quoted above were made under oath They were not originally intended for publication in the Forest and Stream, but we have already printed them twice, though without the permission of the author, and we venture to tax the reader's patience with another repetition of them. In this sworn statement the manufacturer of the ni tro-cellulose explosive compound, styled "Dittmar Sporting Powder," confirms our own views of that product. And the fact that we accepted the first three of these affirmations, and did not accept the last one, is a good and sufficient explana tion of our discarding the hitherto prescribed and approved shotgun tests in our experiments with the explosive. who may have followed us through our study of the powder to this point, will readily agree that such experiments could never have ended in anything more decisive than the unsatis factory, contradictory and valueless results of five years of shotgun tests. Those experiments have also been disastrous. Had this frank avowal of the true nature of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" been made in 1875, the sportsmen of America would have been spared the loss of some thousands of dollars worth of guns, and one man at least would have been prevented from maiming himself for life.

There was never a product put upon the market more pro lific of debate than that explosive compound which is grained like black powder and has the color of nitro-glycerine. The discussion was not provoked by the legitimate difference of opinion attaching to an agent which produced certain uni form and easily determined effects. The baffling thing here was that no two disputants could agree as to what the action of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" really was. The fact was, and is, that that compound being a nitro-cellulose product may explode by simple combustion or by detonation, and between these two extremes in a wide variety of modes and with a builling variety of effects.

To attempt to determine the explosive nature of the powder by experimenting with it in a shot-gun is the sheerest folly although, owing to the strenuous and successful misrepresentations of the powder, that folly has only now become mani fest. We have attained certain results in the course of our tests of this powder, which, when considered in the light of our theoretical study of the product, are more satisfactory and conclusive than fifty years of shot-gun trials. We sl last week how successfully the manufacturer had explained away the unfavorable results of shot-gun trials. We venture the remark that the Forest and Stream's tests cannot be so readily evaded.

#### ANVIL EXPERIMENTS.

Our first experiments were with an anvil. They were suggested by the following statements: "If my powder is put on an anvil and struck with a hammer it

does not explode."-Letter of Carl Dittmar in Forest and Stream, March 16, 1876. "It cannot be exploded by concussion."—Circular of Dittman

Powder Company (No. 2).

"It can never be exploded by any concussion or friction."—Cir

cular of Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2),

Now, evidently, the simplest way to test the truth of these statements was by trying whether or not we could explode the powder on an anvil with a hammer. We tried it.

1. A pinch of the powder "FFF," sent to us by Dr. S. P

- Nash, was placed on an anvil and struck with a light hammer It exploded.
- 2. Same experiment repeated with "B" brand, "C" brand and "FFF" brand, which had been received by us in sealed cans from the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2). Result in each case the same as in experiment 1. These tests are so simple that any one can repeat them. face of a flat-iron may be substituted for the anvil.
- A pinch of "C" brand was placed on the anvil and a gun wad placed over it. Upon this was held a light hammer, which was then struck with a heavier hammer. This experi ment was repeated several times, and each time the powder exploded. In repeated trials with black powder (Eagle No. 3) it was found that the black powder would ignite after the blows had been repeated long enough to make the hammer cut through the wad and come into contact with the face of
  - 4. Same experiment, with leather pad over powder. The

nited only after repeated and heavy blows.

We had now obtained sufficient proof to satisfy ourselves that the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" can be, under certain conditions, exploded by "concussion or friction." A more interesting test was then made with the powder in the pressure

- 5. In a paper shell of which the cap had first been exploded, we placed 3\frac{1}{2} drs. of the "B" brand and placed a wad over it. Upon this wad rested a short iron bar, the other end of which was capped with a cylinder of lead. This was placed in the pressure gauge with the end of the steel pin of the gauge resting upon the lead cylinder. A charge powder was then exploded in the gauge, the effect of which was to force the iron bar by a sharp concussion down upon the wad and charge of Dittmar powder. The latter exploded.
- 6. The same test was repeated with 31 drs. "C" brand, and with a like result.
- 7. Repetition of 6 with same result.
- 8. A thorough test of black powder (Eagle No. 3) was then made, but the powder did not explode, although a blow was struck sufficient to reduce the grains to dust. This dust, when ignited afterward, burned with a sudden flash.

#### MORTAR EXPERIMENTS

The mortar used was a heavy cylindrical block of cast iron, strengthened by massive wrought iron bands shrunk upon it. and bolted at an angle of 45 deg. to a timber foundation sunken in the earth. The bore was 4 in, in diameter. Into the bottom of the chamber was sunk a steel disk, 3 in, thick, leaving the length of bore 5 in.

The shot, also cylindrical in shape, fitting the bore with great exactness, was 7 in, long, and weighed 27 lbs. At the centre of the lower end of the shot was a shallow cavity for the charge. In the centre of this cavity was a recess into which the exploder fitted in such a manner as to leave the fulminate of the cap in the powder chamber. From the centre of the shot to the outer end was a small hole for the passage of the electric wires, which are connected with a spark generator. In place of the wires a safety fuse may be substituted.

The method of firing the mortar is as follows: The disconnecte.l wires are first introduced into the percussion cap, and passed through the shot, the cap being fitted in place. The powder is then placed in the powder chamber, and secured by pasting over it a thin sheet of paper, care being taken so that the surface of the shot when in the mortar may not be raised even by the thickness of the paper from the steel face of the bore. The shot being in place, the wires are connected and the charge fired by electricity.

This mortar is so accurate, as shown by repeated tests, that with the same charge of the same powder-provided the composition of that powder be uniform-it will throw the shot into the same hole again and again. It is evident that it should do this, for the conditions of the mortar itself are the same in each test. Different methods of firing may, however, be employed: fuse, medium percussion cap, and stronger percussion cap; and in this way the conditions of explosion may be varied. The degree of difference in the results then gained will depend althogether upon the character of the explosive employed.

Thus a nitro-glycerine powder, like dynamite, we have seen may, according to the conditions, burn by simple ignition, or it may detonate. Tested in the mortar, we found that a charge of two pennyweights of dynamite, fired with a fuse, simply burned and did not throw the shot out of the mortar. Exploded by means of a percussion cap, it threw the shot 230 feet. Again, the same charge, when a stronger cap was used. threw the ball 241 feet. It was clear that there was here a radical difference in the natures of the two actions, and that each of these natures was developed by the condition of the explosion.

Black gunpowder, we have also seen, when exploded under different conditions, manifests at all times essentially the same explosive nature. Tested in the mortar, we found that four pennyweights of black powder (Eagle No. 3), fired with a fuse, threw the shot 146 feet. Fired with a medium percussion cap it threw the shot 162 feet, and with the stronger cap 193 feet. Here there was manifestly only more or less complete actions of the same nature.

Having determined these facts, it is evident that the mortar test is a most excellent one to determine the true nature of various explosive compounds; and that, according as the manifestations of their explosive natures when tested with fuse and cap, approximate the action of nitro-glycerine, or of common black powder, the compounds themselves ought to be classed with the one or the other. If a powder acts in the mortar essentially like gunpowder, it belongs with gunpowder; if it acts like dynamite, it belongs with dynamite.

The powder used in the mortar experiments was the "C" The tests were made to determine, first, the uniformity of the powder; second, the different manifestations of its The mortar was in each case charged detonating nature. with two pennyweights of the powder, and the greatest care exercised to secure perfect uniformity of conditions for each explosion.

- 1. Fired with a fuse. The shot was thrown in repeated trials 12ft.: 12ft. 6in.: 6ft.: 2ft.: 5ft.: 8ft. 6in.: 6ft.Sin.: 8ft. 4in. Minimum. 2ft.; maximum, 12ft.; average, 7ft. 7/2in.
- 2. Fired with a percussion cap, medium strength. The shot was thrown in repeated trials: 14ft; 17ft.; 7ft. 6in.; 9ft.; 6in. Minimum, 6in.; maximum, 17ft.; average, 9ft. 7 1-5in.
- 3. Fired with strong percussion cap. The shot was thrown in repeated trials: 126ft.; 97ft. 4in.; 149ft. 8in.; 140ft.; 150ft.; 145ft.;

Dittmar easily exploded every time. The black could be jg- 169ft. Minimum, 87ft.; maximum, 169ft.; average 138ft. 11 5-7in.

Considering first the uniformity of the results of more strictly speaking, the lack of uniformity, we find notable variations in the results gained in each set of tests. Fired with a fuse the distances which measure the ballistic force range from 2 ft. to 12 ft. 6 in., (or as 1 to 61), a range which is far exceeded when we come to the trials with a medium strength percussion cap. Here the variation is from 6 in. to 17 ft. (or as 1 to 34), a difference sufficient at all events to give some explanation why those who have shot this compound in a gun have made so perplexingly different reports of its action. These different results are best explained by the theory that in the second series of tests, the powder made only a partial man-

> In the third series, by the use of a stronger grade of caps, this detonation was made each time more complete, and we find a less startling difference of distance. Here the variation was from 81 ft. 4 in., to 169 ft. Hence, it would appear that to secure the most uniform results with "Dittmar Sporting Pow-" it must be exploded under conditions which will insure its detonation. Those are not the conditions under which the average man cares to discharge his gun from the shoulder.

ifestations of its detonating nature.

Again, comparing the results of these three tests with the results obtained by the same tests with dynamite and black gunpowder, we have:

 Dynamite
 —
 230
 241

 Dittmar
 7:7 1-2
 9:7 1-5
 139:11 5-7

 Black
 146
 162:2
 193

From this it appears that the "Dittmar Sporting Powder," in respect to the difference of its explosion under different conditions, bears a closer analogy to dynamite than to black gunpowder. Were its character to be inferred from these tests, we should be compelled to place it among the explosives which may be detonated, did we not know already that it belonged just there and nowhere else.

The figures acquired by our mortar experiments are suggestive. If we were ignorant of the composition of the powder, and of its qualities as determined by chemistry, these figures would be unintelligble. Keeping clearly before us the conditions already explained, under which explosives of a twofold nature may be exploded, by simple combustion or by detonation, we may satisfactorily account for each shot fired. from the mortar. The charge at one time simply burned, at another it detonated, in others it partially burned and partially detonsted

The "Dittmar Sporting Powder," the manufacturer claims. is twice as strong by weight as black powder. If by that it is meant that the powder, exploded under similar conditions, has greater ballistic force, the claim is manifestly unfounded.

But just here it must be remembered that detonating explosives are not properly projectile agents. The mortar experiments, which measure only the projectile work accomplished, are no true tests of the relative strength of such widely diverse explosives as black gunpowder and "Dittmar Sporting Powder." One is in its action gradual and ballistic; the other may be instantaneous and shattering.

The charge of black powder employed was four pennyweights, that being equivalent, according to the statement already referred to, to two pennyweights of the Dittmar nitrocellulose. But the latter, when given its greatest power, failed to throw the shot as far as the black powder threw it under like conditions. If the Dittmar powder is twice as strong as the black, where did all this strength expend itself? This highest possible explosion of The answer is plain. Dittmar Sporting Powder" is by detonation. In detonation the force of the explosion is exerted instantaneously and in every direction alike; no time is allowed for it to concentrate itself in the line of the least resistance. In this mortar experiment only a part of the force was ballistic or projectile: the rest was exerted against the sides of the confining clounber. The mortar had been constructed to withstand just such a trial, and the shattering force, which would have destroyed an ordinary firearm, was expended in heating up the solid mortar. If, instead of firing that charge with an electric spark and from a heavy mortar, we had fired it from a gun held to the shoulder, and with our finger to the trigger, it is extremely questionable whether we would now be writing about the detonation of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder," or, for that matter, about anything.

HABITS OF SALMON .- A step in advance toward a correct knowledge of the life history of our salmon has been made by the Fish Commission of Maine, it having been decided to label all the breeding fish in the hatching works at Bucksport with tags of platinum and then to liberate them and to continue this operation for a succession of years in the hope of obtaining more light upon certain vexed questions such as the subject of biennial spawning, etc. The similar experiments which have been made in this direction have been unsatisfactory inasmuch as they were not continued in a systematic manner, and the returns were meagre and added but little to our knowledge. The Maine Commission may accomplish much by following out their programme in a systematic manner, which we have no doubt will be done.

STEAMBOATS AND FISH.-The fishermen on the Rappahanpock River account for the scarcity of shad by the fact that a steamboat runs up the river three times a week. This may satisfy them, as they only look at this one river and have no other theory to offer, but if they will get out their telescopes and take a look at the amount of navigation, both steam and sail, on the Hudson, where one is seldom out of the sound of

the pounding of paddle wheels or the sloshing of screw pro pellers, they will wonder why there can be any shad there; yet the fact is, that of all shad rivers on this continent the Hodson is the best-that is, it furnishes more shad than any other. Evidently the Rappalannock shad have a more delirate organization than those of the Hudson, or there is something the matter with the theory.

### The Sportsman Courist.

#### OCTOBER.

T is October, and the glory of the year Is in the skies and on the woods extended for and near: It glows in burnish'd clouds, it flushes all the air: It has in hollow vales, in uplands brown and bare.

The tutted groves have lost their bright undsammer green, And now a softer russet flush creeps o'er the woodland scene: O'er distant purple hills there floats a ganzy veil, A silver vapor hovers o'er the river in the vale.

The orchard trees all glisten with globes of yellow gold That bend the bough and strew the earth with opulence untold; The ripened cornfields shake their pennons thin and white, And to a feast the chestnuts the villore school invite

The gossamer spider-web is strung from tree to tree. And up the air the thistle-down floats like a ship at sea : sters and the dahlias like flames in garder And by the roadside wild flowers display a royal show.

Dim seen, the cautious angler glides on from brook to brook Now by the open meadow, now in some bushy nook, And now across the mill-pond, with water-plants o'ergrown, I see his floating boat, and where his lines are thrown.

And o'er the salty marsh the gun's report I hear And see the snipe and curlows stop in their swift career; While o'er the open bays I see the wild ducks wheel. The red-neck and the widgeon, the whistler and the teal.

Oh! glorious days of autumn! with all your pomp of skies Your harvests and your fruits, your flowers of matchless dyes: How dear to manly sportsman your ripe, imperial time, Your sports by "Stream and Forest," in Nature's royal prime Preonic Bay, L. I. ISAAC MCLELLAN.

#### AN OLD-TIME NEGRO HUNTSMAN.

AN OLD-TIME NEGRO HUNTSMAN.

In the carlier part of this century, my father and mode—the former a judge for more than forty years—acquired in their youth a large tract of land some 15,000 acres in extent, lying in the upland and mountainous country where the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge draw together. They were both men of large families and of large possessions, both in lands and negroes. This mountain property lay some sixty or seventy miles from the paternal mansion, and the head-quarters of our family; but for nearly fifty years it was their eastent to visit annually this grand game preserve—for such it was—and enjoy, in company with a large number of invited friends, several weeks of shooting and lunting.

A great train we were, as in patriarchal fashion we wound along the roads westward, with teams of mules and saddle-horses, wagons loaded with the good things of this life, a numerous pack of hounds, and all the implements of the chase necessary for insuring success. With what pleasure these reminions of relations and friends were looked forward to from year to year may be readily imagined, as the same party of from thirty to forty, or their representatives, as deaths or accidents made gaps in our ranks year after year, gathered around the camp fires that marked our route.

The most prominent figure in all this imposing array in sylvan matters was old Jake, my father's negro huntisman. My father and uncle themselves autocrats, as on such occasions they were, and the strictest of disciplinarians, had tacity to acknowledge the sway of Uncle Jake when he was once fairly on his horse with his pack around him. It is many long years since this faithful old servant was gathered to his fathers, but memory still recalls many incidents connected with him that are strikingly illustrative of the comical side of a race of domestics long passed away.

It is needless to say that he was inordinately proud of his hounds, which were, in truth, a well-chosen pack, munhering, perhaps, from twenty to thirry. The renown they

As huntsman he was expected to train the young dogs as they same in to foxes, and on all good hunting days he was allowed the choice of the stable, which generally contained a number of young blooded colts; and it was a noted fact that Jake never failed to single out the best horse for his own use. He was a most excellent rough rider, though there was nothing in his appearance to mark his fitness for the post of honor my mucle had assigned him. In figure he was short, thick set, and heavy built, and he sat his horse like a bag of meat; but here was something in his broad, genial, mirth-inspiring face that drew the young to him as if by magie; while the absolute control he had over his hounds, and the trumpet tones of his voice ringing through the forest, soon conveyed to you the impression that he was the right man in the right place; and when the quarry, be it deer or fox, was up and the pack was racing on a burning scent, the way in which Jake cleaved his way at a galop through the brush, or cleared the fallen was racing on a burning scent, the way in which Juke cleaved his way at a galop through the brush, or cleared the fallen logs and ravines that intercepted his career, was enough to convince you that it would require a more than ordinarily bold horseman to hold his own with him. During one of the annual bunts at which my uncle had command, a party of us were one morning wending our way to a new drive. The day before the whole pack had run off.

All the dogs, save one, however, had returned by night, and this one was still absent. My uncle expressed great concernat, as he supposed, the loss of the dog, which was hamed King, and was a special favorite. Before we had got to our hunting-grounds, however, the notes of a single hound running on what was evidently a hot scent, broke upon our cars.

"Jake," said my uncle, "that's King,"
"Yes, Mars' Sain, that's King, "Pin mos' sho."
And King it was, sure enough. He appeared to be likely to cross the road some quarter of a mile further on, and my brother received orders to galop on and head off the deer. A few minutes later the report of a gun told us of his success, and riding up, we found him standing over a fine doe, with King by his side. The dog had been running the deer apparently for twenty-four hours. It seemed certainly rather an improbable supposition, but both Jake and my uncle stoutly maintained it to be the case.

Whether it was a trace of incredulity on my part that Jake saw in my face as we were riding along together shortly after this, I know not, that made blin exclaim to me: "Why, sir, that's muthin' to what I've known them breed of dogs to do. There was wants an old red fox up that in the mountain right above Mars' Sam's, and many was the race I had arter him, but I never could catch him, 'case I was always obleged to blow off the dogs, and give him up for want of time. Well, sir, I swore, come Christmas, that cotch that fox I would if it took me all the holidays. I knowle 'zacity whar he lay, and by day on Christmas morning had him up. All Christmas day I run that fox, and bout night you never heem such a chase. Next mornin' Mars' Sam he sends one of the nigger boys to see what had come o' me and the dogs. Well, sir, I look that nigger's fresh horse, and I runs that fox all that day. 'Both night Mars' Sam sends another nigger to hunt for me and the dogs, but I takes his horse and runs that fox all that day.' Both night Mars' Sam sends nother nigger to hunt for me and the dogs, well, sir, it

"Why, Jake !" said I.
"Fac', sir! You jost ask Mars' Sam. Dem dogs, I tells you, is the rale ofe British breed, and they lows no varmint that runs the ground to git away from them once the scent

Caryswood, Virginia.

#### NON RESIDENT GAME LAWS.

HAS A STATE THE RIGHT, TO PROHIBIT A NON-RESIDENT FROM SHOOTING WITHIN ITS BORDERS?

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1880.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1880.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:
There has lately been considerable discussion as to the right of the West Jersey Game Society to prohibit non-residents from shooting within its borders without a license. I have taken the trouble to look the matter up some little, and if you consider it of sufficient interest to the "men of guns," it is at your service.

The above heading was suggested to me by reading the case of McCredy vs. State of Virginia, which was decided on appeal from the Virginia Supreme Court. The case developed the following facis: McCredy, a citizen of Delaware, was indicated, convicted and fined for the violation of the following State law of Virginia: "If any person other than a clitzen of this State shall take or eatch oysters or any other shall fish in any manner, or plant oysters in the waters thereof, he shall forfeit \$500 and the vessel, tackle and appurtenances." The case was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal, and it was there argued that the State law was in violation of the 2d sec. 4th Article of the Constitution, which declares that, "The citizens of cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion in this case, which I have condensed as much as practicable, but would strongly advise all who are interested in this matter to horrow from some one of their law friends the book, and read the full opinion. It may be found in 4 Otto, p. 391.

The Chief Justice, after citing the above section of the Constitution, said:

"This section does not vest the citizens of one State with

full opinion. It may be found in 4 Otto, p. 391.

The Chief Justice, after citing the above section of the Constitution, said:

"This section does not vest the citizens of one State with any interest in the common property of citizens of another State. The principle has long been settled in this Court, that each State owns the beds of all tide waters within its jurisdiction, unless they have been granted away. In a like manner the States own the tide waters themselves, and the fish in them, as far as they are capable of ownership, while running. For this purpose the State represents its people, and the ownership is that of the people in their united sovereignty. The title thus held is subject only to the United States'-paramount right of navigation. Subject to this right (navigation) a State can grant in its discretion to its citizens the beds of rivers, to be used as a common for taking and cultivating fish. Such an appropriation is, in effect, nothing more than a regulation of the use by the people of their common property. The right which the people of the State thus acquire comes not from their citizenship alone, but from citizenship and property combined. It is, in fact, a property right, and not a mere privilege or immunity of citizenship. Following, then, this rule, and looking only to the particular right chich is here asserted, we think we may safely hold that the citizens of one State are not invested by this chause of the Constitution with any interest in the common property of citizens of another State."

The italies in the above are my own.

any interest in the common property of citizens of another State."

The italics in the above are my own.

Following this decision to its legitimate conclusion, it cannot fail to impress one that if a State can make such a law as to oysters and fish, it certainly has the same power as to game. It will be observed that the Chief Justice words his opinion with a degree of caution when he says—'looking only to the particular right which is here asserted!" He evidently intended to leave future controversies to be decided upon their own basis, but as far as precedent does govern, it is most assaredly a strong foundation for a game society to rest upon.

The opinion continues as follows on this point: "And as all concede that a State may grant to one of its citizens the exclusive use of a part of the common property, the conclusion would seem to follow, that it might by appropriate legislation confine the use of the whole to its own people alone."

Words could not be stronger than in the closing language of the above. Taking the law, theo, as we find it, it follows as a matter of course that a State in its sovereign capacity

over the common property within its borders may grant to a body of men, or even to a single individual, a right t such property to the exclusion of non-residents of such such property to the exclusion of mon-residents of such State, and in so doing it violates no provisions in the Constitution. I do not believe that any State Game Society could convict a resident of their State for shooting without a licence, although 1 know of no decisions that cover this point. The inference is deducible, however, from the above case, that a State could not make such a distinction between its own citizens as to

Is demand, and the such a distinction between its own citizens as to common property.

A collateral question to this, I noticed, was left in statu quo in your Correspondents' column, where it was asked if a man could purchase, turn loose and kill game upon his own land during the closed season. I should certainly say "No" to this proposition; for if the contrary be the case, it would make the close season a nullity. For example, take the case of a couple of gentlemen of my acquaintance who own a large tract of quail land in one of the Southern States. Now, if these gentlemen have the right to kill game out of season on their own lands, they certainly have the power to delegate that right to as many of their friends as they think proper. It may readily be seen that in many parts of the country such a construction of the closed season would be a mere farce.

F. H. J.

### Aatural History.

#### THE FRENCH DEEP SEA DREDGING.

TE referred very briefly a short time ago to the results of the deep sea explorations carried on during the past summer in the Bay of Biscay, but at that time we were able to furnish only a few general facts in connection with the investigations made by the *Travailleur*. A recent paper by Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gives us, however, more complete information with regard to the expedition, and we therefore present to our readers some extracts which we think will be of interest to them. The dredging was undertaken will be of interest to them. The dredging was undertaken by a commission appointed by the French Government, and consisted of Mr. Milne-Edwards, President; Marquis de Folin, Prof. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, Prof. Vaillant, Prof. Merion, of Marseilles, Dr. Paul Fischer and M. Perier, of Bordeaux. At the suggestion of M. de Folin, the Minister of Public Instruction invited Dr. Jeffreys and Rev. A. M. Norman to accompany the party and assist in the work. vessel employed was a side-wheel steamer of 900 tons, of 150 horse-power, and was well fitted up with all the necessary apparatus for dredging. She had a crew of 128 men, besides the special assistants who accompanied the different members of the commission.

The expedition started from Bayonne on the 17th of July. From that time until August 1, with the exception of Sun days, the work of sounding, dredging and trawling was kept up without intermission. The weather during this whole time was fine. Dr. Jeffreys states that:

up without intermission. The weather during this whole time was fine. Dr. Jeffreys states that:

The principal object of the expedition was to ascertain the nature of the fauna which inhabits at considerable depths this part of the fauna which inhabits at considerable depths this part of the Bay of Biseny; and this object was successfully and thoroughly accomplished. Twenty-three dredgings were made for that purpose, at depths ranging from 337 to 2,600 metres, each metre being about thirty-time inches, or rather more than half a fathom. The dredgings between 600 and 1,000 fathous were the most important. Every department of the Invertebrata was well represented; and novelies were discovered in Mollusca, Crustacea, Echinoderms, Annelids, Actinozoa and Sponges. In a physical and geological point of view, this French expedition has borne good fruit. No less than 103 soundings were made. They have proved the existence, within a few miles of the coast, of a submarine valley opening from the Fosse de Cap Beton, and extending to a point opposite Cap Peñas. \* \* The striking inequalities of depth within a narrow area, which thus appeared were noticed in a Bayonne newspaper of August as "desprands fonds socu-marins, quicontinued sous les acus de Jellantique les cullies purueennes." As a general rule, it may be said that where mountains or high land approach the sea, the depth of water is greater off that coast than where the land lies low. But this must depend in a great measure on the geological nature of the land adjacent to the sea. If the formation be granitic or gneissic, the wear and tear or deundation must be slower than if the formation be sandstone, Cretaceous or Tertiary, and the action of waves and streams on the surface of the land must be proportionally increased or decreased, and must cause the sea bad to be more or less filled up in the course of time. Every where during the dredgings of the Travaillors in deep water the sea bed was found to be covered by a thick layer of mud, of a different color from tha

Very soon after the return of the expedition, a Prelimi. nary Report of the zoological results of the dredging was prepared by Prof. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, which was afterwards published in the Journal Official de la Republique Française. The mollusca, a large part of which have been handed over to Prof. Jeffreys for preliminary examination, appear to include 152 species, of which 138 were species found by the Porcupine in 1870, three are peculiarly northern, one Mediterranean and eleven new to science.

eleven new to science.

A enrious molluse discovered by the expedition is the Mythirs lutture, a mussel of considerable size, inhabiting the deep water, and living in the deep mud above referred to. Dr. Jeffreys states that "if moors or fixes itself by means of a large and densely matted byseus, which is spun by the foot. This byseus is capable of being spread over a considerable extent of surface, and it not only prevents the molluse sinking into the soft mud and being smothered or burief alive, but enables it to feed comfortably on the innumerable animalcula, which swarm on the surface of the sca bed. It is of the same use to the molluse as the snowshoe is to the Arteic traveler.

#### THE UNKNOWN BRAZILIAN EDENTATE

[Note.-The account given below by our correspondent, Mr. Linden, is extremely interesting when taken in connection with the accounts given by Mr. F. Muller in Nature last year. It is true that the two stories do not seem to agree very well and it is possible that they may refer to two different animals. It should be remembered, however, that the statements of the German naturalist were based merely upon the statements of the country people and on rumors more or less vague and not always traceable to any reliable source, while the trustworthiness of this account is vouched for by our corre-

It is hardly necessary to say that further and more detailed particulars concerning this supposed huge edentate are eagerly looked for by naturalists, and that the first specimen which falls into scientific hands will be a prize of the greatest value.]

falls into scientific hands will be a prize of the greatest value.]

It is about a year ago since the scientific world was startled by the report of a German naturalist traveling in southern Brazil, whence, in a lengthy communication to Nature, he substantiated the occurrence of a large and hitherto unknown quadruped inhabiting those forests. The animal itself had not been seen by him, but its tracks and diggings, as manifested in huge furrows channeled out in the soil of its primeral forest, supported the supposition that it was a creature of gigantic size. Notwithstanding the somewhat sensational character of the communication, it was, however, generally credited on account of the authenticity of its source.

By instituting inquiries in regard to this matter in the central valley of the Amazons, where I had spent in former years several mouths in collecting specimens of natural history, I have come lately in receipt of some facts communicated to me by one of my Brazilian friends residing there still, which tend to throw some light upon this mysterious creature. My informant, who has squatted down twelve years ago in the very heart of the Amazonian forest, has come to know, in the course of time, all its notable animals, birds and reptiles, and gives the following points of information:

years ago in the cery heart of the Amazonian forest, has chirds and reptiles, and gives the following points of information:

There are, he says, among many curious animals, three distinct and well marked species of the anteater living there. The samilest has, like many other quadrupteds of that interesting region, a prehensile tail, and is the most common species. The intidle-sized one, which, in the most minute details, corresponds by designation with the great anteater, Myrmeophagu pibala, is called by the Indian hunters in their native dialect of the fingua geral, the Tamandua bandeiro, and is not often seen on account of its sly and retired labits. The third species again is utterly unknown to the white settlers of that region, though the Indians, who have an exact nomeuclature for every large beast, bird, fish, lizard, or bestle, know it well by the name of Tamandua assu, which last adjective signifies large.

It will serve the present, purpose best to give a rough extract of the personal experience of my informant respecting a hand-to-hand encounter he had himself several years ago with one of these large and singular animals. Our dogs, he says, while we were one day out hunting for peccaris, came upon the track of some strong scented beast, as evidenced by their excited actions and loud barkings. Following closely upon their heels, I got sight of a creature larger, though less bulky, than the tapir, called here in the Indian dialect the mata. But little exertion was needed to come up with it, as it moved rather slowly, and allowed myself and my brother to get close to it in a short time. We were anned with single barrelled shot-gun, loaded with coarse shot, and an efficient breech-loading rille. My brother fired first when about twenty ards from the animal, but although the ball upon later examination was found to have passed throughout the whole length of its body, it never slackened its speed, and only stopped running when at last cornered closely by the dogs.

It then raised itself, after the manner

ported.

Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

Tame Quart.—St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 30.—A few days ago I went into the country a few miles and stopped with a friend over night. As we stood at the gate talking in the edge of the evening, he said to me, "I want you in the morning to step over in that field and see some tame quait (Ortyx sirginiamus)." It did not see them the next morning, but went out again in a few days, and getting there just at night, went to look for them. They are domesticated with a flock of tame turkeys of about twenty—two hens and about eighteen young. The young are about half grown. I found the turkeys at roost up in some apple trees and the quail on the ground near the trees. The latter ran off as I approached with my dog. They soon, however, returned. On making inquiries, I learned that the

turkeys hatched their young out in a field near the house. They came up at night and morning and were fed at the house, and rambled off during the day. One night, when the young turkeys were two or three weeks old, three little young quail came up among them. They have been with the turkeys ever since, and are now full grown. For the first

the young turkeys were two or three weeks old, three little young qual came up anong them. They have been with the turkeys ever since, and are now full grown. For the first two or three days they were somewhat shy, but since then they come around and feed and are as gentle as the turkeys. When first seen the young quait were not larger than chipping sparrows. They brooded with the young turkeys under the hens till the young turkeys went into the trees to roost. The owner told me he had not watched where the quail roost, but one time saw them on the fence, and saw one fly up into the tree. In following the turkeys, if lost in the grass or weeds, they call, and the hen turkeys answer them, and go to them just as they do for their own young. The next morning I went out and saw them all together in the road. At my close approach with dog they run in the tilckest group to them just as they do for their own young. The next morning I went out and saw them all together in the road. At my close approach with deg they run in the thickest group of young turkeys near the old ones. How they come with the turkeys is not known. My theory is that the old hen quail got killed, and the young ones came across the brood oil, resembled the hen quail in size, and they followed and remained with them. Do any of the readers of the Forest And Stream Know of an instance like this?

The owner of the turkeys told me that some years ago, when the country was new and little settled, a neighbor of his had a hen come up with five young quail with her brood of chickens, and that they grew up with them. They stayed all winter, and three of them layed next spring and remained till fall, and then two of the coveys stayed away more or less, but one covey remained entirely domesticated. I shall keep posted to see if they get through the winter without being caught.

ing caught.

The European Ripp in Mass.—Mr. Gordon Plummer, of Brookline, Mass., has just secured a fine specimen of the European ruff (\*Philomoclas pugnax\*), taken in Chatham, Mass., Sept. 11, 1889. It is a young male, and is recorded as the ninth specimen for North America, third for New England and second for Messachusetts. The other two New England specimens were taken, one female at Newburyport, Mass., 1871, and the other female at Upton, Me., 1874, and are in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, Cambridge.

The Sun and Full Moon Smultaneously Visible.—
Sir Henry Holland in his "Recollections of a Busy Life," notes with special interest the fact that on one occasion, while sailing upon the Mediterranean, I think (the book is not by me), he saw the sun and full moon at the same moment above the horizon. This occurrence I have frequently witnessed since having attention called to it, and notably on yesterday and this afternoon. The repetition of the phenomenon on two successive days is due to this being the harvest moon. Your renders will doubtless recollect that it is a peculiarity of the moon when full during this month, and in October, to rise for several nights successively with very short intervals between the periods, from which circumstance she is called the larvest and the hunters' moon for those two months respectively. If your renders will observe carefully next month when the moon is at her full, provided the weather is clear, they may see in some localities the occurrence that Sir Henry deemed of sufficient rarity and importance to note in his very agreeable and readable book. Yours respectfully, Cambridge, Md., Sept. 18, 1880.

E. G. W.

The Oddstrines.—A few advance copies of Prof. Marsh's Memoir on the Oddstronithes, or toothed birds, from the Cretaceous of Western Kansas, have been distributed by the author. The volume is of the very highest scientific importance, and the mechanical part is done in superb style, making it really a livre de luxe. We shall take occasion to speak at length of its contents at a future day.

### Fish Wulture

How the Prist Shad Were Hatched.—Editor Forest and Stream: I am quite sure that Mr. Milton P. Pierce, whose letter was published in the Forest and Stream of Aug. 26, is under a wrong impression in regard to some of the things he wrote about.

I was with Mr. Green at Holyoke a part of the time when he began his experiment there of hatching shad, and know from personal observation what his methods were. Mr. Pierce says that he began to latch shad in the river, and, not succeeding, changed his base of operations to a tributary laving coller water, where he succeeded.

Now, this is the exact converse of the actual facts. Mr. Green began by trying to latch shad eggs as trout eggs had been hatched, viz.: in a brook with trout hatching apparatus, that being the only way of batching fish then known in those primitive times, and the result was that all the shad eggs died, and Mr. Green narrowly escaped a sunstroke. He became discouraged and was about ready to pack up his things and return home, when the idea occurred to him (how suggested I do not claim to know) of hatching the eggs in the river. The very first experiment in the river water succeeded, and was followed by a continuance of successes, which had their crowning triumph in the invention of the shad hatching boxes.

Without having any desire to enter into any controversy

their crowning triumph in the instance.

The boxes.

Without having any desire to enter into any controversy on the subject, I feel as if I ought to say what I have in justice to the originator of shad hatching, who, through his tribulations at Holyoke, succeeded at last in confering a vast benefit upon the shad-cating people of the world.

Living-row Stone.

U. S. Fisherw, McCloud River, Cal., Sept. 23, 1880

QUINNAT SALMON LAND-LOCKED. -The following note from Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Commissioner of Fisheries for Illinois, tells its own story of the ripening of California salmon eggs Geneva Lake, Wis., where the fish have been planted. Under date of Sept. 23 he says :

Under date of Sept. 23 he says:

I have sent to-day to Prof. Baird, a very fine specimen of a California salmen, weight 54 pounds, a female, full of well-developed, ripe eggs. She was taken by Mr. Welsher, who has charge of my hatching and ponds here, on Monday last, in the small creek which campties into the lake. The day before he saw seven or eight together, which he judged would weigh from eight to twelve pounds each, but had no means of capturing them at that time.

It begins to look like breeding salmon in fresh water, but

I shall not assert it for a fact until I know, but I will assert

my belief in it now.

I do not believe that salt enters into, or is any essential an element in the problem. I believe that with clear, deep water, and plenty of food and room, the salmon will propagate in fresh water.

N. K. Fairbank

Geneva Lake, Wis.

New Hampshire.—A friend informs us that the Fish Commissioners of New Hampshire have been busy for the past year stocking the waters with land-locked salmon and trout and are now beginning to hear of the growth and success of the former in many waters. The pike-perch planted in 1875 in Sunapee and Masseduseic lukes have reappeared in their progeny, many of which have been captured in those waters after having heen given up as lost. Mr. Samuel Webber, one of the commissioners, took nineteen fine salmon at the hatching house at Plymouth previous to July 9, since which time low water has prevented their ascent, but there are hopes that the fall rains will enable another run to go up, as many more have been seen below during the summer in various places along the Merrimac and Penigewasset in the deep holes at the mouths of cold spring brooks. The drought in the State has been very severe and many of the smaller trout brooks have been almost dry, and it is fortunate that the commission has breeders enough left to raise 100,000 or more from whereby to restock the streams.

Our informant says that black loss sishing in Sunapec Luke has been excellent all summer and many large fish have been taken.

Nebraska.—The Nebraska Commission is working hard with the exceedingly limited means at their disposal, and have 130 German carp which they are keeping for breeders to raise fry for distribution. They are preparing to hatch 500,000 eggs of the quinnat salmon this fall, having planted 100,000 of them last spring from the hatching of the previous

### Sea and Biver Hishing.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

#### FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

PRESH WATER.

Grayling, Thymallus trivolo,
Maskalonge, East noblidor,
Rickert, Esot reliavitation,
Rickert, Esot reliavitation,
Rev. Black Bass, Microphrus. (Two
Species),
Rev. Black Ambiguites.
(Two
Pick-perch (while-yed) like)
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grisema, etc. Yellow Perch, Perca flurialitis. Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus. White Bass, Roccus chrysops.

SALT WATER.

| Set "Trout," Chamber on the line. cepha us.
Porgie, Stenotomus argyrops.
Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus.
White Perch, Morone americana
Spot, or Lafayette, Liostomus

Reddish, or Channel Bass. Tautog, Tautogo onitis.
Pollock: Pollockius carbonarius.

Weal, fish, Conscion regalis, Shore Whiting, Menticirrus litter alia.
Cracker, Micropogon undulatus.
Bittelish, Pomatomus saltatik.
Spanish Mackerel, Oybium mai,
Ictor.
Cero, Cybium regale.
Bonito, Sarila pelunya.
Klinglish, Menticirrus nebulowus.

### SPRING SPAWNING SALMON-THE GRILSE.

THE SALMON'S EGG.

THE SALMON'S EGG.

THE spring spawning salmon ought to be an object of Inmade to propagate from this varety, possibly because the existence of spring spawners in America has not been reorgized, although long known to Indians and beckwoods men. The nests I saw in July, 1894, on the Miramichi were seven in number, on a small shoal. The eggs, deposited in March or April, would havel about the first week in August, or later, according to the depth of the smowfall, and the temperature of the water in May or early in June. We do not know that the eggs are deposited in March under the lee—it is probable that this is the case.

A curious question arises as to the present maintenance of the supply of salmon in our rivers. To which class are we to attribute the keeping up of the supply with advancing civilization, and all the changes it brings into the physicacharacters of the streams? Is it due to the fall spawners, which every one has patronized, or to the spring spawners which every one has patronized to the total spawners, particularly in Newfoundland, where the practice of barring the rivers in the summer months has so long prevailed; and yother inversis the summer months has so long prevailed; and yother inversis the summer months has so long prevailed; and yother inversis how a fair supply of fish, but very far from the original wealth.

It is not remarkable that fish culturists have failed to recognize and use the spring spawning salmon for propagation because the time for capturing the fish is the worst possible. The woods are exceedingly uncomfortable in March and April from melting snows, the rivers often choked with iconal full. The whole surroundings of camp life, except the beautiful sikies, the breath of spring and the coming birds are uppleasant. But, considering the poor results from valual particularly in the habits of the sulmon, for we do not yet possibly know whether a fall spawning salmon may not, underestion conditions of temperature and food, become a spring spawner, and trice verse.

The great majority of grilse do not ascend rivers for the sole purpose of maturing spawn. Male grilse are known to mature milt, but female grilse, as a general rule, are not spawning fish. Like the herring in its third year, only a very small proportion of grilse are ready to breed. They ascend the rivers as grilse, and return as grilse or immatuse salmon. This being the case, we ought to catch a greater

ratio of grilse than of salmon, because the chances of escape rane or griss than or salmon, because the chances of escape are against the grilse. The salmon going up stream are of two classes: 1st, the breeders, which remain until late in the fall, after all nots are raised, and return as kelts. 2d, the are games the grilse. The samon going up stream are of two classes: 1st, the breeders, which remain until late in the fall, after all nets are raised, and return as kelts. 2d, the migrants, which stay a short time and return to the sea during the season when netting is possible. Let us suppose that the number of grilse entering a river be 100, 19 per cent of which are breeders; and of salmon, 100, fifty of which are breeders; and off the meaning the same of the meaning the same same same as the same of possible are strice—going up and coming down—for both grilse and salmon have to run the gauntlet of the nets and of poachers twice—going up and coming down—for both grilse and salmon are caught on the stream side, as well as on the lee side, of nets in a river, but only on the ket side in tidal waters or against the current. The fifty breeding salmon and the ten grilse are safe if they pass the nets, for they return to the sea when the nets are taken up. It follows, from this assumption, that the 100 grilse will diminish more rapidly than the 100 salmon, because the chances of escape are against them. Now, what does practice say? The following table shows the catch of salmon and grilse in the sea, at the month of the River Dee in Scotland, for thirty-two years, viz., from 1828 to 1839. The averages are for each group of seven years, with the exception of the first group;—

Salmon cause in. Minaber of Sumber of Sumb

The tollowing at the scanning for the decline, where the chances against the grilse are greater than a gainst the river where the classification. The tollowing a superficient of the decline in the produce of the salmon fisheries in the Dee and the Don." He attributes the cause to the use of the stake net and bog nets on the coast.)

In the sca the chances were the same for salmon and grilse, but the grilse entich declined to one-half in thirty-two years, the salmon catch increasing. Therefore it is to the river we taust look for the chief cause of the decline, where the chances against the grilse are greater than against the salmon. The tollowing table shows the proceeds of the river fishings for one mile from the mouth of the Dee, after the fish have escaped the sca-dishings in the estuary and along the shore:—Seurs. Solmon. Grilso.

rs52 to 1838 (7 years).... 1839 to 1845 (7 years) 1840 to 1852 (7 years).... 1853 to 1859 (7 years)....

iss to 1882 (i years). '999 1,677
1833 10 1839 (i years). 1,991 1,593
The grilse catch fell enormously short in the river, where their chances of escape were less than those of the salmon, because the greater proportion returned, or endeavored to remain, to the sea before the nets were raised. Experience, no doubt, had something to do with the less take of salmon, which had learned to ware the nets.
Forest and Stream of Oct. 21, 1879, contains a notice from the Field of the wretched salmon fishing in the Tay. If we divide the years mentioned into groups of five, so as to get an average, the conclusion we arrive at is that decline is setting in, because the grilse are diminishing in a greater ratio than the salmon. The figures are as follows:
From 1837 to 1841, 100,388 salmon, 189,483 grilse—salmon calculate of grilse catch as 1 is to 1.58. From 1842 to 1846, 648,160 salmon, 229,039 grilse—salmon catch to grilse catch as 1 is to 1.54.
If there appears from these tables that the ratio of grilse to salmon was diminishing in the Tay, and unless protective

If there appears from these tables that the ratio of grilse to salmon was diminishing in the Tay, and unless protective measures had been introduced, the decline would have been nore rapid, and this resulted from a babit of the fish at different stages of its life.

In the river Don, in Scotland, the same results followed in the Cruive fishings, as may be seen from the following table, which extends from 1783 to 1852, a period of seventy-one years (A. Jopp's tables).

Sea front are added to the grilse catch, but they only serve to mask the more rapid decline of the grilse; they do not affect the general conclusions. The periods are septembed:

Weight of Grilse
Salmon in Founds.

Weight of Grilse
Salmon in Founds.

158 to 1536.

entangly com winter one may expect (other things being equal) a very good salmon year.

This is a curious and interesting subject of inquiry, and I shall ask for space to advert to it in another communication, closing the present one with some remarks on the egg of the salmon.

#### THE EGG OF THE SALMON.

The focundation of the egg is a wonderful phenomenon, The egg in relation to the milt presents one of the most astonuishing spectacles, if rightly viewed, which microscopist and philosopher" can witness. To those of your readers who have not given any attention to this subject it may be thus briefly described. (For a full description vide Dr. W. H. Ranson on the own of oseous fishes; translation of the Royal Society, London, 1866.)

The egg of the sulmon of the size of a pea consists of a semi-transparent spherical mass, whose tough external covering is penetrated by a very minute funnel-shaped opening,

termed the micropyle. The milt of the male contains a vast assemblage of exceedingly minute organisms, styled spermatozooids may be equal in bulk to one egg. Taking a minute quantity of milt on the point of a fine needle, and putting it into a drop of water in counted with an egg, the careful observer may witness the following consequences with a good microscope: The number of spermatozooids wandering vigorously round the passive egg, traveling over its surface with considerable activity. Suddenly pulsation begins in the egg, a new life has dawned and the micropyle specific contracts. Suddenly, pulsation begins in the egg, a new life has dawned and the micropyle specific closes. Other spermatozooids continue wandering over its surface, but in fifteen or twenty minutes grow weary, languish, drop off and die. But vivid pulsations continue in the egg, and the new creature is forming. Let us carry the thoughts which may crowd upon us to a further issue. We have had under view two imperfect lives, that of the active spermatozooid enters the nicropyle a new and a perfect physical life begins, which, as we shall presently see, already possesses absolute knowledge of a special kind, requiring only a short time for its manifestation.

Two of these eggs thus "fertilized" are conveyed far away, say to Australia, and these placed in a river in which salnon had never been. The eggs are hatched, the young fish in due time migrate to a sea of which their ancestors had no experience, and return to a river of which they knew nothing, and where there are no teachings to be gained from the experience of others of their kind. How did they obtain this absolute knowledge—knowledge not gained by experience, list of the experience. It is clear that out of two imperfect lives a new life possessing absolute knowledge—knowledge not gained by experience in the row in perfect lives a new life possessing absolute knowledge—knowledge not gained by experience in the row in perfect lives a new life possessing the source of the egg and the sper

It seems to me that the conception which is so often designated as an "inherited habit," is a manifestation of design, infinite in its variety, endless in its future attainments, and crudely spoken of in the too often misleading language of philosophy by the barren term "evolution," which, properly used and interpreted, indicates only a part of design. The possession of absolute knowledge by the embryonic salmon, and all similar cases, is fatal to the materialistic view of evolution. How the results of exteriors are higher than the same of the contraction. and all similar cases, is tatal to the materialistic view of evo-lution. How the results of experience can be conveyed from the parent to the spermatozooid or to the egg—for habit is de-rived from the feunda as well as from the made—we may never fully understand, but that it is an effort infinitely be-yond the mere "potency of matter" we may adoringly be-lieve.

EEL TRAPS WHICH TAKE BASS-LEGAL DE-

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1880.

HOR years the sportsmen of this vicinity have sought legislation to aid them in protecting the fish and game of this portion of the State from improper and reckless destruction, and many good laws to-day exist upon our statute books as monuments of their carnest labor. But one nuisance still remains, and I desire to call the attention of the lovers of fish throughout the State to the present ineffective law, in the hope that a remedy may be thus brought about. The Legislature of 1879-80 passed certain amendments to the game law as cancated in 1878 9, one being contained in Chapter 531 of the laws of 1880. A portion of Section 3 of this Act reads as follows:

as follows:

'No person shall kill or catch, or attempt 10 kill or eatch

as follows:

"No person shall kill or catch, or attempt to kill or catch, any fish except minnows in the waters of Lake Ontario on the American side thereof, \* \* \* or in Onondaga, Oneida, Sencea or Cross lakes, or in any of their outlets or tributaries, \* \* \* in any way or manner, or by any device whatever, except with that of hook and line," etc. This portion of the section was especially prepared, and was supposed to be all that was necessary in order to render lilegal the cel weirs in the Sencea, Oneida and Oswego rivers, by means of which it is claimed that not cels only, but thousands of black bass are yearly caught. With this idea, the Leatherstocking Club, of Oswego County, directed their attorney to notify the owners of the cel weirs in Oswego River of the existing law, and to demand the removal of the weirs, which he did. The eel fishers refusing to obey the instructions of the club, an action was brought to compel the same, and than action having been in one form referred to the Hon, Win, C, Ruger, of Syracuse, a decision was rendered therein by him, from which I quote below:

a nectsion was reducted therein by him, from which I quote below:

"SCPEEME COURT—The Leatherstocking Club, of Oswego County, against Lowis Fuller, Jr., and George Montague.

"The above entitled case having been duly referred to me to hear and adtermine, and I, having heard their proof and allogations, do respectfully report as follows:

"I had the following points:

"The plaintiffs are a corporation under the laws of this State, and do business at the City of Oswego, and are duly authorized to bring the above action.

"That during the months of May, June and July of the present year the defendants were engaged in the business of catching esic in the Oswego River by a device known as eleweirs, and caught daily, by such device, from two five hundred cels.

"That the method of constructing such weirs, and of taking said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in catching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in catching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in Calching said cels, does not involve the use of a hook and line in the calching the calching the calching the calching the calching the calching the calching

That the defendants had been in the exclusive possession of said ed weirs and the practice of taking such eels in the manuer and at the place aforesaid for the period of thirty-five years at the time of the commencement of this action.

"And I do find on questions of law:

"Ist. That it was not the intention of the Legislature wholly to prohibit the taking of eels by means of eel weirs in all of the fresh waters of the State, for the second paragraph of the section of the statute under which this action is brought either expressly or implicitly authorizes the taking of such fish by such means in all of the fresh waters of the State except

those where such taking is expressly prohibited in the first paragraph of the section, so that it cannot be argued that the prohibition claimed is within the spirit of the enactment, if it be not found in this very letter. See Sec. 23 of Chap. 534 of the Laws of 1879, as amended by Sec. 1 of Chap. 534 of Laws of 1880.

1860.
'If the prohibition claimed is found at all it must be em

"If the prohibition claimed is found at all it must be embraced within the specified descriptions of places enumerated in the first paragraph of such section.

"It is conceded that the bests in quo is not specifically described in such first paragraph, and is not included therein unless it is embraced by the general term "outlets," as applied to the said waters of the several lakes, "Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, or less," and the question to be determined is whether the Seneca and Oswego rivers are intended to be described under such general term or phrase.

"The Seneca and Oswego rivers are both large and important streams of water flowing over a large section of territory.

"The Seneca and Oswego rivers are both large and important streams of water flowing over a large section of territory, having designated and specific names coveral with the earliest history of the country, and repeatedly described in the legistion of the State by such names.

"I cannot believe that it has intended to describe the waters of such rivers by the use of the vague and uncertain phraseology used in the Act in question. To bold otherwise would be to deprive the term outlet of all special meaning, and to confer it upon all of the various channels, both mediate and immediate, by which the waters of a specified body pass in their course from their source to their final destination, the ocean.

The same laws which would make the Oswego River the "The same laws which would make the Oswego River the outlet of Oneida Lake would make each of the following rivers and lakes, viz.: the Oneida, Seneca, Oswego, Omario and St. Lawrence waters included under the phrase, 'outlet of Oneida Lake,'
"I therefore hold that the acts of the defendants in taking

"I therefore hold that the acts of the defendants in taking cels from the Oswego River in the manner described is not a violation of the provisions of the statutes.

"2d. The defendants are entitled to a judgment, dismissing the plaintiff's complaint with costs, and the same is here by ordered.

WM. C. Regel.

by ordered. "Aug. 14, 1880."

Fish Parasites.—Philodelphia, Sept. 7.—A friend and myself went out this A. M. with small dip-nets to catch some minnows for my aquarium, and the first catch we made we noticed that they were unusually large around the body, the largest of them two inches long. We took one of these and minnows for my aquarum, and the first catch we made we noticed that they were unusually large around the body, the largest of them two inches long. We took one of these and opened it, and found it to contain a worm about two inches long of a reddish hue and pointed at both ends. It was not in the intestines of the fish, but between them and the body of the fish. We opened another and it had two in it, but not so long as the others. We made another catch and opened more of them, and found they were all the same. When taken out the worm is coiled up in a knot and looks just like a piece of red sewing-thread twisted up with your fingers. The place where we caught them is a creek which comes from a woods about a mile from where we were and runs into the Scinyllill river through a marsh and a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the river. The tide rises and falls with the tide in the river. Is there anything, do you suppose, to cause those worms in the fish in the creek, as the minnows we caught on the other side of the river had none in them? Are they not a parasite, and fit in larger fish would it not be injurious to eat such fish? Please answer, and oblige

Thouas J. Chadwick.

A similar parasite was shown at a meeting of the American Fishcultural Association some two years ago by Mr. H. D. McGovern, who claimed that it went through one of his trout from side to side, thereby killing it.

We do not think such a worm would live through the cooking which fish usually get; or, if it did, it would live in the stomach of a warm blooded animal. As you find them so plenty, why not send some of the fish to the National Museum at Washington, and you will then learn all about them in the course of a few weeks or mouths, according as other work may press. Then, when you find what they are, send us the account for the benefit of those who are interested in such

matters.

RANGELEY LAKES.—Of these famous lakes of Maine, where the brook trout grow up to ten pounds or more, a correspondent writes: "One of the most attractive points about this region is the exceedingly moderate sum of money which one can dispose of during a vacation. It costs but \$12.50 to get from Beston here and back, by way of the Eastern, M5-7c Central and Sandy River Railways, and the journey is pleaf ant chough to amply repay one for the outlay in time and money. A stage line or private convexance brings passengers from the terminus of the railroad, at Phillips, Maine, to Estey's, at the head of the upper, or Rangely Lake, over a road tventy miles in length and peculiarly rice in in scenery. From Estey's a little steamer called the Molly-chunk-amms, built and run by C. W. Howard, sall own to the outle, where the Mountain View House entches all the passengers. Board at the lakes ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.3 day in June and September, and from \$1.08 (1.50 in July and August. The greatest rush has always been in June and September, and from \$1.08 (1.50 in July and August. The greatest rush has always been in June and September, ultime.

"The busins of the Rangeley Lakes contain the drainage."

when the fishing is liveliest. But this year the borels have been full all the time.

"The basins of the Rangeley Lakes contain the drainage of about time hundred square miles of territory, and it is estimated that their waters measure twenty-four million entities feet. They blend with the ocean through the channel of the Androscoggia River, and are utilized in various ways. At Leviston, in this State, they furnish power for manufactories, and in the spring of each year they float millions of logs from off these rugged hills to an eager market on the coast. The seven lakes forming this chain are all navigable, but their names would demoralize any spelling match in America. They are as follows: Oquosso, Mosselucinagnuire, Cupsuptic, Kennebago, Molechunkamnak, Welokennebacook and Umbagog. Noah Webster would have given one howl of despair and yielded up the ghost had he ever been invited to tackle these fellows. And it is only when I am in particularly robust health that I dare to write them. The woods which thickly fringe these bills and fill the air with scent of spruce and cedar are populated with deer moose, caribou hack bear and other game, which brings for to the shootist's hearts. Within three or four days a caribou has been killed within gunshot sound of this point, and it is no unfrequent thing at any time of year to find venison upon the tables hereabouts under the vargue title of "wild mutton."

Hard is be to please who ccannot find recreation and such surroundines, and tame must, be the best of him to when the surroundines and tame must, be the best of him to when the surroundines and tame must, be the best of him to when the surroundines and tame must, be the best of him to when the Hard is he to please who cannot find recreation and such surroundings, and tame must be the heart of him to whom the billows and sand and champagne cocktails of the seashors

are greater joys than the buoyant rest of the mountains, the soft lapping of fresh water wavelets and the balsamic sec great, deep forests, such as these."

great, deep forests, such as these."

Growth or Care.—A living carp is now on exhibition in the acquarian at Blackford's, in Fulion Market, which weighs one pound and eleven ounces. It is one of a lot sent from the National Carp Ponds at Washington one year are, which then weighed about two ounces, and were placed in the pends of Mr. H. D. McGovern, in Brooklyn, where they have since remained.

Mr. McGovern has occasionally fed them with oatmead dough, but the most of their food was obtained in the pond, and consisted of the roots of sweet dag and water cresses. There can be no possible doubt concerning this growth, which it would have required from three to five years for a trout to

nere can be no possible doubt concerning this growth, which it would have required from three to five years for a trout to have obtained, as previous to this there were no carp in my waters on Long Island. Other specimens in the ponds are said to be even larger, and the citizens of Suffolk County will have a chance to see some of them at their fair at Riverbead, Oct. 5 to 7, as Mr. McGovern has promised to make an exhibit of them, as well as trout and black bass, in tanks during the fair.

schibit of them, as well as trout and black bass, in tanks during the fair.

A Tennessee correspondent tells us that where the protective have have been enforced in his State the game fish have multiplied to a great extent and are quite plenty. The Fish Commission planted 500 German carp of last year's hatch in ponds near Nashville, and they are now on an average two and a quarter penads in weight; showing their perfect adaptability to the water and climate of Tennessee, as indeed they have to every other place where they have been tried. The commission of this State deserve great credit for their work from the fact that their Legislature has never given a dine toward defraying the expenses of their valuable labor in restocking the waters, an oversight which we hope the next ene will correct. We are pleased to learn that Col. Geo. F. Akers has been reappointed Fish Commissioner for Middle Tennessee by the Governor on the 23d inst.

Frsons KILL Carp.—That large frozs devour many small.

one will correct. We are pleased to bearn that Col. Geo. F. Akers has been reappointed Fish Commissioner for Middle Tennessee by the Governor on the 23d inst.

Froos Kill Carp.—That large froeg devour many small fishes is well known, but that they are destructive to intererence we think has not been observed in America, where we have froeg greatly exceeding any European ones in size; still, in the account given below, it does not appear that the froeg actually at the diels of the fish, but merely attached itself to it as a sort of parasite until biladness and the loss of the protecting sline resulted in death. We reproduce this transatilatile observation on this strange habit in order that our carp breeders may be on the watch for a similar action upon the part of our own batrachians. The story comes from a Sitesian newspaper, which requests German naturalists to observe a curious propensity of the froeg alleged to have been discovered during the draining of some large carp-ponds upon Comi Schafgotsche's estate of Warmbrunn. Upon transferring the fraining of some large carp-ponds upon Comi Schafgotsche's estate of Warmbrunn. Upon transferring the fish from these preserves to baskets, for the purpose of conveying them to tanks wherein they might disport themselves while their old familiar quarters were being cleaned, it was observed that froeg were cluding to the backs of many of the larger carp. Most of the fish thus berilden were blind, the freys fore feet being found firmly fixed in the cye-sockets of their victims. Interrogated respecting this strange phenomenon, the chief pond-keeper told our contemporary's informant that, according to his experience, extending over several years, froegs were the deadliest enemies with which carp had to contend, and caused an annual mortality among the fish under his care of from three to four per cent. of their total number. The froegs object in bestriding the carp, he said, was to feed upon the sliny matter that so frequently forms a sort of spong crust on the heads and b

tory skill and merelless appeinte.

An Enerstee Firm Hook Fert Levis, Pagesa Springs, Col., Spd. 20.—While eleming some Rocky Mountain front, which we had caught in the Piedra. I felt a sharp object inside of one of them, and on looking, found it to be a large-sized hook, such as the Mexicaus and Indians use. It was completely eneased in a bag or cyst of skin that had formed around it. Think of an animal living with such a thing in his stomach! Yet he jumped for the fly that caught him, and gave as much play as a fish without so much hard steel inside. Verily fish do not feel pain. The hook and skin are preserved in alcohol. Will you please tell me if there is a paper solely devoted to fishing called the Sea World and Fishing Gazette, also the price?

We have not seen a copy of the paper referred to in three

We have not seen a copy of the paper referred to in three months, and hear that it has suspended publication, but whether for lack of support or because the editor's scrapbook was all exhausted, or both, we do not know

book was all exhausted, or both, we do not know.

Detriour Notes.—Detroit, Mich., Sept., 26.—Last Saturday right Hon. John S. Newberry, our sporting member of Congress, his partner and companion in all things, James McMullen, Henry B. Ledvard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, and Hugh McMillan returned from St. Clair flats, where they spent little more than a day, and caught (honor bright) one hundred and twenty-five pounds of black bass, whose average weight was three pounds of black bass, whose average weight was three pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Post, of this city, left the Star Island House Saturday morning at 7 o'clock and returned at 3 r. w. with 25 splendid bass, the smallest one of which weighed 4 pounds, and the largest 64 pounds. The total weight of the catch was 116 pounds.

SHARK KILLING.—Lieut. Monroe, of the revenue cutter Hamilton, has projected a novel method of taking sharks. Upon a large hook he places a beef liver contained in a net. The hook is attached to a line containing an electric conductor attached to a battery on the boat. In the bait he places a vial of powder, which is connected with the conductor, all baits resort to some your way to have a supersort to the conductor, all baits resort to some your three terms are the conductor, all being ready he pours upon the net and contents a bucket of sheep's blood and heaves it overboard. The blood mixes with the water, and by its odor, or otherwise, attracts the man-caters, and he is not long without a bite. Once satisfied that

the hook has struck, he explodes the powder in the bottle by the battery, and, behold, the shark appears floating on the surface of the water harmless and uscless.

- neoverness billousness, pains and aches and ague. Hop Bitters

### Same Han and Gun

#### CAME IN SPASON, IN OCTOBER.

ERGO Wappins deer, C. verglaines, relatively

ra, rail, Porzana carolina.

| Woodcock, Philohela minor, Black-hollied plover, ox-eye, Squatirola helectica, Long-byled curlew, Aumenius longt

"This enumeration is general, and is in condict with many of the State laws.

"Bay bird," generally, including various species of plover, sand-plier, snipe, curiew, ovster-catcher, surf-bird, pinalaropes, avocets state, coming under the group Limacolo, or shore birds. Many States gernut prairie fowl (pinnated grous) shooting after Aug. 15.

#### ECHOES OF THE "DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER"

Indianapolis, Oct. 2, 1880

Editor Forest and Stream:
You have placed the sporting fraternity under profound obligations in your expose of the "Ditmar Powder." You have demonstrated my previous convictions concerning its II. G. C.

East Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 2.

Editor Ferest and Stream:
I was thinking of using Ditmar Powder, but must thank you for telling the truth about it; as Hosea Biglow says; "By Heaven, I like a man who ain't afeared." M. H. R.

#### Extract from a Private Letter,

I have been astonished to see parties shooting it. Our club tried it well and concluded that it was not safe. I consider that you have done the sportsmen of this and no doubt other localities a great favor by denouncing it.

Fernandina, Fla., Sept. 27.

Editor Forest and Stream . Editor Fored and Stram:

Permit me to add my quota of thankfulness for the most able and satisfactory expose of the dangers of Dittmar powder, which appears in your last issue. You may rest satisfied that you will be most gratefully upheld by all good sportsmen for you have opened our eyes to a danger to which many have been innocently exposed.

GRAHAM.

From the Now York Star, Oct. 3,

The absorbing topic of conversation in sporting circles at the present time is gunpowder. It appears that several accidents have lately occurred, owing to the use of a nitro-cellulose powder, which explodes by detonation like nitro-glycerine. Mr. Dittmar, the patentee of the powder, is said to have admitted that it was a "gun-buster" at one time, but he avers that it is now O. K. Hence the difficulty.

avers that it is now O.A. Hence the difficulty.

From the Ningre Falls Greatte, Spit, 29.

The "Dittinar Sporting Powder" is the subject of a leading editorial article in Fornest and Streem of September 23. The pretentions of Mr. Carl Dittinar are thoroughly exposed, and the dangerous nature of the compound he manufactures fully explained. The sportsman who uses the Dittinar powder does so at his peril. At least it would be to his advantage to read the fourteen column article on this subject in Fornest AND STREAM. The editor is entitled to the thanks of all sportsman who discards the old and reliable gunpowder for the Dittmar is a foolish man, liable at any time to pay the penalty in bursted gun and mutilated hand.

Рипарегрита, Oct. 2

ditor Forest and Stream:

I have just finished reading the Dittmar powder article, and Thave just fluished reading the Dittmar powder article, and if the powder is not "squelched out," why all 1 have to say is, it is hard to squelch. I have used the stuff to a small extent, but never liked it. I had a few shells that have been leaded more than a year with the Dittmar mixture, but when I read the communication that Sulton & Morehouse sent to II. C. Squires, in reference to shells that had been loaded some length of time, I immediately looked over my box and haid out all the "D" shells, and having occasion to go down the river this morning I took them along, and when I reached a point in the channel between the Shore Buoy and Red Bank, where the chart gives us forty-three feet of water, I consigned the entire lot to a grave whence they will never be resurrected. So much for Dittmar powder.

(C. C.

Newaus, N. J., Oct. 4

Editor Forest and Stream:

Billion Forest and Stream:

1 cannot resist the impulse to write you my hearty thanks for your articles exposing the dangerous nature of the Dittmar powder. As one who is devoted to fishing, and one who occasionally fires a gun, I would say that I depend to a great extent upon the current literature relating to the latter for extent upon the current iterature relating to the latter for any knowledge pertaining to firearms. As such I should undoubtedly use and continue to use the Dittmar powder had not your truly public spirited article informed me of my danger. I detest flattery from the bottom of my heart, but must, say I admire the enterprise and pluck of editor and proprietors, which cannot be otherwise then praised and indorsed by every true sportsman.

W. L. Shinkle.

#### BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 1.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Bélior Forest and Stream:
Allow me to compliment you on your able and effective article of last week concerning Dittmar powder. I have distrusted and considered it a dangerous compound since I saw a ritle barrel weighing nine pounds burst into small fragments by a charge not exceeding in bulk 70 grains of black powder. Mr. Sale, the owner of the gun, narrowly scapped injury, one piece passing through his hat. He wrote to the

company threatening to sue for damages, but beyond a promise that the matter should be investigated, never got any satisfaction. I believe I wrote you at the time, stating the facts of the case, but have forgotten the date. I consider your expose of the powder and its manufacturer not only justifiable, but a great benefit to all sportsmen and others who have occasion to use explosives, as I believe that may one using it continually will sooner or later meet with an accident. Lulso think that these sentiments concerning the course of FOREST AND STREAM in the matter are the sentiments of sportsmen generally throughout the United States. An uncertain as to which of the numerous Dittmar powder companies manufactured the powder which caused the accident of which I speak.

#### FLORIDA SHOOTING.

FLORIDA SHOOTING.

PERNADINA, Fla., Sept. 27, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Thinking that I might interest you and your readers with a few items of sporting news from this location. I have concluded to address a few lines to you, heping at least to convey our most hearty assumances of esteem and good will.

Our gun club has not made much progress, I am sorry to state. We organized, elected officers and adopted constitution and by-laws, and purchased a Card's rotary trap, with a good supply of glass balls, but as yet no shoot has been had. However, among our number we boast of some very good shots, whose reputation extends over the State. Around Fernandina the sport is not as good as in other portions of the State. This may be explained by the fact that Fernandina is located upon an island, and there are so many portuniters and necroes with old muskets that the bries are kept pretty well killed off. Then, too, at the meeting of our last Legislature the game laws of this State were culticly abrogated, much to the disgust of all true sportsuen. The consequence is that all game has been sacrificed. The greatest will we apprehend is from the negroes, who trap the quality more than the series of the series of the explained to account in most murderous numbers. We hope to secure legislation upon this very important matter at the meeting of the next Legislature, which convenes in November next. The main object of our organizing a gun club here was to endeavor to have proper game laws enacted, and we intend to accounish it at all hazards.

We have very good snipe shooting from December to February near our city. Large numbers of the English snipcome upon our inhand marshes, and afford most excellent sport. By taking the Transit R. R., we can reach as fine quality such season, and an analyse of Fernandina. I went out last winter and secured some very fine bags. Each day not less than thirty, and often over fifty were killed over my Gordon setter Dandy, whose pedigree is well known in your State. I am a native of Flor

They will be kindly dealt with.

A FLORIDA CRUBE.—Pinellos, Fla.—If there be three or four of your readers, "jobly fellows," (carless as the ancient Kim himself, having good pieces, and being good shots, who for the sake of a little extra fun would come all the way to Florida and engage the services of myself and friend, Thomas B., we will agree, on slim salary, to furnish a nice yacht and sail down South among the solitudes of land and sea, where the liveliest sport will be in store, where we can fish and hunt to our heart's content. The finest fish, the noblest game, besides the beautiful birds of our tropies, and the rarest sea shells from our waters will be our allurements. Our programme will be to seour the coast, and if not satisfied, to quit our boat when we get away down and take an ox cart for the interior. We will find bears, panthers, wild cats, catamaturs, wild hong, deer, turkeys, ducks, etc., besides, we will find wild honey, if not locusts. Among the islands of Charlotte Harbor there is a species of panther called Mexican lion; we are particularly anxious to "thin out" these fellows! I will not go into details of this hunt, but will assure our friends that the Gull coast at the season chosen, from 14 of Nov. to 1st of Dee, will be delightful beyond the power of this pen to express. While it will be too warm for frost, it will have gone to rest, and the doer will be "seaf fat,' the sea shells and curiosities washed up by the late gale will be cured, and mullet will be full-rocel! Come, get ready. Write me for any further information or particulars. The review will cost \$150—this is hire of suitable boat, guites and provisions; four real "go casy" fellows to share expenses.

Yours for the trip.

That New Jersey Mexicology Law Balanchary, M. J.,

Yours for the trip.

W.M. P. NEILD.

THAT NEW JERSEY WOODCOCK LAW.—Bloomsbury, V. J., Sept. 28.—September has come and almost gone, and only one woodcock seen or shot in this vicinity. During June and July they were in sufficient numbers to insure sportsmen fine shooting, but in August not one could be seen. Not a gun has been fired on or near their harboring places this summer. Yet, when Sept. I came, not a bird could be found. We thought they were moutling and would be found during the latter part of the month, but recent efforts to find them have proved thus far unsuccessful. We do not give up yet, and think with October we will yet find them. Sportsmen in this neighborhood have obeyed the law, and the season has been very favorable toward this much-sought-for game bird. If we have not fall woodcock shooting now, when will we have it? Why do we not hear something from your Morristown correspondent, who advocated the law problibiting summer shooting? also from some of our south Jersey friends?—Have they found any birds is Sussex county or in the

southern pact of the State? I am against summer shooting if we can have it in the fall, but would rather have summer shooting than none at all. In regard to other game birds, I think we will find plenty of quail and grouse. The coveys seem numerous, and those I have seen will average about eighteen or twenty in cach. The past winter and spring, too, were here very favorable to these birds, and they hatched quite early. We have had fine sport during the past two weeks shooting plover. There were a great many large flocks on the grain fields, and we had fine sport for a few days. They are gone now, and we use our spare minutes in looking for the wary gray squirrel. He is about this season and just now in fine condition. Rabbits without end, and I will venture to assert there will be hundreds shot on the 1st of November within one mile of this town. We are only sixty swiles from New York with a train reaching here at 8:12 a. u. on N. J. Central R. R. Those who are fond of the music of hounds could have fine sport here. P. H.

en N. J. Central R. R. Those who are foul of the music of hounds could have fine sport here.

Deur Shooting Yrah: Sylacuse.—Syracuse, N. Y., Sppl. 19.—About us we have a very fair variety of shooting grounds, sespecially good grounds for woodcock and Wilson shipe, of which very many are about these days brought to bag. No very remarkable bags, but as large as any man chiming to be a sportsman ever ought to make. What I was about to speak of are two ponds near this city, to the sporting fraternity nearly unnoticed. Offisee Lake is fifteen miles dismit from this city and in this county—Onondaga. It is a beautiful little lake, seven miles long and about a mile or so in width. I wish to say to the bays who enjoy good shooting late in the fall for ducks, sinje, etc., that there is no place I know of better adapted for sport than this. As large a string of ducks can be made from this lake as from most any other lake I know of. This lake is easy of access, accommodations at the foot of the lake are good and cheap. The greatest expense will be a team from this city. Hotel fare, 81 per day.

The other point, I wish to mention is Big Sandy Creek Pond, on the bank of Lake Ontario, cicht miles west from Pierrepont Manor, on the line of the Rome and Watertown R. R. Fare from this lace to Pierrepont Munor, \$1.55; stage from there to the pond, \$1. A nice hotel has been built at the pond, and is kept by one George Wood, a good fellow, a live sportsman and excellent shut. He has pleasint and profitable. At this point there must be nearly a thousand acres of wild rice, of beautiful growth, affording most ample feed for ducks, and most magnificent cover for the sportsman. Late in October ducks congregate here to a very large extent, and the shooting is many times extraordinarily \$20.

Tknow of no better snipe ground than this anywhere in the State of New York. Woodcock can usually be taken hereabouts in the month of October, which would satisfy the most fastidious sportsman. Indeed, I consider this region of country as good as any in this State for late shooting. Particle shooting can hereabouts be found in great abundance, Visitors will find Mr. George Wood, the gentleman who keeps the hotel, most heartily rejoiced to have any and all of his guests have a good time and a good shoot. His charge will be \$1 per day for board; no charge for boats. Should they wish, he will go with them himself, or furnish a man fully competent at \$2 per day.

fully competent at \$2 per day.

Onto Quan. Smooths,—Cheedind, Ohio, Sept. 30.—I would say here the chances for quail in Northern Ohio are better than for several years past. Bevies I have moved seem to have large broads in numbers and are early and well grown. Can't shoot them till Nov. 15. Not much time left. Too dry for suipe here this full. Woodcock tolerably penty, more so than in July. Have shot nearly two hundred this season. Ruffed grouse are middling plenty for this section, not ever plenty. Am going next week for a hant to John Davidson's, Monroe, Mich. Their season commences then for all kind of game. Writes me game prospect is somewhat better than last season. I was up last season and had a nice time with John, as every one had who visits him; but game not plenty.

Texas.—Cuero, Sept. 25.—We have had a good number of plover here this season and fair bags have been made. The prospects of sulpe, duck and goose shooting are flattering, as the recent heavy rains have filled all ponds and lakes, which are dry during the summer, with water, which, together with the mash, afford fine feeding places for them. Have shot on the 13th inst. five teal, and several flocks have been seen passing over town. Sulpe and geese do not arrive here before the middle of October, but stay here all the winter if the season is favorable and water and food abound. Quall are not as numerous as they were in former years, but still good bags may be secured in some localities.

A. II.

bags may be secured in some localities. A. M. Loss Island Porester Club Incid their annual meeting for the election of olificers at Wm. Cleaver's Light House Shades, corner of Putnam avenue and Irving place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22. The following oilicers were elected for the ensiting year: Henry Thorpe, President; Class, W. Edwards, Vice-President; Robt, T. Sabin, Treasurer: Class, W. Field, Secretary, Mr. John Andrews was admitted to membership. Although the club is small, it does not lack interest in the objects for which sporting clubs should be organized (that is for the protection of fish and game), as is evidenced by their belonging to the State Sportsmen's Association and the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, They have just entered on their third year of existence. They confine their shooting excursions to the East End of Long Island, where good sport is always to be had.

is always to be had.

SOUTH CAUGLINA.—Charleston, Sept. 27.—The coming shooting season, I think, will fully demonstrate the beneficial effect of the game law. Up to within three years ago any urchin who fels so disposed might have shouldered his gun in the breeding season, and have gone forth bent on destruction; the death of every bird which he happened to shoot caused the death of two or three young ones. The consequence was that to get any birds at all it was necessary to go at least ten or twelve miles from the chy. But now it is altogether different. Birds are comparatively plentiful, and the conting season promises some rare sport.

Season promises some rare sport.

Saved His Dog.—Opelowers, La., Sept. 25.—Snipe were seen here last Saturday, 18th inst. Teal ducks were in market this week. A party of five killed sixty-three prairie chickens last week, hunting parts of two days. The prairie was very dry, and the birds scattered, generally only one in a place. Quali are numerous; but we cannot shoot them with any satisfaction here till the crops are gathered and stock turned into the fields to break down the cover. Our best months are December and January. I had a pointer bit

through the tongue last week by a very large water moccasin; I poured about a tundler of whisky into him immediately, which made him ''dead drunk," and in less than a week he was ready for service. J, W, J

Our Detroit Letter. Introit, Spi. 26.—I have just learned a fact of great practical interest to lumiters, and after FOREST ADS STREAM shall have made it known I expect to see a rush of Ninrois to Northern Mich, that will require a special train possibly once a day. The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, in connection with the Grand Rapids & Milwaukee Railroad, in connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, offers reduced rates as a special concession to hunting parties bound for the north woods of Michigan. The fare from Detroit to Petoskey and return in parties of five or nore is glt.30 acid, and in parties of twenty or more it is \$10.40 cach. There is a proportionate reduction to all intermediate stations. Return tickets on these terms are good till Dec. 31. Dogs and guns are taken in the baggage car without extra charge, and special care is bestowed on them. Northern Michigan, now that the sulry days have slunk defeated away, is the paradise of hunters, and these new railroad arrangements, it seems to me, are just the thing to populate that paradise during the smash-bang season.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Lonisville, Ky., writes from Point Mouillic (Ed. Gillman et al's famous shooting ranch) in these words: "I have killed about eighty duck, and they were about all I shot at—only made one shot that did not do execution."

(G.

execution."

(J. MILLIONS OF DUCKS.—Toleda, Ohio, Sept. 24.—There are lots of ducks in the marsh now. I went to our Middleboro Club on the steamer Chief Justice Waite and down the bay from Cedar Point to West Sister Isle. It was just one mass of ducks, millions of them, mostly teal, some mallard and ring-tail. The club at Cedar Point had a grand opening of the new house on last monday evening, built for the use of the club by Col. Offile Payne, of Cleveland, a gentleman of much wealth. It was a grand affair. Ladies and gentlemen, music and dancing, and after all a shoot by the club; and such a lot of ducks! The smallest number any one man secured was 44; the largest 109; others 60, 70, 55, etc.

I was fishing Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at our club. The water was too warm yet; few fish. Caught several, and they were very line; weighed 4<sup>1</sup><sub>1</sub> and 5<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub> bbs. We are all waiting now for cold weather, so our ducks will keep. No use shooting them unless they will keep to get home.

Stupper Lays —Chicago, bet 1.—Mr. A.P. Wilking land

seep. No use snooting their discussions of the Collection.

Strint Lake.—Chicago, Oct. 1.—Mr. A. P. Wilkins, land agent for the Chicago, Miwankee & St. Paul Railway, has been in town for the past week, making arrangements whereby sportsmen can make the trip to Spirit Lake, Iowa, at a small cost. The railroad company will furnish a hunters' car, with complete outift for living, and thousand mile tickets, for \$20 each man, and they can take a cook and porter free. The car will accommodate from fifteen to twenty persons comfortably. They propose making a feature of these cars, and will spare no pains to make every one as comfortable as if they were domiciled in a hotel. For those not desirous of accompanying so large a party they sell round trip tickets good for two weeks, for \$20, and at the lake there are hunters' lodges, where the sportsmen will be taken care of and all fixtures furnished at the nominal sum of \$1 per day. Game is reported very plenty there just now, including prairie chickens, ducks, geesse, brant, etc.; and on the lake the fisherman may take his choice from black and rock bass, perch, pickerl, pike and an occasional sturgeon. This has been truly named the sportsman's paradise. Persons desirous of more may take in scance from make and rock obass, perch, pick ered, jike and an occasional sturgeon. This has been trul named the sportsman's paradise. Persons desirous of mor minute information will have it cheerfully furnished them by addressing A. P. Wilkins, Whitewater, Wis., who has re-sided in this vicinity for the past eight years.

sided in this vicinity for the past eight years.

Audition Rod and Guy Cluu,—Brooklyn, Sept. 29.—Last week a meeting was held in the extreme eastern district of Brooklyn with the intention of forming a sportsmen's club to be composed of young men residing in the vicinity. They named the association the Andubon Gun and Rod Club. The officers elected were: Robert T. Sabin, President: Edward Blackwell, Vice-President: Frank Gerling, Treasurer, and James H. Henning, Secretary. The club already has a membership of fifteen, and bids fair in less than two months to double its present number. The objects of this association are to protect the game in their immediate neighborhood, especially between the Kings County line and Jamaica, and also to encourage skillful use in the rod and gun.

Many, Biddistant, Sept. 19.—A partity of surveyers of the first was such sections.

MAINE.—Biddeford. Sept. 13.—A party of seven good fellows started to-day for Eastis and Tim Pond for two weeks camp life. I guess Kin Smith will think he is taken when he sees these grans, ammunition and fly rods. Dr. Hill and Will Elden, the crack rifle shots, strike out for big game of bear and moose kinds, while A. Pierce, J. R. Tibby, Dr. Hussey, E. Pilshury, our eflecient postmaster, and D. Roberts content themselves with smaller game and skill in easting the fly. Success attend them all, for many are waiting for bear steak and trout.

MAINTAND.—The quait shooting in Queene Anne and Tal-bot counties, Maryland, promises to be unusually fine this season. There are few sections of the country where birds are more abundant, and in many places in each county the fields are large, and the sedge grass cover admits of the birds being shot early in the season in the open. One can hardly go wrong in making a selection of any of the little towns to put up at as headquarters. Besides quait, there are wood-cock when the season is wet, and along the bay shore many variety of ducks. variety of ducks.

EAGLE-LAKE, Me., Sept. 23.—Steele and I are now on our way down Eagle Lake. Weather cool; strong head wind. Have found plenty of fish and game of all kinds. There are twenty-three persons, to our knowledge, now encamped on this lake, and eight more on their way here. Since I last wrote a team has been put on Mud Pond earry, so that there is no lugging between Moosehead and this lake. We encamp on Churchill Lake to-night and expect to reach Munsungun lake by the middle of next week.

FLORIDA COMPANION WANTED.—Buglato, Sept. 27.—I anticipate spending the winter in Florida (on the St. Johns river a few miles from Enterprise) in fishing and hunting. Am desirous of having a companion. If you know of any one intending to do the same you will confer a favor by putting me in connection with him. I start about the fifteen of November 12. ting me in cor of November. L. B. C

A Homing Pigeon Shot. --Contreport, L. I. Oct. 1.—A colred man shot the other day, while after wild pigeons in this icinity, a homing pigeon marked under the wing.

J. T. Witson, New York City, No. 169.

New Yoek,—Hornellsville, Sept. 27.—Plenty of ruffed grouse and black and gray squirrels are being killed here now. On the 23d a huge flock of crows passed over this place. They were over three-fourths of an hour passing. There-must have been 20,000 in the flock. They did not fly like pigeons, but were from fifty to two hundred feet apart.

How does our correspondent know that there were 20,000 in the fleels 2

General,—Americus, Ort. 1.—Our game birds (Bob White) are abundant. I never saw more of them. Our climate is delightful in fall and whiter, and Americus furnishes board good and cheap, and if any of your Northern sportsmen who come South will make this a stepping point, we promise them as time shooting as the country can afford, and as hearty a welcome as Southern hospitality can give. I've been out to-day for the first time; two guns bagged fifty. Snor.

to-may for the uses time; two guins bagged mily. Shor. Fonest and Stream General Passenger Department, —Chicago, Il., Spt. 26, —The following persons have recently passed through Chicago et Northwestern Ry; Chus. Bullock, Tursert Ellis, W. S. Armard, Jas. H. Hall and E. S. Today, all of Massachusetts. They go to the Maple River

Midway Shooting Cleb.,—The Midway Shooting Association, of Matawan, N. J., was organized in 1875, and chartered in 1880: The club now owns a fine plot of ground, some fourteen acres, at the junction of the C. R. R. and P. & N. Y. R. When the contemplated improvements of this property are completed, the grounds will make one of the finest shooting parks in the East.

Chicago, Sept. 30. I have just returned with R. P. Flow-ers and party from N. Y. We had a splendid time and plenty of game. We were up at Grand Forks and Alsop, Dakota, and Adrian, Minnesota. Killed 55-chickens and ducks.

Wild Pigeons. — Tolland Co., Coan., Scyl. 29. — Pigeons are scattered over this county in great numbers feeding upon the white oak accers. Bags of 20 to 40 or more for a day's shooting of two guns are common. The pigeons have not been so plenty here for many years.

F.

-Hop Bitters gives good digestion, active liver, good circulation and

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

New York, -- Regular semi-monthly shoot of the Miner Red and New York, -- Regular semi-monthly should intermed and Gun Club, Sept. 30, for the club medal presented by Capt. Acry, and also for a handsome badge donated by Judge Tinkel, both

and low low a management angle treated by single finitely only prizes going to the first man; Hurlinghman rule, 3; Hoffman, ... 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 -8; Hoffman, ... 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 -8; Herry, ... 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 -6; Stehrs, ... 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 -4; Acry, ... 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 -9; DAVIS, ... 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 -5;

Both modals were captured by Captain Acry. After the club shoot followed:

Stichrs and Junok divided the money.

Engelert and Junok divided money

Ouro, Cincinnali, Sept. 22.—The Cincinnati Gun Club met at Macke's on the above date to contest for their club medal ar Tame birds; plunge traps:

Schiff won the gold medal on a straight score; Caldwell took econd, 12½ pounds of powder; and McGraw third, 300 shells.

On tie for third prize, 300 shells, miss and out: McGraw, 4; Duffman, 3; Koch, I

Kentucky, Latenia Springs, Sept. 19.—Score of a glass ball match shot between the Cincinnati Gun Club (formerly the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club) and the Kenton County Shooting Club, of Kenton County, Ky. Mole trap : rise, 18 yards : y, Ky. Mole Gui, Club.

Kenton County Shooting Club.

Algorithm Club. - Grounds at Wecharken, Sept. 27 .- Semimonthly shoot for club badge; 29 balls; Anid, 12; Hill, 12; Griswold, 14; Murphy, 6; Loughrey, 15; Bremer, 15; Sancer, 15; Burns, 11; Robertson, 8; Gordon, 11; Hanna, 16; Moylein, 12.

Capital City Gun Club, - Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, - This club has been shooting a series of weekly matches (not to exceed eighteen) of twenty balls each, for two gold modals, to be known as first and second champion modals, the winners in each match to wear the same until beaten; and a member was required to shoot in at least thirteen of the matches to make him eligible for final possession, the awards to be made on percentage of lifts. The shooting closed yesterday with the sixteenth match, Mr. Mills being three balls in the lead, which could not be overcome by a clean score from Mr. McLeod; and Mr. Woodbury, the only other possible winner, having been called away from the city, was unable to complete his score. As shown by the scores, but three members shot the required minimum of 260 balls, but I give the result of the other shooting to show the general average and what our club is capable of doing. The average of 1874 we consider quite creditable for amateurs, many of whom had never shot from a rotary trap, until this season, and some of them had never shot from any trap whatever. The trap was a Card rotary, screened ; handicap rise, as

	Yards Rise.	Shots.	Hits.	Per cent.
E. L. Mills	25	320	303	.948
E. M. McLeod	22	320	800	.937
Levi Woodbury	20	140	131	.935
T. E. King	20	200	179	.895
W. B. McKehlen	20	120	103	.959
W. W. Eldridge	90	260	223	.557
H. L. Shepard	20	100	82	.82
P. F. Nagle	20	200	159	.795
Jno. R. Morhous	20	120	94	.783
N. H. Wadsworth		160	123	.768
Total		1.940	1,697	STA
			44000	W. W. F

CANTON, N. Y.-Capt. Bogardus and Eugene shot before a crowd of at least 10,000 persons, Sept. 15, at our County Fair, and seven or eight thousand on the 16th. The shoot was the card of the whole Fair. Everybody was delighted with it.

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 20.—Annual shoot of the Manchester Shooting Club, held on the club grounds in this city to-day. Purse

No. 1, 815; 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.; 10 balls, rotary trap:	
I. A. Moore	
G. E. Morrill. 10 H. Tobey M. Wadlebgh 9 C. L. Harmon	. 6
C. A. Jackson 9 W. M. Parsons, H. P. Young 9 B. F. Clark,	. 6
C. H. Cro.s. 9 N. A. Robinson E. A. Durgin 9 F. J. Drake	. õ
C. J. Darrah	
J. Dolber. 7 C. W. Farner. G. H. Hubbard. 7 F. G. Taylor.	
O. Greeley 7 G. C. Gilmore 7 C. C. Clark 7	. 1
First tie.	
C. J. Darrah. 4 O. Greeley. G. H. Hubbard 4 A. E. Clarke	3
J. Dolber	9
Second He, G. J. Darrah	. 0

First prize divided between Ira A. Moore and George E. Morrill ; second between Mozes Wadleigh, Charles A. Jackson, Hiram P. Young and C. H. Cross, The third was awarded to E. A. Durgin. For the fourth, C. J. Darrah, J. E. Dolber, G. H. Hubbard, O. Greeley, C. C. Clark and A. E. Clarke tied, and in shooting off Mr. Darrah won.

Purse No. 2, \$20--\$8 to first, \$6 to second, \$4 to third and \$2 to fourth; 10 balls, rotary trap;

C. L. Harmon	C. C. Clilla	
G. E. Morrill	J. Dolher	
M. Wadleigh10	H. P. Voung 6	
A. E. Clarke.	G. F. Eillott 6	
C. A. Jackson 9	Dr. Wheeler 6	
	C. J. Darrah 6	
H. Tobey	L. A. Purgin 6	
A. Brown	C. H. (1055 5	
	Z. F. Campbell	
N. A. Robinson	A. Hall	
F. G. Taylor	(. II Hubbard	
B. F. Clark		
L. K. Mend.		
A. Walker	C. O. Phillipping.	
Ties or		
B. F. Clark 4	G. F. Taylor 2	
L. K. Mead 4	J. E. Dolber 2	
A. Walker 3	C. C. Clark 1	
Secon	ditte.	
B. F. Clark	T. K. Mead.	
Thire	1 116.	
B. F. Clark	L. K. Mead	
Fourt	h tie.	
L. B. Mead 5	D E Close	

First prize divided between Messrs, Harmon, Morrill, Wadleigh and Clarke; second between Messes, Jackson and Moore; third be-tween Messes, Tobey, Brown, Parsons and Robinson, and the fourth was won by Mr. Mead.

Club shoot for a gold medal and contributed prizes. Leather medal for poorest shot. Conditions, 20 balls, rotary trap. The

queum and pecome the broberty	or any member winning it abou
three successive annual shoots:	
F. J. Droke	C. H. Cross
M. Wadleigh	H. Tobey
C. J. Jackson 29	V. A. Robinson
I. A. M. ore	
F. G. Taylor	L. K. Mead
H. P. Young	C. W. Farmer
H. Wheeler	Z. F. Campbell
G. H. Hubbard	J. E. Wilson
B. F. Clark	
W. M. Parsons	A. Hall
C. J. Darrah	A. Walker
G. E. Morrill	G. F. Elliott
C. L. Harmon	C. C. Clark
E. S. Whitle 15	
O. Greelev	L. Simons
E. A. Duram	
A Brown 14	C. S. Masseck
	twenty.
	C. J. Jackson
M. Wadleigh5	
5800	nd tie. 5 M. Wauleigh
F. J. Drake	u. wadieigh
	f fifteen.
C. J. Daurala	G. E. Morrill
F. S. Whitney	O. Greelev
E. A. Durgin	C. L. Harmon

E. S. Whitney.

The first prize, won by Frank J. Drake, the club gold medal valued at \$46; the second, a silver pedometer, was awarded to Ira A. Moore; the third, a silver-mounted revolver, to F. G. Taylor; the fourth, a bronze setter dog, mounted as a paper weight, to Dr. Wm. M. Parsons; the bifth, a brickel-plated carfridge localer and extractor, to Chadles J. Darrah (Br. Parsons and Mr. Darrah afterward exchanged prizes by mutual agreement); the sixth, ten pounds of powder, to Bu. A. Brown and Mr. C. H. Cross; and the

seventh, the leather medal, to Clinton S. Masseck.	2
Purse No. 3, \$10—\$4 to first, \$3 to second, \$2 to third, and \$1 to	)
fourth; 10 double balls.	
C. J. Jackson	É
M. Wadleigh 9 B. F. Clark	;
H. Wheeler 7 H. P. Young 2	ì
F. G. Taylor	3
F. J. Dralie 6 C. W. Farmer	è
I A Moore 6 Z. F. Campbell 5	ż
A. B. Nicholau 5 E. A. Durgin 8	į
W. M. Parsons. 4 L. K. Mead	ż
C. J. Dagrah 4 H. Tobey	Ĺ
C. L. Harmen 4 C. S. Masseck 1	
G F Morrill 4 A. Hall	١
J. W. D. McDonald 4 L. Simons	i
Ties on seven.	
H. Wheeler 3 F. G. Taylor	
	۰
Second tie.	
U. Wheeler 4 F. G. Taylor	Ł
Third tie,	
H. Wheeler	ţ
Charles J. Jackson won the first prize, Moses Wadleigh the sec-	
ond, Dr. Henry Wheeler the third, and the fourth was divided be-	
Ond, in, itemy wherei the time, and the fourth was divided be-	۰

tween Frank J. Drake and Ira A. Moore

Consolation purse. Purse, \$15-\$6 to first prize, \$4.50 to se ond. 88 to third, \$1.50 to fourth; 15 balls, rotary trap; entries

limited to members who have competed for any of the purses and

B. F. Clark	C. C. Clark 1
E. S. Whitney	A. B. Nicholson t
O. Greeley11	
J. W. D. McDonald 9	C. G. Gilmore
A. Walker 9	C. S. Masseck
C. B. Littlefield 8	A. Hall 9
Z. F. Campbell 7	H. Vickery
C. W. Farmer 7	L. Simons.
J. E. Dolber 7	
Boni E Clark won the first price	77 0 1771 11 11 11

Oliver Greeley the third, and the fourth was divided between Dr. J. W. D. MacDonald and Alfred Walker.

J. E. W.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Sedalia Shooting Club held their first prize shoot, Saturday, Sept. 18; 18 yards rise, Mole trap, 20 glass balls each:

Sneed	. 7	Parmeriee
Smith	25	Yold it
Babeock	. 9	Kumn
Highleyman	-	Trader. 16

Parmerlee was awarded the cup.

On the 25th the club had a competitive shoot, same conditions, resulting as follows:

rigneyman	15 Messerly
Yold	14 Trader
Barber	16 Montgomery
Parmerlee,	16 Sneed
The club is rapidly improving	and hope soon to be able to report

18 out of 20. OCCIDENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 30,-At the fournament of the Mains FORTAND, J.E., SOPA. 30.—At the fournament of the Maine Sportanna's Association, Pomeroy, of the Androscoggio Cith, Low-iston, won back the diamond badge, and, it being the third time, he has a right to hold it. The second prize, a double-barrelled breech-loading fowling piece, was won by Widfhrop S. Jones, of Peaks Island; third prize, \$22, C. I. York, Riverside Club, Brunswick; fourth prize, 250 pounds shot to H. C. Harmon, of Forest City Club, Portland; fifth prize, \$13.75, J. F. Randell, Peaks Island Club, Portland; sixth prize, half a case of powder, P. Jerris, Androscoggin Club of Lewiston; seventh prize, \$8.21, Brackett, Peaks Island Club, Portland. In the glass-ball sweepstakes, the first prize, \$9, was won by Benjamin J. Willard. of Peaks Island Club, Portland; second prize, \$5.80, to A. W. West, Forest City Club, Portland, and third prize, \$3.20, to P. Jerris, An droscoggin Club, Lewiston.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- The second match between the Austin Gun Club of Austin, and the South End Shooting Club of Chicago, took place at Grand Crossing, Wednesday last. The conditions were: fourteen men on each side, wild birds, 25 yards rise, from plungo traps. A strong wind prevailed, which greatly assisted the birds in getting out of the way. The Austin Club killed eighty, the South Ends sixty-eight. This was the second match of the series, the first score being 109 to 107 in favor of the Austin Club,

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Sportsman's Club have a union shoot next week at the Park, and have invited clubs from Spencer. North and West Brookfield, Ware and Palmer. Each town is to furnish a team of at least ten, who shoot team against team. All other members of the different clubs will also have a chance to shoot at the regular string of 20 balls. The shooting begins at 10 a. m., and, if a fine day, a large crowd is expected, and a good day's sport anticipated.

LEAYENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 29. -The Leavenworth Gun Club held its regular shoot yesterday afternoon on the reservation. 

A. Wernher	6 Ed. Carney	
D. B. Hinman	d A. Lange	
W. C. Hinman	Scott Lee .	
B, C Hinman	)	
W. C. Hinman won the champ	ion medal with 19	out of 20. I

used an army musket. E. Haberlein and Scott Lee tied, and Haberlein won the second prize. Ed. Carney won the leather medal.

October 1.—The Leavenworth Gun Club had its shoot yeaterday on the fair grounds as advertised, each member shooting at ten stationary and ten rotary balls, thrown from two "Monarch" traps: E. Hobertein. 18. A. Wernher. 12. W. C. Bluman. 19. B. C. Hibman. 9. H. Lanitz. 11. Scott Lee. 19. D. B. Hibman. 18. C. has. Schnacker. 15. J. W. Sprately. 2. Ceo. Bernicer. 15. J. W. Sprately. 2. Ceo. Bernicer. 15. J. W. Sprately. 2. Ceo. Bernicer. 15.

Chas, Mager. ...
W. C. Himman won first prize (a Monarch trap, donated by Culver Bros, valued at \$15). E. Haberlein and D. B. Himman tied on Is halls: Himman won second prize in shooting off the tie, breaking 5 straight, and Haberlein 4. Chas. Schmelzer and Chas. Magoe tied, which was not settled. After the glass ball unath was over, some members of the cital bad a sweepstake pigeon shoot, in which J. W. Spratley won first money, and W. C. Himman second.

Some members of the dubt had a swelestaked speed shoot, it which J. W. Spratley won first money, and W. C. Himman second.

Sacramento, Cal. Sept. 24.—The shooting tournament, under the anspices of the Forester Chib of this city, which opened Tuesday, has passed off most pleasantly, and free from anything to merits complete success. Nearly every section of the State was ropresented. Entries were made of clubs at Colusa, Franklin, Roseville, Willows, Plymonth, Folson, San Josquin, San Francisco, Chico and other parts of Butte county, Cloverdale, Georgetown, Neweastle, Yeacaville, Pilot Hill, Napa, White Rock, Sheldon, and from other points, in addition to those from this place. Forty-five contestants took part in the shooting. The conditions were fifteen birds each at 21 yards rise, using three plunge traps of the H. & T. pattern. J. N. Burnett and Geo. Routier tied for first prize on 15 straight, and shot off tie at 6 double birds at 18 yds., Routier winning with clean score. Among seven ties on 14 P. D. Brown won the shoot off with a clean score of 6 double birds at 18 yds., the ties of four being shot off and the prizes awarded. Soot, Toda and Zares the content of the state of the state of the price of the state of the

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

.The Automatic Bevolver.—Messrs. Merwin, Hulbert & Co., Chambers street, New York, make to the readers of this paper unusual offer, which can be fully appreciated by reading their advisement in another column. The weapon is perfection of working ship, and will be highly prized to yevery nutchasor.

Duck Shoothan—One-half the shoother in and of the best clubs of six members in Currituck, N. C., to let this season with boats and docoys. Splendid chance; no better; canvas-back shooting. Address Box 2,768, Boston.

—The Holabird Shooting and Fishing Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, sole manufacturers, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circular. -See advertisement of gold fish for sale.

The Remel.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES

St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th. Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. J. R. Stayton, Secretary, Pittsburg

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15th. Chas. De Ronge, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

ST Louis Snow .- As we go to press the St. Louis Bench Show is in progress. A full report of the same, with list of entries and winners will appear in our next issue.

Names of Dogs.—Correspondents are requested to exerise care in writing names claimed and other kennel notes. Remember that it is very easy to misunderstand communications of this kind unless they are written plainly and explicitely. The editor would prefer rather to read a page of manuscript in order to understand exactly what the writer means to say, than to puzzle over a brief note in which the names of owner, sire, dam, former owner, etc., are bunched in a conglomerate and undecipherable mess.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to print names of

PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIALS.—We have received a neatly printed little book containing the Constitution, Laws and Rules of the Pensylvania State Field Trials Association. The rules of the club specify that :

runes of the club specify that:  $A \ dog \ to \ be eligible to \ run \ in the field trials of the association must have been owned in the State of Pennsylvania at least three mouths prior to the date of the commencement of the trials. A puppy whelped on or after April 15 of the previous year shall be eligible to run in the puppy stakes, and one whelped on or after October 15 shall be eligible for the nursery stakes.$ 

The rules for the field trials are made up with slight alteration from both the National American Kennel Club and Eastern Field Trials Club recently published in Forest and STREAM, and in consequence it is not necessary to reproduce them in full. The principal changes alluded to occur in Rule 5, and in the "instruction to judges," under the heading of alse Pointing, the paragraphs read as follows:

False Pointing, the paragraphs read as follows:
RTLE 5. Positive points for merit: Pointing, 35: pace,
15: backing, 7; style, 6: staunchness, 8: ranging, 5: quartering, 8: obedience and disposition, 6; retrieving, 10: total,
100. Negative points for denceri: False pointing, 1 to 5;
breaking in (cach offense), 5: breaking shot (cach offense), 8:
chasing or breaking shot and clusting (cach offense), 12.
(False pointing)—The judge shall give a dog ample opportunity to discover whether or not be is on a true point, and
the penalty shall range from 1 to 5 for his acts throughout the
heat.

heat

Mr. J. R. Stayton, Secretary, telegraphs us that the following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: Mr. B. F. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Pa.: Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Lexing. ton, Ky., and Mr. Washington A. Coster, of Flatbush, Long Island

Island.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—Mr. T. T. Sawyer, Jr., of Boston, Mass., has just returned from England, bringing with him a young fox ferrier bitch, which was presented to him by Mr. Hugh Dalziel. She was bred by Mr. Arthur A. Easton, of Hufl, England, and is in every respect one of the finest of her breed in America. "Jumping Jenny," as she was named by Mr. Dalziel, has white body and head evenly marked with black and tun. She is by Champion Gaffer, 6942, E. K. S. B., out of Champion Gerty, 7,004, E. K. S. B. Her sire, Gaffer, has won thirty-two first prizes, and her maternal grandsire and grandsdam, Bulfett and Gaity, were sold at Darlington show for £350.

Westminster Kennel Club Importation.—Mr. R. B. Summerson is about sending over his pointer bitch Polly, by his Champion Stot, to the Westminster Kennel Club, Polly will have plenty of opportunities of showing her excellent working qualities this autumn, and in the spring she will be bred to Senseulon.

Rex.-Mr. Fisher Howe, Jr., writes us that his pointer Rex is doing fairly well. Within the last few days he has begun to rest a little on his foot, and has recovered heart enough to bark once or twice.

enough to bark once or twice.

ESSEX COUNTY HUNT.—Meets for October, 1880, at 3:30 p.
M. each fixture: Saturday, October 9, Verona Post Office,
Wednesday, October 13, Llewellyn Park—Gate, Eagle Rock
Road. Saturday, October 16, Mountain House, Montclair,
Wednesday, October 20, Residence C. H. Heckscher, Esq.,
Orange. Saturday, October 23, South Orange. Wednesday,
October 37, Mansion House, Orange. Saturday, October 30,
Caldwell. H. N. Munn, M. F. H.

ELOHO AND ROSE.—Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., has forwarded to us a neat little pamphlet containing the pedigrees, public performances, etc., of his celebrated red Irish setter, Champion Eloho and Rose. The little book also contains a full history of this race of extraordinary setters, whose winnings have been so often recorded in these columns. We will take pleasure in giving all inquiring readers information concerning this famous strain.

-Mr. Hugh Dalziel has recently accepted the kennel editorship of the Fanciers' Chroniols.

-Mr. Jefferson Cooper, of Blauveltsville, N. Y., is at Milford, Neb., with three of Dr. S. Fleet Speir's dogs.

-Mr. Zachary Taylor, of Northumberland, Pu., is at Lincoln, Neb., with one dog.

#### THE ENGLISH SETTER

FROM VERO SHAW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG

[Reprinted from advance sheets forwarded to the Forest and Stream exclusively, by the author, through the couriesy of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Publishers.]

WHATEVER the origin of the setter may have been, there can be no possibility of a doubt but that he holds a position second to none in the canine word in the present day. The beauty of the doe's coat and the brilliancy of his colors, coupled with his use and intelligence in the field, cannot fail to make the setter a favorite with all who really admire and love a good deg.

Another important feature in connection with the setter's popularity, and which has been no small support to it, is the amount of national jednowy and prejudice which has been from time to time imported into discussions on the breed, as, naturally concupt, each variety in existence linds keen supporters among its fellow countymen. To explain our meaning we must at once allude to the fact that in the present day setters are divided into three distinct varieties—viz., the English setter, the Irish setter and the Gordon setter. This latter breed is recognized as the Scottish national setter, its rish relative, be fully alluded to later on in this work. There was an old Weish breed, too, of black-and white setters which is almost extinct, though frequently paterically alluded to by veteran sportsman hading from the Principality in question.

In various localities throughout the country families or strains of setters from special lines adopted in breeding—doubless with the object of producing the dog best suited to the specialities and peculiarities of sitting which is the country ver which they were to ne worked—assumed peculiarities of sitting which is the country over which they were to the worked—assumed peculiarities of sitting which is the setters which they were to the worked—assumed peculiarities and setters which were to the special names, such as the konnels which be.

and became known by special names, such as the kennels which became known for breeding good ones. The Earl of Carlisle has a strain, specimens of which have occasionally been shown. occasionally been shown, and which display strong-ly-marked Spaniel characteristics, and from the tendency to curl in the coat, the top-knot more or less developed, and their general shape, suggest them having been crafted on the Water Spaniel. In the Marquis of Bute's kennels in the west of Scotland there was low, and probable west of Scotland there was long, and probably gill is, a strain of black settlers, and numerous feeineds of extent had strains specially their own and some distin-onishing feature. The Beltons, famous in the northern countries, are a superb race, and form the great base of the now Lamous Lamous Lawrenck Setter. amous Laverack Setter, on which again is founded the majority of the great kennels, so favor-ably known throughout

ably known throughout the country, and which has an inniense popular-ity with American sportsmen. Whether any of the modern and present-day breeders have resorted to a spaniel cross direct we are not in a position to state, but that such might be done with advantage in some instances we do not doubt.

vantage in some instances we do not doubt.

In spite, however, of the numerous families into which the setter is now divided, there can be no doubt that the origin of each was the spaniel, and it is a curious subject for contemplation that Spain (as will be seen in the chapter on pointers) should have the credit of supplying us with the three breeds of sporting dogs—spaniels, setters and pointers—upon which we English so greatly pride ourselves. The credit of improving these dogs is of course our own, but it is impossible to claim any one of them as indigenous to this country, closely identified with it as they are at the time of writing.

John Cains alludes to the setter in his work on "Eng-

weiting.

Dr. John Caius alludes to the setter in his work on "Englishe Dogges," under the title of Index, and his classification of it with the spaniel is convincible proof of its identity with that animal at the period in which Dr. Caius wrote as follows:

"Another sort of Degges be there, seruiceable for fowling, making no noise elther with foote or with tounge, whiles they follow the game. These attend diligently vpon theyr Master, and frame their conditions to such beckes, motions and gestures, as it shall please him to exhibite and make, either going forward, drawing backward, inclining to the right hand, or yealding toward the left, (In making mencion of fowles my meaning is of the Partirige and the Qualle) when he hath founde the byrde, he keepeth sure and fast silence, he stayeth his steppes and will proceed no further and with a close, concert, watching eye, layeth his helly to the grounde and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approacheth neers to the place where the byrde is, he layes him downe, and with a marke of his pawes, betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kinde of dogge is called Tader, Setter, being in decde a name most consonant and agreeable to his quality. The place being knowne by the meanes of the dogge, the fowler immediately opened and spreededth his net, intending to take them, which being done the dogge at she necessioned becker or vsual signe of his Master ryseth vp by and by, and draweth neerer to the fowle that by his presence they night be the authors of their owne insmaring, and be ready intangled in the prepared net."

The above extract, though not throwing much light upon the appearance of the breed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nevertheless is a proof of its existence; but the following remarks taken from Gervase Markham's "Hunger's Prevention, or the Art of Fowling," which was published in London in 1655, gives a considerable amount of information upon the dog's character and the uses to which it was then placed. Under the heading of "What a Setting Dog is" Gervase Markham writes:

the heading of "What a Setting Dog is" Gervase Markham writes:

"Before I wade further into this discourse I show you what a setting dogge is. Cortaine fusly hard spaniell taught by nature to hunt the partridges before, and more then any other classe whatsoever, and that with all eagernesse and herenesse, running the fields over and over so hastily and busily as if there were no limit in his desire and turie; yet so qualified and tempered with art and obedience, that when he is in the greatest and eagerest pursue, and seemes to be most wide and frantike, that yet even then, one hern or sound of his master's face, taking all his directions from it whether to proceede, stand with a doubt him, and looke in his muster's face, taking all his directions from it whether to proceede, stand with, or retire. Nay, when he is come even to the very place where his prey is and dath as it were his nose over it, so that it seemes her may take it up at his owne pleasure, yet is his remperance and obedience so made and trained by are that presently even on a suiden he either sands still or falles down thate upon his belly, without daring once to open his mouth, or make any noyse or motion at all, till that his master cone unto hin and then proceededs in all things according to his directions and commandments."

then proceedes in all things according to his directions and commandments."

This quotation might almost have been taken from a mode-ern work on setters, as it refers to nelss of dog whose duties in the field appear to have little altered during the progress of time. There still seems to have been a considerable looseness in the classification of this breed of dog, and the barrier be-

Sportsman," in which a good deal is said about the setting dog, and sporting in general. The "Compleat Sportsman," which was published in the Sixoy, London, was dedicated to Sir Charles Keymis, of Keven-Mabbey, in the County of Ghamorgan, Bart., and may be taken as having been a valuable handbook relating to the laws on sport and dogs at the time when it was written. Mr. Giles Jacobs, however, copies unbushingly from Nicholas Cox, without giving the latter any credit for what he has taken from his works, and the result is that the description of the setting dog which we have quoted above is reproduced in the "Compleat Sportsman." It is, therefore, only reasonable to infer that no change, or, at all events, any material change, had come over the dog during the interest which has Cox wrote, or it would probably have been alluded to by Giles Jacobs in his work.

work.

If may be here mentioned in justice to the individual to whom the credit is due, that Robert Dudley, Duke of North-umberland, is supposed to have been the first person to train setting dogs in the manner which has since his time been universally adopted by his successors. His Grace lived about the year 1550, rather earlier than the date at which Dr. Caius wrote, but beyond casual references to him by subsequent writers, nothing is positively known of the system upon which he acted, though from the remarks made it is probable that his ideas were closely carried out by the setter breakers who came after him.

he acted, though from the remarks made a is possible when classified were closely carried out by the setter breakers who came after him.

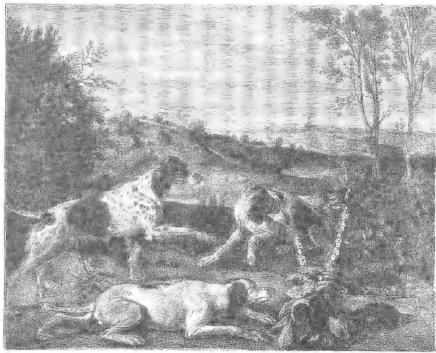
The "Sportsman's Cabinet," in 1803, devotes a good deal of its space to the subject of setters, which had evidently by that time taken their rank as a distinct breed of sporting dog. Whether, however, the author is quite correct or not in his assertion that "The dog passing under time demoniantion [setter] is a species of pointer originally produced by a commixture between the Spanish pointer and the larger breed of English spaniel," will always be a matter of discussion between persons interested in the breed, as many are to be found who dray the existence of the pointer cross. This subject may, however, be abandomed for the present, as our desired is now to trace the existence of the English setter from its first appearance and value as a sporting dog. Mr. W. Taplin, in

temporary arrans concerning its appearance
and value as a sporting
dog. Mr. W. Taplin, in
the "Sportsman's Cabinet," proceeds to remark
subsequently to the preceding quotation, that.
"The sporting deportment of a setter in the
field precisely corresponds with the pursuits
and propensities of the
pointer, but with this
single variation, that admitting their olfactory
sensations to be equally
exquisite, and that one
can discover and as expeditionsly receive and
edge the particles of
scent or, in other words,
the efficient of the game
as readily and at equal
distance with the other,
the difference of the
sports in which they are
individually employed
readers it necessary that
one should effect upon
this legs what the other
does by prostration upon
the ground, in the very
position from which the
present apprehention of the
secting dog' is derived.
And these are nivther
more nor less than the
pure effect of sporting
of the agents.

pure effect of sporting education; for as in the game is constantly expected to rise, so in the use of a setting dog and net the game is required to lie. A through the setting dog is in general used merely for the purpose of taking partridges with the draw-net, yet they are sometimes brought into occasional use with the gam, and are equally applicable to that appropriation, except in turnips. French wheat, standing clover, ling, furze, or other covert, where their sudden drop and point may not be so readily observed."

French Wheat, standing clover, ling, furze, or other covert, where their sudden drop and point may not be so readily observed."

Personally we attach very great importance to the above extract, for two teasons: First, it is distinctly stated that upto that time Pointers were the fashionable, or rather the favorite, breed with sportsmen who amused themselves by shooting three-quarters of a century back; and, secondly, it gives us a good reason for the change which has come over the setter's behavior in the field of later years. It is, of course, perfectly well known that the modern setter usually points his game standing up, as a pointer does, and the abundonment of netting is unquestionably responsible for this alteration in the method of a Setter carrying out his work. Before, when the sportsman was anxious to net as many birds as possible, it was most essential that they should be as undistructed as possible, and the presence of a dog would, of course, increase the chances of their being frightened away before the met was fixed for their capture. The chances of the dog being seen by the game was naturally lessened when he lay down, and this, no dould, was the reason for him being broke to do so. Now things are much altered, and the sportsman only wants the whereabouts of the game ro he indicated, so do so. Now things are much altered, and the sportsman only wants the whereabouts of the grane ro he indicated, so do so. Now things are much altered, and the sportsman only wants the whereabouts of the grane ro he indicated, so do so. Now things are much altered, and the sportsman only wants the whereabouts of the grane ro he indicated, so do so. Now things are much altered, and the sportsman only wants the whereabouts of the grane ro he indicated, so do so. Now things are much altered, and the sportsman only wants the whereabouts of the grane ro he indicated, so do so. Now things are much altered, and the sportsman only wants the whereabouts of the present day, which is unquestionably accounted for by the former



DOGS AND PARTRIDGES (After Desportes)

tween the setter and the spanied appears to have been unromoved at a much later time, and the name setter applied only to dogs broken to set game, and not to those distinguishable by any structural difference in shape or build. In 1687 Nicholas Cox writes of the setter in "The Gentleman's Recreation" in the following words:

"The dog which you elect for setting must have a perfect and good scent, and be naturally addicted to the hunting of feathers; and this dog may be either land spaniel, water spaniel, or nungrel of them both; either the shallow-flewed hound, tumbler, lurcher, or small bastard mastiff. But there is none hetter than the land spaniel, being of a good and nimble size, rather small than gross, and of a courazeous metal; which they you cannot dissern, being young yet, you may very welly show from a right breed, which have been known to be strong, lusty and nimble rangers, of active feet, wanton tails, and busie nostrils, whose tail was without weariness, their scarch without changeablenesse, and whom no delight did transport beyond fear or obedience."

With reference to the behavior of this dog in the field, Nicholas Cox remarks as follows in his notes on training the setting dog:

"You must teach him to come creeping to you with his

With reference to the centworr of this angle in the actual Nicholas Cox remarks as follows in his notes on training the setting dog:

"You must teach him to come creeping to you with his belly and head close upon the ground, as far or as little away as you think fit.

"A And this observe in his creeping to you, if he offer to raise his body or head you must not only thrust the rising part down, but threaten him with your angry voice, which if he seem to slight, then add a sharp jerk or two with a whipcord lash.

"You make a will be seem to slight, then add a sharp jerk or two with a whipcord lash.

"You was known as the same to stight, then sade as stating and with him, and he take a fancy to range, even when he is most busic speak to him, and in the height of his pastime make him fall upon his belly and lie close, and after that make him come creeping to you."

Thus Nicholas Cox succeeds in clearly proving that late in the seventeenth century the spaniel, or even a mongrel partialing of any breed, was used as a setting dog by Pritish sportsmen. Things do not appear to have undergone any great alteration in the beginning of the next century, for in 1718 one Giles Jacobs produced a book called the "Compleat"

sion of a constitutional timidity, which induces him to dread the severity of correction, and, of course, to avoid the means of disgrace; fraught with this irritability, their treatment in the field becomes matter of judicious discrimination. Dogs of this description, perpetually alive to the fear of giving offence and incurring bodily punishment, lay claim to very little ten-der attention as well at home as in the field. Warm, hasty, impetuous sportsmen contribute not unfrequently to their own mortification and disappointment, for many dogs of this description corrected in passion or beat with severity are so completely overwhelmed with distress or bumblated with fear that they almost insensibly sink at the feet, and can be prevailed on to hunt no more, or, what is sometimes the case, slink away home without the least chance whatever of being again induced to render further assistance in the sport of the again induced to render further assistance in the sport of the

again induced to render further assistance in the sport of the day."

It is an undoubted fact that in the present day many setters that would otherwise have been invaluable in the field are rained in their breaking and subsequent education by the severe treatment they receive at the hands of those in whose power they are placed. We are decidedly of the opinion that were less stringent punishment inflired for trilling offenses upon the members of more than one well-known kennel, an even increased reputation would quickly be added to that which it already possesses.

Three years later than the date in which the "Sportsman's Cabinet" was published—viz.. in 1806—there was a sale of settres, the record of which has been handed down to the present day. The prices realized were for the period decidedly good, and as the kennel was the property of a rather famous individual in his way—Daniel Lambert, the historical fat man, who shortly before his death scaled fifty-two stone eleven pounds—and the list, morrover, is valuable as an index to the prices of sporting dors seventy years ago, we produce it at length:

Peg, a blac	k setter	h			h												
Punch, a S	etter Do	4														26	* *
Brush																17	* *
B (b)	* *															20	
Bell																32	
Bounce	**															22	* *
Sam																26	
Charlotte,	a Pointe	١.	ľ	1	h	ŀ	1									22	4.4
Lucy	**															12	+4

This gives an average which would make dog-breeding a successful commercial enterprise even in the present day; but it is a noticeable fact that the setters fetched better prices than the pointers, which must be taken as a proof that the breed was coming up to a higher position in public estimation, or possibly Mr. Lambert's kennel was stronger in Setters than in pointers.

breed was coming up to a higher position in public estimation, or possibly Mr. Lambert's kennel was stronger in Setters than in pointers.

The date of introduction of the setting dog or spaniel into this country is not clear. There is no special reference to him in the old forest have of Counte, 'which guarded against the keeping of greybounds except under the stringent conditions of maining the animals or keeping them at a distance of ten miles from a royal forest: and even mastiffs kept by farmers and others for the protection of their dwellings had to lose three claws, which was called "expeditating."

Spaniels are, however, specially mentioned in a statute anterior to the time of Caius, and the dogs then regarded by the law were mastiffs, hounds, spaniels and tumblers. And in a statute of James L it is provided that no person shall be deemed qualified to keep setting dogs who is not possessed of an inheritance to the value of £10 per annum, a lense of life for £30 per annum, or who is worth £200 per annum, unless he is the son of a baron or knight or heir-apparent to an equire.

he is the son of a baron or knight or heir-apparent to an esquire.

The changed character of the sport of fowling when netting gradually gave way before the increasing use of guns, until it finally became entirely superseded, did, no doubt, act power-fully in modifying the setter, and the plastic nature of the dog has ever since been taken advantage of to alter and improve him to suit the constant changes in the conditions of sport.

As a factor in the conversion of the ancient spaniel into the

dog has ever since been taken advantage of to alter and inprove him to suit the constant changes in the conditions of
sport.

As a factor in the conversion of the nucient spaniel into the
modern setter. Blaine throws out the suggestion that a cross
with one of the ceteres or swift-footed dogs was resorted to,
and that the pointer is probably a cross between the spaniel
and one or other of the pagners. To produce the setter by
such a cross, we had in this country the greehound and the
swift light hound, at one time peculiar to Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland and probably other northern counties.
There were other varieties of the ceters, no doubt, but the two
mentioned would in our view be the most likely to approve
themselves to practical sportsmen. In the absence of proof
of such a cross having been resorted to with a special purpose,
we content ourselves with pointing out the great reasonableness of Blaine's theory. Granted that the cross was adopted,
it is not to be supposed that it was adhered to, but the produce would be bred to the parent strain, the characteristies
of which it was purposed should preponderate, and that would
be, in this instance, the spaniel.

It may be argued that the cross with the light hound equally
with that by the greybound would quite after the style of
bunding, destroy the natural tendency to index or set the
game, and the latter cross, to a great extent, deprive the offactory powers. We do not think such a result would follow,
for even if in the first cross those were apparently developed,
they would be unequally so in several members of the litter,
and good judgment in selecting the blitches kept for brood
purposes, and wise mating with spaniel dogs excelling in qualties partially lost by the cross, would soon restore these in all
former fullness of development, while the desired modification
of form and other characteristics was sufficiently preserved.

If the theory of the cross with either of those mentioned,
or some other of the edere available (but none of

the spaniel family, the spaniel family. It is not impossible in the production of the modern setter that he arose from the roughest of spaniels described by our earliest writers by means of selection alone. None of our domestic animals are so easily changed, and, as it were, moded to the breeder's will, as the dog, and, in the case under consideration, the time has been more than ample

case under consideration, the time has been more than ample to effect the change.

It is very improbable that we have a better setter judge than Mr. William Lort, of Fron Gooh Hall, Montgomeryshire, and his experience of the breed is practically unlimited. We are, therefore, glad to be able to lay before our readers Mr. Lort's views upon the probability, and also of the desirability, of the pointer cross, which so many believe to be

largely present in most strains of setters. Mr. Lort writes

largely present in most strains of setters. Mr. Lort writes thins:

"As to the origin of the setter I am not so sure of the correctness of my old and valued friend, Mr. H. Herbert, when he says: There is no doubt whatever that the true setter is a pure strain of unnived spaniel blood, the only improvement produced in the breed arising from its judicious cultivation, etc. I am quite sure that years ago, say from forty to fifty, it was no uncommon thing to get a dip of pointer blood into the best kennels of setters. Sometimes it answered well, and though for a generation or two it diminished the cost, not always though at the cost of appearance, it fined and strengthened the stern, giving life and motion to it, and what, whether rightly or wrongly, in olden times was thought a good deal of—it rounded the foot.

"I know how shocked some of our modern breeders will be at the idea of their favorites having in their veins a drop of pointer blood. It is well perhaps that it is not generally known how many fashionable strains have been vitiated with much more objectionable blood than that of the pointer. I have seen droppers [cross between a pointer and setter]—yes, and dops bred from droppers—possessing exquisite powers of seent, lovely tempers and great pace. I think there is reason to believe the spaniel to be the foundation of our present setter.

"As a case showing that it is possible for cross-bred dogs

seem, booky tempers and great piece. Think here is reason to believe the spaniel to be the foundation of our present setter.

"As a case showing that it is possible for cross-bred dogs to breed true, I knew of a black setter bitch three crosses from pointer, belonging to Robert Warner, of Leicester Abbey. She was good herself, having all the qualities of a pure setter, and, curlous croueds, she bred well from either a setter or pointer. Mr. Warner gave his keeper (who afterward came into my service) a brace of black puppies, by a pointer, of this blich. They looked all over pointers, they worked like pointers, fery were excellent pointers, and were sold, when broken, at forty guineas—a good price in those days. I myself had setter from her, and they were good setters, and showed all setter characteristics."

A strong confirmation of Mr. Lort's theory is to be found in the subjoined engraving from a painting by the famous French arist, Alexander Francois Desportes. This great animal painter—born in 1061 and died in 1743—was elected a member of the French Royal Academy of Painting in 1699, and of its Council in 1714. For many years he occupied the Court position of historiographer of the chase, created expressly for him by Louis XIV.; and his pictures, which are very numerous, can hardly be surpassed for their fidelity to nature. The engraving we reproduce from his pencil is entitled. "Dogs and Partridges," and is valuable as distinctly showing that the pointer had been crossed with the spaniel before and during his time, and that the result was a dog very like our modern setter.

It has been before shown that up to the end of the last century pointers were the more favored breed of dog by sportsmen, but of late years the setter has made great prog-

like our modern setter.

It has been before shown that up to the end of the last century pointers were the more favored breed of dog by sportsmen, but of late years the setter has made great progress in public popularity. This may be, to a certain extent, accounted for by the existence of the three varieties—English, Seotch and Irish—to which allusion has been already made; but we feel linelined to believe that the natural toughmess of this dog's constitution has more to do with the change that has taken place. The thickly-padded feet of the setter unquestionably renders him a preferable dog for all sorts of rough shooting, and on the moors he is far better able to withstand the broken ground and the hard work that has to be encountered than the pointer, who is more easily fatigued. On the other hand, exception has been taken to the sorter that, though physically stronger than the pointer, he is not able to work so long without water, and it may be mentioned that this theory was in existence at the time Taplin wrote, for he remarks, with reference to his, his favorite breed:

"There is an erroneous opinion in circulation that it is a disadvantage to secties, they cannot continue to hunt long without water; though it is perfectly well known to the most experienced sportsmen they can endure heat, thirst, and fatigue as well, if not better han, pointers; they are certainly more difficult to break, and when broke are most apt to run wild and unsteady if not frequently hunted."

Kearly twenty years later John Scott writes in the "Sportsman's Hegository;"

"Many sportsmen prefer the setter to the pointer for pheasant shooting, as more active and hardy, having so much of

man's Repository?"

"Many sportsumen prefer the setter to the pointer for pheasant shooting, as more active and hardy, having so much of the quality of the spaniel, and thence not flinching at the thickest coverts. On the moors, and for grouse shooting also, the preference of the setter is decisive, for although he is said to require much water, and to be unable to endure heat and thirst like the pointer, the former, from his constitutional activity and the hardness of his feet, is superior in a long day over a rough and uneven surface. From accident, or from that never-failing desire of shining by the intermixture of breeds, with little consideration of the end, pointers have been crossed with setters, and setters with pointers, but we have not seen any beneficial result. On the score of utility, the setter can derive no improvement from such a cross; and granting—which, however, is not proved—that the pointer gains something in regard of usefulness, such advantage will be countervalled by an abatement of size, figure and stafeliness, on which account only, perhaps, he superseded the setter in the affections of the sportsman. \* \* \* "It has been disputed very uselessly whether the setter orther pointer have the most powerful nose; but let a sportsman take a thorough good dog of either kind into the field and he will no longer trouble himself with that dispute. Beyond a doubt the setter is the most useful gun dog of the two, but the pointer is the largest, most stately and showy, and is admired for his rate, his high raneing and steadiness. The setter on his part may put in his chain, and more especially when of the pure breed, to his full share of the intelligence, sagacity and affection for man, which shines so entinealty and so delightfully in the spaniel."

Such remarks as above would seem to betoken a very rapid advance on the part of the setter in the estimation of sportsmen who used the gun, for it must be borne in mind that not "Many sportsmen prefer the setter to the pointer for pher

Such remarks as above would seem to betoken a very rapid advance on the part of the setter in the estimation of sportsmen who used the gun, for it must be borne in mind that not twenty years before it would seem that this dog was only being gradually introduced into this branch of sport, having more generally been used in netting operations up to the commencement of this century. At the period of writing (1889) the setter is certainly the more successful dog in the field, as his many triumplus in field trial competitions must amply prove. With reference to these trials it may be briefly mentioned that they were instituted by the Kennel Club, which is a society originated about the year 1880 for the purpose of promoting the general improvement of dogs, dog shows, and dog trials. These latter are unquestionably decided proofs of a dog's capacity for work, and may be regarded as most successful institutions, having been largely patronized by the higher class of sportsmen who have shown great interest in the trials, and who have in addition entered their dogs largely for competition.

Who Has This Dog ?-On Sept 16 a black and fan Gordon sette bitch, 3 years old, was lost by the man who was exercising her on Boston Common. She was of medium size, with a white pile rm ing up to threat, rather slightly built, with tine, silky, straight coat; the tan behind running into the long hair of her flag. Rather a long nose, eyes dark hazel, showing the haws somewhat and rather slanting, giving her what might be called a pathetic expression when she looks at one. She is of a very gentle disposition, answers to the name of Beauty, and is broken. When lost she had on a black leather collar, made round like a trace, with a heav-silver-plated buckle, and a plate with name, address and license number on it. About three months ago the hair at the tip of her tail number on it. Amout three months ago the haz at the tip of her tail had been trianed down with sissors. Any information which could lead to her recovery would be most thankfully received by the undersigned, who would pay a fair reward for her without questions if who is in the hands of dealers.

B. B. Greenover 10 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

-----KENNEL NOTES

Names Claimed. -Red Mand-Mr. J. Chubb, of Cleveland, Ohio, lains the name of Red Maud for Irish setter bitch puppy out of Dell by Pat.

Red Rarus -Mr. H. O'Neal, of Cleveland, Ohio, claims the name of Red Rarus for Irish Setter dog puppy out of Dell by Pat.

Sales. Wildair - Josie whelp. The Hornell Cocker Club has sold to Mr. E. S. Bird, Rockland, Mame, a cocker spaniel dop puppy, (pure black) out of Josie by Wildair, whelped August 1, 18 Pat.—Dell vehelps—Mr. J. Chubb and Mr. H. O'Neal have pur-chased from Mr. Geo, Purden, Orange, N. J., two Irish seder pup-pies, dog and bitch, out of Dell by Pat. Dell out of Reckerton's Bell by Champion Rufus. Colgate's Pat out of Havett's Nell by Champion Elcho, Nell Phinkett Stella,

Reno HL.—Mr. E. F. Mere illiott of this city has purchased trom Dr. John Meyers his pointer bitch Reno HL.

Pet Mr. E. F. Mereilliott, has purchased from Mr. W. H. Beadle his pag bitch Pet.

PRESENTATION. Ray Delta whelp -Mr. H. W. Livingston has kindly prerented Mr. F. Satterthwaite a fine dog puppy out of Delta by Champion Ray. The youngster has the same color and mark-

Bren.—Jessie Aldershot - Mr. E. A. Herzlerg's Jessie, dam of St. Elmo, to same owners imported Laverack, Aldershot,

Belle, Paris-Mr. H. B. Harrison's blue Belton retter bifeli Belle, Pride of the Border Kirby, to Mr. H. L. Smith's champion

WHELES,-Fairy II Mr. J. C. Higgins', (Delaware City, Del.) Fairy II. whelped on Sept. 14, to same owners Pontiae

Lassie-Dr. J. W. Downey's rough coated collic bitch Lassie whelped Oct. 1, cleven puppies, eight dogs and three bitches by Correction Mr. E. F. Mercilliot writes us that the pug bitch re-

cently purchased by him from Mr. W. H. Beadle, is named Pet and not Pep as published in our issue of Sept 30. Lucile-Mr. H. P. Dortch, of Goldsboro, N. C., claims the name

of Lucile for Irish setter bitch puppy, whelped July 24, 1880, by Rory O'More out of Dayton's Norah. Dolly A -Mr. H. P. Dortch claims the name of Dolly A. for En-

glish setter bitch puppy, whelped Sept. 4, 1850, by Glengarey, Pride of the Border-Bonnet Carre, out of owners Diana II. Victor-Lucy,-Mr. W. Elmore has sold to Mr. Frank G. Herrick,

Albany, N. Y., an English hare beagle puppy out of Lucy by

BEACON-TREE. -What remedy can I use that will remove warts from my setter dog's foot and ear? He is constantly biting the one on his foot. -Ans. Apply carefully a little caustic potash or nitrate of silver every other day until the warts disappear. Muzzling the dog will prevent him from biting the afflicted parts.

PONTO, Norfolk, Va.—My setter dog aged about eight years has a constant severe cough. Nothing in his throat that I can perceive, In good health and condition otherwise. Please advise ne what to do for him. He has no cold. Ans—Have him examined by a competent man. The cause must be discovered before prescribing a remedy.

A. S. W. Worcester, Mass —I have a Newfoundland dog three years old. He has begun to have fits. What shall I do for him? Ans.—Give bim a teaspoonful of sulphur each day for three or four days, and then a dose of easter oil. Feed low and give plenty of

-For Neuraigia, Pains and Aches in the Back, Kidneys or Limbs-Hop Bitters.

The Bifle.

Address all Communications to "Furest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

Bosron, Sept. 29. At Wahaut Hill to-day the long-range match was continued, with the largest number of entries of the season. The day was not a good one, the wind blowing erratically from west to south. Subjoined are the scores:

					17.									
800 yds	2	5	5	5	4	5	$\frac{5}{5}$	4	5	$_{5}^{4}$	ō	5	5	5—18 5—13
,000 yds5	13	2	4	1	-1	ä	-5	-5	ā	.5	4	-5	J	5-49-215
					Th									
800 yds	5	5	5	- 6	8	4	-5	+	.5	5	4	.5	.5	5-260
			W	. C	ha	rle:	ŝ.							
800 yds	4	5	4	5	5	ä	ŏ	.5	4	5	4	-3	5	571
		7	V. :	H.	Ja	cks	on.							
\$00 yds	-5	5	ā	5	5	12	8	4	13	5	5	5	3	5-72

October 7, 1880.1	FOREST AND STREAM.
J. F. Brown,	500 yards, rifle match, carton target :
800 yds	S. H. Hubbard
E. J. Rabbeth.	D. N. Conger
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M. Reynolds. 5 5 5 3 6 4 4 5 5 7 -48 S. C. Kingman 6 4 3 5 2 5 4 6 4 4-43 In the above match, Hubbard and Carstesen used the long-range
The total of D. Webster was 208; A. Ferguson, 205; S. Lewis,	rifle, Conger and Nichols sporting, and S. C. Kingman the State
204; Т. Howe, 201; Salem Wilder, 196. Вовтом, Oct. 2.—An October day with a cloudless sky, just cool	military rifle. 900-yards' match :
counch to suit greated the short-range gentlemen at Walnut Hill	F. W. Peck 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 22 4 1. 8. Rassett 3 2 5 5 4 5 5 -27 8. H. Hubbard 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 -3 4 8 V. Nichols 4 5 5 5 3 3 2 -27 8 H. Carstesen 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 -3 4 -3 1 R. 8. Basser, Seg
who participated in the regular competitions to-day at 200 yards in the Creedmoor and Massachusetts matches. All the flags hung limp and motiouless, and the gentlemen were shooting on the dead centre. After 12 o'elock all these conditions changed; the wind	H. Carstesen 5 5 5 5 2 5 4—31   R. S. Bassett, Sec., Per F. W. P.
was troublesome and moved in all directions, swinging about in the	CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.—In the Army and Navy Journal match, the 4th Connecticut Regiment is entered as the 4th Pennsyl-
most perplaxing manner, and requiring from one to five points of wind, and upsetting all calculations. The subjoined summary	vania Regiment. A transposition of scores places the record of the
gives only the best shooting and scores in both matches: Creedmoor Target Match.	Short-Range Mutch of 7 shots at 200 yards where the Extra Match of 4 shots at same distance should have been, and vice versa.
W. Chardes 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	PENNSYLVANIA STATE RIPLE Association,—The third semi-an-
E. B. Souther	nual meeting will be held at Stockton Range, Camden, N. J., Oct. 11, 12 and 13. The match list includes:
	Subscription Match—Open to all comers; any rifle; 100 yards; position, standing; seven scoring shots. Re-entries allowed. 1st
C. C. Foster	prize, 30 per cent, of entrance money. 2d prize, 20 per cent, of entrance money. 3d prize, 10 per cent, of entrance money.
E, C. Dodge	The Record Match-Open to teams of eight from association
E. J. Craio	clubs. Clubs may enter more than one team. Prize—a silver cup presented by the <i>Philadelphia Record;</i> any rifle; 200 yards; seven
N. W. Arnold	shots. This prize to be wen three times, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of the winning team. First com-
day was good, and the number of entries made 43. The best scores made in the banker Hill match were:	petition won Sept. 8, 1879, by the West Chester Rifle Team, score, 457 points. Second competition won May 24, 1880, by the Penn-P
C. H. Russell. 6 6 5 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 7 C. D. Harrison 6 4 6 6 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 4 5 1 5 1 R. Tyele. 4 5 6 6 4 6 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	sylvania Rifle Club, score, 535.
	Association Match -Prize, a mid-range Ballard rifle; open to all members of association clubs; any rifle; 200 yards; ten scoring shots.
A. J. Greene	Re-entries unlimited, The Oriental Powder Match -100 and 200 yds, five shots at each,
Russell win the general prizes, and in the second class J. Eastman and A. J. Green.	Re-entries allowed. Prize, powder.  Everybody's Match—Open to all comers; 100 yds, and 200 yds., 5
In the gold badge match the leading scores are as follows:  J. R. Teele	shots at each. Prize to the highest aggregate score, a Gem scale,
F. E. Garden	especially adapted to weighing ammunition, etc., with accuracy.  Mid-Range Team Match—Open to teams of four from association
Shinewshire, Mass., Sept. 30.—The following is the record of the shooting at the Pine Grove range to-day:	clubs; clubs may enter more than one team; any rifle; 500 yds; 10 scoring shots.
500 yds, 200 yds, 500 yds, 200	Rifle Match -500 yds; seven shots; any position, Re-entries allowed.
M. G. Puller	R. & J. Beck Match For a Gem field-glass; 500 yds. Re-entries 3
	permitted, t E. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co.'s Diamond Badge Match-Open to all
GARDNER, Mass., Oct. 1 The following scores were recently made by the Gardner Rifle Club at the Hackmetack range. Two scores of ten shots each were shot, distance, 200 yards off-hand,	members of association clubs; 100, 200, and 500 yds., seven shots at each; any rifle. No re-entries. Badge to be held by winner until
using the inch ring and Creedmoor target:  B. C. B. C. Totals.	the next meeting (tournament) of the association, then to be delivered up to the president of the association, to be shot for again at
1. N. Dodge	that meeting, under same conditions, and so on from meeting to 8
F. E. Nichols	meeting.  Ballard Match—500 yds.; any rifle; Entrance fee *100. Prize— C
F. Knowtton 82 45 67 42 149 87 Win Austlin 19 40 68 43 144 87 Joe Noywood 78 45 48 40 126 85	to the highest score a Ballard .22 cal, Gallery rifle. Not less than 15 centries.
Chas, Shuhiway	J. W. Queen Match For an Aneroid barometer and Mason's Hygrometer, value \$15,000. 600 yds.; 10 scoring. Re-entries allowed.
G. C. GOOGGIE	Consolation Match-Open to members of association, except those
Adams, Mass.—We have a sporting club formed here, called the Adams Sporting Club, with the following officers: Pres., Albert L.	having won prizes during the meeting. 600 yds.; seven shots. Re-1 entries allowed. First prize to the highest score, a silver medal.
Phillips; See., F. M. B. Munson; Treas., H. H. Wellington; Capt. of Team, R. A. Whipple; Field Officer, A. L. Mole. We have	The following are in the liberal rules governing the matches:  All matches shot at the fall meeting of the Pennsylvania State
thirty members, and practice every Saturday. The strings on Oct. 2 stood:	Rifle Association, will be under the rules of this association exclusively. All grievances shall be settled on the grounds by the Range
Ist string; 250 yards; Crandall,	Committee, subject, however, to appeal to the Executive Committee,
Whipple	which appeal must be made in writing, before leaving the ground.  Re-entries permitted in all matches at any time before the last
Wellington	shot is fired, provided such entries are made 20 minutes before the time set down for the following match.
2d string; 200 yards:	Military rifles may be used in any match, but will only be allowed points when used as a military rifle, without cleaning; the allowance
Briggs 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5-35 Cremiall 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5-39	will be 1-25 of possible score.  Not more than one competitor may use the same rifle in the same.
Wilippie         5         4         4         5         5         4         8         4         42           A. Wellington         5         1         4         3         3         4         9         2         1         5         2         1         5         2         1         5         2         1         3         2         4         3         3         4         4         2         3         3         4         4         2         6         -32         Chalmets         3         2         4         3         2         4         3         3         4         5         2         6         -32         Chalmets         3         2         4         3         3         4         4         3         3         4         4         3         3         4         4         3         3         4         4         3         3         4         5         2         6         -32         2         4         3         4         4         3         3         4         4         3         3         4         4         3         3         4         5         2         6	match.
Multishir   Mult	Competitors may practice previous to the commencing of a match, by paying 10 cents for three shots.
MAMMOTH RITLE GALLERY—Hoston, Oct. 2. The inaugural rifle match, with its six cash prizes, was commenced in this gallery on	Matches for more than one distance shall commence at short distance,
the 1st, and so far the shooting is good for so early in the month. Mr. George D. Edson heads the list with 181, closely followed by	Scores in any match commenced with one gun, must be completed   I with the same gun without change.
Mr. A. C. Goodspeed with 175. The conditions of the match are :	In handicap matches men of the first class, are those having an
Any .22 cal. rifle, 3 pounds pull; position, off-hand; rounds, eight; possible, 40; five scores to win, or possible 200. The gallery has	average of 90 or over at 200 yds.: of second class are those having an average between 80 and 89, inclusive; third class are those having
been well filled during the week with many crack shots in this vi- cinity, many members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association and	New Obleans, Sept. 26.—The third team shoot for the officers'.
the Medford Rifle Association being among the number, and they practice daily. Messrs. Richardson, Arnold, Hollis, Edwards, Jackson,	prize was shot for to-day at Frogmoor, resulting in the Washing- ton Artillery team winning the prize the second time. They make the fine score of 325, but as Licut. Miller came late on the grounds
Souther, Pollard, Law, Stevens, and many others were present dur-	he was ruled out from shooting at the 200-yard range, which made a reduction of 27 points, thus bringing the total down to 298. Dut the reduction of 27 points, thus bringing the total down to 298. Dut
ing the week, and made capital scores. Persons visiting the gallery will see a fine species of the great North American diver or loon,	it was still a winning score by nine points. The following is the score by teams:  Washington Artillery.
which was shot on Lake Winnapasaukee, N. H., by a patron of the gallery. The following are the leading scores in the inaugural rifle	
match, 50 yards; rounds, 8; possible 40; tive scores to win, or possible 200;	J. C. Sporl4 4 4 4 3 4 4—27 5 5 3 3 4 2 5 27—54 10 C. W. Charlton 4 4 4 4 3 4 3—26 2 5 4 4 5 3 4—27 53
Geo, D. Edson	H. M. Bradford 3 4 3 4 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$
C. R. Sawyer	. Total
CONNECTICUT, Bridgeport, Sept. 25.—The following scores were made at the regular shoot of the Bridgeport Rifle Club, at Sea Side	Wm. Weiss
Dance most owder 200 yards a cilvaryare match :	E. Guerin 4 3 4 3 2 4-24 2 5 5 4 4 5 2-27-51 F. Sallean 4 4 4 4 4 3 4-27 5 3 5 0 5 4 0-22-49 p.
S. V. NICHOIS 4 4 5 3 3 4 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	G. Schwind
Color   Colo	Total
200 yards, rife match: A. C. White	J. Knight
TI Michael	Wm Plerce 3 5 J 8 3 4 9 55 5 0 0 5 ( 1 0 0) 13 8

Total

Short two men to make up full team.

Capt. Dudley Selph won the Washington Artillery Battalion sedal for the first time on a score of 62, less handleap of 4—58. Sergeant Wm. Weiss won the Tyler medal for the fourth time on score of 42. The competition for this medal is between members the Louisian Field Artillery.

The following is the total score of the two competitions made for octions on the Crescent City Tenm, to contest against the Denver cam, which is to take place at Fregmoor, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1880:

		Sept. 12.	Sept. 26.	Tot:
	Wm. Weiss		65	124
. 0	. L. Gerties	61	62	123
0.	Dudley Selph	55	fili	199
-1.	J. K. Renaud		62	119
5.	John Miller	56	CO	116
to,	E. Watson	. 59	56	113
7.	E. Guerin	61	3.3	111
	H. Franklin		F0	113
	J. C. Sport		50	119
10.	G. W. Charlton	54	5"	111
	W. W. Charlton		5.5	110
	F. Goldthwatte		57	110
13.	F. Sallean	55	54	109
	K. Montgomery		54	106

The captain will make his selection from the above of ten men ind two reserves, and announce the same in time for the men to be an hand.

Savages as Riflemen,—She following account of the use of the preech-loading Martini rifle by the Zulusis taken from the narrative of Archibald Forbes, who, when under interview, speaking of his experience as an army correspondent, said: "In some instances I hought that taking advanced positions to observe battles had proved advantageous to my safety. It is a common fault with soldiers o fire too high. This is especially true of the troops of savage races, and in tighting such foes the advanced soldiers frequently hear whole olleys of balls passing harmlessly overhead. The poor Zulus at the colleys of balls passing harmiessly overhead. The poor Zulus at the discisive battle of Ulundi made the mistake of tiring too high with terrible results to themselves. They thought the adjustable sight-pieces on the guns regulated their power, and they set them with lumps of clay to the longest range. To the number of 20,000 they had surrounded the British who, only 4,000 strong, were formed in a hollow square. From all sides at once the savages made the attack, advancing to close range with their long range guns, and not only did the English absolutely mow the brave fellows down, but their own bullets were assisting in the deadly work by shooting over the British lines, and into the enemy at the other side."

#### SCHUETZEN NOTES.

The Father of the Schultzen is the United States.—Captain I. D. Busch, the founder of the New York Schulezen Corps, and the sinner of the Forest and Stream badge at the recent fall meeting of the corps, has just started for California for a three months! trip feeleft his hotel at Hoboken, N. J., at 7 o'clock on Sahurday last, ecompanied by a number of friends in carriages, and, driving to fersey City, book the 830 p. M. train for the West, On reaching he Fennsylvania depot a number of friends from New York were ound waiting to bid their friend good-bye. We wish Capt. Busch pleasant journey.

Schuetzen Park -Newark, N. J., Sept. 30. The Newark Schuetzen Society held its 28th King shooting to-day. As the weather was very favorable, a great many shootest took part in the sport. At 200 yards' distance, out of a possible 75, in three shots, he following were the best :

	H. Koegel51
	R. Brientuall
	A. Seitz 48
	J. Klenert
	W. H. F. Ffedler
	D. Terrili : i
	G. Hartmann
F. Hill	

Chs. Koegel was declared King, and received a splendid gold medal valued at 850. The others received money and other value-In the evening a summer-night's festival took place,

### Archern.

THE GRAND NATIONAL MEETING OF THE ARCHERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HE thirty-seventh annual tournament of the archers of Great Britain was held at the city of Shrewsbury, the ancient cap-lad of Salopia, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of July last, two weeks later than the American meeting at Buffalo; and while the Salopians were not favored with such an exhibition of shooting as they witnessed in the year 1854—a score of 234 hits, 1,074 points, by Ford—yet some very fine performances were recorded, and, upon oy Ford—yet some very mo perominances were recorded, and, upon the whole, a good average was maintained. The features of the meeting calling for especial notice were the splendid Double York Round of 195 lifts, 897 points, by Mr. H. H. Palairet, who won thereby the champion medal and the first cash prize; the two cores of 49—196 and 41—205, secured at 89 yards by that gentlescores of 19—196 and 41—205, secured at 89 yards by that gentle-nan, yielding the highest total ever obtained at the 89 yards at a subble meeting by any archer except Mr. Ford. Indeed, con-idering the fact that the weather was such that great trichers like the Rev. W. Rimingrom, who last year, at the great Crystal Palace meeting, second 965 points, and at the frand Western meeting, 290 points, here only obtained 632 points, and only a total of 192 at 80 yards; that Mr. Walters, he last year's champion, only obtained as secore of 195 at the Double Gound, and a total of 170 points at the 80 yards; range; —this score of \$1,000 at this range by Mr. Palaire, second in two deats of views. of 81-401 at this range by Mr. Palairet, scored in two days of rain and wind, over a turf saturated with water, is a performance which eads us to name him the greatest living archer.

Another noticeable feat was that of Mr. C. H. Everett, who ob-

ained a shilling from each of the fifty-eight gentlemen shooting, or three golds made at an end on the second day at 60 yards. The nost notable thing, however, from a toxophilite point of view, was he wonderful shooting of Mrs. W. Butt on the handicap day. For en years this lady has been considered the best lady archer which he world has ever known, but it remained for this meeting to bear ecord of a feat unequaled in the annals of great public meetings. record of a feat unequaled in the annals of great public meetings. The English National Round consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 arrows at 50 yards, and this single round was shot on the handicap day. At the 60 yards range Mrs. Butt scored 47 hits and 259 points, and at 50 yards 21 hits, 132 points—a total of 71 hits, 421 score. When the surroundings of a great public meeting are considered, the 60 yards' shooting becomes almost miraculous. But twice in the history of archery has this score ever been exceeded by a gentleman—once by Mr. Ford with 46 hits, 292, and once with 18 bits, 290 by the same gentleman. For thirty-seven years archer;

of renown like Bramhall, Fisher, Palairet and Rimington-archers who have scored in private practice from 1,000 to 1,350 points at the Double York Round, have been shooting at these meetings, and yet the nearest approach to this superb score was Mr. Rimington's record of 48—285, secured at the National Meeting of 1878. The details of this 60 yards' score are as follows :

	Hits.	Score.
First dozen	12	7()
Second dozen	12	7.4
Third dozen	11	53
Fourth dozen	12	9.5
Total	47	259

Her last twelve arrows scoring five golds, six reds and one blue, We wish every lady archer in America would study this score, and become fired with the determination to enulate it.

It is a truth which few ladies in this country seem to understand that at ranges of 60 yards and under the ladies have a vast advantage over gentlemen, and with the same careful study and practice should greatly excel their more powerful husbands and brothers. The bows used by the gentlemen are too powerful for the best 60 yards' work. The aim comes so much below the target that the greatest accuracy is not attainable, while with the bows of 28 to 32 pounds used by the ladies, the aim comes usually about the gold at 60 yards. It is, of course, well known that in delicacy of touch and manipulation, the ladies are far superior to gentlemen, and there cannot be a question but that they should be victorious over their have the ladies approached the gentlemen already in Great Britain the records of this national meeting bear witness in the fact that taking the thirty highest scores made by the ladies with 48 arrow, at 60 yards, and compare their with the thirty highest scores se cured by the gentlemen at the same range, and we find the gentle-men scarcely two points ahead, the ladies averaging 164 monts, to 185 by the gentlemen. This should be an incentive to our lathest to adopt a correct system of siming, and diligently strive to attain that high degree of skill now possessed by their fair consins beyond the sea. Our gentlemen are pushing up toward the best of ringilish secring-will our ladies permit themselves to be successful!

below we give the scores of all the ladies and gentlemen in the below we give the scores of all the laddes and gentlemen in the contest for the medals in their order of excellence, observing only that Mrs. Horniblow, though obtaining only second gross-score, secured the national medal by a majority of points, gaining two points for gross hits, one point for hits at 60 yards, and one for score at 60 yards; while Mrs. Legh obtained two points for gross-score at the Double Round, and one point for score at 50 yards; score at the Double found, and one point for score at 30 yards: Mrs. Butt gaining one point for hits at 50 yards. Mr. Palainet gained all the points for the gentlemen's medal, except one point, which went to Mr. Rinnington for score at 60 yards. It should also be noted as a matter of exceeding interest in archery that Mrs. Horniblow, who now holds the Lady Championship Badge, haven the prond distinction on eleven different occasions. Since the ferranton of the National Archery Society, she has scenred in emblan of algorithms for the proposal of the National Archery Society, she has secured in emblan of algorithms for the National Archery society, she has secured in emblan of algorithms for the National Archery society, she has secured in emblan of algorithms for the National Archery society, she has secured in emblanded to the National Archery Society, she has secured in emblanded and the National Archery society, she has secured in emblanced and the National Archery society, she has secured in emblanced and the National Archery society, she has secured in emblanced and the National Archery society, she has secured in emblanced and the National Archery society, she has secured in emblanced and the National Archery society, she has secured in emblanced and the National Archery society, she has secured in the National Archery society, she has secured in the National Archery society, she has secured in the National Archery society, she has secured in the National Archery society, she has secured in the National Archery society, she has secured in the National Archery society, she has secured in the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society and the National Archery society an

blem of championship in these years and with the scores here given 1853, 88-305; 1856, 109-487; 1858, 101-457; 1862, 428-569; 1963, 116—478; 1869, 123—629; 1870, 134—700; 1871, 138—746; 1872, 136—660; 1873, 142—764; 1880, 133—593; her score of 142 hits and 764 value, by which she gained the champion-hip in 1873, being the highest which has ever won that emblem.

The following are the scores for the medal contests for 1880: GENTLEMEN.

POUBLE YORE ROUND.											
	01108	1423	yda	(70	Ads-	T	Mad-				
51.	ts, Score,	Hus.	Score.		score.	IIIIs.	Service.				
H. H. Palattet 6	N 273	51	311)	46	224	195	200				
C. R. 12 -1			- 7		227	176					
W. Beatland on					25.0	154					
Calps for an inflammation		30	2.1	2.3	. 7	146	1000				
Cally Nobel Language	1 4	2.1		1.	-112	138	7.00				
Q 16 Pm 3 10 14	1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		200	10	1,7	1-17	27.0				
			21:	+ 12	210	107					
May the contract		294.4		47.6	1	134					
to it. As the control of			*		115	135	100				
O. Harana	1 743			2.	127	156	55.1				
F. Peas Leghan 5	4 198	57	219	36	140	143	5.1				
C. W. N. Custance 3		5.1	210	55	153	126					
A Newall 4		51	157	57	175	131	525				
G. O. Pardoe 4		52	203	33	139	129	525				
H. Sag. r 3	7 149	45	901%	40	168	125	595				
J. J. Peglac 4			-15	57	.70	131	515				
Mr. Swarberganner	17 -	1.7		25%	152	137	500				
H. J. R. Kendall	7	56	21	24	162	128	493				
1 5 Nev 1/	433	45	105	200	1.43	124	4-5				
J. N. W. hord	2 19 1	9.1	176	: 7	157	113	447				
A. Myrck	1 10	5.1	22.5	25	10.6	115	416				
T. Houre	13	.5-6	156	5.1	135	125	434				
Eyre W. Hussey 4	147	4.5	165	229	115	117	127				
L. N. Show	1 227	27	97	26	115	104	423				
I. G. Gaman	5 114	+1		30	152	99	415				
J. H. Ellis 3	3 117	41)	1506	80	15.6	103	469				
	3 190	600	170	32	152	93	405				
	6 182	31	303	26	106	103	391				
	117	40	140	32	134	103	391				
	6 106	48	159	28	110	97	375				
J. F. Seviet 1	3 39	48	204	52	128	93	371				
	2 110	5.5	133	31 :	123	88	366				
W. France 1	6 56	37	151	31	145	84	352				
	4 15	42 30	154 116	34 24	168 132	50 56	343				
				38	192	93	333				
Yates Foote		21	115	24	116	83	COL				
Mr. Mortinier	5 126	53	113	27	57	88	323				
	55 126 5 89	34	122	24	100	85	311				
	5 51	5/5	1504	29	175	75	209				
	2 75	2.0	117	29	161	50	296				
	4 82	37	123	19	69	50	27.1				
	3 85	99	99	25	83	77	207				
	1 75	25	89	27	103	73	267				
	5 74	23	73	28	112	69	259				
	6 94	33	129	29	97	68	250				
	9 63	29	113	19	71	67	247				
Col. Ainsworth 1	5 55	25	93	18	74	58	222				
	6 18	22	68	25	81	53	167				
J. R. H. Keyworth	5 19	10	40	25	165	40	164				
H. B. Crichton	8 22	17	57	17	67	42	146				
C. Mortimer 1	0 42	17	57	1.4	44	41	143				
W. Gruzgen	8 26	17	49	20	66	45	141				
Penny	9 33	16	64	10	42	35	139				
G Todd Naylor	7 21	11	39	13	55	31	115				
T. Bainbridge,	6 24	- 5	36	5	15	19	75				
Captain Blgg	0 0	0	0	0	-0	0	0				
* Did not shoot the ri	ili numbe	er of a	Prows.								

DOUBLE NAME

IONAL POEND

	60	vds	50	yds-	T	otal
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	HITS.	score.
Mr. Leth	78	346	48	254	123	600
Mrs. Hornible W	56	378	47	221	133	593
Mrs. Burt	7.7	351	48	238	125	589
Mis. Marshall	7.5	343	44	926	119	569
Mrs Everett	76	352	-11	187	117	539
Mrs. Ainsworth	69	311	41	185	110	498
Mis Logh	712	308	43	181	115	489
Mrs. Hussey	CC	302	35	150	104	482
Miss Hollins	20	294	40	15-1	110	475
Mrs. Vigor	67	277	42	200	109	+77

Mrs. Lister 60	252	43	217	103	469
Miss Carter 64	276	29	191		
Mrs. Hulse 56	244			103	467
		41	,218	103	462
Mrs. Smith 59	255	4.1	194	103	449
Miss Hutchinson 67	253	39	187	106	140
Miss Hornby 61	257	33.5	179	96	436
Mrs. Nesham 63	243	40	158	103	431
Miss Bardswell 38	312	20	117	91	129
MISS Clarke 50	225	10	155	91)	416
Mrs. Yates Foote 61	251	38	160		
Mrs. Kinnahan, 56	230			99	411
		42	175	99	408
Mrs. Bridges 62	246	37	161	99	-107
Miss Prothero 58	2-2-2	37	177	95	399
Miss Ellis 61	257	31	99	0.2	356
Mrs. Becl: 51	171	-40	190	91	351
Miss Pardoe 37		29	129	76	832
Miss Wilkinson 57	209	529	115	86	324
Miss Clayton 45	213	27	103	72	
Miss Woodward 48	100				316
		\$5	11.2	76	308
Miss Wright 40	159	05	145	75	303
Mrs. Todd Naylor 59	191	87	95	7.7	291
Mrs. Criciaton 42	161	3.6	126	76	290
Mrs. Foster 14	170	27	107	7.1	277
Mrs. J. Keyworth 28	118	81	131	69	279
Mrs. Metcalfe 43	171	252	100	63	271
Miss Davies-Millet 41	123	-(1)	142	51	265
Mrs. Rathray 36	149	28	116		
Mrs. Wyatt	164		98	63	265
Mrs. Hibbert 43		26		72	262
MIS HIDDUTC	151	22	26	65	247
Miss Alben	137	27	109	60	246
Mrs. Coiln-Ross 33	135	26	1116	59	211
Mrs. Alusworth 41		22	52	Gii	239
Miss Garratt 55	1:3	26	102	0.4	235
Mrs. Holland 27	137	0.3	95	60	232
Miss K. Hollins 38	140	26	90	64	230
Mrs. Birley 34	106	25	118	62	
Mrs. Wood	96				224
Mrs. Troughton 13		32	124	64	229
	111	27	100	60	220
Mrs. Sylins 13	.22	7.7	94	747	216
M ss Briton	4.4-2	2.15	102	5-1	916
Mas Powers 50	201	27%	1114	5.6	210
Mrs. W.B. Isohamana a.				59	211
Mrs. (Surround) 33	. 6	25	101		21/5
Mrs. Wicke, 23		29	123	52	206
Miss Cole	145	17	55	20	200
Miss Baker25	123				
Miss M. Hollins		25	77	50	500
JUSS 31, 110111115	180	19	69	51	189
Miss H urrison 27		2.2	0.5	-10	175
Miss Turner 24	\$10	12	52	36	112
Mrs. Mould	11		62	15	109
VI & Pentry 21	.54	14	56		
M Warren 23		10	-1-5	33	131
Miss Clayton 17		17	59	34	110
Miss Meattows		10		25	
		9			77
Mrs. Browne 12	24	9		21	65

Highland Park vs. Wabasu Merry Bowmen, 1109, 16, -Scores of second match between Highland Park Archers and Wabash Merry Bowmen, each team shooting on its own range; 96 arro

	d Park An	thers.									
1 < 1 24		5.d 24	4th 24								
	Arrows.	Arrous.	Altows.								
C. G. Jisaan ond 91		2 i 126	21-134	~9-469							
Ford P. Hall	"163	21-132	22-101	90-490							
Dr. E. B. West A., 114 -116			22- 98	55-353							
	# F-105	19-101	17- 73	75 - 375							
			15 86	78 -333							
Grand total, 412 =1,980,											
Wabash Merry Bawmen.											
1st 24	24 24	341-21	411:21								
	Arrest a.	Altows,	Amona								
Will H. Thompson. , 24-434	24 140	21-154	23-117	55-525							
Maurice Thompson22 - 143		24 125	24 - 95	545175							
Jonn A. Booe21-107	U! 96	21- 91	28-117	57-H3							
M. C. Klein	15- 55	(9	15 84	72-342							
Dr. Theo. McMechan, 19-93	10 - 40	18 70	15mm 92	73-041							
Grano	total, 221 -	2,097.									

Wabash Merry Bowmen won to 2, 419,

RANDOM ARCHERY CLUE-America, Cagniga Lake, N. Y., Sept test for the Ladies' Badge. None of them having shot an arrow before the organization of the club in August, 1879, and with no opportunity for winter practice, we regard this record very fair for a rural club. Sixty arrows; thirty varida;

G,	14.	11.	Blk.	W.	Hits.	Vaiue
Miss K. Hogari 8	15	1.1	15	- 6	55	2.7
Miss M. Boggetterer 1		1.1	114	- 6	50	926
Mass thoy bearing 1		10	14	- 5		439
Mrs. Delaheld 5			~	50		255
Mos. French 3	21	16	101	-4		500
Vr., Frisbee10	1	5	211	-	-\$11	196
Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Jo	7	[4	. 9	1.0	30	246
Mrs. H. A. Morgan . 7	1.,	(i)	14	9	-1:0	235
Mis. Zabriski a	10	210	16	7	18	220
	100					
Total	104	110	1.15	6.8	355	+107711

the ladies.

THE WAVERLY TOURNAMEST -New York, Oct. 2.-Editor Fore and Stream: Will you mention in your next that the scores of the N. J. championship match were reported wrong. The winning scores were as follows: 1st prize, J. E. Hill, 326; 2d prize, T. F. Baldwin, 316; 3d prize, J. E. Heard, 306; 4th prize, W. Holberton, 305.

One of the Executive Committee.

Gricket

FIXTURES.

and 7.—At Nicetown, English vs. Americans.

—At Harrowgate, Girard vs. Merion.

—At West Philadelphia, Young America vs. Belmont.

—At Steuton, Germantown (2d) vs. Young America (2d).

—At Ardmore, Merion (2d) vs. Oxford.

—At Nicetown, Germantown vs. Chestmut Hill. xtord. Chestnut Hill. vs. Girard

Oct. 9.—At Nicetown, Germantown vs. Ches Oct. 16.—At Harrowgate, Young America vs. Oct. 16.—At Nicetown, Merion vs. Germanto

consequence of the crowded state of our columns, a large of important matches have been omitted during the past month

ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIA

(From the London Field )

After a most brilliant career in the provinces, the Australian eleven of 1880 at last encountered a representative team of England on Monday, Sept. 6, at Kennington Oval. Since their arrival in England at the beginning of the cricket season, now rapidly ap-proaching its close, the Colonials have played over thirty matches in various parts of the kingdom, generally against teams of eighteen, and only twice have they suffered defeat. Early in their career over here they expressed a desire to try their strength against Eng-land, but for reasons which we hope will now be forgotten, and which we do not desire to enter into, their propositions were treated coldly. After they had met with such surprising success—including a most praiseworthy, if fortunate, victory against Gloucester-

shire-English cricketers began to feel that some reproach would rest on them if they permitted formen worthy of their steel to re-turn without having waged friendly war with the old country. thanks in the first place to the thoroughly sportsmanilie conduct. Thanks in the first place to the thoroughly sportsmanilie conduct of the Sussex County Club, who gave up the days arranged for their match with the Australians; secondly, to the energy of the Surrey Club, who in a short time made all the necessary arrangements; and, thirdly, to the magnanimity of Lord Harris, who, forgiving and forgetting the affronts he had received when in Australia, agreed to captain the English eleven, the much-wished-for match has come off; lovers of cricket have seen the game played as it seldom has been played, and English cricketers have unheld the proud position occupied by them ever since the game was first played. The team which represented the home country was deplayed. The team which represented the nome country was de-cidedly strong in bowling as well as batting, while the Australians had, owing to an accident, lost the services of Mr. Spofforth, who has during this trip, as during the previous one, proved himself a tower of strength. So good, however, was the English butting, that at the end of the first day's play it was apparent that our eleven could scarcely be beaten, even though the whole force of the colonies was ranged against it.

Going in first, England scored the enormous total of 420, and floing in first, England scored the enormous total of 120, and then got out their opponents for 149. Following on, the Colonials by Tuesday evening had lost six wickets in their second innings, by Tuesday evening had lost six wickets in their second innings, and still wanted a hundred runs to equal the English total. It seemed a certainty that the game would be over early on Wednesday. Mr. Murdoch, however, well backed up by the "tail" of the eleven, came to the rescue, and saved a one innings defeat. Messrs. W. G. Grace and Murdoch were the heroes of the match, each socing in a single innings over a hundred and fifty runs. Such batting has rarely been seen, and well did our great cricketer keep up the contraction. The overformance of the Australians was almost better his reputation. The performance of the Australians was almost better than we expected, especially their batting. Mr. McDonnell played fine cricket, while Mr. Murdoch's splendid innings will never be forgotten. During the first two days of the match upward of twenty thousand spectators watched the game. Of this great mass, nine out of ten, perhaps, were thorough judges of the game; and never have we seen a more orderly crowd. The Surrey Club, no doubt, were taken rather mawares, but, on the whole, the arrangements were excellent, though on such occasions more adequate accommediation for members of the press explit to be writing. his reputation. The performance of the Australians was almost better ments were excenent, though on each occasions more adequate ac-commodation for members of the press ought to be provided. The weather was tine throughout, with the exception of the last hour on Tuesday, when rain fell though it was not heavy enough to mon Hessay, when that the boogh it was not heavy chough to in-terfere with the play. When the game ended in a victory by five wickets for Eugland on Wednesday afternoon, few who had watched which the match—and there were cricketers there assembled from all parts of the country—went away without feeling theroughly satisfact with the play of both sides: while the grand, though hopeless, struggle made by the visitors in their second junings must consider erably raise Australian cricket in the estimation of English players. The three days' play passed without any dispute or disagreement, The three days pays passas waron, any dispute or disagreement, and a thoroughly cordial feeling seemed to exist between the rival elevens, while the spectators were equally ready to applied good play on either side. We need only add that the wicket was as perfect as a wisket could be; while, owing to the recent dry weather, the ground was as hard as iron.

ground was as hard as iron.

About twenty-five munutes past eleven the word was passed round that Eugland had won the toss, and about five munutes afterward Messes, E. M. and W. G. Grace took possession of the wickets. The Australian eleven were heartily cheered on entering the circle. Boyle delivered the first over from the northern wicket: the second bull Mr. E. M. Grace drove to the off for a single. After the third bull the wicket keeper whisked off the bulls, but there was not the slightest chance. Mr. Palmer conducted the attack from the parilion, and Mr. E. M. that to square leg for a quartette. His companion sent the last delivery of the fourth over to leg for three, which brought the 10 on the board. Both batsmen then effected a couple of cuts—Mr. W. G. for four, and his brother for three. The which prought the 10 on the board. Both outsiden then ellected a couple of cuts.—Mr. W. G. for four, and his brother for three. The 20 were speedily signalled. A lucky snick added four runs to Mr. 20 were specifity againsted. A next sance acuted rour runs to Mr. E. M.'s total. Thirty were the product of nuncteen overs. Mr. W. G. now did most of the hitting for a few overs, making a late cut for three and an off-drive for a similar number, both off Mr. Boyle. With the assistance of singles, the score traveled to 41, and then the secretary of the team, Mr. Alexander, went on in the room of Mr. Boyle. Another very line cut off Mr. Palmer for three by Mr. the secretary of the team, Mr. Alexander, went on in the room of Mr. Boyle. Another very time cut off Mr. Palmer for three by Mr. W. G., and an on-drive for a couple quickly followed, and a byc completed the 50 runs at the end of three-quarters of an hour. Another change was now tried, Mr. Palmer making way for Bannerman. Five runs were made in a couple of overs from the latter. A maiden to each succeeded; but Mr. E. M., who had been still scormaiden to each succeeded; but Mr. E. M., who had been still scoring much slower than his brother, sent a bull of Mr. Alexander's to the on-side for a couple. A single was the only item in the next four overs, and then Mr. E. M. returned the ball to Esumerman, who dropped it. To show his appreciation of this he drove the first ball afterward to the on, and the second to the off four each. ball afterward to the on, and the second to the on for four elect. To this Mr. W. G. responded with an on-drive and two cuts, from which fen resulted. A separation was now effected, Mr. E. M. when ten resulted. A separation was now elected, Mr. E. M. Grace lifting the ball straightly to mid-off. One for 91. Mr, A. P. Lucas filled the vacancy, and Mr. Palmer went on at the gasometer end in the room of Mr. Alexander. Mr. W. G. Grace made an on-drive and a leg hit for two, while a single by the same batsman caused and a leg lift for two, white a single by the same batsman caused the 100 to be registered amil great enthusiasm. Mr. Lucas now grew busy, making a leg-hit for four from Mr. Palmer, a straight dive for a like number, and a cut and two leg-hits off Banuerman, from which six came. This caused the latter bowler to make room for Mr. Alexander at 121. In the second over Mr. Lucas drove him to the on for four. Mr. Grace placed a nicely pitched ball of Palm er's rather badly; but he had the good fortune to make a single of it. Soon afterward he made six by a couple of on-drives for two and four from Mr. Alexander, who retired in favor of Mr. Boyle at 136—which number had taken two hours to obtain. M. Grace secured a cut for four in Mr. Boyle's opening over, Singles ons became the order of the day, until Mr. Grace played under a ball of Mr. Palmer's, but it did not quite reach point. Two hours and twenty minutes were expended in getting 150 runs. Soul afterward Mr. Boyle gave the ball to Mr. McDonnell. The two overs sent down before luncheon by the new bowler proved very productive. Mr. W. G. Grace made five by an on-drive and leg hit in the first, and Mr. Lucas sent the ball to square leg for three in the second. The luncheon interval had now arrived, and the total stood at 161. Three-quarters of an hour was allowed, after which

the batamen were placed in opposition to Mr. Palmer and Bannez

man. Mr. Grace soon treated the bowling with great vigor. Two leg hits for four, and a couple of cuts for three, were quickly added by him, and Mr. Lucas sent the ball to square leg for four. Twenty-one runs were the outcome of eight overs delivered by Mr. Palmer, consequently he relinquished the ball to Mr. Boyle at 203. Eight runs were produced in three overs and a half, and then Mr. Luca was unfortunate enough to play the ball on. His hits included five fours and nine twos. Parnes was most warmly greeted on proceeding to the wickets. He led off with a fortunate mick for four. The Australian wicket keeper was twice struck with the ball, once by each bowler. He bore these knocks with fortitude, however, and Strick to his post. A clever drive for four along the ground by Mr. W. G. Grace off Mr. Boyle followed, and Barnes was accredited with a snick for two. His first good hit was made off the next ball by a crisp cut for three from Bannerman. Mr. Grace obtained an off-drive for four from the professional, and then hit the ball out-curve for four from the professional, and then int the earl almost straight to the pavilion. Mr. Alexander tried to catch it, but failed: the chance, however, was exceedingly difficult. As Mr. Boyle was punished far too much to suit the colonials, he, at 254. resigned the ball to Mr. Palmer. Barnes secured a couple of cuts and an on-drive, for which nine were registered. These hits were backed up with an an off-drive for four by the Gloucestershire cap-As runs were still coming rather quickly, Mr. Alexander wa put on instead of Bannerman at 269. This proved a most judicious tactic, as the third ball Barnes cut into his wicket. Three down. Lord Harris was heartily cheered on his way to the wicket, and the first ball he received he drove to the on-for a couple. Mr. W. G. Grace hit the first ball of Mr. Alexander's second over to the off-forfour, and the last he cut with a like result. A single was then added by him, which caused him to face the enslaughts of Mr. Palmer, who was bowling with great precision—so much so, that he quite heat Mr. Grace with a ball that took his off-stump. Thus closed one of the best exhibitions of Latting that the Gloucesterthire player has ever shown. It occupied four hours, and was con posed mainly of a dozen fours, ten threes and fourteen twos. Lord Harris was joined by one of his own county batsmen, Mr. F. Penn. The former secured a leg-hit for four, and a straight drive of the like value by him shot the total past 300 at 4.45. The spectators showed their appreciation of thus by long and continued applause. After a maiden had been sent down by Mr. Palmer, Bannerman re ceived the ball from Mr. Alexander. Both batsmen continued to hit with considerable skill, and it was thought highly probable that another long stand would be made. Mr. Penn cut each bowler for four, while Lord Harris hit a ball of Mr. Palmer's very linely to square-leg for a similar sum. This brought Mr. Boyle on again. Mr. Penn hit Bannerman to leg for four, but the bowler was avenged by the very next ball, which clean bowled him. Five for 322. Mr. A. G. Steel came, and once more the batting triumphed. Four fours (three of them from Lord Harris by drives and a cut. and one to Mr. Steel by a drive) were the most notable items in the dozen overs which followed, and at 355 Mr. Palmer once more tried his hand in lieu of Mr. Boyle. This seemed quite to the liking of Mr. Steel, who cut the first and last balls of his third over for four each. Mr. Alexander was consequently put on at 389, Mr. Moule a few overs before having relieved Bannerman. Mr. Steel cut the first ball of the former change for four, while in the next over Lord Harris made a grand drive to the boundary, which caused the "400" to be hoisted. A slight drizzling rain now fell, but it was not sufficient to interrupt play. Mr. Steel having hit a ball of Mr. Moule's to square leg for four, was deprived of the company of Lord Harris, who played the ball into the hands of slip. Six for 404, no less than 82 having been added since the fall of the previous wicket. Mr. Steel only outlived his captain for three overs, when a fine catch high up by mid-on disposed of him. Seven for 410. The Hon, A. Lyttelton and Mr. G. F. Gvace were now associated, but the partnership was brief, as before even a single had been added Mr. G. P. Grace was taken at mid-off. The day's play was now at an end, 410

runs having been recorded at the cost of eight wickets.

The slight rain of the previous evening had no appreciable effect on the wicket on Tuesday, when the weather was again fine. Shaw was deputed to aid Mr. Lyttelton in the batting at five minutes past deven o'clock. This he did not do with much range with his leg stump. Nine for first ball of Mr. Moule's third over took his leg stump. Nine for his ball of Mr. Moule's third over took his leg stump. Nine for last man, added a couple of runs (one from an overthrow), and Mr. Lyttelton augmented the total with a cut past cover-point for three rund a single, when, in attempting a run which should have been easy enough to get, Morley was run out at 11.29. Total, 429. Dur-

ation of innings, five hours fifty-five minutes.

Twenty minutes elapsed before the English took the field, Ban-Twenty minutes etapsed notice the Lugiani con, the horizontal neonantal neonapanied the capitain, Mr. Murdoch, to the wickets, they being loudly cheered on their way thither. Morley delivered the first over, which was rather roughly dealt with by Bannerman, who hit the first two balls to leg for four each, and secured a single from the third. He continued to hit well, and the first twenty-eight runs (which, besides the hits mentioned, included two others to leg and an off-drive for four, and a cut for three), were all made from his bat. A great misfortune now befell the visitors, as Mr. Murdoch wa wonderfully well caught by Barnes at mid-off. One down. Mr. Groube appeared, and a quick chance was soon given by Rannerman to Morley at forward short peg. This obraced by the Notts professional. This opportunity was not, however, em-A single only came from the four following overs. Bannerman then made a cut for three, and four more were placed to his credit, three of them being the result of an overthrow. Another slight chance was given to Baunceman to slip; but, although this was not accepted, he did not profit much by it, as the first ball of the very next over upset his leg stump. Three for 39, the score being a single out, as the number must have been even, as the batsmen were at the same ends at which they started. Mr. McDonnell joined Mr. Groube, who cemented the partnership with a cut for three, and soon afterward made a similar hit for for Mr. McDonnell in the meantime had obtained eight by a couple of square-leg hits and a snick. The total having traveled to 59, a ball of Mr. Steel's, with a good pitch, rose much more rapidly than Mr. Groube had calculated, and took off his stump. Mr. Slight part. Mr. Slight partnered Mr. McDonnell, and at 62 Shaw supplanted Morley. The first-named batsman had a narrow escape of being run out in the second over of the change, but the hall was hadly returned. This betamen then drove a ball of Shaw's over the heads of the crowd in the direc-tion of the tennis court. At 84 a double variation in the attack was tried. Shaw crossed over to the northern wicket, and Morley went on at the pavilion end. The latter was a step in the right direction. The second ball Mr. Slight played into the hands of third man, and

the fourth Mr. Blackham returned very hard to Morley, who secured it admirably with his left hand high up. The bad fortune of the Australians stuck to them, as Mr. McDonnell was well taken at midon at 89 Mesers Bonner and Boyle were now in possession, and the on at 89. Messer, honder sun boyle were now in possession, and the former played a few balls in a style which threatened to give the attacking party some trouble. He was prevented from doing so, however, by a splendidly judged catch at long-field on by Mr. G. F. Grace : the ball seemed to hang a long time in the air, but the field man waited for and eleverly secured it. Seven for 97. Mr. Palme appeared on the scene, and four byes caused the three figures to b Mr. Palmer signalled on the telegraph board. Mr. Boyle continued to bat in pretty good style, relieving the monotony of singles with a drive to the rails in front of the pavilien. Mr. Steel resumed in place of Shaw at 112, but the other bowler clean bowled Mr. Palmer when a single only was added. Mr. Alexander's efforts were not particularly successful, as, with the addition of thirteen—six of them from his but-he collapsed through a very smart catch in the slips close Mr. Moule, the last man, joined Mr. Boyle afterward. made a drive for four, and a snick for a like sum. At 142 Mr. Grace relieved Mr. Steel, and, after an addition of seven runs, Mr. Moule played a ball of his to short-leg, where Merley caught it. Total 149, Time, three velock. Duration of innings, two hours thirty-five min The wide differences of result at the close of an innings each was

enough to dishearten any team, but the Australians did not show the white feather at all. The same order was not preserved in the first venture, Bennerman being accompanied to the wickets by Mr. Boyle. Shaw and Morley were this time entrusted to open the attack. The second ball delivered by the fast bowler struck Mr. Boyle severely on the hand. Bannerman then cut Morley for four and three, and this, with a single to him, was the only contribution made when he skied the ball to square-leg, and Mr. Lucas ran from midon and caught it. The colonial captain, Mr. Murdoch, now came, but was the unfortunate witness of the downfall of two of his companions. Mr. Boyle started for a second run, but the ball was pamons. Arr. Boyle started for a second run, but the tall was promptly returned by Mr. Grace to Morley, who put the wicket down before the batsman had got within the crease. This disaster was quickly followed by another, as Mr. Groube was admirably caught in the slips without having scored. Two for 13, three for 14. It now seemed exceedingly likely that an easy one-innings victory was in atore for England. Mr. McDonnell arrived to the assistance of the Mr. McDonnell arrived to the assistance of the Mr. McDonnell arrived to the assistance of the Mr. McDonnell arrived by the Mr. McDonnell arrived to the assistance of the Mr. McDonnell arrived to the assistance of the Mr. McDonnell arrived by the Mr. McDonnell arrived by the Mr. McDonnell arrived to the assistance of th in store for England. Air, Mcrobilell arrived to the assistance of Mr. Murdoch, and both batshen played skillfully and carefully Five runs were put down to Mr. Murdoch, four of them from an overthrow which sent the ball to the boundary. After this mishap the fielding became exceedingly good, but both batsmen continued to play the bowling with confidence. Mr. Murdoch made two cut for four each, and Mr. McDonnell emulated this performance by making four drives, from which no less than sixteen runs accrned. This caused a feeling of dissatisfaction in the breests of the at tackers, and Barnes consequently relieved Morley at 51, and Mr G. Grace did the same kind office for Shaw a run afterward. This did not at all interfere with Mr. McDonnell for some time, who made three fours by on-drives and a cut. Mr. Steel relieved Barnes at 68. In his second over, Mr. Murdoch cut the ball past cover-point, and drove the next one to the on, from each of which four runs were gained. This he quickly supplemented with a square-leg hit for the same value. Nor was Mr. McDonnell idle, as he twice drove Mr. Grace to the boundary, the ball pitching near the same spot each time. His downfail, however, came swift upon him after this, as the next ball he stopped with his leg, and an appeal for 1 bw by Mr. W. G. Grace was favorably answered. Mr. Slight's stay was air, v. G. Grace was ratorany measured. Air, sugarts say was brief and unprofitable; a grand catch by Lord Harris just in front of the ropes at long-off dismissing him. Five for 101. Mr. Black-ham fared much better than he had done in the previous venture, and in conjunction with Mr. Murdoch, caused the bowling to undergo many changes. Mr. Steel gave way to Morley at 112, and a dozen runs later Shaw displaced Mr. Grace. This latter chang not suit, as each batsman cut the ball at four, and Mr. Blackham sent it to the on for a like sum. The slow bowler, therefore, was taken off for Mr. Lucas, at 143, and, without anything more, Mr. Blackham played the ball to "the doctor" at point. Mr. Bomer supplied the vacancy, and both he and Mr. Murdoch retained possession of the wickets until they were drawn, the total then being 170, Mr. Murdoch baving made seventy-nine and his compenion thirteen

A short day on Wednesday was fully expected, as 101 runs left to the four uncaptured butsmen to obtain to prevent the Australians suffering a single-innings deteat. The game was resumed at 11.15, Morley and Mr. Steel opening the bowling against the notonts, Messrs, Murdoch and Bonnor. The colonial captain soon gav evidence that he was in as good form as on the previous day. Hi first hit was a cut for four, and soon an off-drive for a like number was effected by him. His companion gave signs of not being comfortable with the bowling, and when eleven only were added to the overnight total he was alregether in the dark about a ball of Mr. Steel's, which clean-bowled him. Mr. Palmer, who followed, did not inspire his side with much hope, as he returned the ball to the smateur at 187. Eight down. There were still 84 runs required to prevent the immigs defeat, and even the most sanguine friends of the Their wildest expectations were, nowever, more than realized. Mr. Alexander assisted Mr. Murdoch, and this, too, with a great measure of succees. Mr. Steel was soon hit about with freedom, and at 27 he gave up the ball to Mr. W. G. Grace. The last arrival then sent Shaw to square-leg for four. This bowler then gave Mr. Murdeel, a rather upg knock, which delayed the game for a few minutes. The batsman, however, continued his hitting in a very placky style and with the same measure of success. He completed his hundred shortly afterwards amidst the most deafening cheers of the spectators. Mr. Alexander, who at a critical point had batted in a careful and effective manner, was now forced to depart through a catch in slips. Nine for 239. When Mr. Moule joined the captain there were still 32 runs needed to prevent the single-innings beating. fieldsmen were all on the stort, and most of them surpossed them-The batsmen, however, played with corresponding care. The 250 was quickly gained, and Mr. W. G. Grace gave up the ball first delivery Mr. Moule sent Morley was played with great confidence by Mr. Murdoch and the left-hand bowler had to make room for Shaw. This had the effect of lessening the rate at which runs were gained, but did not the left-hand bowler had to make room for Shaw. This had the effect of lessening the rate at which runs were gained, but did not get the coveted wicket, so Morley came on again. This did not make any difference to the batsmen, and at five minutes past one

o'clock the deficiency in the first innings was rubbed out, smidst the greatest enthusiam. A sharp run now nearly got rid of Mr. Mur-doch, but the ball was returned to Shaw too wide for him to do anything with it. A complete change in the attack was resorted to at 297, Messrs. W. G. Grace and Lucas going on in place of Shaw and 221, Messie, W. Corrice shi Licess going on in piace of Snaw and Morley. In the first-mance bowler's opening over Mr. Murdoch cut the ball for four, which sent the total up to 300 at 1.40. Other alterations in the bowling were effected. Mr. Penn, Mr. Lucas, and Børnes all trying their hands. The betsmen were by no means disconcerted, however, and when two o'clock arrived they were still unvanquished, the total being 324. After luncheon Mr. Steel and Barnes took charge of the bowling, and Mr. Murdoch gave the only chance of his innings to the wicket-keeper, which was not taken.

Mr. Moule did not exhibit the same confidence as he had done in the morning, and ten mountes proved sufficient to finish the venture, Mr. Moule having his stump knocked over. Total 327. The Anstralian captain was almost carried in by the crowd, who showed the by the remarkable performance made against the best bowling and fielding in England. His chief figures were one five, eighten fours, three threes, and two twos.

The 57 runs necessary for England to win would not, it was natur-

ally thought, cause much trouble. It proved, however, a far more diricult task than had been anticipated. Mr. Lyttelton, the not-out of the previous innings, was sent in with Mr. G. F. Grace to com-Messrs. Boyle and Palmer took charge of The Australians were well on the out rire, and considerable DBH. The Australians were wen on the qui tree, and considerable consternation was caused when, with his second ball, Mr. Grace was clean bowled, and thus got a pair of spectacles. One for 2. Mr Lucas came, but his career was brief caught at wicket. Two for 10. This was very bad, and a fear almost too dreadful to think of took possession of many of the spectators. This feeling was intensified when at 22 Mr. Lyttelton was dismissed by Mr. Palmer. Three down, and not half the required number of runs obtained, was indeed a sorry outlook. Xine runs only were added, and then a double disaster befell England, Barnes Leing caught at mid-on, while Mr. E. M. Grace played on. Four and five for 33. Mr. W. G. Grace appeared on the scene, and slowly and steadily the total advanced Mr. Penn made two drives for four, and then gave a hard chance slip, which was not accepted. Mr. Grace also had a narrow escape of being caught and bowled. A cut for four was placed to the credit of the batsman. This left one run to win, which was obtained by the Gloucestershire captain at 4.15.

As a complete score was published in issue of Sept 30, we refer ---

### Buchtim and Boaling FIXTURES.

Oct. 9—Washington Village Y, C, Fall Regatta,
Oct. 9—San Francisco Mont Y, C, Begatta,
Oct. 16—San Francisco Y, C, Losing Centre to Martinez
Oct.—Dorchester Y, C, Union Oct. an Regatta,
Nov.—Hoyal Bernauda Y, C, Craising Tran Race,
Dec. 2—Royal Bernauda Y, C, Craising Tran Race,

The Editor of these columns returns his thanks to the San Francisco Yacht Club for his effection as an honorary member. The yachts men of the Pacific Ceast have shown so more enterprise in the horoduction of the yawl, a rig which is destined in time to become popular on the Atantic scaloard as well, and they have lead the way in adopting iron centre-tourds med ordiside lead, that we deem it an especial honor to holst the S. F. A. C. Jurge in our drawing onice as a pleasant reminder of the compliment conterred

FOR two long years Forest and Stream stood alone among its contemporaries in its citoris to induce a change in public sentiment, a change from the first botten, oversparred, beauty, fight weights then ruing inglis in favor single stay-schooline tars and a class that was continually crying "in our simples waters" because they feared to critise tayout the mind this at fact, wey doors. The enemy was attacked all along the line, a desperate light considerable with the context way. The mentally consistent to the various asylines the country were. No one washed anything but a Sound was sufficient to desperate light consistency of the context way. The context was a simulation of the context was a final section. So the washed anything but a Sound was smooth and the man who proposed to cruise become the context was a mandac, out. And then depth was against speed, said the heroes of the jack-saile, the deep you went down the "more resistance you found." The shoop in at its denormity, its rank sheer, bottail sterr, maniserd shamy, ungoingly spars and broomstick pole spiked above the cup, its hoos-nose bowsprit, smack-like finish and inbefer? pig: its asils an eyesor to men of taste and a butt of riddente to schools; commons hoist and area, unmanageable to a degree; land enough on their heins to make a rank sheer, bottail strip, more the cap, its hoosenese towspring smack-like finish and inther's right sails an eyesore to men of taste and a but of ridicule to encore common short and area, unmanageable to a degree hard enough on their heims to make a sail aware hearst to steer; tip-mainters in a sent dangerous munitarity services and the strength of their heims to make a sail aware hearst to steer; tip-mainters in a sent dangerous munitarity services and the strength of them before some from the formal beings under a "hearst" only, the crees sweet forward in strongs under a "hearst" only, the crees sweet forward in strongs which is the sail of the strength of the strength of the public as the inglied attainable. All treatise, forsooth, a quarter of a century ago the famous America—a very different seri of craft—outsnied a tot of Emilia owel pumpline around the lefe of which though inding a stinger latter for all security got away with a complet of rough wather yearns underraged for the wond they different seri, effected for a special dept, subsequently got away with a complet of rough wather yearns underraged for the wond they after match without perturb a repeayarm, while the ensaitles become own sunsayers run up a mee round sum of money for "repairs." But, happily, a change has come of or the sense and a great deal more is in prospect. Forser and Silvan, single handed, went into the fight. The finitis of the cloop in model and rig wrepointed out, the curter put before the purple in her true light, while prelimbes were smoothed away or moonied. Dean and fair fine, high eligible escaped on its rand on large, centreboards, mad pour sensitive by high a change was the sense that and the second above near the contract of the sense and a great deal more is in prospect. Forser and survey or moranded, bean rund into four, high eligible escapes monothed away or moranded. Dean rund fair fine, high eligible escapes monothed away or moranded, bean rund fair fine large, high or the categories and endowed the contract of t

belies, hore hold, more deel room, loss house with flush deels or "false" coccepits and housing topmasts are universal. Longer gaffs with loss host; in other words a hower, where sail; double head rig, either full entire or a compromise of some sort among the more timal; ample freeboard with loss sheer, the man who wastes his boat in nose and galliott stern being an object of compassion; bright deeks and a notable absence of yellow, blue and green; a more complete inventory, a great deal more scannashing, a fair amount of any against the picue, beer and "sailing party be read to be a subject of the property of the sail of the property of the sailing party of the sailing party be a subject of the property of the sailing party of the sailing party should be a state of that real sea life which should be, after all, the one great each of yachting.

Faster than we had expected the ideas at which we have hammered and driven in this journal have become popular far and near; and, as if to cap the choaxy, some zealous converts overstep the bounds of probability, and go further than we ever ventured, any yacht cong particle of the sail of the yachting party and the property of the sail

THE WEATHER GAUGE. - In last week's edition we printed in these columns ten letters from yachtsmen all over the country; tour more communications and twelve inquiries were lett on our desk as "unfinished business;" a total of twenty-six letters re-lating to yachting received in one week, which is exactly twentysix more than received by all our contemporaries together, and a fair index of our relative circulation among the sailor sportsmen. It is not boasting to claim that no other journal in America ever attained one-quarter the circulation among yachtsmen we now enjoy in all quarters of the globe.

#### YACHTING NEWS.

Manning's Circular,—Maining's Yacht Agency, the oldest and most rehable of the kind, has just issued a new circular and price list, graing particulars of a large number of yachta, both sail and steam, new in the market. Those on the lookout for bargains should take notice, as at this time of the year such property can be bought at lower figures flum in spring.

A BIG ENTLAPIBLE,—We have received details of the new company formed to build a fleet of steel steamers, 500H, long, "unshidable" and "unburnable," their speed to be 30 miles an hour. The scheme is practical, and deserves the support of capital. Further particulars can be had from Mr, Darius Davison, 19 Park Piace.

The science is practical, and deserves the support of capital. Furthere particulars can be had from Mr. Darius Davison, 19 Park Piace.

Dorgerster Yacht Club, —It has been determined hereafter to adopt a genuine "Bying start" to a single gun, with no period of tem or differen minutes grave. We have all along fought for the investment of the control of the property

this winter.

4 Fine Purchase.—Mr. J. Bell, Jr., of Belleville, Ont., has beight the new Bloodhound from Cuthbert, of Trenton, the latter taking Mr. Bell's Kathleen in part payment. Bloodhound, in racing bands, will show a lot of speed.

hands, will show a lot of specia.

Handroo Moron Reprivos.—An experimental launch of 20 ft, has been tried on Narraganset, Bay with apparent success. How it compares with other engines in point of weight, economy, etc., and to what size it can be worked, is still largely a matter of con-

Jecture.

HAMILTON REGATTA.—The citizens of Hamilton, Ont., displayed mayorited energs in collecting subscriptions for an open race, Sept. 25, and as the sailing was very successful, it is certain that another permanent aminal addition has been made to the fixtures on the lakes, where yachting has so rapidly taken a firm hold upon popular fancy during the past few years. The list of prizes, etc., offered for the day were published in a previous number. Both Cygnet and Bloodhound failed to show up as hoped, but the other classes filled well. A light easterly breeze saw them out, Madeap leading, followed by Brunette, Cacique, Coquette, Essape, Orde, Endie, Cord, and Alarm. The second class got away soon after with

Mystery first, Peri, Lark, Gipsy and Jellet following in close order, all with ballooners at rull play. After rounding the first booy, Alarm began to pick up, and off Brown's wharf Coquette had spain out a lead of the lot. Overhanging clouds portended a storm, but the wind simply took to veering all round the compas, and reduced the match to a toss in p6r luck. Coquette got it lively at one time, and took a bad knockdown, while Madeap and Brunerte, with topsails aloft, pulled up on her. The first round still saw Coquette leading for she rounded the flag-boat at 1.38, Madeap following set at 1.49, 3, meets at 1.67, the big Alarm now feeling some of the set at 1.49, 3, meets at 1.67, the big Alarm now feeling some of rounded to the flag-boat at 1.38, Badeap following set at 1.45, 3, meets at 1.67, the big Alarm now feeling some of the flag of the set of the s

Jur open houts was won by the Petrel from Toronto. EMMA VS. KATIE GRAY.—In a match between these two sloops at Belleville, Sept. 25, \$\frac{100}{2}\$ against \$75\$. Katle Gray won with two minutes to spare, adding another to her long last of winnings. The Gray was saided by D. Claus, and the Emma, of Kingston, by Capt. Cuthbert.

Cathbert.

New Canole Club, —A number of gentlemen have formed a new canole club, the object being to establish headquarters and accommodation within the city bunts. They propose for the present occupying a heathonic at the foot of Seventy-second street, North River, Among the members are: Arthur Dechano, H. T. Keyser, Joseph Istody, A. Lockwarthal, Simon Brentino, N. S. Leo, R. J. D. Ster, J. J. Falls, C. A. Peverchy, R. J. Wilkins, R. E. Denne, and others

others.

Varduara,—Fifteen winning flags and \$5,570 eash is what the famous steel "minty" has netted her owner in her first season. Eight years of that sort of thing pays of first cost and then a high rate on the investment. She promises to cost least that any other yacht in the end, though of most costly build. The best is always the cheapest.

the eneapest.

California, Too.—Capt. Turner has departed somewhat from
his customary model in the new schooner he is building for Mr.
Bowie. She will be deeper, have more deadrise and an easier bilge
than his former craft.

bis entstomary model in the new schooner he is building for Mr. Bowie. She will be deeper, have more deadrise and an easier bilge than his former craft.

Pactice Flexer.—Cipd. Jabez Howes has sold the Annie to Com. Allen for \$2,000. Cases, a fine keel schooner, has had a llying jibboom shipped. Consucled has had 'several tona' of lead east to like the keel outside. Sensible Consucled, take no steek in the yards handed down from Noah that outside ballast makes a boat fead, whatever that may mean. Purvis, of Oakland, has in hind a \$20. schooner, and Commodore McDemongh's new schooner will soon be launched. There is plenty of activity among the yachtsmen in San Francisco and the fleet is growing rapidly, the schooner of about 5001 secaning set popular.

Sax Francisco Yacher Club.—The owner of the steam yacht Launcishie Witch, 700 tons, Sir Thomas Heskelft Bart and M. C. P. Kuiharatt of the Foinser axis Strieam have been cheefed homorary members of the club. The home at Samerich and wharf are to receive a thorough overhauling to meet the needs of the growing number of members and an increase in the flect.

Ocan Swedistans.—The ocean sweetstakes regath for keep well as the first of the second load to save her cultimace. Fite yachis entered have been developed by Dalingham & Bond. The Lily had been handed for two classes, those above and those under \$27 feet, and the stakes were \$20 each, the second load to save her cultimace. Fite yachis entered would by Dalingham & Bond. The Lily had been handed for two classes, those above and those under \$27 feet, and the stakes were \$20 each, the second load to save her cultimace. Fite yachis entered would by Dalingham & Bond. The Lily had been handed for two classes, those above and those under \$27 feet, and the stakes were \$20 each, the second load to save her cultimace. Fite yachis entermed had no made a fair showing. Viking Sunbean and Neva started soon after 10 o'clock. The rorse was sailed under the rules of the Dorchester Yacht Club. The course was from fit Bestom Yacht C

	144	ual T	'ine.	Corr	ected Thus	ne.
	11.	М.	Po.	31	l. M. S.	
Viking, Freeman	–				49 48 52 19	
Sunbeam, Kenny & Pox				ć	52 10	
Neva, Hutchings & Hryor	ī	83	21	ī	14 52 2-	10

Mr. George A. Palmer, of East Boston, and William Morris, of South Boston, were judges, and Mr. J. M. Buckley, of Liverpool Eng., was the referce.

#### YACHTING ON LAKE ONTARIO

Editor Forest and Stream:

The vachting season on the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario, which has been an unusually quict one, has closed, as those given to the use of dorid expressions would say, "in a blaze of glory," and a spirit has been arounded in this most enhanced of youtling price of your price of the price o

Yachts, Owner,	Time.				
		М.	8		
Gracle	11				
Kathleen R. J. Bell	- 11				
Emma Geo. Offerd, Kingston,	11	44			
Katio Gray W. H. Campbell, Belleville	11	53	27		

Rain Gray. W. It. Campbell believille. It is not a first portion of the race was a run almost dead before the wind to the eastern busy, and the wind light from southwest. All carried whole mid water sail, each yacht being in fact, a moving pramaid of anowy carries. On the run flown the Kattheen and the Grace bothered cach other, and the Emma taking advantage of this, slipped into first place, while the Katte, bringing a better breeze with her, closed rayidly on the leaders, and soon after the first busy had been rounded, and the work on the wind commenced, site got the lead and held it during the rest of the race, except on two stretches, when the Emma headed her, but regaining her lead on the next leg, slic kept a steady gain on the fieet. The Gracie—

first to start—was last shortly after passing the first buoy, Lut passed the Kathleen before the starting point, and did the same by the Emma before turning the western mark. This advantage she held, though closely pressed by the Kingston boat, until two other dages had been passed, when she fell back into third position. The Kathleen took advantage of some laffing which these two indulged in, and gained second position on the last round, which she held to the end, finally winning second prize by 17 seconds only from the Emma, which was fast closing upon her, the time at the finish being:

	Start.		Fluis	h.	Elapsed Time.			
	11.	М.	8.	H. 31.	9.	II.	M.	24
Katie Gray	11	53	20	6 16	47	6	23	27
Kathleen	11	47	12	6 31	35	6	-11	26
Emma	11	-14	12	6 32	55	(5	-1-1	43

#### BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

For the 61st regatta of the club, and the third special regatta of the scaon, off Naianat, Sept. 18, the day opened with a flat calm, effectually destroying the chances of a good race, as beats from a special control of the control of

,	Lengt	li of	W. 1	ine	Actus	ul.	('0	rrec	sted.
,	Bessle, Chas. P. Curtis	27	2	12	2.1	1.4	2	21	33
-	Lofterer, W. W. Kellett	30	1		37	17	2	37	17
ľ	Secon	(C):	188.						
	Fancy, P. Grant, Jr	151	Ł	1	53	12	1	44	-49
	Holden, P. C. Severance	19	5)	- 1	58	235	1	59	15
	Third	l Cla	55.						
	Psyche, R. D. Sears	17		,1	56	03	1	44	47
	Avis, T. J. Coolidge, Jr	1.6	ĩ	- 5	13	(10)	12	(H)	0.5
f	Fancy, having lost her sailing	127 (	lirect	dons,	Was	Pul	ed :	unt	for
-	rounding buoy the wrong way.	Priz	08 Z	o to	Bess	ie.	Hoid	014	and
1	Psyche,								P.

#### BEVERLY SWEEPSTAKES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A very interesting sweepetakes, between the three crieck second-class cats of the Beverly, X. C., was sailed at Beverly, Sept. 25th, Class cats of the Beverly X. C., was sailed at Beverly, Sept. 25th,

### BESSIE CYDA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

An exciting match was sailed at Marblehead, Saturday, Sept. 25, between the schooners Beasie, Chas. P. Curtis, 27.2 ft. water-line, of the Beverly Y. C., and the Cyde, R. C. Bridge, 28 ft., of the Boston Y. C. The latter has had a high requiation for speed around Marblehead, while her competition has been doing well in the B. Y. C. races. The start was made at the scholar in page 15 and the B. Y. C. races. The start was made at the scholar in page 15 and the B. Y. C. races. The start was made at the scholar in page 15 and the scholar in the sc

#### Answers to Correspondents.

19" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

- L. L. S., Germantown, Pa. See our game columns.
- "Chipoax," Brandon, Vt.-Have answered by mail.
- F. H. L., Rockhill, S. C .- We refer you to the advertisement of e.J. W." in another column.

J. T., Hornellsville, N. Y .- Send to the American Net and Twine Co., Fulton street, New York.

Wh. DRICE.—Several inquirers are referred to our news columns of last week for information about wild rice.

C. F. M., Worcester, Mass .- The address you ask for is as follows: J. H. Scott, Shirsk, Yorkshire, England.

Suor, Brooklyn.—Mr. George C. Colburn's Duke was bred by Shory, Brooklyn.—Aff. George C. Colburn's Dinke was acreed by Mr. A. C. Waddell. He was a cross-bred, English, Irishi and Gordon. Color, black and tan. Dinke was by Colburn's Dash, out of Mullin's Belle: Dash, by Pultuan's Dan, out of Valentine's Famy; Belle, by Pollenius' Duke, out of Jane. In 1877, second

W. P. S., Blue Point.-Write to the correspondent whose letter nathe Game Bag department of our last issue answers your inquiry C. W. C., Colorado,—The dogs you refer to were Dandie Din nunts, dog and bitch imported by Mr. Robert Hume, Eastville. Northampton County, Va.

W. W., Milwaukee.—Have the lake trout caught in Lakes Huron, Lrie, or Michigan scales on them? Ans. They do; all trout have sosles. Dry the skin, and you will see them plainly.

very good and clearly expressed. Your puppy died of pneumonia or pleuro-pneumonia). This, however, is not the so-called "dog distemper." G. H., Hudson, N. Y .- The post-mortem description sent us is

J. S. K., Long Island.—Fred is full Gordon setter. imported by Viscount Parker; dam, Diana, imported by Agent Na-tional Line of steamers. Nita is half Gordon and Irish, being out of Nellie by Plunkett, both imported by Dr. Goldsmith, of Rutland,

F. W. C., Hamburg, N. Y.-We regret to hear of the accident re ceived by your setter. She is suffering from paralysis, the result of a spinal injury. Rest is probably all that can do her good. Without being able personally to examine her it is impossible to ad-

J. S. Z., N. Y.-We cannot advise you to cross a setter with a esmiel, or a setter with a pointer. Of the two the latter is the best, and the get are called "droppers." We have seen some wonderful field dogs that were droppers, but we have also seen much better dogs that were purely bred.

C. B. D., Providence, R. I.—Your dog has internal cauker of the car. The first thing is to remove any exciting cause that may exist, such as dirt, hardened cerumen (wax), etc. Syringe the ears with lakewarm water, and, in the case of hardened wax, use a little olive cil. Carefully dry with a soft cloth, and use liniment and treatment recommended to H. M. H., this column.

YMROD, Evansville.-I have a Scott gun, with a 3-inch drop, and cannot catch a quick sight. 1. Can I have it straightened to 2½ without spoiling the looks of the gun? 2. Will the stock be just as hard and strong as ever? 3. Have you ever heard of any gun-tocks being straightened with success? 4. What is the average drop of a gun? Aus-1, Yes, 2, Yes, 3, Yes, dozens of them 4. 2½ to 3½ inches.

F. W., Newark, N. J. - The description of your puppy's trouble is of which was a day for two weeks and write the result.

H. D. P., Brooklyn, L. I.-1. In a recent issue of Forest and SIREAM you state that Putnam's Dan was by Palmer's Dash, out of Putnam's orange-and-white setter bitch Nell. Is this Stephen Putnam and Frank Palmer? 2. Are Putnam and Palmer alive? 3. As I have some of the above-named strain of dogs in my kennel, is the pedigree given a correct one? I have it, Putnam's Dan by Paul Mead's Old Dash. Ans. 1, Yes. 2, Yes. 3, Yes.; Paul Mead's Old Dash was bought by Mr. Palmer from Dr. Mead

C. F. K., Westfield, Mass.—I have a pointer dog who has had a cough since last spring. He coughs most while running about

after being let out in the morning. If he rests for a while, and then starts to run, he begins coughing again. His cough is a sort of gagging cough, and he raises a white frothy mucus. What os gauging couga, and me raises a winte trothy mucus. What shall I give him? Ans. Administer emetre of table salt—small tablespoonful. Follow with desert spoonful of sulphate of mag-nesia, and repeat the next day, and be careful in the dog's diet. T. C. L., Rockingham, N. C. –Have you ever heard of a good

gun of English manufacture having been burst by Dittmar powder? I have known several guns of American make burst with black powder, charge not exceeding 4 drs., if so much. I have used Dittmar for two years, and like it. May not the fault be in the gun, and not in the powder? Ans. If you have read the last two numthere of this paper, you are as capable of judging of the merits of the Diffmar powder as we are. One of the guns mentioned in letter of attorneys last week was of English make, and first-class at that.

H. M. H., Cincinnati.—For internal cauker use the following liniment, taking care to shake the bottle before the mixture is used: Goulard's extract of lead, one ounce; glycerine and car-bolic acid, quarter ounce; finest olive oil, four and a half ounces. Avoid feeding meat, and the diet should consist partly of boiled green vegetables. It will be of advantage in treating cauker of the ear to give the dog Epson salts, one drachm to three drachms, according to size of the animal, twice or three times a week. See answer to C. B. D., this column.

H. W. H., Brooklyn, N. Y. -As far as we can make out, there is no universal standard of what a cocker spaniel should really be. For months past we have been advocating the organization of a cocker spaniel club, which should regulate the standard and draw up a scale of points that will be looked upon as authority in this country. In next week's issue we will publish a letter from a cocker breeder, and other articles of a like nature are to follow; from these you must draw your own conclusions. Our kennel notes and advertising columns will acquaint you with the names of the leading breeders.

Yellow Legs.-1. Is a cocker spaniel good for quail and grouse What is necessary in training them besides charging and re-trieving?
 When is the law off on quail in Connecticut? Ans. 1. A cocker spaniel can be used with great advantage for woodcock in the brush and coon. For quail and grouse a setter or pointer should be used, although corkers are used to make the latter bird tree, and thus admit of its being "potted" by those who are not experts on the wing. 2. Having them mind explicitly, working always in range of the gun, and dropping to "wing" and "shot,"

E. N., Newcastle, Pa.—I have a black setter dog, five years old,

that is afflicted with some disease which I believe to be distemper. He seems very stupid, nose hot and dry, appetite good; have had him in the woods recently, and he seems to have completely lost his sense of smelling. What shall I do? Ans. The symptoms you give are not those of distemper. Possibly the dog is suffering from fever, the result of cold in the head. Give heaping desert spoonful of sulphate of magnesia and repeat next day. low with two grains of quinine three times a day for two or three weeks. Write result.

C. W. L., Northfield, Vt.-The pedigree of your English setter puppy is incorrect. Ex-Gov. River, of Massachusetts, never owned a setter bitch. We cannot refer you to better articles regarding the breaking of dogs than those published recently in the Forest In our kennel department of last week's issue you will AND STREAM find the instructions for breaking dogs taken from Mr. Shaw's "Book of the Dog." We refer you also to these hints, which are from the pen of Mr. James Fletcher, of Glenmarkie Lodge, Huntley. Aberdeenshire, N. B., whose experience in breaking operations

G. W. C., Bowling Green, Ky.-I had two setter puppies aged seven and eight months. They were taken sick, beginning to mope around. They had no appetite, and the skin, white of the eye and gums and lips turned yellow as gold. One of them died last night, and the other is very sick. What shall I do? Ans. Your puppy died of jaundice. The cause we are unable to indicate. It would, however, be worth your while to investigate the local or special conditions to which the puppies have been subject. If the remaining puppy is still alive, remove him to different location, and give tising or watching our advertisers' cards

two grams of quinine four times a day, and also four small deses of calemet, three grains every twelve hours. Feed on broths, etc. SWELTER, Boston. -I am surprised to acc that your columns of "Sea and River Fishing" contain nothing about smelt fishing. am a lover of the sport, and I would like to see a little said about it, because smelting is about the most important fishing in Boston. Why is it? Ans. Evidently because no one writes on it. As you are so interested in it, let us have an account of how you do it. including lines, size of hooks, bait and all about it. The department to which you refer is mainly tilled with correspondence, with an occasional editorial note attached. You can easily see that you as much to blame in this matter as any one, for we do

write fishing stories. Try it and it may wake up some one to gave

their mode, and so we can all learn,

W. D. B., New York City, -1, Where in New Jersey will I get good quail and suipe shooting? 2. Will you also tell me what ails my Newfoundland pup, tive months old? She is low spirited, no appetite, and after eating will vomit. Her eyes are also weak. Ans. 1. There are plenty of quail in all the Southern counties of New Jersey; also in Warren and Sussex. You will find difficulty, New Jersey; also in Warren and Sussex. Joh win mid airmenty, however, in shooting, as the farmers are opposed to city sportsmen. If by "snipe shooting" you mean what is known as "lay snipe shooting," the season has past. If you inquire about the English snipe shooting, it is very doubtful if sport of this kind will be had at all this season. Unless we have a three or four days' storm to wet the meadows, and that at once, there will be little suiper were true incomes, and that at once, there will be fulle supershooting this setson. The mendows near Warelown and Pine Brook are considered good spots. 2. Give a tew doses of sulphur, large half-teaspoonful every ten hours, until three or four doses are given, then follow with caster oil.

J. E. H., Vermont.-Can you explain why my setter bitch fails to have pupples? She is four years old, and has had one litter of pupples when two years old before I owned her. On the last two occasions when she was in heat, I have had her served by a dog five old. These are the only times the dog was ever put to a

The first time it was nine days after she commenced to be in heat, and the second time it was twelve days. She was with the dog only once on each occasion, and then took the dog readily. The dog was in fine condition as to flesh, and the bitch rather fat. The question is, what is the trouble? Can it be that there is anything wrong with the dog? He is well bred, and the only one I know of in this vicinity, so I am anxious to use him. Should they be left together longer, or have I chosen the wrong time? She remains in heat from sixteen to eighteen days, and I have supposed that about the middle of this period was the correct time? Your bitch is probably too fat; reduce her in flesh by giving plenty of exercise. She should be warded twice on two successive days The last third of her period is the proper time. It is unlikely there is anything the matter with the dog,

B., Newburg, N. Y.—Can Scotch staghounds be used to advantage in hunting deer in this country? If so, are they as good as our ordinary deerhounds? Is there a breeder in this country from whom I could get one? Ans. The Scotch staghound, as ordinarily trained, follows the deer by view alone, and would therefore be of no use in hunting in this country except on the plains, where the quarry can be kept in sight. They would, moreover, be too fast for ordinary deer-driving, in which it is essential that the bounds shall keep close to the deer, or that the latter shall be very much frightened. Stouchenge, it is true, considers that the staghound or rough greyhound, for we presume that it is of this animal that our correspondent writes, possesses nose enough to follow even a cold These dogs have been extensively used in both deer and antelope hunting in the West, but have not proved so useful in this sport as have the smooth greyhounds, which have more speed, though perhaps not so much strength. The old English staghound was es tially a larger foxhound, in respect to his head, and had a body like a bloodbound, but somewhat lighter. The English stagbounds of the present day are merely a larger and lighter draft of the ordinary foshound. Stagbounds are frequently advertised in our columns, and our correspondent can, no doubt, obtain one either by adver-

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Open to all Setters and Pointers. Limited to 50 entries. First Prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$25. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15. PUPPY STAKES.

Open to all Pointers and Setters under 18 months of age. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$16. Entrance fee, \$15; forfeit \$10.

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Open to all Setters and Pointers under 12 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10; forfeit, \$7.50. BRACE STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Five braces to run or prizes to be scaled. Fiprize, \$250; second prize, \$125; third prize, \$50. Entrance fee, \$25: forfeit, \$15. CLUB STAKES.

Open to members of the Club only; dogs to be owned and hunted by the members making the entry. Prize, a hundred dollar piece of plate, to be selected by the winner. Entrance, 10 per cent, of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Brace Stakes, and entries close on Nov. 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to mid-day of Nov. 27th, at the office of the Club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial.

JACOB PENTZ, Secretary.

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Entries must be accompanied by forfeit money in all cases. Judges to be named

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Opened to all pupples whelped on or after Oct.
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Prize, \$25; 3d, \$15. Entrance fee \$8; forfeit \$3.

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ASSOCIATION STAKES.

Open to members of the Association only. Dogs to be handled by the owner. Prize, a piece of place worth \$100, to be selected by the winner. Entrance fee \$10; forfeit \$5. All entries close Oct. 20th. Judges announced in

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Oct., 35

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American Kennell Stuu poog 2000 American Kennell Stuu poog 2000 Adder the amount asked for her. Price \$50. Adder H. B. VONDERSMITH

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Nov. 17th. Brace Stakes, \$250-\$150 to First; \$75 to Second; \$25 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1880, at \$60 clock, P.M.

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For Sale, my entire kenned of pure Llewellin, pure leaverneks and richs Sectics and Pointers. Brush, pure bred setter; a large, strong, handsome setter dog; thoroughly broke on qualt, woodcook and solike; a better supe dog cant be tound. Llewellin setter dog, lenon and white neolor; broken; also winner of 1st and special at St. Louis slow; also winner of 1st and special at Llewellin setter dog, lenon and white neolor; broken; also winner of 1st and special at Llewellin setter brief, tadj. broken, Llewellin setter brief, Lellewellin setter brief, Lellewellin setter brief, tadj. broken, Llewellin setter brief, ledj. Brown stied, Perl V., a beautiful green and white setter brief, Bedje, in whep to Court Roya!, Llewellin brief, Bedje, in whep to Court Roya!, Llewellin brief Bedje, in whep to You. Red Irish setter bliefs Rose, broken and retrieves. Impl. Brief and white brief, and pointer briefs Belle, in which to You. Red Irish setter bliefs Rose, broken and retrieves. Impl. Red Irish setter blief. Nora, in whep to You. Red Irish setter bliefs. Dose, howen and retrieves. Indicate briefs Belle, in the Liver and white briefs and pointers of the above stock. All the above 1 guarantee to be in the best of health and condition, and to be as perpresented. Will show and give trail of any dog on the 1st. For pedigose and prived lasts inpute of C. Z. Milee, Laureadev. 1st.

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M. Oi. P't & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.25 A.M., 3.85, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M.,

Zerwin (1983) (1983) (1984) (1 onday, Wed., Fri. and Saturday, 12,15 night, definesiars and Sandays only from Flatbush av. Glen Cove, Leoust Valley, Glen Head and Response to the Cove, Leoust Valley, Glen Head and Response to the Cove, Leoust Valley, Glen Head and Response to the Cove, Leoust Valley, Glen A. 335 P.M. Sandays, 9 a.M., 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M., 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M., 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M., 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M., 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M., 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M., 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. Sundays, 9 a.M. 10 a.M. 4,55 P.M. 50 A.M. 4,55 P.M

Pattougue, 8-35 A.M., 4:35, 5-35 P.M. Sundays, w. Michmond Hill, Glendels, 8:35, H.A.M., 3,55, 4:35, 35, 2 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and sturday nights, 12:15. Sundays, 9-34, 6:35 P.M. Creedmoor, 8, 10 A.M., 133 P.M., Tuesdays, Wedsalays and sturdays, 6:35 P.M. Creedmoor, 8, 10 A.M., 135 P.M., Tuesdays, Wedsalays and Saturdays, commencing April 3d. HUNTER'S PT & WALL ST. ANNEX-Leave Per 17, E.M. (1004 Plinest) for Hunter's Pt, 8:20, 125, 11:39 A.M., 5:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10 P.M. For furrer information, tickens commutation, etc., pply at 225 B by M. J. Cell M. Coll Plass, Agent.

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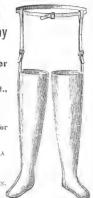
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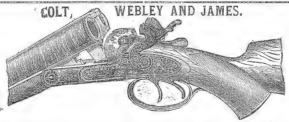


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Patented May 7, 1878-April 22, 1879.7 Double, Single, Rotating, Stationary, Every way (except at Shooter). Any de-sired direction. All in one Trap and only one Spring used,

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#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

Vol. 15-No. 11. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

Answers to Cobrespondents . . . . . .

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

VELOCITY OF SHOT .- We promised some weeks ago the publication of the full text of Prof. Mayer's paper on the We regret to state that, owing to the sc-Velocity of Shot. rious illness of Prof. Mayer, he has been unable to prepare the manuscript for our columns, but promises it to the readers of the Forest and Stream as early as practicable. An imperfect synopsis of the article appeared, at the time it was read, in some of the daily papers, and has since been copied by some of our exchanges. We thought it due to Prof. by some of our exchanges. We thought it due to Prof. Mayer and to our readers to publish the article, when we do publish it, complete and as its author would have it appear.

SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS OF WESTERN PENNSYVANIA. The Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania has 300 members; in fact, 282 appeared at last roll call. The association is now ten years old, and still growing. It is composed mainly of business and professional men, who have done much to enforce the game laws. Their club room is 50 feet front by 80 feet deep, situated in the most populous part of Pittsburg. The first floor is divided into a reading room, library, card room and a large billiard room The second story is called the assembly or meeting-room, and besides the numerous chairs and tables for officers and members, contains cases of rare specimens of birds shot by members of the Association, as well as a large variety of small birds purchased from a skillful taxidermist in Massachusetts, making in all about 3,000 good specimens. Their exhibit of animals and reptiles is quite small, and some of the boys had better go after snakes a little.

The Alleghany Sportsmen's Association of Alleghany county is a little over one year old, and has at least 100 members, with headquarters in Alleghany City.

#### NEWSPAPER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A S newspapers are managed by individuals, they are no A less liable to error than the latter. And, although employing the impersonal "we," their responsibilities to the public-to their readers and advertisers-are no less binding than are those of the individual business man. Moreover, because of their greater facilities for obtaining information there are certain duties incumbent on the publishers of a newspaper from which commercial men are free. They must especially avoid advertising any article or implement that may be injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb. No concern can shirk the responsibility which will attach to it, if it knowingly advertises a dangerous gun or an unsafe pistol. Every one knows that a safe rifle cannot be made for \$5, and if persons represent that they are selling such a gun for that sum, this representation is prima facie evidence that the gun is not a proper arm to put into the hands of the shooting fraternity.

But a newspaper is not bound to furnish brains for its readers. It must exercise due care in receiving advertisements, and in this respect must protect itself and its patrons It cannot, however, vouch for the honesty or business standing of all those who advertise goods for sale in its columns. Its readers, in treating with strangers who live at a distance must be governed by the ordinary and generally accepted rules of business. A capitalist in Boston does not buy a mine from a Colorado prospector without taking some measures to see that the property in which he is to put his money is really what it is represented to be. Why should a sportsman in Texas buy a dog from a breeder in Maine without inquiring as to the responsibility and trustworthiness of the seller. Every man who shoots has his own ideas as to what a dog should do and be, and scarcely any two men think alike on this subject : moreover, as few men understand how to handle a dog, therefore an animal which will work well before a good handler may be worse than useless to another man, whose experience or knack is less. Years ago we laid down for ourselves a rule from which we have never deviated. It was simply this: never to buy a broken dog without ourselves giving it a fair trial. We are willing to pay the express charges both ways, and to deposit the price agreed on with some reliable party, preferably the Express Company. If at the end of the time agreed on the dog does not give satisfaction it is returned, and the only loss we have suffered is that of the charges.

We sometimes receive complaints from persons who have bought dogs through advertisements in our columns, which do not satisfy them. Such persons are often themselves to blame for the losses that they have incurred. They have not taken proper precautions to guard themselves against loss and bad treatment on the part of designing men. In these days of express companies no man need part with his money before he sees the goods which he is buying.

Another point to which attention must be called, is the offers which occasionally appear to give something of great value for little or nothing. It would scarcely appear necessary to waru intelligent men against offers of this kind, but certainly the "fools are not all dead yet," and each one who sends his money thinks that he will escape being swindled and that the rest of the community will come to grief. have little charity for the people who are gulled by these transparent humbugs. They need a lesson of this kind. To all who are tempted in this way, we would say, however, be-ware of such traps; and if a man offers to sell a \$200 gun for \$20, don't buy it. There are philanthropists in the world, no doubt, but they have not yet been driven to advertising in the newspapers. They can find plenty of people on whom to bestow their favors without announcing it through the press. When the millennial day arrives, and some noble hearted sportsman desires to send to each bearer of the rod or gun, a \$35 split bamboo rod and equipments, a \$300 gun, a longrange rifle, and a thoroughly broken Faust-Keswick pointer, all for a three-cent stamp, we will agree that he shall have free advertising in Forest and Stream, so that the sportsmen of America may all avail themselves of the opportunity offered

In considering the advertisements offered us, we try to exclude all those which have anything about them which ap-

pears suspicious, but occasionally through misrepresentation or from some inadvertence advertisements may appear which should not have been admitted to our columns.

FOREST AND STREAM cannot answer or be responsible for casual advertisers in its columns or for those replying to such advertisements. We recommend our patrons, whether readers or advertisers, in doing business with strangers, to demand references, to have goods sent by express C. O. D., and in fact to protect themselves by all legitimate means. No one in these days expects a customer to buy goods, without inspecting them, and no one need feel aggricved at having an intending purchaser use reasonable business precautions in business dealings. Of course with a majority of our advertisers such precautions are unnecessary. The statements of established houses which have a standing in the commercial world may be implicitly trusted.

#### "SEALED CANS."

THIRTY-FIVE years ago, Sir John Franklin, with a company of one hundred and thirty-five men, sailed from England to attempt a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean.

No survivor of that party ever returned. The mystery surrounding the fate of the expedition has never been dispelled. In the melancholy interest with which the clivilized world has not yet ceased to regard it, the Franklin expedition stands alone. It is the great tragedy of the North Land.

Attention has been newly called to the subject by the search expedition of Lieutenant Schwatka, who claims to have discovered in King William's Land relics of the Franklin expedition; and some of the cable dispatches received from England during the past weeks commenting upon these alleged discoveries are of the most startling and unexpected character.

Commander Cheyne, who was attached to one of the former search expeditions, charges that Franklin's men perished, not from Arctic exposure, but from starvation in short, not to put too fine a point upon it, that they were murdered by the contractor who furnished the canned meats for the expedition. The cans labeled "mutton" and "beef" contained, it is alleged, nothing but bones and offal. And when the official inquest is held upon the skeleton of one of the Franklin party, which is now on its way to England, Commander Cheyne says that he will reiterate and prove his charges against this contractor.

This, it must be confessed, takes away all the poetry from the Franklin expedition. If these terrible charges of Commander Cheyne can be proven, or if there is ground for even a suspicion that they may be true, the sympathy of the world for the victims will straightway be turned into indignation against the contractor.

The moral of all this is of nearer application than the North

Every man who seals a tin can, affixing his own signature to assure its genuineness, and then, prompted by his accursed greed for gain, and knowing full well that the possible consequences of his deception may cost human life, deliberately affirms that that can contains one thing, when he knows it to contain another thing, assumes in so doing a tremendous and awful responsibility.

It matters little whether his deception accomplishes its disastrons result among the green fields sought for pleasure or amid the wastes of an Arctic land; it is of little moment whether the true nature of the contents of that can be discovered at once or five or thirty-five years afterward.

------

Piseco. - It was once the custom when public officers had proved unfaithful to their trust, to banish them from their native land; in these days a happier custom prevails, whereby a term of cheerless exile is made a stepping stone to advanced rank. The Forest and Stream presents its best compliments to Commander L. A. Beardslee, late of the U. S. S. Jamestown, stationed at Sitka, Alaska, and now detached and on his way home to be examined for promotion.

Commander Beardslee's task at Sitka was one of some magnitude, the governing of a mixed population, made up of diverse nationalities and for the most part not accustomed to government of any kind. Something of the nature of this work may be inferred from the following clipping which is taken from the Oregonian .

The military expedition under Major Morris and Capt. Beardslee, was absent 15 days. They went as far as 59 deg, north lat., visiting all the principal Indian villages and holding andiences with the leading chiefs. They ascertained that three British canoes from Fort Sunpson, fitted out by the Hudson Bay company, had been to the sea ofter grounds in Alaskan waters; that a few ofter had been taken. These canoes escaped by an inside channel; otherwise Major Morris would have captured the outlit. The Hoonahs are much excited over this circumstance, and are ready for war in the event of their coming again. It is reported, and with good foundafrom that during the latter part of this month a fleet of sixty canoes, manned by King George Indians, will leave Fort Simpson for Cross Sound to hunt the sea otter. If this is persisted in war and bloodshed must be the result, for the Hoonahs, Chilicais and other tribes, who hunt these animals, are resolved to protect these grounds, cost what it will.

The situation is a very grave one. The United States has no vessel in Alaska which can prevent these incursions. The expedition of the Favorite was highly successful. The Indian tribes were taught by Capt. Beardslee what they must expect if they made war upon or kill white men. Major Morris instructed them in the customs laws and forbade their snungging. The Indians are now trading principally at home instead of going to Fort Simpson. Important hydrographic work was done by Master G. P. Hanus, United States navy. A large bay, heretofore uncharted, was discovered north of ley Straits, sunken rocks located, islands discovered, reefs surveyed, and other useful work done.

On giving up command of Jamestown and the charge of Alaskan affairs the returning commander received the rare compliment of being rowed to shore by commissioned officers who volunteered, and he left the ship under a salute of three cheers which were followed up as the steamer drew off by the same from the whole town assembled on its wharf to see him

Aside from his official duties, as his Forest and Stream Friends know, "Piscoo" has found time to pursue his natural history studies, and to amass a great fund of information about the country and its inhabitants. Some of this has already been published in our columns, and we have now on hand a series of letters which surpass in interest even those already printed. Considering only the interests of our subscribers, we are quite chagrined that Uncle Sam did not leave our correspondent in his cheerless abode of snow another winter, but for his own sake we may rejoice that "Piseco's" letters will hereafter come to us from a sunnier clime.

NEW YORK PROTECTORS.—The fact that our remarks in a recent issue relative to the selection of the new game and fish protectors have been widely copied and echoed by the press is a sufficient proof that the criticisms made were well grounded.

#### THE FISH COMMISSION

THE summer work of the U. S. Fish Commission at Newport is finished, and Prof. Baird and his staff have gone to Washington to work up the material obtained. It has been a most profitable season, both for science and to the fishery interests, not only of Rhode Island, but also to the Atlantic coast; for while the former will rejoice over new forms of fishes, mollusks and crustaceaus added to the fauna the fisherman will obtain a deeper insight into the habits, food and migrations of his prey, which will enable him to seek it more intelligently and with greater success. Fish Hawk will shortly leave for Wilmington and Washington, but it is not yet decided whether she will remain at these places all winter, or be sent to more southern waters to investigate and explore the fisheries and their many interests

The work on the Pacific coast has progressed favorably, and a correspondent writing from there says:

One of the best points about the United States salmon-breeding station on the McCloud River is the economy with which it has been carried on. It has now been eight years in operation—this is the ninth—and has turned out over 50,000,000 salmon eggs, and the entire expense for the eight years to the United States, including the salaries of all connected with it, has been less than \$70.-For this sum of money the establishment—the largest of its kind in the world—has been put in perfect order and run eight years. Two salmon hatching-houses have been built, and three dwelling-houses, besides numerous smaller buildings, have been crected. Out of this sum of money the Deputy Commissioner's yearly salary and traveling expenses for eight years, besides all the other salaries and other expenses for the same length of time, have been paid; over 50,000,000 eggs have been taken and matured; a very large portion of the expense of the shipping of the eggs has been paid, and a large trout-hatching house has been erected and put in running order. Salmon eggs were sold to the Eastern States, just before the McCloud station was started, at \$45 a thousand. This was the regular price. At this price the 50,000,000 salmon eggs turned out from the United States Ishery would come to the enormous sum of \$2,225,000. Those eggs have all been produced and a large number of them shipped East, and all the buildings and apparatus paid for, at an entire cost of less than \$70,000, net gain to the United States by the operations of this station, rating the salmon eggs at the old prices of 1860 to 1870, has been \$2,155,000, or forty-nine-diffictlis of the former cost of the same number of salmon eggs. It is doubtful if the United States Treasury record can show another instance where so much has been accomplished for so little money.

Of the investigations in connection with the census, under the direction of Prof. Goode, it is too early to speak, but it is gratifying to note that the press throughout the country appreciate the labors of the Commission, and in this connection we print the following editorial from the New York Herald;

At a time when newspapers and human heads are full of polities, the announcement that the Fish Commission has ended its summer

labors is hardly likely to cause a ripple of excitement, yet the truth is that the commission has done the country more real service within the summer than any half dozen prominent politicians combined. The head of this branch of the public service, with several of his assistants, has been steadily at work for several years in studying the habits of various fishes that are of commercial value, yet from one reason or another disappeared from our coasts, and the results, accomplished with so little blow ng of trumpets that not one person in a thousand has heard of them, have not only been the restocking of many of our rivers with shad and some of them with salmon, but have given abundant grounds for believing that the sea bass and the cod, once plentiful off our coast, but now very scarce, are likely to be with us again in great numbers. To the Fish Commission the country owes the information that our Southern coasts have tisheries-those for the mullet-that are likely to rival in importance any of the Northern The commercial importance of our fisheries is greatly inderrated; even the announcement of the immense price we paid Great Britain for the privilege of fishing for a few years in Canadan waters has not brought the people to a realization of the value of the "harvest of the sea." Like all other natural products the fisheries depend largely upon the intelligence of the fi The sea eron may be exhausted by had management as easily as an land crop. A few years ago the salmon fisherios of the Columbia River, in Oregon, seemed inexhaustible; two years ago the Oregon Legislature was frightened into an attempt to so regulate the season's work that the supply should not be exhausted; the depletion of the rivers in older States is a matter of long record. To prevent loss and to gain so much at a cost so little as the Fish Commission occasions is cause for congratulation.

BARNEM AS A FISH CULTUREST .- At the recent fair of the Suffolk County, N. Y., Agricultural Society, Mr. P. T. Barnum, the well-known showman, spoke to the people on agriculture and kindred subjects at the court-house at Riverhead, Long Island. Mr. Barnum said that he came more to hear what Messrs, Roosevelt and Blackford, of the New York Fish Commission, had to say upon fish culture, than to say anything himself, as he had seen them advertised to address the people upon that important subject, and he regretted that they were unable to be present, as he wished to learn what was done and how to do it; but as there was no prospect of having any fish-talk, he would give his experience in this didirection, which he did as follows:

"I had a nice pond on my farm full of pickerel, sunfish and other worthless species, and everybody advised me to kill them off and stock it with black bass; so I got men with seines, and dragged out all the pickerel, and put in two hundred fine black bass and left them alone for two years. friend one day said, 'Barnum, there are some other fish in that pond yet, and they may eat up all the young bass. saw one there the other day a foot long.1 So, as he knew all about this sort of thing, 1 let him manage it, and he caught quite a lot of them. I forget what he called them, but as they were very destructive to bass and first-rate for the table, he fished away, and sent me some occasionally, until he reported the last lot as being all that was left of them. they were going to the cook, a friend arrived, to whom I showed them and told the story, "You big fool," said he, those are your black bass!" And it was a fact; he had caught and we had eaten the whole lot, and I came here to night to learn how. I might keep fish and eat them at the same time

Justice to Dog-Killers, - We publish elsewhere from a Virginia correspondent, whose pseudonym will be recognized with pleasure, the story of how a dog-poisoner met his deserts. The story is literally true, and is of service as establishing the points shown. It seems to be very generally believed, even by very intelligent people, that there is no remedy in law against the malicious or wanton killing of a dog, on the idea that a dog is not property. A dog is not property in this-that a man cannot be convicted at comman law of ceny of a dog owing to the peculiar nature and habits of the animal. But the courts in Virginia have in several instances decided that his owner can recover damages for the wanton and malicious killing of his dog. This opinion being so prevalent the story may be of service to sportsmen in other States where the common law of England is the rule, as it is in Virginia, in bringing to justice and punishing that class of people who are not willing to respect the rights of their neighbors without the fear of the law to restrain them.

Size of Black Bass.-We have on several occasions expressed a doubt about the small mouth black bass exceeding the weight of four pounds. It is true we often had accounts of larger ones from correspondents whose veracity we had no reason to doubt, but then our skepticism was transferred from the size of the fish to the ichthyological knowledge of our informant, as the big mouth often inhabits the same water, and is so very often confounded with it. All doubts are now set at rest by Dr. E. Sterling, of Cleveland, Obio, who sends us a photografi of one caught at Long Point Reef, Kelly's Island, Lake Eric, on Oct. 16, 1868, which weighed six and a quarter pounds! The picture shows the fish to be remarkably stout, as though full of eggs or gorged with fish, its depth being contained in its length nearly three times, and the question may arise whether or not it is fair to record the weight of a fish when so filled. The season in which it was caught is not the ordinary spawning time for this fish, but specimens have been found full of eggs at fully as late a period. Even allowing a half a pound for these extras, there still remains enough to give it precedence over any Micropterus salmoides which we now remember as being upon record,

Dr. Sterling has also sent us photos of Lake Erie catfish, to which we will refer again; the pike-perch or wall-eyed pike, and of the "lake mullet" (Mysostomu aureola), all from plaster casts made by himself.

THE SAW-DUST ARENA .- The next six-days' walk will begin in London, Nov. 1. Several English competitors will walk, and America will be represented by three men, one of whom is a negro. In accordance with the preconcerted plans of "the management," one of these Americans will win, and the Astley belt will come to America. By regularly alternating the victories, the sagacious backers of these hippodromes are successful in maintaining for their contests enough of the "international" character to attract the entry fees and betting stakes of the great unwashed. We could wish that the managers would find it to their interest this time to let the belt remain in England. That would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for by all decent men.

### The Sportsman Tourist.

HUNTING IN MONTANA.

A chill, sad ending of a dreary day, The wanny light in stillness dies hway: Bequeaths no ray of hope the void to fill, But lends to gloomy thoughts more sadness still.

CUCH were my thoughts as I crouched among the reeds and rushes of a little stough, one day last March. It DULI were my thoughts as I cronched among the reeds and rushes of a little slough, one day has March. It as cold, cloudy; and I had been there all day watching for atterflow with little success, as my bag up to that time was uly two geese and five mallards. As I repeated the lines to yeelf I was preparing to return home, when I heard the militar and pulse-quickening. "Hould honk," of a flock of seese and presently saw they were the seese and messally saw the seese and messally saw they were the seese and messally saw the seese and messally saw the seese and messally saw the seese and messally saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw the seese and messally saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw the seese and messally saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw the seese and messally saw the seese saw myself I was preparing to return home, when I heard the familiar and pulse-quickening "Houk! honk" of a flock of geese, and presently saw them coming straight toward the slough. I did not allow then to light, but, just as they were about to, I let both burrels of my No. 10 Webbey into them, and dropped three. Before I had time to gather them up, along came some mallards, and I got five of those. Then came a tremendous large flock of little teal, and changing my coarse shot for a couple of charges of No. 8, I dropped mine of them. Then a flock of geese, brant and mallards charged at me, and were repulsed with a loss of four of their number. In fact, I was kept busy loading and firing till dark, my last hird being a fine large swam, which I dropped with a charge of BB. So my day's sport ended finely after all, and next morning I sent the wagon up for the game, and found I had killed thirteen geese, eight brant, seventeen mallards, thirteen eak, five ducks, which I do not know the name of, and one swam, making a total of fitty-seven head, which I call a pretty large bag for two and one-half or three hours shooting.

But waterfowl is not the only game here by any means. Antelope can be seen any day by riding three or four miles from the house. At this time of the year they are not banded together in large number as they are in the fall and winter, and are exceedingly hard to approach. I was securing about on the pariir the other day with an Indian, and we ran over a little band as we turned the point of a ridge. The Indian immed of this lorse and killed four before they could familiar and r

ter, and are exceedingly hard to approach. I was securing about on the prairie the other day with an Indian, and we ran over a little band as we turned the point of a ridge. The Indian jumped off his biorse and killed four before they could get out of range of his Winchester. I never eared to hunt antelope—in fact, could never find any sport in it; and to me the meat has a very strong, disagreeable taste.

The timbered bottoms of the river—the Marias—are full of white-tail deer, and the "cooleys," which run out in the prairie, shelter a fair sprinkling of black-tail, sometimes called mule deer. It is with the former, however, that I have the most sport. I have an old Indian mare which I ride when hunting them, and I am sure she enjoys the sport as much as I do, for she will poke along through the brush, keeping a sharp lookout, and when site sees one she will stop of her own accord. I remember one day I was hunting with her in the bottom below here, and when passing through a little thicket of cherry and builberry brush, she stopped all of a sudden, and although I pressed my spur against her side shwould not move an inch. Well, I looked and looked, and saw nothing, and was about to give the old beast a good spurring, thinking she had fooled me, when about thirty feet to my left I saw a little fawn standing staring at me. I immediately gave it my compliments in the shape of nine large buckshot. Another time I scared up a doe and two fawns, dropping the doe and one facared up a doe and two fawns, dropping the doe and one fawn with a right and left, while the cher ran off a little way and stopped. Slipping off my house, a lerge up within range, and killed him also, making three deer in about as many minutes. I always use a shotgun to hunt then, and seldom fail to get the lose fair shot alnorse, I crept up within range, and killed him also, making three deer in about as many minutes. I always use a shotgun to hunt them, and seldom fail to get a close, fair shot, al-though I often mise; but, like all hunters, I do not care to tell about the misses. Of all foodish animals that walk on four feet I think the

tell about the misses.

Of all foolish animals that walk on four feet I think the black-tail deer the most foolish; unless the wind is in their favor, a person can nearly walk over them. I have heard men tell of standing in one place and killing a whole band. In fact, when we were "out to buffallo" last winter I saw an Indian clean up a band of seven, shooting from one position. They prefer to stay in a broken, hilly country, where are great high-cut banks and deep cooleys. There is such a place about the unlies from here, and I often go out there for a little sport. I killed a buck there one day which I think would have weighed, dressed, over 225 pounds. He had a very very large pair of antlers, but, like all black-tail, they were irregular and devoid of beauty.

About thirty miles from here, looming up in all their grandeur, are the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains. There can be found, mingling with one another, every species of game there is on the North American continent—Mountain sheep; girzuly, cinnanon and black hear; panthers, wolves, lynx, swans, geese brant, ducks, prairic chickens, grouse, etc., enough to satisfy the wildest dreams of any sportsman.

Then the streams are full of trout, and the larger and decent.

sportsmam.

Then the streams are full of trout, and the larger and deeper-lakes have plenty of salmon in them, especially 81. Mary's Lake, where it is said salmon have been caught weighing fifty pounds. After the rainy season I intend going up to Chief Mountain and 81. Mary's Lake on a hunting expedition. As it is impossible to get unong the game with a wagon I shall take an Indian along named Enuckiyu. He is an A No. I indian; has a large new lodge, plenty of horses to pack the plunder; and last, but not least, three strong women to do all the work. The expenses of the trip would be nothing, and good saddle horses can be bought for \$20.

Alas! the skeletons which cover the prairie are all we have left to remind us that thousands of bulfalo used to roam about here. But I am happy to say that I have killed a few of them before they become extinct. This winter I was over in the Judith Basin for several months with the notorious Indian trader Jon Kipp, who was trading for robes and pel-trees with the different tribes of the Blackfoot Nation—Picgans, Bloods and Blackfoet. The average cost of a good robe was about \$1.75, and us he traded for about 2,000 robes, he will clear between six and seven thousand dollars.

Indian trader Jon Kipp, who was trading for robes and pettrees with the different ribes of the Blackfoot Nation—Pic-gans, Bloods and Blackfeet. The average cost of a good robe was about \$1.75, and as he traded for about \$2,000 robes, he will clear between six and seven thousand dollars.

The buffalo were about thirty miles from the Post, and as I had no other way of going I accompanied a camp of Picgans; the like an Indian, alcot like an Indian, and found it not very bad if ving after all. I had heard a great many stories about running buffalo, how dangerous it was, etc., etc.; but when we had arrived on the ground, and one time morning started out for a run, immediately I saw the buffalo I forgot all about the danger, and was as carger as any one to be in the lead. Seeing a little band running off to the right I let the impatient horse go, and was soon pumping cartridges into them with my Winchester carbine as fast as possible, and at the end of the run found I had shain seven. But instead of shooting choice cows like the Indians, my buffalo were of nearly every age and sex. What dancing and feasting there was roasted and caten was astonishing, and it was kept up every night till we started back to the Judith.

The Indians and whites in this country are all armed with the Winchester gun, the Indians mostly using the '66 model carbine, and the whites the '066 or '13 model rifle. Any other kind of gun is seldom seen, there being no sale for them in the country. An attempt was made in Fort Benton last summer to introduce the Burgess gun, but three or four of them burst, and one man had his arm shattered, and to-day they could not be given away.

In your issue of March 11 I notice an article on the "Unfrequented Regions of the Adirondacks," by Albert Cornish, in which he says: "The first week I was there I heard a catanount scream regularly every morning about 3 o'clock." Now, I would like very much to know what kind of a noise were in Auctored. These men, Sheppard and Arnold, have been panther hunters from boyhoo

Upper Maria's River, Montana Territory.

PROVING A DOG-POISONER'S GOOD CHARACTER.

A BOUT the latter part of August, in the early part of the last decade, the writer and eight or ten friends went on a deer hunt in Rockbridge County, Virginia, near Goshen, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. We were placed at different points on the Calf Pasture River, opposite the long ridges leading to the top of the mountains, down which the deer came to water after being run by the dogs. The driver started in the mountain with the dogs about sunrise, and I had waited at my post until eleven o'clock without hearing or seeing anything that indicated the approach of a deer. I was standing immediately upon the bank of the river—one of those limpld mountain streams so clear that you can see the smallest pebble in the bottom of the deprest pool—watching the little minnows playing about in the water, when suddenly I heard the bay of a hound in the direction of the woods. Secreting myself behind a large poplar tree, I looked out in the direction of the sound, and soon a tremendous buelt leaped the fence about 150 yards from me, into a tobacco patch, and headed right toward me. I stood perfectly still, cocked my ride, and waited breathlessly for him to jump into the water. But he came not; and becoming impatient and uneasy at the delay, I peeped again from my inding-place, and to my chaggin saw his back as he glided down a washedout place which ran parallel with the river, about half way between where he jumped the fence and my stand. I watched him, with my gun to my face, until he came out of the "wash-out," about one hundred yards below me. I fired, and at the crack of my gun he dropped, but soon recovered him, self and run about one hundred yards when the report of a shot-gun, and the excited yell of a member of our party, left no doubt that the had been secured. I immediately went to the spot and found that my friend had shot him dead within a few feet of where he stood, and the noble hound was happing the blood as it poured from the innuense hole in his side.

While we were debating about the best disposition A BOUT the latter part of August, in the early part of the

He replied that he hardly reckoned he would undertake to

He replied that he hardly reckoued he would undertake to do such a thing right before our eyes, and rote off. He was scarcely out of sight when this very old man and a son appeared, guns in hand, and stood around the deer, talking of the long chase, the splendid dog, etc., complimenting ac at the same time on the shet I had made with the rifle (which had cut the right horn clear off about half an inch from the skull), and then turned their attention again to the dog who was lying in the gap close by. After a little while I saw the old fellow—Dayis by name—quietly pull his hand

out of his breeches pocket, and, as a bny shoots a marble, shot something like a chunk of dried beef from his fist into the gap, right at the nose of the dog. As he did so he turned to his son, made some remark about going back to the house, and started rapidly away, followed by the boy. The instant I saw the notion made by him in giving the dog the object, whatever it was that he had in his hand, I made a spring at the dog, but found I was too late to intercept him. He had gotten whatever it was and had swallowed it. I instantly informed my companion of what had happened, and remarked to him, "That's a dead dog!"

About this time we heard our dogs running in the mountain, and I hastened back to my stand, charging my friend to keep right by the dog, which he promised to do. In about half an hour I heard the dog whiting and making a good deal of noise, and knowing that as long as he did so there was no chance of deer conning to either of us, I hastened down to where the dog was. Just as I reached him he turned over on his back and had a severe spasm which lasted a minute or two. I instantly recognized the unmistakable signs of strychnine; then another and another spasm followed, and in ten minutes he was dead as a door nail. He had hardly given his last kick when his owner appeared, and I told him what had happened and what I had seen old Davis do.

I never saw a man so crazz with anger in all my life; he rowed he would go to Davis' house and kill him, but after much persuasion he was induced to listen to reason, and said he would go to Matever I advised. Whereupon I advised him to go to his camp and get one of his lawyer friends (there being several of that profession in his party, Governor Letcher among (hem) to bring suit against party, Governor Letcher among them) to bring suit against Davis for this wanton killing of his dog; and we all promised thin that, cost what it would, we would attend the trial and give our evidence against him. Davis was notoriously stingy, although a man of good property, and I tho

organ.

All the evidence for the plaintiff, Mohler, was heard, Governor Letcher and other distinguished counsel appearing for him. The courtroom was crowded with spectators eager to him. The courtroon was crowded with speciators eager to hear this singular case. After resting the case for the plaintiff the defendant, Davis, was put upon the stand, and denied the whole thing, and swore that he never poisoned the dog in question nor any other dog in his life. Then his counsel, Colonel Moore, called the next witness, Mr. Wilson, one of the most intelligent and influential farmers in the country, who was a near neighbor to Davis. His examination was

who was a hear neighbor to Davis. The examination was about thus:
Counsel for Davis: "Mr. Wilson, tell the jury how long you have known Mr. Davis, your opportunities of knowing him, and what sort of reputation he bears among his neighbors as a citizen, neighbor, etc."
Witness: "Have known him thirty or forty years; live very-near him. Mr. Davis is a good citizen, and a kind, hospitable neighbor; stands very fair in the community in all his business relations, etc., etc."
Col. Moore's countenance beamed with satisfaction, he looked defiantly at Governor Letcher and complacently at the jury. The Governor raised his spectacles and looked very blandly at the witness:
"Mr. Wilson, do you know Mr. Davis' reputation in your neighborhood as a dog killer t if so, please tell the jury what that reputation is."
Here a little wrangling took place between counsel about

there a little wrangling took place between counsel about

Here a little wranging took place between counsel about the propriety of the question, but the Court permitted it.

Mr. Wilson, a little embarassed: "Well, sir, I think I know
Mr. Davis' reputation in that respect."

"Well, sir," said the Governor, impetuously, "what is it?"
Wilness, reluctantly but distinctly: "Mr. Davis, sir, has
the reputation of having killed and poisoned more dogs than any
man in Virginia."

Take your seat, Mr. Wilson!" and the Governor turned round with the most withering look at the Colonel: "Any more character witnesses, Colonel? If you have, trot 'em

nore character witnesses, Colonel? If you have, trot 'em out.'"

A hasty consultation between the Colonel and his client followed, during which the audience indulged in a hearty laugh at their expense. Presently another witness was called, whose name I do not now remember, and the same answers. After three or four hard been examined, with the same answers. After three or four hard been examined, with the same results as Mr. Wilson's testimony, the Colonel announced that he was "through," to which the Governor laconically replied, "I would suppose you were." The case was given to the jury after short argument, in which Governor Letcher produced the most convincing authority that the law of Virginia protected a person in the enjoyment of his property in a dog as well as any other species of property, and the Court so instructed the jury. In a few minutes after retiring the jury brought in a verdict of \$154 damages to the plaintiff for the dog, which carried with it the costs—by this time swelled to a considerable sum by the frequent postponements and the distance which had been repeatedly traveled by the numerous winesses, all of whom claimed their milage and attendance every time. every time

every time.

Thus ended this cause celebre by which the doctrine, that the law of Virginia will protect the owner of a valuable dog from the nadice and meanness of dog-skyers, was freely announced and publicly vindicated by our Court. The only cause of complaint we had was inadequacy of the damages allowed by the court of the co

cause of complaint we had was inadequacy of the damages allowed by the jury for the dog. He was one of the handsomest specimens of the fox hound I ever beheld, and had run that deer from five o'clock until after eleven, on a hot August day, over the roughtest of mountains, and was in sight of him when he was shot.

\*\*Representation of the properties of nefarious practices.

Davis' favorite mode of operating on dogs was to———But I ought not to tell this; for old dog poisoners ought not to be taught new tricks.

JACK.

Staunton, Va.

### Aatural History.

THE FOOD OF THE DARTERS.

PROF. S. A. FORBES, who has been doing such good work on the food of birds and fishes of Illinois, has been investigating the gastronomic tastes of those little fishes of the family Etheostomide, or "darters," which are found in most all small streams, and attract attention from the most casual observer by their singular mode of progression on the bottom, and which gives them their popular names of "Johnny darter," "sand darter," etc. Prof. Forbes publishes his observations in the American Naturalist for October, and begins by saying:

ber, and begins by saying:

"What the humming-birds are in our avifauna, the 'darters' are among our fresh-water fishes. Minute, agile, beautiful delighting in the clear, swift waters of rocky streams, no group of fishes is more interesting to the collector; and in the present state of their classification, none will better repay his study. Notwithstanding their trivial size, they do not the present state of their classification, none will better repay his study. Notwithstanding their trivial size, they do not seem to be dwarfed so much as concentrated fishes—each car-rying in its little body all the activity, spirit, grace, complexity of detail and perfection of thish to be found in a perch or a 'wall-eyed pike.'"

His observations were based upon a study of the contents of seventy stomachs, which represented fifteen species, collected in all parts of the State, in several months of four successive years, which he considers to fairly exhibit the food of the whole family at different seasons in twenty-nine localities, as the different individuals, taken at the same date and locality, agreed so closely in their food that the study of two to five gave all the facts obtainable from more fishes. The "sand darter" (Pleurolepis) is comparatively rare in Illinois, as there are few sandy streams. Seven stomachs were remarkably uniform, containing only the larva of small diptera and Ephemerids, eighty-one per cent. of all being larva of Chironomus, a guat-like insect, twelve per cent. larva of other diptera, and seven per cent, of May-flies,

Twelve specimens of the genus Alcordias\* exhibited

\* The classification used is that of the second edition of Jordan s "Manual of the Verichades." seventy-five per cent. of May-flies, and the remainder was larva of dragon-flies and Chironomus; while twelve specimens of the genus Belcosoma varied only the appearance of fifteen per

cent. of case, or caddis worms (larva of Phryganeida). Other genera differed but little, perhaps with the season, until we come to Percina caprodes, which showed a preference for a crustacean diet by containing "thirty per cent. of Entomostraca and three per cent, the smallest of our Amphipoda, Allorchestes dentata (Smith), Faxon. Most of the Entomostraca were Cladocera, including Daphnia, Eurocercus and Daphnella.

"Here occurred the only instance of molluscan food in the group. One specimen had taken a few individuals of Ancylus rioularis, Say. Reduced ratios of Chironomus and Ephemerid larva, and a few *Corixa tumida* complete the list. "Last and least comes Microperca punctulata, represented

by nine specimens from four localities in Northern Illinois. This smallest of the darters shares with Percina, the largest, the peculiarity of crustacean food, which made up sixty-four per cent. of the total. The principal kinds were Cyclops, Chydorus, young Gammarus fasciatus, Say, and young Crangonyx gracilis, Smith. The remaining elements were Chironomus larvie (thirty-four per cent.) and a trace of Ephemerids (two per cent.).

Ephemerids (two per cent.)."

"It will be seen that the family, taken as a whole, divides into two sections, disringuished by the presence or absence of crustacean food. This is casily explained by the fact that Percina and Microperea range much more freely than the other genera—being frequently found among weeds and Alga in comparatively slow water with muddy bottom, while the others are rather closely confined to swift and rocky shallows."

Prof. Forbes plainly shows how these small fishes are only fitted to dwell in the smaller streams by keeping down their size, while, at the same time, they are by their habits able to hide from enemies under stones, and live in a current so strong as to require great muscular power to stem it, but which they avoid by hugging the bottom in the neighborhood of sheltering stones, and he concludes by saying:

"Perhaps we may, without violence, call these the mountaineers among fishes. Forced from the populous and fertile valleys of the river beds and lake bottoms, they have taken refuge from their enemies in the rocky highlands where the free waters play in exessless torrents, and there they Lave retuge from their enemies in the rocky inginands where the free waters play in ceasicless forments, and there they have wrested from stubborn nature a meagre living. Although diminished in size by their continual struggle with the elements, they have developed an activity and hardihood, a vigor of life and glow of high color almost unknown among the easier livers of the lower lands."

Ornithological Work in the West Indies.—A new bird is reported from Mr. P. A. Ober's recent collections in the Lesser Antilles, making the twenty-second new species obtained by him from that region. It will be described shortly by Mr. G. N. Lawrence, who has identified and described all the new birds of former collections. It is a species of Icterus, and has been (provisionally, at least) named in honor of its discoverer, the Icterus Obert. Besides this new species there are among the specimens many rare and unlooked-for species. The notes relating to them will probably be published (as heretofore) in the "Proceedings of the National Museum." The types of all the new birds discovered by Mr. Ober are in

the Smithsonian Museum, and likewise a full series from each island of the Caribbean chain of the Antille

With the material now on hand, Mr. Ober has at last ac-complished the object of his three-years' labor, and is enabled to fill a gap which has until now existed in our ornithological knowledge of the West Indies. Maynard's "Birds of Florida," Cary's "Birds of the Bahamas," and Mr. Ober's notes on the birds of the Lesser Antilles, constitute valuable additions to our exact knowledge of avi-fauna of the South, extending over twenty degrees of latitude.

It is a matter of congratulation that the United States has received the benefit of the explorations of these young naturalists, especially as most of them have been carried on in islands owned by other nations.

English naturalists have noticed this, and, while regretting the fact that their own collectors had not availed themselves of these rich fields, have given our American workers their full meed of credit.

#### BURRS AND BURRS.

THAT one is never too old to learn is a saying as trite as it is ancient, yet every now and then in one's experience some occurrence will bring the truth of this aphorism before our minds as strikingly as if it were a new idea. Especially is this the case when we find, as sometimes happens, that we have for years, perhaps from childhood, attached a wrong meaning to some very common word. The shock which a man feels when by some accident his blunder is revealed to him, is a severe one; and the thoughtful person is by such an occurrence taught more than ever to distrust his own ideas of things, unless they are founded on an absolute knowledge of facts, and to guard himself well against expressing too decided Such reflections as these are apt to occur to a man after he has been worsted in a controversy, because one of his premises was wrong, or when he has written a telling es say which was to reform the world and demolish his adversaries, but in which his facts were not facts at all but assumptions. We should none of us be unwilling to acknowledge our ignorance. No one man can know it all.

We feel bound to confess that our ideas as to what constitutes the burr of a deer's horn have been apparently all wrong. In a recent article in the columns of a contemporary the author, speaking of a discovery by Prof. Cope in relation to the burr on the horns of certain Pliocene deer, marks the word burr with an asterisk and adds as a foot-note the following truly luminous sentences:—"Burr or buhr stone—A nearly pure siliceous rock, in which calcareous and other matters originally forming part of it has (sic) been parted with and be come replaced by silica, so that the cast of fossils are perfectly preserved in it. See Ruschenberger's Natural History Vol. II. p. 29, of Glossary."

The information thus conveyed while most interesting to the non-scientific reader will impress itself no less on the paleontologist who learns now for the first time that the antiers of the deer of the Pliocene were ornamented with "nearly pure siliceous rocks in which calcareous and other matters originally forming part of it, has been parted with, and be come replaced by silica, so that the casts of fossils are per feetly preserved in it." Just fancy how odd the deer must have looked with these great lumps of rock on their horns, though perhaps, after all, the lumps may not have been large Ruschenberger's Natural History does not tell us that. And how strong the animals' necks must have been to have sup ported this great weight: what an enormous development of the ligamentum nucha must have taken place to support this weight, as well as of the other muscles of the neck. Wo con fancy that the Pliocene man, if with Prof. Whitney we accept his existence, must have had a decidedly exciting time in an encounter with a wounded deer whose antlers were thus furnished. What chance would the man of to-day have if a cartload of rocks were hurled at him, each individual stone moving at the rate of a charging deer. How would any of our readers like to withstand the charge of a deer with a millstone about his neck? No doubt when the supposed Pliocene man did succeed in killing a deer, whose horns were adorned with this "pure siliceous rock" he carefully preserved the head, and taking it home had it mounted by a good taxidermist, and then hung it in his hall or dining-room, and the east of fossils perfectly preserved in the nearly pure silice ous rock" unquestionably added greatly to its beauty. the Pliocene man had friends to dine with him, he no doubt called their attention to these points in the horns, and told the story of the hunt, with great eloquence, but with becoming modesty. We had a vague idea that the antlers of the living Cervida were furnished with burrs, but we presume that we were wrong. At all events, although we have killed in our day a good many deer and elk, we have never found one in which there was to be seen anywhere on the antlers any "nearly pure siliceous rock, in which calcareous and other matters has (sie) been parted with and become replaced by silica, so that the casts of fossils are perfectly preserved in

Truly we live and learn.

A Young Gunea Fowl.—A correspondent, "H. H. C.," of Bristol, Conn., sends us for identification a "quail" shot near that place by Mr. Everett Horton. There were six of the birds together, and they were feeding with a flock of chickens. When they flew up one was shot, but Mr. H., thinking that they were young turkeys, refused to shoot any more of them, not knowing what they were.

The one sent us, which is little less in size than a quail, is a young guinea fowl.

John Krider's Collection. -During a late visit to Philadelphia, we stopped in to see our veteran friend, John Krider, corner-Second and Walnut streets, and were shown his grand collection of bird skins and eggs. Without attempting to enumercorner Second and Wahmu streets, and were about the plection of bird skins and eggs. Without attempting to enumerate their great number, and what he has, we may state that he has 729 to 750 varieties of skins and eggs, ranging from the eagle, hawk, owl, woodpeckers, warblers, fly catchers, shrikes, buntings to water birds, both waders and ducks, and a complete assortment of game birds. Truly his collection is an interesting one. We found Uncle John in the midst and a complete assortment of game birds. Truly his collec-tion is an interesting one. We found Uncle John in the midst of arsenic, scalpel in hand and a beautiful woodduck before him which be was skinning. Our old friend has written and published a little work entitled "Forty Years Notes of a Field Ornithologist," in which he gives a brief sketch of every bird he has himself shot and whose eggs he has collected.

Mobe Quall Bred in Confinement.—Catskill, September 27.—Editor Forest and Stream.—Some two years ago I brought from the West quite a number of quail, and in the spring I turned out all but two pair. The two hens which I prought from the west quite a number of quality and it in spring I turned out all but two pair. The two hers which kept laid over fifty eggs, which I set under bantam hers and forty-five hatched out. I had then all in a yard, but on day I took them into the kitchen, and the door being left ope-I lost most of them. After I took the eggs from the quali on day I took them into the kuchen, and the constitution of the hens had hatched out twelve fine young ones. Last spring one of the boards got off from the coop and I lost all of them, old and young. I had left fifteen eggs, and these I set under a little hen, and eight hatched out. They were very fine strong birds, and were nearly grown, when one night the rats got in and killed them all. I leave for the West soon, will bring more quail home with me, and will try once more. I think I can raise them without any trouble.

B. F. CONKLIN.

POINTS IN THE ANATOMY OF SNAKES.—In a recent lecture upon "Snakes," by Prof. Huxley, at the London Institute, the speaker called attention to some peculiar arrangements in anatomical construction and jaw-hones, in illustration of the anatomical construction and jaw-bones, in illustration of the fact that the snake cannot be properly said to swallow its food, but seizes hold of it, gradually working it down its throat at its leisure. For this purpose a fully developed and effective saliva aparatus is required. The poison bag of the venomous snakes is nothing but a modification of the salivary glands of the harmless reptiles. There are instances in which they are almost identical. Another instance of the close relationship was shown in the fact that the sharp channel needle by which the poison is conveyed is nothing more than a development of the tooth which dangerous reptiles possess in common with harmless ones. The fact that the salivary line of the control of the tooth which dangerous reptiles possess in common with harmless ones. The fact that the salivary a development of the toots which dangerous reputes piecess in common with harmless ones. The fact that the salivary gland was the poison receptacle of venomous snakes and ani-mals affected with rabies appeared to Prof. Huxley to point out the direction wherein lies the solution of the problem of snake poisoning and a possible antidote against it.

SOME HARITS OF THE SEAL .- The following extract, taken from one of the letters of the New York Herald's Arctic Correspondent, conveys some novel information in regard to the habits of the seal :

The female seal in the early spring builds a The female seal in the early spring builds a habitation in the snow over and around the hole through which it breathes, and here its young are born and live until old enough to venture into the water. This house is called an oglow, and is constructed very much like an Esquinau igloo in shape, though it is more irregular and has ramilications that extend to neighboring holes. These oglows are found with the assistance of dogs, as previously described, or by prodding with a seal spear the hillocks of snow that look like seals' houses. When a hunter finds an oglow during the season that the young seals are living in them he inmediately breaks in the roof with his heel in search of the little one, which usually remains very quiet even when the hunter looks down and pokes his head through the broken roof. The young seal is then easily killed with the spear and draggred out on the ice. pokes his nead inrough the orotal root. The young sea then easily killed with the spear and dragged out on the and the hunter waits for the mother, which is never abset long time from its baby. 'The young seal is generally open as soon as killed and its little stomach examined open as soon as killed and his little stomach examined for milk, which is esteemed a great luxury by the Esquimaux. When young the seal is covered with a long white hair, very much like coarse wool. This skin was at one time very much used in making clothing, but lately has not been much in vogue among the natives, though occasionally coats and trousers of this material may still be seen. The whalers esteem it highly as an adjunct to woolen clothing, as being sufficiently warm for those who are living on shiphoard, yet not so warm as reindeer clothing, which becomes oppressive in high temperature.

Food of Snakes.—Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 24.—One day this summer I was fishing on a bridge that crosses the Croton River near Sing Sing, and I noticed a commotion in the water where I had some perch on a string to keep them fresh, when I saw a large water snake trying to get one of the fish off the string, and after waterhing his efforts for some time I killed the snake with my fish pole.

Pid.

### Mish Culture

OLD FISHING ITEMS.—In looking over the files of the Republican Waterbinan, of Greenport, Long Island, for some special information, we came across the following items which we thought worthy of putting upon record. The dates in parenthesis are those of the issue of the paper in which they ere found :

were found: (Mny 20, 1875). Large quantities of menhaden have been caught by the fishermen during the past week, some of the gangs taking 100,000 or over in a single day. Although of fair quality the fish do not yield as much oil as their appear-

Fair quality the fish do not yield as much oil as their appearance would seem to indicate.
(May 20, 1875).—The Stonington Mirror says that during the past month over 100 tons of fish were shipped to New York each week from Noank.
(Oct. 9, 1875).—Mr. Blackford says the amount of fish used in the cities of New York and Brooklyn in one day, say on Friday, is as follows: Haddock, 200,000 lbs.; codish, 20,000; bluefish, 15,000; striped bass, 2,000; fresh mackerel, 20,000; halibut, 100,000: Spanish mackerel, 2,000; refrigerated salmon, 9,500; miscellaneous fish, such as butterfish, weakfish, etc., 25,000 lbs. Lobsters, 100,000 lbs.; 200 gallons of scallops; 200 dozen soft crabs; 1,000 lbs. green turtles for soups and steaks.

steaks. (Nov. 27, 1875).—According to the Express, Capt. Benj. C. Payne, of North Haven, Sag Hurbor, on 50 acres this year grew 5,100 bushels of corn, worth 40 cents per bushel, \$2,040, and 100 tons of stalks, worth, at \$8 per ton, \$800—in all \$2,340, manured with fish serap. Capt. Payne and his son dilbert have also carried on the rendering of oil from menha-

den, having tried out 7,500,000 fish, from which they ma 27,529 gallons of oil, sold at 40 cents per gallon for \$10,008, and have on hand 800 tons of scrap, valued at \$10,400.

(May 13, 1876)—On Monday porpoises having driver vast body of menhaden into Mattituck harbor, the Cost Fing Co., of which Andrew Cox is captain, made a haul witheir scine (one and a quarter miles long), and enclosed drew to land not less than 800,000 of the fish, most of where very fat. Parmers have since been busy carring to away to place on their fields as manure. This is the large catch ever made at that place, but at other points on the per bay hauls of 1,000,000 or more have been made in fem years.

SPEARING FISH ON SPAWNING BEDS -Rochester, Sept. 1 A great deal of damage is done by the farmers and living in the vicinity of our inland waters by spear while they are on their spawning beds. The fish con the shallow water and on the shoals to cast their spaw while they are on their spawning beds. The fish come the shallow water and on the shals to east their spawning are easily seen and speared at night by the sid of a jacke Large numbers of salmon, trout, black bass and other fished at time, above all others, when they should be alone. The last thing a farmer would think about doing? be to kill his sitting hens. The result of such a course be no chickens, and a continuation of such a practice soon externinate them. This rule applies to fish as w fowls. The salmon, trout and white fish cast their story of the such that the surface of the salmon, the salmon that the sal

FAILURE OF THE OYSTEL-SPAT IN HOLLAND.—A curpondent in Holland writes us as follows: "I have been an expedition trip to the Zuder-Zee on account of the syand winkels. I was only three weeks there, and if I have assurance what fishing in breeding time can do I had found there. In all that time, by careful looking over all than net brought up, I have only been able to find two spatistics and this is an excellent year for spat. When sever will be restored we can commence by closing the fishentical forms of the statement of the sta entirely for at least five years.'

BLACK BASS IN PECONIC RIVER.—At the recent fair of BLAOK BASS IN PECONIC RIVER.—At the recent lair c Suffolk County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, held at Head, Long Island, Mr. H. D. McGovern exhibited his man earp, gold fish and black bass, and at the close o exhibition he very generously donated the bass to the pby placing them in the Peconic River, where they are known. The earp attracted much attention, and wer left there to stock some ponds.

CARF IN COLORADO.—The carp which were distributed Colorado last December are reported as doing well, and 3 W. E. Slsty, one of the Fish Commission, has just finished distribution of the second lot of mirror carp which were ceived from Prof. Baird.

ALEWIFE CULTURE.—The Belfast (Me.) Journal says: large number of alewives are passing down the fishing Penobscot River from the spawn put in Sebago Lakour fish commissioners the past season."

### Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to " Forest and Stream ! lishing Company, New York.

#### FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

PRESH WATER.

Grayling, Thymalius tricolor. Ann hig, Thymacus stronor.
Maskhulnge, Eoso noblino.
Pickerei, Booz retirulatus.
Pik or Pickerei, Booz tucius.
Pik or brickerei, Booz tucius.
Pik or brickethium wallega pike)
griecum, et unerconum, s.
griecum, et viceum, s. Striped Bass, Roccus inteatus.
White Buss, Roccus chrysops.

Black Bass, Micropterus. (in species). Rock Bass, Ambloplites. species.
Rock Bass, Amblophies.
species.
War-mouth, Chanobryttusgor
Crapple, Pomozys nufronace
Bachelor, Pomozys annulare.
Chub, Semotilie corporatio.

Sea Bass, Centropristis atrarius. Sheepshead, Archosargus probatocephatus.
Porgic, Stenotomus argyrops.
Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus.
White Perch, Morone americana.
Spot, or Lafayette, Liostomus ob-

spot, Reddish, or Channel Bass, Sciænops ocellatus.
Tautog, Tautogo onitis.
Pollock, Pollachius carbonarius.

Sea "Trout, Cymmels, Weakfish, Cynoscion regalfa.
Weakfish, Cynoscion regalfa.
Shore Whiting, Menticirrus ima 'Tront," Cynnseyon caraba alis. Croaker, Micropogon undulatus Bluefish, Pomutomus saltatrix Spanish Mackerel, Cubium Spanish Mackerel, Cyb latum. Cero, Cybium regale. Boulto, Surda pelamys. Kingfish, Menticirrus h

CATFISH TAKE THE FLY.-We are informed in a privi letter from Mr. J. H. Dinkins, Fish Commissioner of Tee that a party of gentlemen while casting the fly in the Parces ales, a stream tributary to the Colorado, caught two catis This, we think, is the first recorded instance of any of family taking a fly. Now if it had been a mouse which 60 took we could have had a chance to show, by a short true " reasoning, how the relations between cats and mice on is have developed a similar state of affairs between the latterari the water cats, but as the facts will not permit it in this as it may then be in order to consider if cats, recent or pre-historic, ever did catch flies. A careful examination of the scriptions on Cleopatra's needle, now in New York, fulls reveal anything which might be twisted into a confirmation of this proposition:

SILVER BASS.—We have received a letter from Mr. Raver: Wattel, Secretary of the Societe d'Acelimation, Paris, 80,05; that about three years ago the Societe received from his Begg, of Saggsboro, near Orilla, Ontario (Canada), a few ver young fishes which he called "silver bass" and said were go fish, grew rapidly to a large size, etc. The fish were about three inches long and are about twice that length now. but as they have been kept in a small tank it is probable that they have not reached their full size. Mr. Wattel writes us to know what they may be, but we are not familiar with the name, which, Prof. Jordan tells us, is applied both to the riped lake bass (Roscus chrysops) and the river moon-eye olom), and we therefore ask such of our friends as may appen to know what fish is called "silver bass" in parts of mada to give us their other names—scientific ones, if possible that we may inform our friends across the water of the true one and character of their fish.

the correspondent says that some of them spawned last tugnet in a little pond, and that there are now thousands of pely fry on hand, but as they have no knowledge of their anits, character or needs, they besitate about stocking the pers with them. He writes: "Our fishes are elegant; ay have the power of changing color instantly, and have a as purple spot near the extremity of the operculum. odv is proportionately short and thick, the belly large, the nomb small, and the upper jaw shortest.

It is possible that it may be one of the worthless "sun-fish" " pond-fish," but that is, of course, only guess work, and we prefer to hear from some of our readers who know the

A HIST FOR MENHADEN FISHERS .- The fact that the herring o getting scarce-or, at least, is considered worthy of some sort of protection on the other side of the Atlantic-might be favorably considered by our menhaden fishermen, to whom such a thing as giving the fish time to breed has been entirely mknown, or, if known, unpracticed, while they complain of ac yearly decrease of their prey. On this point the Northern Energy says, in speaking of it, the great quantity of immature berings sent this year to the German markets, both from the West and the East Coast of Scotland, has revived discussion on the desirability of instituting a close time for the herring "The opinion," says the Northern Ensign, general that damage is done to the regular fishing by breaking in upon the shoals when they are forming in the early part of the season; and it is this view of the question which chiefly presses home upon the fishermen as most specially affecting their interests. Then, in the second place, it is only too well known that barm is done to the market by offering as the first fruit of the fishing season an unripe inferior article, which the buyer rejects as soon as he gets something better, and which is apt to depress the tone of prices after the superior commodity has arrived." Commenting on this the London Field remarks: "Fishcurers and fishermen, it is believed, would acquiesce in any reasonable arrangement, and one contemporary suggests that the close time should extend on the West Coast from the beginning of April till about the 20th of May, and on the East Coast from the beginning of May till the middle of July."

Ren Snapper. - A "red snapper," Lutjanus blackfordii, was caught off New Jersey last week, an extreme northern point for this fish to visit.

### TROUTING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

NOVEL MODE OF ANGLING.

stream of all this region for large trout. At the point near Wardenville, they found the water milky and in first-rate condition.

Big trout were jumping in all directions, but not one would touch fly nor any buil. My moss-tramping friend, believing they could be circumvented by patience and art, determined to devote the day to them, while his companion proceeded upward, whipping the stream, secondant artem. But all his devices proving vain, in despair he laid his rod down with a live minnow resting on the bottom, and took out his pipe for consolation. In a few seconds he saw his line violently shaken, and giving it the fatal twitch, he drew out a twelve-inch trout. He repeated the operation, sometimes with live minnows and sometimes with cut bait, and he caught, thus fishing on the bottom for trout, sisteen, none under a foot, and one seventeen inches in length. When his companion returned from his fly-whipping up stream, troutless and disgusted, and was confronted with the sixteen golden beauties and informed of the process of capture, he exclaimed indignantly: "I could not have them on those terms." Yet he forthwith went to bottom-fishing himself; but too late—the trout had quit feeding.

The next day the same party struck the stream (Trout Run) some seven or eight miles higher up. Bad luck attended all their carly operations, and disconsolate, they threw their live minnows on the bottom, and sought confort in the pipe and tickler, when a lucky thought struck a native angler, who was one of the party. "Vou see that spring," soil he, "coming in at the head of the pool: I will go and muddy it and see if that won't make them bite." No sooner said than done. In a short time the riled water made its appearance, and immediately the lines were shaken. The result was twenty-six trout over twelve inches in length. On the following day, at the same place, the same experiment was tried, with a result of sixteen trout of like proportions.

I am vulgarian enough to prefer bass-fishing to any troutfishing I've ever known—certainly to trout-fishing on the bottom, whatever the results.

One fact is clear and constant, that the trout in the moun-

tom, whatever the results.

One fact is clear and constant, that the trout in the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia prefer black crickets, grass-hoppers, black bugs and minnows to the fly, and in Trout Run, Conroy's most artistic fly with reversed wing will cast its shadow on the water in vain. And another fact equally certain, is that Mr. Seth Green's cast of eighty-six feet would be a uscless accomplishment in all this mountain region. With high reaching laurel and overhanging boughs, the angler will be lucky to make a cast (he length of his rod. One of the trout had in its stomach eleven locusis (17 year), four bugs resembling. June bugs, one grasshopper and one

One of the trout had in its stomach eleven locusis (I'v year), four bugs resembling June bugs, one grasshopper and one minnow, and was taken by an earthworm or lentile. It would be satisfactory to know (if the cause is general) why muddy water prompts the fish to feed. Does it whet the appetite, or is it the apprehension that the water may become too muddy to find food, and they prudently lay in a store in anticipation of an enforced starvation? This would imply ory and reason; but fish may have more sense

memory and reason; but usn hay have more sense the
some people suppose.

All this region abounds in game—deer, wild turkeys an
pheasants in profusion, with now and then a bear or wo
and catamount.

Shenando.

""Grees" in Fish.—There is a point relative to bass fishing and cooking which I would like to ask the opinion of Dr. Henshall, G. A. S., of Chicago, W. E., of Chicago, and others who know the fine sport these fish give, the following questions: "Do the bass they take have worms or grubs under the skin? Are these grubs injurious to persons eating the bass?" We are prompted to make these inquiries owing to a diversity of opinion among some fishermen and naturalists, who were camped up in the woods during the summer. They fished one lake and caught some big fellows. They took them to camp, cleaned and skinned them, when some big grubs as large as maggords came out of the tiesh. Some moss-

took them to camp, cleaned and skinned them, when some big grubs as large as maggots came out of the tiesl. Some moss-backers told them that bass having these grubs were unfit for food. They tossed them into the lake, and pretty soon some fish crows found them and carried them off.

These fish were caught in an inland lake fed by springs, but the water was warmer than the water of Lake Michigan, hence the grubs were said to exist from this cause.

Another day some of the party visited a Lake some miles from their camp that is noted for its fine bass. They caught some good ones and carried them to camp, seven miles, expecting to have a feast free from grubs, because the water was colder and the lake a large one fed by many springs and rivulets.

rivulets.

The fish were put into n spring of cold water (ice-cold), left until morning. When they dressed them they were hard and firm as though they had just come from the water. They found in them the same grubs, about the same size, and when put under a microscope exhibited the same form and manner as the grubs taken from the base caught in the warmer water of the small lake. The party varied their trout fishing by these occasional days after bass, so another day tried the large lake connecting directly with Lake Michigan, and where bass are cangula of large size.

bass are caught of large size.

They expected something good from it, because the fish feed on minnows and lawe abundance of cold, clear water. Their flesh is firm and sweet. The fish themselves are gamy as one could wish, fighting to the last and running up to 4 pounds in weight, but when dressed and skinned the same grubs appear.

I need not say every one in camp felt some compunction in

grubs appear.

I need not say every one in camp felt some compunction in cating them, though the fish were all one could desire when well cooked, yet these grubs were the interesting theme while in camp. Possibly, had the party made less pretense of being scientific, those bass would have been voted splendid; but when these big fat grubs rolled out as large as a wheat grain every one felt some queer sensation in the region of the stomach, and the standing joke was, "How many of those fine fellows did you put away for breakfast this morning?"

We would like to know something of the experience of gentlemen who have taken bass through the many lakes in the Northwest, if this has been their experience, or are these grubs peculiar to the Michigan lakes, where so many of us spend our summer fishing holidays.

I trust I shall not take up too much of your space in asking the opinions of others concerning these parasites, "if such they are."

W. D. T. Whenon Sept. 25.

they are." *Chicago*, Sept. 25.

### FISHING IN MINNESOTA.

FISHING IN MINNESOTA.

A CORRESPONDENT of your journal, in the issue of Sept. 9, states that Lake Tetonka is said to be the best fishing ground in the State. Now, I do not wish to dispute the gentleman's statement, but he wants to tell of something more "fishy" than a string of rock bass averaging nearly a pound to sustain his statement. Besides this, he says they were filled with parasites, and it isn't likely that many persons would eat fish illed with these animals; so they are no better than so much carrion, and I think he is in the wrong when he makes his statement on the superiority of that lake as a fishing ground. If he has traveled through Minnesota, and found nothing better than the aforesaid to tell, he is extainly most unfortunate. Heretofore, we have never told of the rock bass that we catch here, but have considered them as amounting to very little in comparison with our larger and finer varieties. But while we are speaking of rock bass, we might mention the two-pounders and over, that to catch is an everyday occurrence. I have seen rock bass of that size snap at the hooks before they would fairly touch the water, and it would take a much longer time to detach the fish than to hook them. I myself have often caught black bass that weighed 4½ pounds, and I know of reliable parties that acught them weighing six and seven pounds, and even higher than that. The fish bite well on the trolline hook and by bait, and I have no doubt that they would take the fift well if given the chance.

Perhaps I am mistaken when I say that Detroit has the

best fishing of any locality in the State, but I will try to sustain my statement, and give a few results of fishing excur-

ons.

One that I took myself in the early spring is especially One that I took myself in the early spring is especially vivid in my mind. A party of three, embodying myself, started down the little stream, known as the Pelican, about 1 r. M. A ride of about twenty minutes brought us to Muskrat Lake, and although we had never fished here nor heard of rat Lake, and although we had nover fished here nor heard of anybody having done so, we concluded to try the place as an experiment, and we soon came to a standstill. Before I had thrown my line my fellow fisherman had landed a fine rock bass. I soon followed with another; then we both secured others, and here I lose all recollection of the order in which they came, as fish after fish came tumbling in, black bass, Oswego bass, rock bass, pike, pickerel, perch and sunfish, and—I must not forget—one "bull-bead." After wd had caught some forty fish we lifted anchor, and proceeded down the stream until we came to Lake Sally, a beautiful sheet of water about twelve miles around, and here we struck a temporary camp and prepared a lunch. While the other two representatives of our party of three were preparing and frying the stream until we came to Lake Sally, a beautiful sheet of water about twelve miles around, and here we struck a temporary camp and prepared a lunch. While the other two representatives of our party of three were preparing and frying flsh I stood on the bank and soon landed another dozen fine fellows, among which were a fine pair of Oswego bass weighting over four pounds each. After eating our lunch we proceeded to return, and soon nerived at Muskrat. Lake, where the other two decided to walk back while I took the boat. As I was passing over our first "battle-ground" the temptation was too great, and I decided to again try my hand at them, and was soon hauling then in at a lively rate. About the fifteenth fish I decided that I would carich inventy-five before leaving, but unfortunately on the twenty-first fish my look broke at the barb and left me in rather a peculiar position, as I had no other about me. I did not give in, however, and after throwing about a dozen over the boat I succeeded in landing the four necessary to complete my quarter hundred, and started back and arrived at T v. M.—six hours fishing—with the following result: Twenty-one black base, fifteen of which weighed on an average of four pounds; fifteen pick, whose weight I did not test, but which were extraordinarily large; thirty rock base not "weighing nearly one pound, and filled with parasites," but large, tine fellows, some of them tipping the beam at over two pounds; three pickerel; two Oswego bases; one sun-fish: one perch, and one buil-head or mud trout. In all these must have weighed upward of two hundundred pounds.

Two other parties, Drs. Carman by name, caucht cighteen.

Oswego bass; one sun-fish; one perch, and one buil-head or mud trout. In all these must have weighed upward of two hunhundred pounds.

Two other parties, Drs. Carman by name, caucht eighteen Oswego hass in Lake Sully in two hours, all with a common spoon trolling hook. They averaged four pounds. A. E. Bowling and R. E. Metealf took a drive to Floyd Lake one afternoon and caucht twenty-eight black bass, several of which weighed six pounds. Mr. Amos Bowman, of St. Louis, Mo., and a brother, of Marshall, Mich., started out on Detroit Lake one day, and soon returned with a half barrel filled to overflowing with some of the finest specimens of the finny tribe that ever mark eyes fell upon. We might go on mentioning other fishing experiences of this kind, but we think we have sustained our statement on Detroit having the best fishing in the State, and if any other enthusiast doubts the same we would be most happy to hear from him, and we will give him our hand in fellowship, agreeing on one point, that there is no place like Minnesota for a person to get his fill of fish.

II.

A STRANGE CATCH. - Highthorn, N. J., Sept. 27.—On Friday last I was pike-fishing with two others on Outcall's pond, near Spotswood. When we went ashore for lunch at moon we left one pole sticking in the mud bank of the channel. On this pole was a line with one wired single hook. It was in plain sight all the time and no one went near it until our return, when we found on it two pike, one about twelve ounces, strung through the gills: the other about a pound, looked in the jaw. The first pike had evidently taken the minnow and hook and ejected them through his gills. The second pike, hooking binself, had drawn the line a foot or more through the gills of the first. This kind of a double catch was so strange that I hardly dared believe my eyes, but being a notary I at once took the affidavits of my companions, Messrs. Frederick Farr, and James Scudder, of Crambury, to the truths of the facts as above stated. Is it not rare?

New Sporting Grounds—Tumorith, Ond., Sept. 25.—If am here in a, so to speak for the sportsman, new country. About thirty miles north of here is a beautiful chain of lakes, and Ishal, during the next week, have a fair view of them and send you a description, which will probably prove interesting to your readers. I have not succeeded in getting a maskelonge that I wanted for comparison of teeth and vertebre between pike and maskelonge. Believe me, the latter are not as plentiful as is generally believed.

V.

FOR FLORIDA. -It is frequently the pleasant privilege of Forest and Stream to extend acquaintance among gentlemen sportsmen, and in this interest we are called upon to say that a gentleman, a journalist by profession, who with his wife spent last winter in Florida, is desirons of meeting one or two other couples who would like to go to the Gulf coast or South Florida the coming winter, and spend one or two months in gunning, fishing, and having a good time generally. Correspondence is solicited that references may be exchanged and a congenial party organized; and any letters sent to "Scribe," care of this office, will be promptly forwarded.

CANOE AND CAMERA.-Mr. Thos. Sedgwick Steele, the author of "Canoe and Camera," the most elegant sportsman's book of the year, is now on a tour over part of the routes described in that volume. In a note written just before he

scribed in that volume. In a note written just before he started, Mr. Steele says:

I intend to follow the old course of my book, "Canoe and Camera," until I reach Chamberlain Lake, when instead of turning South into the East branch of the Penobscot as before, I shall follow a northerly course to Eagle and Churchill Lakes and turn east into Spider Lake. From this point through Echo Lake, Osgood Carry, to the Mausungan lakes the passage is difficult, all depending on the state of the water, but the latter lakes once reached, a pleasant and easy passage is open to the Aroostook waters, landing one at the fown of Caribou, Maine.

Col. Lyman B. Goff, of Pawtucket, R. 1., was the first tourist to nake this trip, in Sept., 1879, and he will be my companion this year. For the last few weeks I have been practicing with a new camera called a tourograph, and I must confess that I am perfectly delighted with it. No knowledge of photography is necessary, the plates being

furnished all prepared, and the work being perfectly mechanical. I shall take eight dozen plates into the woods, and hope to return with a good idea of the Aroostook country.

# Game Hag and Gun.

### GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Morec, Alse americana.

Carlico, Inantire caribon.

Rick of wapif, Cervis canadensis.

Rick of Wight deer, C. virginianLong-liked curiew, Namenius longi.

Hed or Vigin.a deer, C. ruphina1948
S puirrels—red, black and gray.
Haves—brown and gray.
He describes to blid, Indichang or opHe describes on prairie enliken, Cu joinal cupido.
Ruffed grouse or prairie enliken, Cu joinal cupido.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant, Pomaio viol. Frontinge, Ortpx 'trigin.
Qual or partidge, Ortpx 'trigin.
Thing americana.
White, Tofanus semipalmatus.
Thing americana.
White, Tofanus semipalmatus.
Thing americana.
White, Tofanus semipalmatus.
Thing americana.

ionos.

Sora, rail, Porzana rarolina.

This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of the State laws.

State laws.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand-piper, suite, curious, owster-catcher, suit-bird, phalaropes, avecets etc., coming under the group Limacole, or shore birds. Many States permit prairie fowl quimared grones shooting after Aug. 18.

### LARGE GAME AT THE WEST.

WE publish below from the London Field a communical tion from the pen of Mr. W. D. Pickett, whose frequent communications to the Forest and Stream have always secured an appreciative reading among sportsmen of intelligence. Mr. Pickett's long life in the country of which he writes, his practical knowledge of the game inhabiting that country, and his general information on all points of the subject under discussion attach a more than ordinary claim for attention to his views. The question of how efficiently to protect the large game animals of the West is one of very great import ance, and it is one, too, which is likely to be neglected untiit shall be too late to provide a sufficient remedy :-

his yiews. The question how entertaily to plottee the large game animals of the West is one of very great import ance, and it is one, too, which is likely to be neglected untified with the large that is the large and of the weekers as a sportsman, with all kinds of game, more especially for the last four years with the large game of Montana and Wyomine, has led me to infer that most of the useless slaughter for which sportsmen are responsible is done by the novice in each class of sport, whether suipe or clk. When thrown with game he is not accessomed to hunt, he appears esized with that inherent love of killing, commen to all men as a rule, and not particularly creditable to "man," on the supposition of his being "the violest work of God." He is probably also enthused with the ambition of making a big bug, and so comes the slaughter, providing he is sufficiently skillful. When the novelty of the sport wears off he calms down, loses the desire for prantisenous killing, and then squares back on his dignity,—and is ready to pitch in and criticise the many who are sure to follow his pernicious example when temptation comes. This holds true especially with large game sport, and it is not safe for one who has not been thrown among an abundance of large game to criticize too severely those who are more formate, and shoot off their gun too often. From a humanizarian point of view, it is fully as reprehensible to kill useless by the smallest sparrow as the noble clk, and it is well for all of us to keep virildy in our mind's eye those grand words, "Lead us not into temptation," and "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

However true the above any be, I do not believe the quantity of large game in Montana and Wyoming has been affected by the anount killed for "sport" or for purposes of food. This opinion is entertained by others equally competent to form an opinion. The natural increase of these animals more than almost as much as the leaden article, yet rebound harmlessly from the noble ferros of the dear

tion of the Indian, there is no question of the wisdom of this nolicy.

As regards elk, mountain sheep, deer and antelope (the only real game animals), the question of their preservation is a serious one. Early last fall, deer and antelope skins rose in price to 20 cents at the trading stores, and last spring they were 30 and 35 cents per pound; elk, 15 cents per pound. The consequence has been that every unemployed man in these tricories, unless too remote from rail or river transportation, who could raise a rifle and had slight skill as a hunter, was out "hunting for skins" for several months during the winter. Those unable to buy the outfit were "staked" by the small traders. Moreover, the winter was unusually cold and stormy: the fomperature receding in successive old spells to 55°, 28°, 20°, and 32°. The rold winds dove the antelope and buffalo from the plains to the north into the Yelowstone Valley, in bands of thousands, and the storms and deep snows in the mountain drove the elk, mountain sheep, and sheep low down into the same valley, so that there were unusual facilities offered for their destruction, as will the more readily

appear from the following facts obtained from Walter Cooper, gun and fur dealer of Bozeman, during a recent business trip down the Yellowstone, and from information since from agents. His estimate of the Killing, up to the beginning of March, was as follows: 10,000 butfalo killed by Indians, 7,000 butfalo killed by whites, 30,000 deer and antelope, 3,000 elk. By multiplying four-iffths of the buffalo by 400lbs, the deer and antelope by 50lbs, and the elk by 300lbs, those interested in food statistics will obtain the total pounds of food destroyed. This is only one district.

On the Missouri and in the country toward the U. P. road the same destruction went on, though it is to be hoped not to the same extent. These figures appear large, but are not much to be wondered at when the facility with which the antelope and elk, half benumbed with cold, are killed, and which would be here described did space permit. From twenty to fifty antelope per day is not an unusual score for a skilled and athletic hunter. Huddled loogether in the gullies, the hunter, usually armed with Sharp's rifle, by firing into the mass, kills two or three at a shot. There is a pretty authentic record of one man killing (his partner following and skinning) seventy-eight in one day, and six hundred in one month.

month.

The writer for several years past has been the patient listener to every luge bear and lumning story that has been floating around these mountains for the post fifteen years, and flatters himself that, by an almost daily habit of separating the wheat from the chaff he can recognize the genuine article, and yet thinks from the source of information the above

datters himself that, by an almost daily habit of separating the wheat from the chaff he can recognize the genuine article, and yet thinks from the source of information the above stories are substantially correct.

Is there no law to stop this destruction? There is a territorial law protecting game after the 1st of Pehruary; and I believe altogether if not killed for food. The destruction was greatest previous to that date, but continued until the break up of winter, when the buffalo and antelope scatter on the balins, and deer, elk and sheep return to the mountains. Unless the price of skins goes down to the figures before mentioned, the same story will be repeated during the coming winter. Even were these persons to inform, it would require a regiment of cavalry to make the arrests. This destruction is carried out as a menus of living. Many of the men are miners, who work hard all winter to make a "stake" to continue their prospecting operations during the sammer, all hoping to strike their "bonanza." A few do, but the many repeat the same routine for years. I heard of two miners of this class a short time since who were offered \$100,000 for one lead. Another party actually sold one lead for \$50,000.

And so it goes, the success of one encouraging the flagging spirits of the many. I have rarely known this class of mentil an elk or deer for the sake of killing, and except for food—it is too old a story—there is no templation.

In conclusion, Americans, and especially American sportsmen, are always glad to see British sportsmen. In spite of the startling statistics above given, in the language of John Smith, the lumoratal razor-strop man, "There are a few more left of the same sort." Good sport can be had in these mountains for at lest five years to come. Bear and mountain sheep are perhaps more alumdant than in any other part of the Rockies, are not affected by the arts of the "skin hunter," and afford the finest sport of all game animals.

The British sportsmen who have visited Montana and Northwest Wyoning

### GAME RESORTS ABOUT TORONTO.

GAME RESORTS ABOUT TORONTO.

AVE just returned from an excursion to Canada, where I went for some shooting as well as the trip, which was pleasant in the extreme. Toronto was the objective point from which I would go out into the surrounding country shooting, or on the lake fishing, and generally return at night. Very good duck shooting can be had at a small shallow bay called "The Marsh," within a mile of the city, to which anyone can direct you, where Captain Bill Laing holds forth, and rents hoats and decoys for the moderate sum of 50 cents per day, with full directions as to the best place to locate, etc., gratis. Still better shooting can be had on some of the lakes north and east of the city, where wild rice, that ducks love to feed on, grows in profusion. Mr. Rawbone, dealer in guns, amminition, etc., on Yonge street—a thorough gentleman and ardent sportsman—would, I am sure, be glad to direct any one a stranger there, as he did me, to good localities where game can be found.

The Muskoka District, about eighty miles due north, is noted for its good deer-shooting. Each year parties from Toronto go up there with all the paraphernalia for cumping out—though board, hounds and guides can be hired very cheaply—and stay two or three weeks, generally meeting with good success, and feeling well repaid for the journey. The open season did not commence this year until October I, though I heard of parties killing them in September.

Any one wishing good rabbit shooting would do well to visit Mr. Henry Spears, at Georgetown, about thirty miles west of Toronto. He keeps a large kennel of fine hounds, and is ever ready to take a hand in the sport. His table, a model of cleanliness and liberality, is calculated to suit the most fastidious. The Canadian bumy differs considerably from our hare, inasmuch as it is larger, and turns white in winter. The season opens September 1, though later on when the cover is not so thick, say toward the latter part of October, is the best time. In fact, that applies to nearly everything

White.

Board can be had in Toronto for about fifty per cent. less than in New York. At private houses six dollars brings excellent accommodations, and I have been told that for three and a half dollars per week one can find comfortable quarters. The hotels charge about two dollars per day; among the good ones being the American House, which is kept by an American, and is handy to all the railroads and boats.

I will give you a brief sketch of the route I took to Toronto I will give you a brief sketch of the route I took to Toronto with the attending expenses, which may be of interest to some of your readers. Took the six P. M. train at the foot of Chambers street, on the Erie to Niagara Falls, fare \$9.25 for single ticket; borth \$82 extra; stopped at Buffalo for break-fast—75c.—at eight o'clock next morning. Arrived at the Falls about ten, and spent the rest of that day there and the next night. Stopped at the Spencer House—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day—thence by C. & H. R. R., next morning to Lewiston where connection was made with the steamer Chicora for Toronto. Through ticket from Niagara Falls to Toronto \$1.90. The sail of about hirty-five miles across Lake Ontario is very pleasant when the weather is fine, but when the wind blows pretty strongly the sea gets choppy, and basins and blows pretty strongly the sea gets choppy, and basins and lemons are at a premium. The steamer arrives in Toronto at half-past two in the afternoon, occupying about two hours in

half-past two in the afternoon, occupying about (wo hours in crossing.

A person with three weeks' vacation can make the round trip from New York for about seventy dollars, including a stop-over of a day at Niagara Falls, which should not be missed. Seeing the Falls by electric light at night is alone worth the money the whole trip costs. I was just a little short of twenty-four hours on the road coming down from Toronto, which shows that not as much time is wasted, as most people suppose, in going and coming. Persons going with the view of shooting should not start until late in October, as I said before. I was there in September, and though I had some very fair duck shooting, was on the whole rather disappointed, being a month too early. Attended the Industrial Exhibition, with which I was much pleased, but was too late for the dog show, which I hoped to see, and intended making the principal solpiet of this letter. New York, Oct. 8.

### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

W. E have about reached the close of our rail shooting season, the cool nights of the past week having had the effect of driving the birds further South. Yet some fair "beats" have been reported during the last run of afternoon tides. One of the Messrs. Sartori, with Benny Badger to push him, killed on upper Thicum fifty-six birds, on a morning tide, in excellent condition. These late stayers are invariably fat and lazy.

Teal duck of the blue-winged variety have not been known the stayer for more than the property layer for more consense.

invariably 1at and 1a2y.

Teal duck of the blue-winged variety have not been known to be so pleniful in the Delaware River for many seasons as this, and we learn of good shooting last week at daybreak during the morning flight of the blue-wing.

Next week will usher in our quali season, and many are the trips already planned for a first crack at this prince of game birds. Your correspondent is still firm in his opinion that the open season for quali shooting should not begin until November 1, and intends to wait until the birds in this section are over their running proclivities, and devote his time to woodcock and the ruffed grouse in the Lehigh Valley and thereabout, making his first trip on the 13th of this month, when an account will be given to your readers.

Is it not unfortunate that the Philadelphia Sportsmon's Club, or, as it was latterly called, the Philadelphia Game Protective Association, has virtually gone out of existence? The charter has been retained, however, and a few of the leading spirits occasionally call a meeting when any important subject bearing upon game protection is desired to be discussed.

scussed. Nothing is ever heard of the Philadelphia Kennel Club.

leading spirits occasionally eath a meeting when any important subject bearing upon game protection is desired to be discussed.

Nothing is ever heard of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, which gave such a grand bench show shortly after its organization. We doubt if there ever appeared at any show such a great display of setters as at this, and it is hoped a second may be held under the same patronage.

The great improvement in our native breed of setters, owing to the importation of the best English dogs during the past few years, and the consequent introduction of this blood, may be readily noticed on our streets by the lover of the canine race. At least one-half of all the setters seen following at the heels of their masters show the unmistakable form, in part, of the improved strain. This, mincled with the rugged, study old native dog, seems to give us precisely what is wanted for our varied shooting.

Your correspondent was informed of a very novel shoot indulged in by a triend a week or two since—that of killing our common sora rail over the point of his setter. While in quest of sulpe in the meadows near Darby Creek, he found his dog continually stopping and pointing stiff on the margin of the numerous ditches intersecting the low piece of ground he had found. Upon kicking in front of his dog's nose what he supposed would be tound a monse or a sparrow, he put up rail after rail, and in this manner killed thirty or forty well conditioned birds. I fail to see, however, what benefit a young dog could derive from such work, and should imagine a too frequent indulgence in it would turn out a first-class "poke." What think you?

It may interest some of your readers to learn of a successful case in the treatment of a dog for the ordinary round worn, on the part of the writer, during the past few weeks. The animal in question was a medium-sized Scotch terrier, belonging to a gentlemen who knew nothing of the diseases to which the canine race is prone, and in answer to my questions whether his dog was given to cattin

THE CHOKE BORE POWDER.—We have recently had some tests made of the new Dupont Choke Bore Powder, and the results are such that we can recommend it to sport men as a very excellent explose. In the tests made it was compared for cleanliness with one of the standard rifle powders and was found to compare favorably with it. The pattern and penetration made were excellent, and the powder, as a whole, is a very good article for use in any guns, but especially in choke bores.

### DUCK SHOOTING AND DOG BREAKING.

T HAVE just returned from our marsh club grounds which

He on the Lake Eric between what is called Ward's Canal and Crane Creek and is said to be the best mallard and black duck grounds on the lakes.

I found our keeper and his wife, just settled in their cosy quarters and our rooms all in readiness, bunks all made and a fire in the stove, and dimor was on the table when I arrived. I spent three days ducking over the marsh, mostly laying a company of the store, and the spent three days ducking over the marsh, mostly laying and the spent three days ducking over the marsh, mostly laying and the spent three days ducking over the marsh, mostly laying and the spent three days ducking over the marsh, mostly laying and the spent three days ducking over the marsh, mostly laying the spent three days ducking over the marsh and the spent three days ducking over the marsh. out work for the men, clearing the differences from the pond holes and getting boats, set poles, oars, etc., in time for our be the sporting begins in carnest which will be any out differ

ing out work for the meh, clearing the different channels from the pond holes and getting boats, decoys, set poles, oars, etc., in time for our boys, when the sporting begins in carnest which will be any day now that we have a heavy north-easter after a couple of cold, frosty days. I shot a few ducks each day at morning and night flights just to keep my appetite level and get my hand in on the gun. The teal season is in fts glory and as fat as butter, wish they would keep long enough to send you a pair or "prices," as our Dutchman here calls (term "Oh ! yaw he caught size pieces" he says, if I got six ducks.

I must tell you a dog story, even if it is my own; but you will pardon me I know when you know it is my "Ned," the specked English setter that his "Lordship" Massarene liked so nuch and wished to take home with him. I took Ned out one evening in the boat to try him on retrieving ducks for the first time. A couple of malfards came up with the wind and dead ablead—one with right, and one with left. Right bird, dead; left, winged. Both dropped in the thick rice and mud bed. I saw he marked the dead one and I saving "Dead bird of fetch," he jumped tile boat and got it, as if used to it all his life. I then petted him, and sent him in for the wounded one, as near as I could tell where it fell. He hunted a while, and could not find him. I urged him on, and by-and-bye he commenced going round in an open space. I knew the bird was buried and hiding, so I ordered him to dig it out. And he began at the grass and mud and it flew, and so did the bird. or rather jumped out—but the dog had to dig so deep, all I could see of him was his back and tail first. Well, after chasing a yard or so, he got him and brought him in. The next day I wen of the proposed start in a fler him when he struck I knew from the began at the grass and mud and it flew, and so did the bird. or ather jumped out—but the dog had to dig so deep, all I could see of him was his back and tail first. Well, after chasing a yard or so, he got him and broug

### CORNFIELD DUCK SHOOTING ON THE RIO GRANDE.

To is seldom that the average sportsman has an opportunity to complain of too many ducks, but during the "duck season" here in winter, they are certainly too numerous for real sport, though just right for the "pot-hunter." But taking the season between June and October, when the "winter ducks" are north on their breeding grounds, and when we have but one species here, the \*Deudrweggnu\* autumnatis\* of authors, or the "cornfield duck." of the natives, then is when the true sport comes in. Suppose we take a trip to-morrow morning—the reader and myself—and we will see what we can get. There is no rushing about at two o'clock in the morning, a hasty breakfast and a five-mile drive or so, as is often the case in the East, but we get up leisurely—everything is done leisurely here—have our coffee, and before breakfast we will leave for the field, which is no further off than three gun-shots. Arrived there your first exclamation will be, "Why, this looks like an old cornfield turned into a meadow. Here is quite a lake, and there are pools of water everywhere, and where there is dry ground the grass must be a foot or two high—and where are the ducks. I can't see one." Well, we have just had an overflow in the river, and when it receded it left this lake, and this year the flood came so quickly that it drowned most of our crop, and so this field is a perfect paradise for the ducks. You must remember that the habits of the conflield ducks differ from those of other ducks: they never light right in the water, but shough they are here and pulling the lusks from the ears and having a glorious feast. But hark! do you hear that loud, clear whishe? and look! there is a pair justs barely in sight. So loud and clear is their whishe, which is almost continually kept up, that it can be leard nearly as far as they can be seen—you can hear for yourself that it has not the least resemblance at all to the "quack" of most ducks. T is seldon that the average sportsman has an opportunity to yourselt that it has not the least resemblance at all to the "quack" of most ducks. Now, listen and hear the ducks that are already feeding answering them; a pair here, a pair there, in fact they are scattered all around, and the beauty of it is they are only in pairs; seldom will there be more than two together while feeding. But here is the pair we heard first.

We can hardly call them handsome, but what showy birds they are! with their long reddish necks, with exceedingly long white legs and feet, that reach out so far beyond their tails; and then that white patch which covers most of the

tails; and then that white patch which covers most of the upper side of the wing, contrasts very well with the color undermeath, which is black; and there, they have lit! We will start in here anywhere. We are sure to strike some. See! there go a pair the first thing. You never dreamed you were so near any. And how pretty they rise out of the tall grass, keeping close together and rising well om ot the fair grass, sceping close together and rising well up from the ground. Here goes for a double. If you killed both, all right; if neither, why, better luck next time; but if one, you will very likely get a good shot at the other as it comes back flying high in the air to take a last farewell look at its unlucky mate.

But our shot has started every duck within a hundred

at its unlucky made.

But our shot has started every duck within a hundred yards of us. There must be twenty in the air. Some of course, will leave the field, but most of them will settle down again. Even if they should all leave others will keep arriving, and so the sport continues as long as we care to keep it up, or until the sun gets too hot for us to stand it longer.

But these docks are poor eating. They are never fat, and do not begin to compare in flavor with our fine mallards and teal in winter, and one will soon get tired of them for the table.

A. M. F.

### ECHOES OF THE "DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER."

Editor Forest and Stream:
Belleves, Med., Oct. 40. "Thanks for that "Dittnar"
repose; think I will not invest in it; was going to try it up
North on particleyes. C. H. Catro, Ga., Oct. 4.

Editor Porest and Stream:

I am glad to see that you have taken up the Dittmar Powder and have given the sportsmen of America a little light on a subject which certainly needs it.

A. W.

Philadylphia, Ort. 10-Editor Forest and Stream PHILADELPHIA, Ord. 10—Editor Forced, and Stream—You have done nobly in knocking down that absurd fraud, Dittmar powder, and you deserve the thanks of every sportsman in the country; please except mine now, and believe me truly

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 7.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Streem:

Please find inclosed four dollars to pay for the Forest and Streem to May 12, 1881. Being an old man, and being unable to follow my favorite pursuits of hunting and fishing. I had concluded to discontinue the paper, but the articles on the Dittmar powder and its manufacture have pleased me so highly that I forbear. I hope the public, and especially the sportsmen, will "read, mark and inwardly digest" these articles for their enlightenment and safety, for we have had enough of the imposition.

[Respect Process Mayor The following supers to be supersoned by the control of th

enough of the imposition.

A. G. D.

Holyding Deer in Maine.—The following comes to us from a responsible source, under date of Mopang Lake, Washington County, Me, October 4:

A week ago a professional gaide and hunter arrived at this lake to put the camp in order for the reception of Bangor sportsmen (?), who are now almost daily arriving with hounds to shangher deer contrary to law. The bringing of hounds in covered carriages, secreted from sight, indicates fear of the law and its penalties, or, it may be, a sense of shame. Of course, in due time, the venison will be sent out under cover of darkness, as usual. The county warden has been notified, and, let us hope, will take prompt means to vindicate the law.

The Maine law provides that "no person shall hunt, kill or destroy with dogs, any deer or caribon within this State, under a penalty of forty dollars for every such caribon so killed or destroyed." We have already taken occasion to highly commend the efficiency of the present commissioners of fish and game, Messry. E. Stilwell, of Bangor, and Everett Smith, of Portland. As these parties referred to by our correspondent come directly from one of the centres of authority, we shall look for the speedy detection, conviction and punishment of the offenders.

PACIFIC COAST. NOTES.—The game resources of their respective localities are acceptable found only beside.

rett Sintin, of Portland. As these parties reterred to in our correspondent come directly from one of the centres of authority, we shall look for the speedy detection, conviction and punishment of the offenders.

Pacteric Coast Notes.—The game resources of their respective localities are a never-failing fund to the Pacific coast paragraphers. The Sacramento Bre man has been out after equal, but he reports only eats: "While quail shooting near Folson, recently, we saw a common house-cat out in the woods several miles from town, and were informed that they are numerous in the foothills, where they live in a wild state, subsisting on birds, etc. It is said that they are very destructive to broods of young quail, and the sportsmen shoot them whenever possible." We commend to his attention the article on the subject lately published in this journal. Another complaint which we find in the same paper comes from a correspondent in White's Valley, who describes a pack of hounds which go off deer hunting on their own account, scouring the hills day and night in season and out of season, pursuing the deer. A party of public spirited guaners might with good effect turn out to hunt the hounds.....Humboldt sportsmen report good duck shooting on the Bear River. Carson deer hunters bring back excellent reports of deer hunting in the mountains....Quail are plenty in the foothills about Santa Cruz and also in the vicinity of Truckee.....Mrs. Ari Hopper, who is reported to be the greatest deer and bear slayer in Southern California, killed a large catgle hast week in Ventura county which measured seven feet two inches between the tips of its wines. She also killed a large rattle-snake the same day......Visions at Lake Tahoe are few now. The Grand Central will close for the season in about two weeks. Yet this is about the pleasuntest part of the year to visit the lake. Fishing is good and the weather is still desightful.....Deer are plenty about New Taconna, W. T., and a farmer two or three miles from that town has been obliged to

luming is very slow work where quail, no matter how small, can be had. The ducks that have come to market are in fine condition, but they appear to be scarce.

Truckee hunters have both variety and abundance sufficient to satisfy the most ambitions of them. The Republican of that rown says: "The mountains have a variety of game sufficient to satisfy sportsnen of almost any taste. Girzzlies and cinnamon bear can be found on very short notice, by those who have lost any bear. Mountain quall can be heard whistling on many a hillside. Groese are plentiful if their resorts are discovered, while deer, spairrels, woodchucks, badges, foxes, wolves and lions are common in different sections. This season game of most kinds is more than usually plentiful. The Indians are having a prespectors season. We frequently see Indian parties of two and three returning from a deer hunt, with their horsest leaded down with the carcasses and hides of deer captured on the trip. The lover of field sport can be accommodated by a trip to the mountains."

The lover of field sport can be accommodated by a trip to the mountains."

The Minnesota Dog Poisoning.—Fairmont, Minn., Ortober 8.—Editor Forca and Strona.—In your issue of September 30 appears a letter from a "Windom Pot-Hunter," which criticises severely a letter and its auther which appeared in a previous issue of your valuable paper over the signature of "Wausee," dated at this place September 1. Now, as "Wausee," is known to many of your readers, and as "Pot-Hunter's" letter does him great injustice, I hope you will allow me space for a line or two from a disinterested ismal-point. Evidently "Windom Pot-Hunter's is mistaken in bisman, and visits the sins of some "mon-resident pot-hunter" on an innocent man to whom they will not slick. From my acquaintance with "Wausee" I am certain that if ever at Windom (which I doubt) he conducted himself as a gentleman and true sportsman should, and that whatever he work in regard to the dog poisoning at Windom was written in good faith, and on what he believed to be reliable information. "Wausee" spent the most of the chicken season here, and wen the good will mad respect of those with whom he came in contact, by his sportsman-like conduct as well as his gentlemanly and social qualities. He is no market hunter, neither does he disregard the rights of farmers by "tresspassing on their growing crops," by the "loogish" manner displayed in hunting birds for market, "or by "shooling them and driving off without apologizing." And I am very certain that him out of every ten of our people will any with une-Let all such sportsmen as "Wausee" has proved himself by his stay among us to be come and hunt their fill, but "pot-hunters" are not wanted. "Anisoors Sioner-Max." "Windom Pot-Hunters" would undoubtedly have made a stronger case for his side had he referained from attempting

stronger case for his side had be refrained from attempting to connect "Wauser's" personal character with the merits of the question. Both these writers using assumed names are thereby unknown to the public, and the readers of this paper are not interested in their personal character. That which does interest us is to know whether or not we can with safety take our valuable dogs to the County of Windom, Minn. Judging only from the two communications on the subject already printed we should not hesitate to do so. Moreover, we are satisfied that "Windom Pot-Hunter" and "Wausee" would enjoy an afternoon afield together, and possibly their dogs might also work in harmony together.

would enjoy an aftermoon afield together, and possibly their dogs might also work in harmony together.

The Loxg Island Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association was held at the rooms of the Foundain Gun Chib, on Friday, Oct. S. Abel Crooke, Esq., the Secretary of the Association, read a paper describing the different kinds of game and also the laws in regard to the same. It was accepted with thanks.

The Association is determined that after the next State Sportsmen's convention no one will have cause to call them an association of pigeon shooters, and in regard to this Capt. Elmendorf made a motion to appoint a committee from the Long Island Association to confer with the different clubs throughout the State, and make a code of game laws that will be applicable to all sections. This was referred to the Executive Committee and earried. Mr. Crooke suggested that action should be taken in regard to appointing a committee to solict prizes. The motion then made by Mr. Ackers to appoint the President of each club a committee was carried. Motion was passed to assess the clubs for money to meet the expenses of the coming convention, and to also assess the individual stockholders for money to get stock certificates printed. A motion was carried to the effect that a committee be appointed to examine the articles belonging to the State Association which are in possession of the L. L. Association, and report as to what condition they are in. Mr. Henry Alterbrand, President of the Washington Gun Club, received the thanks of the Association for a letter tendering to the club a song entitled the "American Sportsmen's Song."

The letter was laid on the table to be read at the next meeting, and Mr. Alterbrand and also the Glee Club of the Washington Gun Club, received the thanks of the Pamerican Sportsmen's Song."

The letter was laid on the table to be read at the next meeting, and Mr. Alterbrand and also the Glee Club of the Washington Gun Club, were invited to be present. The Presid

namely, self-styled sp qualities of the rea name and the class.

name and the class.

Mane Sportshen's Association,—At the annual meeting of the Maine Sportshen's Association held at Peak's Island last week, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. P. O. Vickery, Augusta; Vice-president, Geo. C. Lord, Kennelands; 2d Vice-president, Hon. Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., Portland; Secretary, II. F. Farnham, Anburn; Treasurer, E. W. Cobarn, Portland, Director for four years, J. B. Jones, Peak's Island, The following committees were appeinted by President Vickery of Augusta; Committee on Charrer—P. O. Vickery, Gen. W. S. Tilton, W. W. Thomas, Jr., The following committees are to report at the next annual meeting; 1st. On Laws for the Protection of Game an imals of Fur. Fin and Feather, and Insectivorous Birds—Everett Smith, Dr. E. F. Sleeper, C. F. Nason; 2d. On Fish Laws, including propagation and production—E. M. Stilwell, W. W. Thomas, Jr., W. H. Cloudma; 3d. On Enforcement of Game and Fish Laws—Dr. G. W. Martin, Wm. W. Castle, G. C. Lord; 4th. On Sporting Dogs—Everett Smith, W. W. Castle, and C. W. Curtis; 5th. On Voluntary Essays and Papers—Secretary, president and vice-president; 6th. Publishing Committee—

P. O. Vickery, H. F. Farnham and E. W. Coburn. The Exceptive Committee appointed the following wardens: Androscoggin—J. F. Pettingill, Auburn; Cumberland—Frank Merrill, Porlland; Kennebec—Dr. G. W. Martin, Augusta; Oxford—W. S. Skillings, Bethel; Sagadahoc—C. II, Greenleaf, Bath; Penobseot—E. H. Mersey, Bangor; Knox—James Wight, Rockland. York—Z. M. Cushman, Kennebunk. As soon as a charter is granted, these wardens will possess the same authority as State wardens.

lunk. As soon as a charter is granted, these wardens will possess the same authority as State wardens.

Retrien or Miniatrony Qrall.—Redister, N. Y., Oct. 4.—
It will be agreeable news to all interested in the migratory qualitheat the experiment rired in this vicinity by the Monroe County Club promises to be a complete success. My friend, G. D. B., on whose farm three pairs of the imported quality were placed, to-day informed me that there are two bevies of the birds close by where he liberated the old ones this spring. He thinks there are forty in the bevies, and when seen some days ago the young were strong of wing, and when fushed went off like the native Bob White. Darve heard that some others of those set out by the Club hatched large broods that seem able to take care of themselves. In this county we are making an effort to protect the native quali and grouse, and prevent shooting for three years, but it is difficult to guard against the soulless pol-hunter, one of which class last week went in the town of Irondequoit, about four miles from this city, and shot about fifteen quali out of a bevy which some of the decent sportsmen were trying to save for "seed," If we can discover who the fellow was that did this mean act he will wish his powder land been wet. There has been very good woodcock shooting hereabout since the opening of the season, but I regret to say that most of the birds found their way to restaurants. There have been a few good bags of gray plover shot on the uplands and wheat fields, and duck shooting is opening with good prospects. It has been too dry for snipe, but odd ones have been picked up, and on Saturday I saw a good bunch in a market; they were shot at "the ponds" in Greece. In the last match at balls the Monroe County Club defented the Rochester Gun Club, and the latter were vanquished last week by the Danaville Sportsmen's Association, who now contemplate challenging the M. C. G. In a fifty bird match last Thursday G. W. Crouch, Jr., Leat Al. Evershed; score, Crouch, single, 26,

single, 27, double, 11.

Diving Decov.

Some Gus Teitals—Wadley, Ga.—Editor Forcat and Rivam: It was succeringly asked once in the South, before the "wah," who would shoot any but an English gun? All were English. Some were cheep and worthless, some were hier priced and worthless; Purdy, Richards and Green were hier priced and worthless: Purdy, Richards and Green were the only makers in whom any reliance could be placed. Now all that is changed. We have beaten the world with our breech-loading rifles, and now some American firms come to the front with breech-loading shotguns that are not to be excelled in beauty of finish, in rapidity of action, and in hard, close shooting. In the following trials I used 3½ drs. Lathin & Rand's powder, very coarse in grain and very mild. I used 1½ oz. No. 8 shot, with two No. 11 pink edged wads on powder, and very thin wad on shot. The gauge of all the guns was No. 12. To test the penetration, I used sheets of pasteboard, ½ in. in thickness, placed one inch apart. Target, 30 in.; distance, 40 measured yards.

Fox, left, 284, right, 301; Remington, left, 231, right, 285; Cotl, left, 226, right, 287; Stevens, left, 236, right, 251; Clabrough, left, 273, right, 298; Baker, left, 337, right, 261, Penetration uniformly ½, with one exception, where Colt gave 1-16.

olt gave 1-16. Selecting the Fox and Baker guns as giving the best results, fired one round, both barrels, at 40 yards, No. 6 shot, same

Charge as above.

Baker, left, 237, right, 251: Fox, left, 102, right, 206.

Benefration same as above.

All the above guns were factory made, with the sole exception of the Chabrough, whose owner claimed that he paid \$250

tion of the Clabrough, whose owner claimed that he paid \$250 for it.

Comparing the results of the above trial, we find that American gunnakers have succeeded in making a breech-loader that will equal, very nearly, Greener's, one of the best in the 'market. Greener does not claim for his best guns that they will put more than from 29 to 500 No. 6 shot hr a 20 inch circle, 40 yards; and in this trial we must allow the difference in the number of pellets to the oz. English shot and our shot, making our No. 7 about equal to the English No. 6. No one could be more surprised at the result of the above trial than myself. I had been taught to believe that English guns were far superior to American guns. About the wear and tear of the guns I say nothing, for I know nothing; but judging from the appearance of most of the American guns used in the above trial, I should say that they were honestly made.

made.

There has been a great deal of balderdash of late years about the superiority of choke-bored guns for large shot. I cannot use buckshot in nine, for I think them injurious to the gun. With BB I can kill any game we have in Georgia, sending it through the largest turkey.

St. Clair.

Our correspondent neglects to state whether the guns were bored alike-a very important consideration.

bored alike—a very important consideration.

CONNECTICIT.—New Haven, lett. 4.—The ducking season for line shooting opened at George Lanfear's on Sept. 25. The night previous a number of the gun club went down. The line formed at six x. m. the next morning, about one hour too late and too far from the shore. There were very few ducks killed. The line broke up at one and at two the shooters sat down to one of Lanfear's capital dimers. The last week there has been an unusually good fly of wild pigeons and yellow hammers, but for some unaccountable reason very few wild pigeons have been killed. The largest bag, which was made by Messrs Mallory and Son in two mornings, was 140 wild pigeons; J. R. Bradly, 20; L. Barner, 25; J. Linsly, 16 in one morning. Mr. A. Barner one morning killed 56 yellow hammers. H. and J. Linsly during the week have bagged 94 yellow hammers, 25 pigeon and 16 gray squirrels. Leete has killed about 10 and Lines claimed to have killed 1 wild pigeon and 7 hammers, the latter he could not find as it was not on his pole. It is claimed that a member of the club has been unable to find his wardrobe since the last flight, and owing to his exposure that morning is not member of the club has been unable to find his wardrobe since the last flight, and owing to his exposure that morning is not able to be out. The game law went off on Oct. 1, but owing to the warm weather and scarcity of woodcock there were but very few who would inform one of their success. The Potter Brothers show their bag the first day, which consisted of 20 quail, 10 woodcock and 2 partridge. David Cowell brought home five or six quail, others came home without a bird and several claim they didn't go out.

A Test Case.—Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Ontario Hunting and Fishing Society of this city, an association of gentlemen leasing a large body of

marsh land upon the shore of Lake Ontario, near this place ce instituted an action against certain parties some time since instituted an action against certain parties for trespassing upon their grounds and hunting thereon, such action being brought under, and by virtue of Scc. 28 of Chapter 534 of the Laws of 1879 and its amendments. The case came on for trial yesterday, Oct. 1, before C. O. Case, Esq., Justice, of this city, and resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, a judgment being obtained by them for one violation of the lawpenalty, \$25 and costs. This success, it is to be hoped, will of this city, and resulted in rayor or the parameter being obtained by them for one violation of the law-penalty, \$25 and costs. This success, it is to be hoped, will deter other hawless hunters from incurring like risks, and will protect the rights purchased by the club. Why the owner of waste marsh land should not be entitled to obtain therefrom an income by way of rental, as well as from other portions of his farm by way of cultivation, is the only question involved, and we believe that a few encretic and determined enforcements of property rights, as necessity may arise, will settle the matter once for all. The Ontario Hunting and Fishing Society propose to deal with all men fairly, but they also propose, knowing and having paid for their rights, to maintain them.

also propose, knowing and naving part for their rights, to maintain them.

GAME PROSPECTS IN MINNESOTA.—Scale Centre, Sept. 20.—
Plenty of geese, ducks, sand-hill cranes, etc., have now made their appearance in large numbers. A good shot will lawe little trouble in largeing fifty to seventy-live in a day's sport. This country is free from glaring notices such as "No shooting allowed on this farm, "Don't shoot inside the fence," etc., etc., so a sportsman heed not fear being driven off just as he gets ready for work. In company with a gentleman from Massachusetts, the other day, we had a splendid time in the crackling stubble fields, with the bracing air for which Minnesota is celebrated. The framers will allow one to dig "pits," and, as a general thing, seem to enjoy the sport of seeing the sportsman bring down four or five old "honkers" as does the hunter hinself. In one instance we had shot a fine goose in a muddy lake, and, as our dog would not retrieve, the generous old gentleman sent the "lad" to the house and brought out the "Newfoundland pup," which, it is correct to say, soon landed our game on terra from a fine for the providence of the

The Heaviest Woodcock.—Pranklin, N. Y., Ook. 2,—I was greatly interested on reading "Parvas" letter on "Breeding Quail in Confinement" in late issue of Porrst and Stream, and I sincerely hope that some wealthy sportsman, or body of sportsmen, will step to Mr. Benbrook with the requisite funds to make this experiment to be thoroughly tested; for it not only is a good work, but a great work, one that certainly will be greatly appreciated and patronized by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, and probably many sister States, and I believe there is not a sportsman in any of the above mentioned States but will cheerfully contribute each his mite in such a case as this, as, judging from "Parvas" letter, Mr. Benbrook is the right man in the right place.

Latso notice "E. T. B." inquires for heaviest weight of woodcock or quail shot in America, and as I have had quite an extensive experience with woodcock and ruffed grouse, I will give in my testimony, as he requests. Some four years

woodcock or quan save as an extensive experience with woodcock and ruffed grouse, a will give in my testimony, as he requests. Some four years ago I shot a remarkably large female cock, which attracted my attention so foreibly that I had it weighed, and found it kicked the beam at just 1140z. Since then I have shot two or three which I thought might possibly be larger, but was not positive, as no facilities for weighing them were at land. This I can say is the largest American woodcock I ever saw. Let us hear from others on this, and also the heaviest weight to muffed grouse.

Let us hear from others on this sum on rulfed grouse.

M. P. McKoox.

Syracuse, Y. Y., Oct. 9.—I find recorded in my note book the weight of two woodcock—one killed October 10, 1834, by John H. Mann, the other killed November 10, 1877, by Jefferson Downs; the former weighing 10 ounces, the latter 10 3-16 ounces. Have no record of weight of quall.

The ordinary weights of woodcock are from about 5 to 61 The ordinary weights of woodcreak are from about 5 to 95 onnices for males, and 7 to 8 ounces for females. In 1874, while quall shooting in Warren county, N. J., late in November, we moved two woodcock one day, the only long bills we found, and were fortunate enough to kill them both. One weighed 94 ounces and the other 9 ounces—184 ounces for the two. These were the largest woodcock we ever saw. Quall do not seem to have been weighed, but we shall look for reports when the season opens.

MR. LANE EXPLAINS—Good Ground, L. I., Oct. 3.—Editor Forest and Stream: Under the heading of "All Around Notes" in the last issue of your valuable journal, I noticed a communication signed "Bedford" and dated Lanesville, Ohio, communication signed "Bedford" and dated Lanesville, Ohio, Sept. 13, containing certain statements which, in my own justification, I feel myself obliged to call in question, relying on your often proved courtesy to grant me the necessary space in your paper. In the first place your correspondent omits to mention that he applied to me by letter for accomodations, and that I immediately telegraphed him that my house was full, in spite of which he and his friends who "wanted to shoot something" came on from Hoosierland. When they arrived I did the very best I could for them, securing for them the best guide in the neighborhood and also the best board and lodging; as for the shooting they may have had at places in the bay outside of those leased by me, and which are "private property." I leave that to be determined by the number of birds shot in my blinds and marshes as compared with those shot elsewhere in Shinnecock Bay. Although rather irrelevant, permit me to offer you my most hearty approbation of your exposure of that villatious compound yelept "Dittmar powder." William N. Lanz.

A Winter Sporting Grounder." Millaton.

A WINTER SPORTING GROUND—Indianola, Texas, Sept. 30.

—I am glad to give you any information I can in regard to game resources of this section, but a few lines from my friend the control of Corne Chief. game resources of this section, but a few lines from my friend "Bexar," of Corpus Christi, who wields an able pen and who has hunted over this as well as the section where he now lives, would, I think, be more satisfactory to you and your subscribers. In our immediate vicinity we have very fair sport both for fish and game. Go out from amongst the houses and you can sit down with your line in one hand and your gun in the other and you can see almost sure to have fish or fore! in You can sit down with your me in one hand and you gain in the other, and you are almost sure to have fish or fowl in a short time. In their season, say from August 1 to October 1, we have on the prairie thousands of "papabottes" and snipe, a good sprinkling of prairie chickens and quait (on and near the river bottoms, and where there are any cover, such as bushes, etc., the quails are in thousands), geese and doucks begin to arrive, and from as ousness, etc., ine quants are in thousands.). In colore the geere and di cks begin to arrive, and from that time until March we have swans, geese, ducks(of all kinds), cranes, (sandhill, hugler and others), Wilson and other snipe. You need not go over 50 yards from your house to shoot snipe of

any kind, and a sportsman of moderate desires can have a fair any kind, and a sportsman of moderate desires can have a fair day's shooting and not go a mile from home. The bays between here and Corpus Christi in the winter season are alive with fowls of all description, and on the islands there are a good sprinking of deer, good camping places all easily accessable by boot, and plenty of fine fish and cysters in shallow water, almost at the door of your camp. Any of the beatmen can take parties to any of these places (and there are plenty of hoats here), and a sportsman can have all the fun he desires. An experienced gumner with the appliances they use North, such as blinds, boats and decoys, could kill immense quantities of game. We use none of these here, do not take the trouble, as we can kill all we want without them. Having mild winters, parties wishing to spend the whiter hunting or fishing could not pick out a better locality.

G. LOND POINT—London, Ont., telebar 5.—Following is the

Loso Point:—London, Ont., October 5.—Following is the sorre of ducks bagged by the party of sportsmen now at Long Point. The figures show that the Marquis of Lorne knows how to handle his gun as well as the rest of his party. Your columns not long ago contained an admirable sketch of the Long Point preserves, club-house, etc. The score is as follows:

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 2.	Total.
The Governor-General	. 40	75	115
Colonel De Winton,,,,,	. 53	62	115
Captain Harbord,	. 54	31	hä
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	. 41	-	41
Colonel Walker	. 54	127	181
J. T. Lord	. 20	C0	50
Edward Harris	. 47	28	7.5
George B. Harris	. 44	4.1	88
W. B. Hunter	. 19	50	51.2
E. Green.	97	7	34
R. A. Lucas	. 26	54	50
Sheriff Woodruff	43	20	63
Bryce Allan		112	11.5
M. Allan	–	9	9
Total			, 142

OUR DETROIT LETTER.—Detroit, October 11.—The happy season of the sportsman is fairly upon us. Ducks are everywhere. In two days hast week Mr. L. B. Jewell, of Hartford, the Nimrodian brother of the satin-haired ex-Postmaster-General, backed by a well-known Detroit hunter, bagged at Point Mouillie three hundred; most of them were mallard, but a fair proportion were the blue-winged teal, all fat, and such as I have had a tooth in, juicy and gamy to a degree. Andrew Jackson, the philosophical phat phellow of Sault Ste Marie, 'recently left his native wilds and came down to Lake Eric to shoot civilized game. He made a decided hit as well as divers misses; but what he lacked in skill with his gun he nade up in his manipulations of the cuisine. As I predicted, the rush to the North Woods is at hand, and deal-ers in sportsmen's supplies are reaping a shining harvest. The pigeon shoot for the Michigan State medal, by the members of the Michigan State Medial Association, is booked for next Tuesday. There is to be a lively contest with the result of which I shall acquaint you in my next. The Mr. Jewell of whom I have already written is still surveying the big marsh for duck, lawing returned thither on Saturday.

G. P. G.

Workester, Mass. Oct. 9—The Sportsmen's Club had a OUR DETROIT LETTER - Detroit. October 11, - The brony

for duck, having returned thither on Saturday.

G. P. G. WORGESTER, Mass. Ort. 9.—The Sportsmen's Club had a splendid day for their annual shoot yesterday, and enjoyed themselves quite as much breaking glass bulls at their grounds at the lake as they would have done had they scoured the woods for a circuit of 90 miles in pursuit of game. Thesides were chosen and captained by A. P. Pond and Alba Haughton, and resulted in the defeat of the Haughton side, who paid for the collation served on the grounds by Landlord Tower of the Lincoln House. The score was as follows:

A. P. Pond 17, W. S. Perry 20, W. H. Cole 16, L. R. Hudson 16, J. B. Goodell 15, A. B. F. Kinney 16, C. R. B. Claffin 16, O. F. Taft 16, Stedman Clark 14, R. R. Shepard 12, C. H. Bowker 13, Chas. Hartwell 5; total 176.

A Haughton 19, C. B. Holden 16, G. J. Rugg 16, E. T. Smith 12, M. D. Gliman 15, L. G. White 17, A. L. Ricc 16, E. S. Knowles 13, J. T. Boyd 12, A. B. Joslyn 12, A. F. Hatch 8, Isaac Fiske 8; total 164.

After the side shooting, sweepstakes were arranged and all.

atch 8, Isaac Fiske 8; total 164. After the side shooting, sweepstakes were arranged and all ands engaged in the sport. A handsome silver mounted stol, offered by Mr. A. B. F. Kinney, was won by Mr. A. Pond who broke 16 straight, defeating W. S. Perry, who to the fight of the match being shot on the "miss and out" ethod. There was a large attendance, and everybody had nod time.

a good time.

GABE CONSTABLES.—We have long advocated the appointment of game constables, as the only efficient method of enforcing game legislation; and we are glad to see others coming around to the same view of the case. A game constabilary, as we have said before, is the only true solution of this important problem.

portant problem.

Countino Crows—Hornellsville, N. Y., Oct. 10.—You wish to know how I know there was 20,000 crows in the flock? Of course I could not swear to it, but think you could safely put in another 0 and then not have too many. I counted 238 flying over a certain point in just two minutes, and they were flying like that while five of us were shooting a string of ten glass ball apiece. We were in a valley and could only see a small part of the flock, but a gentleman told me as he stopped to see the shooting, that he had been driving under the flock for two miles or more. So you see there was course coungl for a big flock.

JOHN.

a big flock.

INFOINATION WANTED—GEORGIA GAME—Potteritle, Oct.
11.—I would like a little information in regard to the game I will find in Georgia in the country north of Atlanta, within a radius, say of fifteen or twenty miles. I expect to spend the winter about there, and would like to know something about the shooting so as to prepare myself beforehand. I use a twelve gauge gun, which I think will do for all the game I shall find so far inland. I suppose I will be able to get a dog down there, will I not?

DEER AT TIMS POND .- Mr. J. Warren Tuck writes: DEER AT TIMS POND.—Mr. J. Warren Tuck writes: "One Sunday, during my recent visit to Tims Pond, as I sat on the shore I saw two deer come down into the lakelet and drink of the clear cool waters, then frisk back into their forest home." He adds that the whole country there is full of deer, and those who are prepared to enjoy the sport with due moderation will find Tims Pond an excellent rendezvous. We are glad to know that the proprietors of the camps there are determined to see fair play for their visitors, for the trout and for the game. To protect the country and prevent the repetition story of the Rangeleys, Adfrondocks and other like resorts some shrewd protective management is absolutely

ESSENDEN.—Uticago, Sept. 25.—Game is more picutiful than it has been for some time past. The ducks are on the move South. A few days since Mr. Henry Kleinman, at Calumet Lake, shot one hundred and five ducks, and on Saturday, the

tsh inst., Messrs. Ralf B. Organ and Charley Mears, at the Maksawba Club marshes, bagged one hundred and forty-six. The majority of them were teal ducks. A few wood ducks were among them. Messrs. Mears and Morgan are both members of the North Side Archery Club of this city and do some fine shooting with bow and arrow occasionally. J.

We Go Cooning—South Abington, August 38— It is a well-known fact that the festive coon is a very scarce animal in this portion of Massachusetts, but once in a while hunter standing upon one, and the story is handed around until killing coon is a very source.

in this portion of Massachusetts, but once in a while hunters stumble upon one, and the story is handed around until killing a con is a very common occurence ("in your mind.")

It was after hearing several coon stories that I received an initiation to meet some friends not far from here for the purpose of indulging in an old-fashioned hunt, and a few days later saw a dog chain, with a fool on one end and a yellow bound on the other, take the cars for the big coon swamp. My coming had been looked for, and the services of old the Reed, an experienced coon and fox hunter, had been secured for the occasion. After supper Charlie and I lit our pipes and walked down to the village store.

Like most country stores it was filled with a crowd of loafers, who seemed to come together for the purpose of smoking and exchanging yarns. It was not long before an ineautions word touched off the assembly. At last, right here in Massarbusetts, I had discovered the hant of the coon. Every man in the store had his coon story all ready, and such phrases as "storking on the cown," "skepple of the tree," etc., proved to me that they were old hands at the business.

About nine or ten we turned in for a short map, but were swakened at twelve by Ike, who was at the gate with his pony and wagon. We took our seats and away we went; I shall sever forget that drive. The August moon was at its full, and the little pony whisked us along the moonlit road at a lively pace. Fen houses were seen, and these seemed buried among the trees. Finally we reached the first corn-field, situated on the edge of a large cedar swamp. Here we disembarked, Ike and I taking the hound and skirting the field, while the others remained with the team. We had come to a took wall and were getting over, when the dog, who was on the wall, suddenly let out.

barked, Ike and I taking the bound and skirting the field, while the others remained with the team. We had come to a zone wall and were getting over, when the dog, who was on the wall, suddenly let out.

Away down the wall he went, sounding the charge, while we, hurrying after, listened to the music. Straight into the swamp he held the track, every note from the old hound coming to us like the blast of a bugle. Soon a long-drawn quavering ory proclaimed the game had treed, and in single file we penetrated the swamp, lke leading the way. Picking our way through the dense growth of vines that covered the ground, we at length came to an open glade, in the centre of which stood a large pine, guarded by the old dog. I took the gun and commenced to circle the tree with the view of getting his body between myself and the moon. At last I discovered a dark body flattened on a large limb, and calling Ike, sked him if I should shoot. He replied, "Bang away!" And taking careful aim, I fired. I was rewarded by an unearthy how, and immediately a heavy body struck the ground. Old Driew was on hand to receive company, and for a few minutes things were a trifle stirred up. Four deeply interested spectators held their breath as over and over they went. But be old dog was too much for him, and he had to surrender. We choked off the dog, and there he lay in the moonlight, his glossy coat sadly torn in the struggle he had just now I shall have to change my base. It don't skeep must

monlight, his glossy coat sauly form in the subsectivity post through.

In to the present time I have been writing a coon story, but now I shall have to change my buse. It don't take many more letters to write coon than it does cat, and it looks better on paper; but if I say coon, everybody within fitty miles knows I never Rilled a coon in my life. So, with Ike Reed, I will say: "Thunder! what a cat!"

We took the back track out of the swamp, and on the way to the wagon ran across a patch of melons. With these we southed our wounded feelings, and as the moon began to fade before the approach of day, we crawled between the sheets to dream of running hounds and tangled cedars.

RAMROD.

Massachusetts.—Southbridge, Oct. 9.—Hunters report the partridges as scarce and wild, though at the first of Septembethey were more numerous than usual. Hardly any woodcock have been killed. Quail are more numerous than for years. Squirrels are very plenty.

LIVE DECOYS.—A Fort Dodge, Iows, correspon on thas forsale a small flock of wild geese, which may be used for

decoys.

Bullivah County.—Eldred, Oct. 11.—Large game, such is deer and bear, are unusually plenty here this season. Peter Sullivan killed a harge deer last week, and George Bunce sulled a small deer. Partridge plenty; woodcock scarce on Bradley.

Bradley.

as deer and bear, are unusually plenty here this season. Peter Sullvan killed a large deer last week, and George Bunce killed a small deer. Partridge plenty; woodcook scarce on secount of dry weather.

FOREST AND STREAM GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY.—Chi.cago, Ill., Oct. 5.—The following persons have gone West over the Chicago & Northwestern in the past few days to hunting grounds: J. H. Bradford and Mr. Pollock, of Massachusetts, and M. L. Johnson, of New Jersey. They go to Fremont, Neb. D. C. Plumb, of New York; M. C. Pike and A. H. Harte, of England, to Wisner, Neb. October 9.—Have quite a number of hunters to report this week. N. M. Nixon and party of twenty-one, from Indiana, went to Escanaba, Mich.; P. T. Potts and party of eleven, from Indiana, went to Escanaba, Mich.; Geo. Dodd and party of four, from Indiana, went to Escanaba, Mich.

The Forest and Stream respectfully asks its friends

PENNSTIVANIA NOTES.—Red-winged blackbirds are numer-ous in the Delaware marshes this full, and Philadelphia gun-ners are jubilant. The editor of the Germantoan Telegraph came across a covey of partridges within the city limits the other day. He says these birds are more numerous this fall than ever before within his memory.

PENNSYLVANIA—Washington.—We expect to have here in Washington fair quail shooting this fall. The grouse are plenty here, but underbrush very thick in woods.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—A well-known correspondent of this paper, who is well qualified for the position sought, desires to engage in the service of some sporting goods dealer as a traveling salesman. Any letters directed to "Salesman," this office, will be forwarded."

A STORY WITH A MORAL. -Stamford, Ky., Oct. 6. A STORY WITH A MORAL.—Stampord, Ky., Oct. 6.—Last week the Rev. Petrey, of this county, who was holding a protracted meeting at Rock Castle, went to the house of one of the brethren to spend the night. He had hardly got scated before a hen flew into the house, and attempted to slight on rifle that hung on the wall. The weapon tipped over, and falling on the lock, was discharged, the ball taking effect in the thigh of the preacher, causing lockjaw, from which he dlod last night.

### SHOOTING MATCHES.

### THE MAINE STATE TOURNAMENT.

THE annual sportsmen's tournament of Maine occurred this week on one of the islands in in Portland Harbor, under the anspicos of the Peak's Island Shooting Club, commencing on Tuesday and lasting through Wednesday and Thursday, About sixty men, representing about six of the leading clubs of the State, competed, the objective point being the diamond badge, which is the emblem of the State championship, with 20 per cent. of the entrance money. The other prizes were as follows: Second, a fine \$50 Parker gun, donated by Parker Bros. of Meriden, Conn., through their Portland agent, Mr. T. B. Davis. In forwarding the gun, Parker Brothers wrote: "We hope a good man will win it, and with a Parker gun" -a wish that was fulfilled to the letter, as the gun was captured by Mr. Win Jones, of the Peak's Island Club, who shoots with a 10-bore Parker. Third prize, 40 per cent, of entrance money, wou by C. L. York, of the Kiverside Club; fourth prize, 250 pounds of shot, donated by the Leroy Shot and Lead Company, through Mr. T. B. Davis, agent, and won by H. C. Harmon, of the Forest City Club; fifth prize, 25 per cent. of entrance money, won by J. F. Randall, of the Peak's Leand Club, who had hard work to get it away from Bert Jones, a boy of seventeen belonging to same club; sixth, half case best sporting powder, donated by Latlin and Rand, through Mr. Davis, won by P. Jervis, of the Androscoggin Club; seventh prize, 15 per cent, of the entrance money, taken by G. L. Brackett, of the Peak's Island Club. The cash prizes are the per cent, of \$58. The diamond badge was gracefully allixed to the coat of Mr. E. E. Pomeroy, of the Androscoggin Club, a gentleman who had won it twice previously. The badge has now become the property of the An-Match at pigeons, 15 birds per man, 21 yards rise, two plunge

traps; open to teams of not less than five men from any sporting club in the Siste :

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J. S. Bondy		10111000000010000-5												

Average, 9 4-5 on as per man.														
Cushnoc Heights Club, Augusta.  H. F. Farnham														
H. F. Farnham		1 1 1	1010111	1 1 1 1 1 1-13										
P Dobar		1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 1 1	1 1 1 0 1-1:										
E. W. Moore		1 1 0	1110111	1 0 0 1 1-1										
H. A. Thorndike		1 0 0	1 0 1 0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0 0										
P. O. Vickery			1 1 0 0 0 1 1	1 1 0 0 0 0										
Average, 10 2-5 1	oirds per man.													

Peak's Island Club, Peak's Island.

B. J. Willard													
A. V. Ackley													
W. J. Craig													
A. L. Dow													
A. L. 10W. W. S. Smith.													
J. F. Randall													
J. B. Jones													
G. L. Brackett													
G. L. Brackett													

entering; Willard took first money (\$9), West second (\$5 40), Jerris third (\$3.60). Next in order was the grand glass ball tournament for the State championship and eash prizes; 20 single balls from Card's rotating trap, and 20 doubles thrown straight away; highest total to take the badge; next highest total or balley in the badge; next highest ford, cash prize, \$9; highest score on singles, \$9; highest on doubles, \$9; no one man to take two prizes; 23 men entered.

The championship badge was offered for competition two years ago by the Cushnoc Heights Gun Club of Augusta, at which time it was taken and since held by C. F. Nason of Lewiston. It is a very handsome gold badge in shield form, elegantly engraved, and is valued at \$25. Appended is the score:

Single. Double. Total,

	SHELL	. Double,	Total
C. F. Nason	. 17	15	32
A. G. Sterling	. 19	18	37
W. S. Jones	1.0	1.4	33
J. B. Jones		10	23
G. W. Larrabee	. 19	14	33
P. O. Vickery	. 10	Mayor of Augusta.	10
H. D. Donovan		12	30
F. E. Baker	. 16	11	27
B. J. Willard	. 19	19	31
H. A. Stetson	17	12	29
H. A. Jones		16	35
C. H. Cole		8	19
W. S. Brackett	. 14	10	24
G. C. Lord		6	18
L. W. Mason		5	20
C, Winslow		13	32
F. L. Irish		18	29
E. G. H. Brackett	. 15	12	27
A. Q. Goud		İń	32
H. H. Trefethen	. 15	7	25
H. Trefethen		ż	25
A. C. Billings		15	34
P. Jerris		10	21
J. F. Randall	13	10	23
E. G. Nason	. 18	8	26
A. W. West.		11	27
H. E. H. Brackett		8	22
G. L. Brackett	. 18	17	24
H. F. Farnham		9	29
		url to als this Whote of	onenian
A. G. Sterling, of Peak's I	siund,	WHO LOOK LIE STREE CE	rambion-

A. 6. Sterling, of Peak's Island, who took the State championship badge on pigeons last vear, now takes the State championship badge on glass balls. II. A. Jones, of Peak's Island, takes \$9 prize for largest score on totals below the badge, \$5 ; A. Q. Gond, of the Riverside Club, takes \$9 for bighest score on doubles, 16, and H. F. Farnhant takes \$9 for bighest score on singles, 20. This finished the most successful fournament ever held in Maine. The best of feeling prevailed, and, at the close, votes of thanks were passed to the judges, Mosers, Pollister and Foss, and to the referre, Mr. W. F. Wood. Votes of thanks to Messes, Parker Bros., Laffin & Rand, and the Leroy Shot and Lead Company were also passed without a dissenting voice.

WINGHESTER, Ku.—Bluecrass vs. Georgetown. A match between

Winchester, Ky.—Bluegrass vs. Georgetown. A match between these two clubs was shot on the grounds of Dr. Wash Miller with the following result: BLUEGRASS CLUB

Morning,	Evening.
	C. B. Fox
W. Garner14	W. Garner,15
Dr. Burgin18	Dr. Burgin
N. T. Bush	N. T. Bush
J. D. Reese	J. D. Reese14
J. W. Poynter	J. W. Poynter 15
J. E. Garner	J. E. Garner
Jas. Robinson	Jas. Robinson
Dr. Miller	Dr. Miller14
Dick French	R. French 14
Phip. Winn	Plup, Winu 14
Asa Sphar14	A. R. Sphar
W. Hülse	W. Hulse
Levi Goff 14	Levi Goff
Moses Quisenberry12	Moses Quisenberry13
Total207	Total
C TO D C Day	

	Total207	Total209
		OWN CLUB.
	Morning,	Evening.
	1. S. Peters	L. S. Peters
	Briscoe	Briscoe
	T. Herndon 12	Т. Пегиdon12
	T. Payne	T. Payne11
	A. Peters13	A. Peters
	J. C. Payne	J. C. Payne22
	J. Kerrick14	J. Kerrick 14
	I. Smith	I. Smith
	L. Herndon	L. Herndon13
ı	J. W. Harp	J. W. Harp
í	R. Ware	R. Ware
	R. Thompson 13	R. Thompson14
	L. Tariton	L. Tariton
	W. Thompson	W. Thompson 14
	-	
	Total198	Total184
į	Venezerous V. I. Fire man	here of the Cosyon Class Ball

Club held their monthly contest for badge here to-day; Card's trap, 18 yards, 10 balls each: W. S. Hilliard, 7; W. D. Haines, 8; S. S. Butterworth, 4; J. W. Haines, 3; F. S. Hilliard, 6, W. D. Haines won badge.

After the badge match there was another match as follows, at ten balls: F.S. Hilliard, 6; W. D. Haines, 4; J. W. Haines, 8; Jos. G. Haines, 7; J. Grigg, 4. SHELDBARK

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6 .-- At a union glass ball match held here to-day, between teams of ten men from the sportsmen's clubs of Ware, West Brookield, North Brooklield, Spencer and Brookof ware, west Bronsheid, North problem, spencer and proba-field, the following scores were made from Gard's rotary trap, 18 yards rise, 200 balls: Brookfield, 171; Spencer, 164; North Brook-field, 164; West Brookfield, 138; Ware, 128. This is considered out here in the country as very good shooting, the Brookfield Club having been organized only a year. JPC

Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 6.—The regular monthly shoot of the Cranmer Shooting Club for gold badge was held this afternoon;

The badge was won by Capt. H. L. Cranmer, of schooner H. L. Roper, who is also a member of the shooting club at Norfolk, Va

Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 6.—In a match at Lakeside Parl Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, Ware and West Brookfiel each furnished a team of ten men selected from their hom clubs:—

clubs:—
Brookfield—H D. Mathewson, 20; H. Heredeen, 19; J. Hobbs,
18; S. J. Maulton, 17; J. P. Crosby, 13; A. Shepard, 17; C. F.
Giffin, 15; S. Whittemore, 16; L. N. Vaughn, 18; C. T. Yarney,
18; foiel, 171.

Gimin, 19; S. Wintelande, 10; L. R. Wadgan, 19; C. S. Trainey, 18; folial 171.

Spencer—Boyden, 16; Holmes, 17; Putnam, 19; Brewer, 19; Bliss, 19; Briod, 16; total, 164.

16; total, 164.

North Brockfield—Deen, 18; Bliss, 19; Ffield, 16; Cass, 18; North Brockfield—Deen, 18; Bliss, 19; Ffield, 16; Cass, 18; W. Helber, 18; Boyd, 15; Deyo, 14; G. Reynolds, 18; W. Reynolds, 18; H. G. Bernolds, 18; W. Reynolds, 19; G. Bernolds, 14; Sodt, 16; Davis, 16; Jones, 12; Smith, 11; Bradshaw, 16; total, 138.

Ware—Fisherdick, 16; Carrol, 15; Harwood, 14; Winter, 13

Lawson, 10; Donne, 12; Allen, 17; Walch, 8; Spear, 10; Thomas, 13; Iotal, 128, Odd Team—E. W. Twitchell, of Brookfield, 13; H. F. Capen, of Brookfield, 12; H. P. Gerald, of Brookfield, 15; Butterworth, of Brookfield, 17; Howe, of North Brookfield, 14; Holmes, of North Brookfield, 9; Nye, of Ware, 2; total, 82.

New York Gun Chun, -Bergen Point, N. J., Oct. 9, -The first regular fall shoot of the New York Gun Club was held at the club grounds here this afternoon, bringing out a good attendance of the members. The events were in the shape of sweep-takes, opticual entrance fee, handicap rise, five traps, five yards apart, both barrels

All your own fault if you remain sick or out of health, when you can get Hop Bitters,

# The Rennel.

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### FIXTURES.

Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. J. R. Stayton, Secretary, Pitisburg,

National American Keunel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15th. Chas. De Ronge, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Peconic Bay, L. L., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

### ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW

ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.

THE second annual bench show of dogs given by the St. Louis Kennel Club took place in charming weather at the Fair Grounds, at St. Louis, Mo., on October 5, 6, 7, and 8. The entry books closed on September 27 with 239 entries, and at the opening of the doors, on Thesslay morning, there were but few empty pens on account of absentees. The St. Louis Kennel Club with commendable spirit had done everything to make the exhibition a success, which was proved by their offering money premiums which aggregated over \$1,100. The general supervision was in the hands of Mr. Charles Lincoln, so well known as a competent manager in enterprises of this kind.

In the aisle on the eastern side of the building, to the right of the main entrance, were twenty-three secured stalls containing the crack dogs of the St. Louis Kennel Club. None of these animals were entered for competition, but simply exhibited, that the public might have an opportunity of secting the finest and largest collection of pointers in this country. The two famous stud dogs, Faust and Bow, which that genial artist, Mr. Tracy, has so eleverly assisted in making known to the sporting world, headed the list of the twenty-five of their class. Next came Trap, by Plikington's Tory (the sire of Garnet), and who is regarded as the coming champion. Drake and Viking, litter bothers to Trap; Jessamine and Keswick, two superb bitches, which have also been a recent study of Mr. Tracy; Januty June; Zeal, Trinket, Marquette, Bliss, Judy, Luke Blackburn, Kismet, Spinaway, and seven unnamed puppies followed in order. It was claimed by many that this exhibit was the feature of the show, but from the crowd surrounding the stalls which contained the entries from Mr. A. H. Moore's kennels and those from Mr. Heward's of Toronto, it appeared that each shared the bonors as far as public patronage was concerned.

crowd surrounding the stalls which contained the entries from Mr. A. H. Moore's kennels and those from Mr. Heward's of Toronto, it appeared that each shared the bonors as far as public patronage was concerned.

Owing to unforseen circumstances Mr. E. F. Stoddart, of Dayton, Ohio, who was to have awarded the prizes in the pointer classes, was unable to fulfill his engagement, and Mr. E. C. Sterling, of St. Louis, was selected in his stead to perform the onerous duty, which he did to the satisfaction of the many. Meanwhile the setter judging was gone through by Mr. Charles H. Turner, of St. Louis, and when the various classes were brought out for his inspection he was surrounded by such well-known sportsmen as Mr. S. H. Turnell, of Chicago; Mr. John B. Sage, of Buffalo; Mr. J. M. Barbour, of Louisville; Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia; Mr. George Fox, of Philadelphia; Mr. J. Ames Moore, of Toledo: Mr. Charles Mack, of Detroit; pr. J. S. Nivin, of London, Out; General Rowett, of Carlinville, Ill. These and other noted sportsmen subsequently spoke in the highest terms of the correctness of Mr. Turner's conclusions.

Mr. Moore's Leicester was without a competitor. Mr. Moore also captured sine firsts, three seconds, and two special prizes. The competition between his Count Dan and Rhoderick was ever cless, but Rosy Morn clearly outclassed all rivals.

The judging proceeded throughout the day with the follow-

The judging proceeded throughout the day with the following result, which we publish in full below:

### LIST OF ENTRIES.

LIST OF EXTRUES.

DIVISION A. POLISTRIN.

Class I. Champion Pointer Dogs, over 55 lbs. A. C. Waddell. Steaford.—Liver and white, 5 years, McGregor, (894). Mina, (1233). Winnings: 1st Birmingham, 1576; 1st St, Lonis, 1578; Champion New York, 1578; 1st in braces with Bow, 1578; 2d at Detroit; Champion St, Louis, 1579.

Points: A champion Pointer Bitches, over 50 lbs. A. C. Waddell, Winner of several first prizes.

Class 3. Champion Pointer Dogs, under 55 lbs. E A Willard. Sefton Liver and white, 3 years, Sensation, Lilly. Edmund Orgall. Rush—Lenaon and white, 4 years. Flake, Lilly. Edmund Orgall. Class 4. Champion Pointer Bitches, under 59 lbs. A H Meore. Rose—Lemon and white, 4 years. Flake, Lilly. Edmund Orgall. Belle-Lenaon and white, four years. Flake, Lilly. A H Meore. Ruby—Lemon and white, 4 years. Flake, Lilly. A H Meore. Ruby—Lemon and white, 4 years. Flake, Lilly.

### OPEN CLASSES

Class 5. Pointer Dogs, over \$5 lbs. F J Coyle. Shot—Lemon and white, 16 months. Dr MV B Sannders. King Bow—Liver and white ticked, 13 months. Champion Bow. Pierson's Taffee. Rudolph Schmidt. Spot—Liver and white ticked, 3 years. Michael

Hanon, Sam—Liver and white, 3 years, Andrew J Ealy, Hindeo—Liver and white, 13 months, Faust, Dr Yandell's Deconshine Lass, W H Linn, York—Black, 2 years, Champion Bow-Queen, Edmund Orgell, Idented Loron and white, 3 years, Claude—Loron and white, 4 years, Claude—Loron and white, 2 years, Caster Loron Pedro Liver, 2 years, and white, 2 years, Class 6, Pointer Bitches, over 50 lbs. John Pepenbrook, Kifty—Loron and white, 4 years, Sambo (1005), 1988 (1973), Andrew J, Ealy, Margurette H—Liver and white, 13 months, Tanst, Dr Yandell'a Deconshire Lass, Andrew J, Ealy, Vello R—Fawa, 3 years, Lee-Fan, Andrew J, Ealy, Vello R—Fawa, 3 years, Lee-Fan, Andrew J, Ealy, Devonshire Lass, Andrew J, Ealy, Chilo R—Fawa, 3 years, Lee-Fan, Andrew J, Ealy, Devonshire Lass, Liver and white, 4 years, Imported Den Ladid Den Ladid Childre Dogs, under 55 lbs. John Pepenbrook, Santo—Loron and white, 24 unmits, J Lanca Jake owners Kitty, Winbert of 1sk prize in puppy class 8t Louis 1879, A C Waddell, Jose Bowers Orange and white, 20 months, Old Joe, Jule 11. E A Willard, Schim—Lemon and white, 12 months, Childred Deconshire, Lass, Markey J, Santon Ladid (1988), Liver and white, 13 months, Fanst, Dr Yandell's Deconshire Lass, and white, 13 months, Panst, Dr Yandell's Deconshire Lass, W Mydy, Dan,—Liver and white, 15 months, Edmund Orgill, Roystor—Lemon and white, 15 months, Edmund Orgill, Roystor—Lemon and white, 15 months, Edmund Orgill, Roystor—Lemon and white, 15 months, Edmund Orgill, Roystor—Lemon and white, 15 months, Edmund Orgill, Roystor—Lemon and white, 15 months, Edmund Orgill, Roystor—Lemon and white, 20 years, Sins and dam both imported, S A Kaye, Missouri Rennel, Sue-Lemon and white, 27 years, Sensation, Rose, Louis Page, Musette—Liver and white, 2 years, Sensation, Rose, Louis Page, Musette—Liver and white, 2 years, Planck of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the prope

20 months. Dash, Peggy. O Labedie. Bucka—White and black, 2 years, 8.

Class 9. Pointer Puppies, under 12 months. Degs—A C Washell. Hamilet—Orange and white, 11 months. Straford, Enry, W J Hamilet—Crange and white, 11 months. Straford, Enry, W J W Hamilet Straford, Enry, W J W Hamilet Straford, Enry, W J W Hamilet Straford, Enry, W Hamilet Straford, Straford, Straford, White Greatlys. Surpress of the and white ficked, 7 months. Owner's Ranger, Owner's Jup. Nell, full pedigrac, for sale. Mortie Grenalds. Durke—Liver and white ticked, 6 months. Statunch, Dora. H C Munger, Davy Crocket –Liver and white, 41°, months. Joseph Sowers, Nell.

Class 16. H C Munger, Mand—Liver and white, 41°, months. Joseph Sowers, Nell. A C Waddell. Dase—Orange and white, 11 months. Stefford, Pancy. Frank W Puterer. Lady Line Lemon Marie Moore—Liver and white, 81 months. Setford, Kate Montie Grenalds. Daisy Liver and white ticked, 8 months. Chas Schwenk, Queen—Liver and white ticked, 8 months. S A Kace, Graseful—Liver and white, 18 months. S A Kace, Graseful—Liver and white, whelped July 19. Young Sensation, Lady Brittain.

A C. Waddell, Joe Bowers; A C. Waddell, Joe Bowers; A C. Waddell, Fan; A H. Moore, Rose; A H. Moore, Jady Romp; A H. Moore, Stella; A H. Moore, Donald; Andrew J. Ealy, Margnerette H. Edmund Orgill, Rush; Robert Labadie, Rolla; Edmund Orgill,

Rockett.
Class 12. Lewis Page, Musette; Dr M V B Saunders, King Bow; W H Linn, Bow II; W H Linn, York,
Class 13. Andrew J Ealy, Huddon; Andrew J Ealy, Putimus; Andrew J Ealy, Marqurette.

ndrew 3 Early, Margurette,
Detystox B.—Exolish Setterbs,
Class 14. Champion English Setter Dogs, A H Moore, Leiceser
—Lemon and white, 8 years. Dan, Lili H.
Class 15. Champion English Setter Bitches, No entries,

ter—Lemon and white, Syears. Dan, Lill II.
Class 15. Champion English Setter Bitches. No entries.

Open Classes,
Class 15. Imported English Setter Bitches. No entries.

Class 15. Imported English Setter Dogs, Louis Spencer; Duke
Orange and white, 2 years. Imp sire and Imp dam, Louis Spencer; Tom—Orange and white, 1 year, Sire and dam imported, A
H Moore; Count Dan—(7145). Black, white and tan, 4 years, Dan,
Countess, A H Moore; Bhoderick—(4192). 1 years, Black, white
and Ian, 3 years, Count Dick, Phantom,
Class 17. Imported English Setter Bitches, A H Moore; Rosy
Mon—Back and white ticked, 20 months, Paris, Pearl, A H
Moore; Dashing Model Black, white and Ian, 2 years, Dash If,
Countess Moll,
Class 18. Native English Setter Dogs, W S Timberlake,
Grand Duke—Black and white ticked, 3 years, Carlowitz, Lney,
A C Wadell, Jerry—Orange and white, 3 years, Dash, Sie, W
J Greenwood, Vance—Orange and white, 5 years, Duke, Flora,
S A Kaye, Spring Black white and tan, 4 years, F Mansfield,
Dan—Black and white, Meck, Belle, Andrewl Ealy, "Bonnier,"
—Black white and tan, 3 years, Chester, Ranasa Bentty, James
Hennessy, "Daniel the Phophet—White black and tan, 17 months,
Dan, Nell, Setties, Evolub, Native, Edward, 18 years, Dans, Paris, Par

Hennessy. "Daniel the Phophet. -White black and tan, 17 months. Dan, Nell.

Class 19. Native English Setter Bitches. D Bryson. Peep O'Day.—Black white and tan, 16 months. Gladstone, Clip. John M Barbour, Fly.—Black white and tan, 2 years and 9 months, John Davidson's Claster. Dr. Yandell's "Kansas Beauty," Winner of 1st at 8t. Leuis, 1877, and 1st at Lonisville, 1877. A C Waddell. Venus.—Blace Bellon, 16 months, Brinsels, Sally. M D Wools, Blossom.—Orange and white, 18 months, Yanec, Nellie. SA Kaye. Namic.—Black white and tan, 3 years. Blue Dash, Sport. Winner of 1st yrize, 1879. F Manzfield. Fannie.—Black white and tan, 32 months. Bake, Belle. Winner of 2p prize, 1879. A H Hornsby. Chowchow Black, 2 years and 4 months. Whitman's Joe, Purc Laverack's Fickles. D C Bergundthal, Fancy—Black white and tan, 2 years and 5 months. Stake, Hydlis. Class 36. English Setter Prippies under 12 months, Dogs. A C Warddell. Penn H.—Black and white, 8 months, Penn, Mata, John A Herther. Joe.—Orange and white, 2 months, Rambler, Park. W J Greenwood. Joe.—Orange and white, 9 months, Vance, Floria, Class 39. Pauloils, Setter, Junnies, ander 22 months, Bitches. Class 39. Pauloils, Setter, Junnies, ander 22 months, Bitches. Class 39. Pauloils, Setter, Junnies, ander 22 months, Bitches. Class 39. Pauloils, Setter, Junnies, ander 22 months, Bitches. Class 39. Pauloils, Setter, Junnies, ander 22 months, Bitches. Class 39. Pauloils, Setter, Junnies, ander 22 months, Bitches.

Class 21. English Setter Puppics under 12 months, Bitches, ohn A Heether. Zana -Orange and white, 10 months, Drind, inbas. S A Kaye. Jetty—Black white and tan, 7 months, Dan, Jora. Full pedigree. Janus Hennessy. "Joe Money"—White lack and tan, 9 months, Dan, Nell.
Class 22. For the best English [Setter Dog or Bitch. M D Yoods; Blossom. A H Moore; Leicester. A H Moore; Roy Torn. A H Moore; Count Dan, A H Moore; Independent of Physion; Peep O'Day.

Drysnor; Peep O'Day.

### Division C.—Irish Setter

Class 23. Champion Irish Setter Dogs. A H Moore; Berkley-Red, 4 years, Elelio, Loo II.
Class 24.—Champion Irish Setter Bitches. A H Moore; Loo II—Red, 6 years, Grouse, Mayle.

### OPEN CLASSES

Red, 6 years, Grouse, Mayle,
Class 25. Irish Setter Dogs, C J Patterson; Thorstein II —Hed, 2f years, Thorstein, Loo II; winner of second prize, 8t Louis, 1879. A C Waddell; Eliss—Hed, 3 years, Milo I, Lautra. Charles Elischer; Patrick I —Red, 2 years, Berkley, Setchley, Dr J J Jennelle; Elcho II—Hed, 5 years, Champion Elcho, Rose, Martin Voorrhees; Red Rambler—Red, 15 months, Elcho II Stockhey, To-ledo Kennel Club; Don—Hed, 4 years, Rutra Moss. S J Sackett; Irish Ranger—Hed, 2 years, Karl, Irish Kate. Harry L Leibrird: Irish Kork—Red, 10 months, Karl, Irish Kate. Harry L Leibrird: Irish Kork—Red, 10 months, Karl, Irish Kate. Harry L Leibrird: Irish Kork—Red, 10 months, Karl, Irish Kate. Elchor, Dora—Red, 4y, years, Elcho, dan from the Gunssey's stock: Exhibited with pulpias; Dora. Charles A Peels, Jr; Blarney—Red, 13 months, Erin, Dora; full pedigree, Henry Griffith; Wollic—Red, 3 years, Erin II, Fan II. Henry Griffith; Vicky—Red, 13 months, Erin II, Fan II. Henry Griffith; Wicky—Red, 18 months, Erin II, Fan II. G F Robinson; Rose III—Red, 13 months, Erin II, Fan II. G F Robinson; Rose III—Red, 13 months, Erin II, Fan II. G F Rathurn; Lady Lorne—Red, 13 months, Erin II, Fan III. G F Rathurn; Lady Lorne—Red, 13 months, Erin II, Fan III. G F Rathurn; Lady Lorne—Red, 13 months, Erin II, Fan III. G F Rathurn; Lady Lorne—Red, 13 months, Erin II, Fan III. O F Rathurn; Lady Lorne—Red, 10 months, Erin II, Fan III. O F Rathurn; Lady Lorne—Red, 10 months, Erin II, Fan III. O F Rathurn; Lady Lorne—Red, 20 years, Etcho Rose, Class 27. Irish Setter Puppiss under 12 months, Dogs. Henry

Griffith; Wagg—Red, 6 months, Suipo, Fau II; full pedigree, Class H Peek, Jr; Patrick II—Red, 10 months, Patrick I, Dora; full pedigree. A G Waddell; Red Cloud—Red, 5 months, Bliss Jessie. Chas E Bicker; Elbarrey II—Red, 10 months, Patrick I, Dora, Harry L Leibfried; Irish Kork—Red, 10 months, Rarl, Irish Kate, J Buttoner, Red, Stephen James, Red, Welped June 25, Barney, Ring Fern. T Jaulsen; Leibfried; Irish Kork—Red, 10 months, Red, Welped June 23, Barney, Mille; Fall pedigree. T B Judsel, Red, Welped June 23, Barney, Mille; full pedigree. T B Judsel, Red, Welped June 23, Barney, Mille; full pedigree. T B Judsel, Red, Welped June 23, Barney, Mille; full pedigree. T B Judsel, Red, Welped June 23, Barney, Mille; full pedigree. T B Judsel, Red, Welped June 23, 1889, Barney, Mille; full pedigree. D II Farquibatson; Helen—Red, 7 months, Derg-Kathleen, June S Luthy; Ida B -Hed, 2 months, Jip, Blonde, C J Freich; Dawn—Red, Melbed June 23, 1889, Barney, Mille; full pedigree. Uses 29 (Special). For the best frish Setter, Dog or Bitch, in the Show, Dr J J Jennelle; Elelo II. C J Patterson; Thorstein II. A H Moor; Loo II. A H Moor; Loo II. A H Moor; Loo II. A H Moor; Loo II. A H Moor; Earley.

Elsa, Drynston D.—Gordon Shithes, Class 30, Champion Gordon Setter Dogs, Tolech Kennel Club, Grouse—(April Black and tan, 5 years, Rock (5,103), Floss (4,319), Goldsmith Kennel Club, Rupert—Black and Tan, Shot (4,630), Class 31, Champion Gordon Setter Litches. For the best bitch.

### OPEN CLASSES.

Open Classes,

Class 32 Gordon Setter Dogs. Edwin II Courales. Sheftley—Back and tan. 3 years. Toledo Kennel Chib. Chang (3,230—Back and tan.) Stars, Besket, June, (3,140). A H More. Rob. 13, 220 December 20, 2

Division E.—Sioatina Doos.

(Class 37. Irish Water Spaniels, Chas H Peck, Jr.; Fanny—Liver, 16 months, Pat, Fan. E. Knell; Barney—Liver, 5 years, Skidmoré Shammock (4,386), Skidmoré Shamoch S. Berwer; Lightning Lottle—Liver, 8 months, Shady, Lettle, Lefferly & Grabe; Duffy—Brown, 9 months, S A Kaye, Missoni Kennel, Rec.—Liver, 10 months, Pat, Fan; winner of 24 prize, 1879. S A nor of 18t prize, 1879. S A prize,

Lucius; AHISC—Taixa and too.
(Class 40, Bengle Dogs, A C Waddell; Joe—Ellack, white and
tan, 2 years, Toledo Kennel Club; Rival Black, white and tan,
2 years, Baron, Racket; inported, Toledo Kennel Club;
Black, white and tan, Christ Conrados; Ned – Blue pied, 7 months,
Chas Rowett; Rocket—Black, white and tan, 9 months, Relly,
Description.

2 years, Barou, Backet; imported. Toledo Kennel Club; ——Black, white and tan. Christ Conrades; Ned – Blue pied, 7 months, Chas Rowett; Riecket—Black, white and tan, 9 months, Rolly, Rosey.

Class 41. Bengle Bitches. A C Waddell; Minnie—Black, white and tan, 18 months, Factor, Famona; imported. Toledo Kennel Club; Reckless—Black, white and tan, 18 months, Factor, Famona; imported. Toledo Kennel Club; Reckless—Black, white and tan, 18 months, Chas Rowet; Louise—Black, white and tan, 18 months, Lee, Rosey, D & C Lucas; Belle—Black, the and tan, 18 months, Lee, Rosey, D & C Lucas; Belle—Black, white and tan, 18 months, Lee, Rosey, D & C Lucas; Belle—Black, then and white Class 42. Greyhounds. L C P Lotz; Prairic Girl—Fawn, Fritz, Beauty, with full pedigree, Frank C Hayden; Ponto—Fawn, 2 years, 18 Houry, Simported Punch, imported Judy; winner of 2d prize, 8t Louis, 1870. A C Waddell; Xamine—Black, 25; years, 18 Houry, Colle Black Britz, 1870. A CWaddell; Xamine—Black, 25; years, 18 Houry, Colle Black Britz, 1870. A CWaddell, Xamine—Black, 25; years, 18 Houry, Colless Heidburg, 1870. A College, 1870.

From imported stock. B G Seclach; Betty—3 years. A Berneria. Toney—Black and tun, weight 1 ib 6 oz. Exhibited as the smallest deg in the show.

Class 49, Rough Haired Terriers. J W Blythe; Chief—Linly blue, 18 months, Wall's Peachan, Britty's Meg. Pure imported Redlington terrier. J W Blythe; Noung Topsy—Sandy, 6 years, Batty's Matt, Anderson's Bella. Pure imported Bedlington terrier. J W Blythe; Fancy—Blue, 3 years, Unou's Piper, Woodall's Fancy. Pure imported Bedlington terrier. B G Seebach; Jack—Gray, 4 years, James Hennessy; "Peter—Blue, and tan, 3½ years, Bonnee, Nettie.

Class 50. Vorkshire Terriers. James Hennessey; Sport—Blue and tan, 18 months, imported.

Class 51. Miscellaneous Class. E D Meyer; Fannie—Black and tan, 1 year and 4 months; cross between German foxhound and deabshund. Gottlibe Meyer; Flora—White and tan, 1 year and 10 months; German mountain harrier. Julius L Bradley; Nellis—

Fawn, 4 years; Italian greyhound. Mrs E P Roberts; Blanche—Biack and white, 6 years; imported, Dick, Flora; Italian greyhound. Mrs E P Roberts; Pef.—Fawn, 3 years, imported, Dick, Flora; Italian greyhound. Mrs E P Roberts; Petna—Fawn, 1 year, Pet, Blanche; Italian greyhound. Mrs E P Roberts; Dandy—Black and white, 5 months; Pet, Blanche; Italian greyhound. Mrs E P Roberts; Famy—Black and white, 5 months; Italian greyhound. Mrs E P Roberts; Mande—Black and white, 5 months; Italian greyhound. It S Henry, Cote Brilliante; Frank—Black, 1 year; imported English retriever. A D Stewart; Duke—Orange and white, 4 years, imported clamber spanich. Winnings; 1st, Toronto, 1877; 1st, Detroit, 1879; 1st, Toronto, 1889). Class 52. Pags. A D Stewart Both.—Pown 2 of the class 52. Pags. A D Stewart Both.—

1817; bis, Detroit, 1819; ian; 1010010, 1889; ispecial price accountered, 1889.

Delive field pedigree; winner of list prize, Toronto, 1889; list prize, and the prize, Toronto, 1889; list prize, and the prize, and th

way. English Setters—Count Dick, Stafford, Queen. Irish Setters—Erin II., Biddy.

FULL LIST OF THE AWARDS

IV. h. c., very highly commended; h. c., highly commended, and c., commended.]

Class 1.—First prize, Waddell's Steaford.
Class 2.—First prize, Waddell's Steaford.
Class 3.—Entries absent.
Class 3.—Entries prize, A. H. Moore's Ruby.
Class 3.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Ruby.
Class 5.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Ruby.
Class 5.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Ruby.
Class 5.—First prize, Pepenbrook's Kitty: second prize, A. H.
Moore's Stella; v. h. c., Ealy's Marguerstic It.; h. c., Judy's Merry.
Class 7.—First prize; A. H. Moore's Donald's second prize, A. H.
Moore's Stella; v. h. c., Ealy's Marguerstic It.; h. c., Judy's Merry.
Class 7.—First prize; A. H. Moore's Donald's second prize, A. H.
Moore's Stella; v. h. c., Waddell's Joe Bowers; h. c., Kaye's Young Sensstion.

Class 1.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Lady Roup; second prize, Rave's Sue; v. h. c., Fage's Mussite; h. c., Orgill's Inc. Class 8.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Lady Roup; second prize, Rave's Sue; v. h. c., Fage's Mussite; h. c., Orgill's Inc. Class 9.—First prize, Waddell's Hundlet; second prize, recommended, Greenwood's Veto; v. h. c., Saunder's Surprise; h. c., Munger's Davy Crocket.

Class 10.—First prize, Willard's Marie Moore; v. h. c., Waddell's Dass; 1.—A. H. Moore's Lady Roup.

Class 11.—A. H. Moore's Lady Roup.

Class 13.—Link's Nork.

Class 14.—Link's Americette.

Class 14.—Link's Prize, A. H. Moore's Sensation.

Class 16.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Count Dan; second prize,
A. H. Moore's Rhoderick; v. h. c., Spencer's Tou.

A. H. Moore's Rhoderick; v. h. c., Spencer's Duke; h. c., Spencer's Tom.
Class 17.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Rosy Morn; second prize,
A. H. Moore's Dashing Model.
Class 18.—First prize, Timberlake's Grand Duke; second prize,
Heumessy's Daniel the Prophet.
Class 18.—First prize, Bryson's Reep O'Day; second prize, Kaye's
Namie; v. h. c., Barbom's Fly; c., Bergundiflat's Faney.
Class 20.—First prize, Waddell's Penn II.; v. h. c., Greenwood's
Joe; h. c., Heether's Joe.
Class 21.—First prize, Hennessey's Joe Money; v. h. c., Kaye's
Jetty; l. c., Heether's Kans, Morn.
Class 22.—A. H. Moore's Rosy Morn.
Class 23.—First prize, A. H. Moore's Borkley,
Class 24.—First prize, Cancelle's Elebh Cl.; second prize, Sackett's
Frish Hanger; v. h. c., Leibfried's Irish Kork; h. c., Patterson's
Thorstein II.; c., Boeker's Patrick I.
Class 26.—First prize, Griffith's Vicky; v. h. c., Griffith's Venus; h. c., Peck's Blarney; v. (n'fillth's Mole; Vicky; v. h. c., Brimery; c., Griffith's Kork; v. h. c., Brunner's
Red Clond.

Ret Cloud.

Class 28. – First prize, Farquinarson's Melen.
Class 29. – A. H. Moore's Berkley.
Class 29. – First prize, Farquinarson's Melen.
Class 29. – First prize, Toledo Kennel Club's Grouse.
Class 31. – No entries.
Class 31. – No entries.
Class 31. – First prize, A. H. Moore's Bob; second prize, Toledo Kennel Club's Chang; v. h. e., Conrado's Sheffley.
Class 33. – First prize, A. H. Moore's Edela; second prize, Toledo Kennel Club's January; v. h. e., A. H. Moore's Lady Rapid.
Class 34. – First prize, Wilhard's Zono.
Class 35. – First prize, Wilhard's Julia.
Class 37. – First prize, Kaye's Pat; second prize, Kaye's Iko, L. e., Peck's Fanny.

chas 35.—chas prize, hayes rat; second prize, hayes inc, e., Peck's Fanny.
Class 38.—No first prize given. Second prize, Greenwood's

Bessie, —Ao first prize given, Secund prize, Gircenwood's Class 39.—First prize, Steismoyer's Tarr; second prize, Mittel-class 40.—First prize, Toledo Kommalor. Auss 3.2.—First prize, Steismeyer's Tarr; accound prize, Mittel-tass 40.—First prize, Toledo Kennel Club's Rival; second prize, Class 41.—First prize, Bounds.

Rowert's Horbert, Tobero Remner Carlo 8 artwar; second prize, Rowert's Rosy; second prize, Toledo Kennel Club's Hockless; h. c., Rowett's Louise, Class 42.—First prize, Lot's Frairie Girl; second prize, Haughey's Jack; h. c., Hayden's Poulo, Class 43.—First prize, Loeffler's Waldine; v. h. c., Loeffler's Waldman; h. c., Prisster's Erchnann, Class 44.—First prize, Thruer's Punch, Class 45.—First prize, Threy I'R. Class 46.—First prize, Threy I'R. Class 46.—First prize, Downey's Waldman; Class 47.—First prize, Noban's Finkey; second prize, Howard's Vixen.

Class 41.—r use prize, Mes. Caryeran's Pinkoy; v. h. c., Seebach's Class 48.—First prize, Mes. Caryeran's Pinkoy; v. h. c.,

ctty. Class 49.—Two first prizes given Blythe's Young Topsy and Hen-

### NEBRASKA FIELD TRIALS.

NEBRASKA FIELD TRIALS.

The SE trials closed on Friday, Oct. 1, after the running of the al-alged stakes, as the brace and puppy stakes did not fill, there being but two entries in each. In the all-aged stakes were entered the following dogs:

Prairie Thistle, J. Dawidson, Munroe, Mich.: Prairie Ranger and Pride, J. H. Whitman, Chievag, Ill.; Judy, Flirt and Lizzle Lee, G. Waddington, Geneva, La.; St. Elmo and Romeo, Dr. Spier, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Daw, F. A. Taft, Dedham, Mass., Colonel, Mr. Baum, Lincoln, Neb.

These dogs were drawn to run in the following order: Prairie Thistie and Romeo, 1st heat; Pride and Judy, 2d heat; Prairie Ranger and Colonel, 3d heat; Lizzle Lee and St. Elmo, 4th heat; Daw and Flirt, 5th heat.

The first brace were put down about two P. M. on open prairie, where they had a fine chance to show their style, speed and quartering. Thistie is a handsome black and white dog, rather leggy. He is by Charm out of Pearl, resembling in form his dam, inheriting her indomitable will. He is very fast, ranging wide and quartering his ground well, but was not obliged to run long to convince the judges he was a better dog than Romeo, who ran with him. The scarcity of birds

prevented other dogs showing their real field qualities. Only three birds were found, Romeo flushing two while Thistle pointed staumehly. One, which was shot, he refrieved in fine style. His range was bold and fast, his quartering above the average, his style on point very decided. Homeo is undoubtedly a good rog in cover, but his range was too close for the open prairie, his quartering not really good, and he had no chance to show his style on point or retrieving qualities. The judges decided Thistle winner of the heat.

Pride and Judy were called for the second heat. Both are medium sized, lemon and white in color and fine ceated, and, had they dark eyes and nose, would be called handsome. These were little brother and sister, born Jan. 1, 1879, by Charm out of the native birth Tip. Birds were very scarce and a large find of open prairie was hunted over before any were found. Pride at last found and pointed in grand style. Judy backed. This was as fine a piece of work as had been seen. The birds rose very wild out of range and were not shot at, consequently Pride had no chance to retrieve. They were down nearly two hours when the judges ordered them up to be put down the following morning, as it was getting late. Both Pride and Judy are fast, receiving, I think, near the maximum of twenty for speed. Their quartering was exceedingly good: both are wide and independent rangers. In style, Pride is the better: in speed, Judy has a trifle the advantage; as a brace they could scarcely be betten. They are of same size and color, shout equal in speed and style, are under good subjection, dropping instantly to wing or shot, and to fur as well. Although neither had ever seen a jack ratbiit, when one started directly in front and close to both of them, Pride dropped instantly, not withstanding the rabbit went entirely around him, while Judy dropped to word. The judges highly complimented this, saying they had never seen it done before, and in their experience had seen but few young does that were under sufficient contro

sunicent course not to chase the fresh jack rabbit that started near them.

The owner of Pride decided before starting out the next morning to withdraw him, giving the heat to Judy, they being so nearly equal in all points as yet tested, that he felt satisfied as Pride did not retreive it would be ten points in the former's favor and give her the heat; having had them broken to work as a brace, Judy only has been allowed to retrieve. Each dog was worked by its owner. The next two that ran together were Lizzie Lee, black and white, born March 13, 1879, by Druid out of Whitman's Milley (Rob Roy, Daisy), hunted by her owner, G. Waddington, and St. Elmo, black, white and tan, about four years old, winner of first prize at New York trials hast fall, owned by Dr. Spier, Brooklyn, New York, hunted by Jefferson Cooper, who has worked him in the West the present season. These dogs were cast off about nine A. M. They went very fast and quartreed beautifully, yet Lizzie's work was most admired. Birds were found by both. St. Elmo, when going at a rapid rate earthing the seen tof a bird dropped. Lizzie was brought up to back, which she did far better than was expected, as she could hardly see St. Elmo in the high grass.

St. Elmo backed staunchly a point made by St. Elmo. The work of this pair of dogs was worth going a long distance to see; they are both independent workers in fine style. It was a very close heat. I think Lizzie's superior nose, a little the best quartering, with extra speed, gave her the heat. Were these two worked together for a short time they would be very hard to beat. St. Elmo has improved very much be heat with a pup not mineteen months of over on old and tried winner.

The uext wo then put down were Prairie Ranger, The owner of Pride decided before starting out the next

since ac came West. AIr. Waddington felt quite proud to win the heat with a pun not nineteen nonths old over an old and tried winner.

The next two then put down were Prairie Ranger, owned by J. H. Whitman, hunted by G. Waddington. Color, white, lemon ears, by Charm, out of Pearl, brother to Thiste, born February 15, 1879. Colonel, black and tan, whose pedigree and age I did not obtain. He was hunted by his owner, Mr. Barnes, of Lincoln, Neb., and was the only dog entered from the State whose Sportsman's club gave the trials. Colonel was quite lame with rheumatism in fore-leg, while Ranger was also lauce, having injured his foot. Ranger swing for a great was good above, having injured his foot. Ranger swing that the trials are considered well, had a merry tail action, but after running over two hours in the heat of the day found no birds, consequently had no opportunity to show his style on point. Colonel did not range nor quarter well, but fortunately found and pointed one bird, which being shot at, fell a long distance from the owner and was not retrieved. Colonel, by breaking in, showed he was anxious to go for it, but dropped at command. As he had shown nether superior qualifies of ranging, quantering, retrieving or backing, it was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave him the heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave and heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave and heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave and heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave and heat. I was a surprise to some when the judges gave and heat. I was a surprise to some when the ju

and a native bitch.

Daw is a large-sized dog with fine style, enryting his head well up, ranging and quariering in good style, showing superior nose, and considered by the judges and many others as the most stylish dog on point and back of any that ran. Flint I thought fully his equal in all except staunchness in backing. Daw stands either at point or back with head and tail high, often taking his position at either; he does not seem to move a muscle of his body. I never saw one so staunch. Flint's style, both on point and back, is a low, crouching artitude, with head and tail on a line. Both retrieved well, pointed and backed, etc. This heat was given to Daw, but, like the one between St. Elmo and Lizzie Lee, it was very close. In the closing decision of the judges, Lizzie Lee won first pize, St. Elmo second, Daw third.

There seemed to be very little interest taken by the differ-

prize, St. Elmo second, Daw third.

There seemed to be very little interest taken by the different sportsmen's clubs in Nebraska in these trials. Had it not been for J. H. Hurley of Lincoln, Dr. Livingston of Plattsmouth, and Mr. Kennedly of Omaha, they would have been a failure. As it was, great credit is due these gentlemen for their polite and gentlemanly treatment of all who were there to participate in the trials. Many of those whose dogs were entered will remain for some time in the State working their dogs on quail, which are to be found in limited numbers, but mostly in groves around farmers' houses. I am told they become more plenty as the weather becomes colder, when they are found mostly on banks of the streams which are covered with heavy timber.

Another correspondent who was present writes: The number of dogs present was small, but made up in quality what it lacked in numbers. In the all-aged stakes the dogs,

as a lot, were all first-class.

They were drawn in bree They were drawn in braces and run in heats under the National Kennel Club rules with the following results:

	Pace	Style	Back	Stannet-	Range	Quarter	Ohey	Retrieving.	Pulling	Total.
Thistie) Romeo( Pride)	25 20 0 10 0 13	4 1	0 0	5 5	6 3 5	4 5	21 3 92	S D	t ·	Drawn. Drawn.
St. Elmo) Lizzie	0 19 20 15 35 18 25 10	3 6 5 2	5570	5 6 6 4	5 6 6 3	5 5 6 3	4 4 3	10	.1	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Ranger	0 17 18 18 15 18	4 3 4	4 7 5	5 6 5	5 6 6	5 kg	83). 4 4	10 10 16		191 111 161

This left Thistle, Judy, Lizzie, Colonel and Daw as winners in the first series of heats. Before the judges had annuenced the scores all the parties interested agreed that imaginute as the searcity of birds would not permit the running of the second series of heats, the judges should determine the first, second and third best dogs from among all that had run as above, which resulted as shown by the above score in giving first to lizzie second to St. Flow and third to Daw.

as above, which resulted as shown by the above score in giv-ing first to Lizzle, second to St. Elmo and third to Daw, There being only two entries in the Puppy Stakes and one in the Brace Stakes, it was decided to return the entrance fees and omit those stakes altogether. This ended the first field trials in Nebraska; but we have learned something, and next September we will hold another that shall redeem all the shortcomings of this one.

BOR WITTEL

-In all probability there will be several of the crack Western dogs entered for the Eastern field trials. Should this be 80 the competition between Western and Eastern dogs will be unusually interesting. It has often been said, and absurdly too, that Eastern dogs are of no account on the prairies. We will now have an opportunity of seeing for the first time Western dogs handled on Eastern soil; and one thing is certain, no "duffer" will this year nose his way to the front.

Sensation.—The Westminster Kennel Club have entered Champion Sensation for the Eastern Field Trials, which are to be run on Robin Island next month. In the meantime, Mr. S. T. Hammond, of Springfield, Mass., will give the splendid fellow plenty of work in Maryland. There has been a great deal of talk among a certain class that Sensation was only good to show on the bench. Our sportsmen will never the splendid fellow plent of the properties of the special test and heart say—whether this is true or not. We sincerely trust the dyspeptics may be disappointed.

dyspeptics may be disappointed.

A Long Chare.—The grandest running on record was made by two full-blooded fox-hounds belonging to A. H. Dobbins and R. E. Beem, of this place, last week. The hounds, a bitch and a dog, started a red fox on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and made a continuous run until Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, making thirty-nine hours. The dogs started the fox in the northern part of the county, running him in a southerly direction about fifteen inlies, where they swam the river, and from that time on they kept on the west side of White River. The dogs were in close pursuit of the fox on Sunday morning, and it is supposed they caught him, Will the Foreser and Strucka of New York please tell us whose dogs have beaten this time? The bitch weighs thirty-four pounds and is twenty-circh months old, and the dog is eighteen months old and weighs forty-live pounds.—The Democrat, Bloomfield, Ind.

As it is only occasionally that feats of endurance of this

As it is only occasionally that feats of endurance of this kind are dotted down, it is impossible for us to give anything like a record of fox-hound running. We will, however, be glad to hear from our readers who are interested in the sport, and no doubt the above account will unearth many interest

and no doubt the above account will unearth many interesting answers.

The Boston Dog Law.—The regular season during which Mr. Al. Watts, the city dog-catcher, is authorized to catch and kill all unlicensed dogs expired September 30. The proscription of unlicensed cannots begins July 1, and since that time Mr. Watts has destroyed 691 dogs. Most of these were monerels, of no value to their owners, if they had any, and a curse to the city. These animals are caught by a net on a pole, and some are lassoed. They are conveyed to his repository and a drop of powerful acid put upon the tongue, which causes death in less than ten seconds. Sometimes when in pursuit of useless canines he finds a valuable dog running at large without his collar, and whenever possible he follows the dog to the home of its owner and notifies him that the dog must wear a collar bearing the number of his license. No dogs are kept at the repository, but are killed at once. These rules are imperative and are not deviated from. Mr. Watts' services are valuable to the city in more ways than one. The fact that such an officer is employed leads everybody who cares for their dog to get a license, and the number of licenses in proportion to the number of dogs is larger than ever before. In fact where \$1 is paid for destroying a dog the city gets \$20 for licenses. Many complaints are brought to Mr. Watts by people who live in a neighborhood where some dog makes night or day hideous by howling. Often he is called to kill a dog supposed to be affected with madness, and these cases are promptly attended to. He is not a believer in hydrophobia, regarding it as a myth. He says he and his assistants have been bitten many times, but never have felt any ill effects. In conversing with him about the canines, he said that the Spitz are going out of favor, and are about extinct in this vicinity on account of their treacherous disposition and the prejudice raised by the cry of hydrophobia. There is no law in Boston requiring the externination of cais. Mr. Watts f

DEATH BY POISON.—Some scoundrel on Friday last gave poison to Mr. J. Olis Fellows' cocker bitch, Little Buttercup, and the poor dog is dead. She was an extra fine field dog, and when only a puppy, before she was eight months ofb, had

160 ruffed grouse killed over her. She was a litter sister to Sailor Boy first prize at Rochester.

### KENNEL NOTES.

Bob.—Westminster Kennel Chub's Palias to Dr. Jaynam's Bob.

NAMES CHAMEED—Brow. Mr. Satterthwatle claims the name of
Bran for his setter dog puppy, out of Delta by Ray. Meg.—Mr. F.
Satterthwatte claims the name of Mag for his Irish setter bitch
puppy out of Maul by Dan, from the Remnels of Mr. Horace Silsby, Seneca Palls, N.Y. Grip,—Mr. F. Satterthwatte claims the
name of Grip for his setter dog puppy, out of Nilsson by Druid.

# The Bifle.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

Bosron, Mass.—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14, 15 and 16, will be gala days at Walnut Hill. The prizes are valuable and will attract a large field of rillemen from abroad. The event of the week will take place on Friday, when the experts will meet for the long-range contest at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, viz., eight mon of long-range contest at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, viz., eight men of the celebrated Amateur Club, of New York, including Messrs. Dr. Clark, Rathborn, Weber, Lamb, Fisher, Jewell, Allen and Cobb, probably the strongest team that ever visited Massachusetts. They will meet eight men of the Massachusetts Rife Association worthy of their steel in Capt, Jackson, J. F. Brown, William Gerrish, J. S. Sumner, H. T. Rockwell, J. H. Gray, J. F. Rabbeth, Chas, Him-man, Lewis Sanders and N. Washburn. The last two gentlemen are reserves. The range will be open to the public and all visitors will be cordially welcomed. The short-range teams who have signified their intention to be present will also be an attractive feature of the several days' sport. The following is the programme of the

of the several days' sport. The following is the programme of the flired days' coultest:—

Team Match—Open to 'all teams of six from any organized rifle sports and the flired days' coultest.—

Team Match—Open to 'all teams of six from any organized rifle sports are sports. Short-range Team Match—Open to the sport of

Boston, Oct. 6.—The Medford Rifle Association's fall meeting opened on the Bellevue Range to-day with 168 entries. In three scores of seven shots each Mr. E. F. Richardson and Mr. Charles each scored 102 out of a possible 105 points "Creedmoor count."
The scores are as follows:

E. F. Richa	ardson	 5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5-	102
W. Charles	3	 5	5	5	5	5	ő	ō	4	5	ð	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	+-	102
G. F. Ellsy	vorth.	 5	4	5	4	5	5	5	- 5	4	.,	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	99
tr Wimbal	1	5	4	4	.5	0	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	-1	4	-1	.5	5	5-	98
F. Lestor.		 5	4	5	5	5	4	4	-5	5	.5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4-	96
A. W. Wel	b	 5	-1	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	ŏ	4	4	4	ŏ	4	5-	95
C. H. Russi	ell	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	- 5	5	4	5	5	4	4	-5	5	4	5	5	4	4-	95
0																						Tol	al.
A. J. Green	10					.3	2				- 3	32					38	0				9.	4

F. Lester	0000444	99994	4 4-
A. W. Webb5 4 4 5 5 5 4	5 5 5 4 4 4 5	5 4 4 4 5	
C. H. Russell5 4 5 5 5 4 4	5545544	55455	
Ci iii ii aa			Tuls
A. J. Greene	32	30	94
F. Hollis32	31	31	94
Dr. E. S. Knight31	31	31	93
Dr. Hiteh*ock31	31	80	92
J. Eastman31	81	30	92
J. Edwards32	30	29	91
J. Edwarus	30	30	91
W. Jacobs31	30	29	
C. D. Harrison			90
H. Severance31	30	29	90
W. Lewis31	39	23	90
J. R. Teele30	30	29	89
A. B. Archer30	30	29	89
R. Sherman29	29	29	88
H. Withington30	29	29	88
A. Locke28	26	26	80

Boston, Mass., Oct. 6.—The 21st competition in the regular long range match took place at Walnut Hill range to-day with nine en-The leading scores resulting as follows :

Billies. The lording coorts assumed
W. Gerrish. 500, 53455555555555555555555555555555555555
G, H. Thomas.
800
H. Tyler.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
W. H. Jackson.
5(b)
B. F. Jones.
$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 5}{\bf 6}{\bf 0}. & {\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 3}{\bf 3}{\bf 5}{\bf 6}{\bf 5}{\bf 3}{\bf 4}{\bf 4}{\bf 4}{\bf 5}{\bf 4}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf -8}{\bf 8} \\ {\bf 9}{\bf 9}{\bf 0}. & {\bf 5}{\bf 6}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 4}{\bf 4}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 6}{\bf 3}{\bf 4}{\bf 6}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 6}{\bf -72} \\ {\bf 1}{\bf 9}{\bf 9}. & {\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 6}{\bf 6}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf 5}{\bf -42}{\bf -209} \end{array}$
S. Lewis. 199 J. F. Francis. 199 J. Fitzroy. 194

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—'The regular short-range match took place on the Walnut Hill Range, this afternoon, with the following

scores. Creedinoor Maten, 200					
C. B. Southern	4	5 4	5 4 5	5 5	5 4-46
J. B. Fellows	4	5 4	4 4 4	5 5	5 5-44
d. Nichols	4	5 5	4 4 4	5 5	4 5-11
J. Borden		4 5	4 5 4	4 4	4 4-43
C. H. Eutebronk	4	4 5	4 5 8	4 4	5 3-41
E. A. Borel		3 4	2 3 4	3 4	4 4-35
Massachusetts Match, 200 yar	ds:				
C. B. Souther	10 12	11 10	11 12	9 11	11-107
J. Nichols	10 11 1	10 11	11 11	11 10	10104
J. B. Feliows	10 19	7 7	9 12	11 11	7 92

of the three, a short-range ride : First Competition.

	100 VOS.	200 Aus.	500 YUS.	1.0131
Major E. O, Shakespeare, M. D	, 23	24	21	68
Geo. Fox	. 25	22	21	68
Capt. W. De V. Foulke	. 23	21	21	65
Second Co.	mpetition	1.		
Major E. O. Shakespeare, M. D	. 24	23	20	67
Geo. Fox	. 24	24	21	69
Capt. W. De V Foulke,	. 24	23	22	69
Third Con	petition.			
Major E. O. Shakespeare, M. D	_ 24	25	24	73
Geo Fox	. 24	22	21	67
Capt. W. De V. Foulke	. 24	21	22	67
Total Aggregate of	Two Be	st Scores.		
Major E. O. Shakespeare, M. D			141 '	Vinner.
(4co, Fox			137	
Capt. W. De V. Foulke			136	

Dr. M. Price, J. Price, Major Jos. H. Burroughs and Dr. George Dixon all competed in this match, but retired before the close.

The second day of the meeting opened with a large attendance Messrs. Charles and Richardson still continuing to make large scores, and winning the two first prizes. The prize winners and prizes, together with the three best scores counting as one continuous score, are as follows in their order named:

W. Charles	- 5	- 5	-5	-5	5	5	-4	5	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	.5	6	4	5	5-	111-
E. F. Richardson5	ō	5	5	ō	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	ā	5	5-	103
H. Kimbali	4	5	5	5	ő	5	ñ	4	4	ă	5	ñ	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5-	100
G. F. Ellsworth 5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	ō	Б	5	4	5	5	4	95
C. D. Harrison	- 5	4	4	5	4	5	5													4-	
C. H. Russell																				4-	
L. W. Farrar																				4-	
F. Hollis	-5	4	13	4	4	5														5	
A. W. Webb	-4	-4	ñ	5	5	4	ŏ													5-	
II. Severance	- 5	-4	5	4	15	5														4-	
W. Jacobs	-4	. 5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4						4-	
A. J. Creen	5	-5	ŏ	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	1-	9.
N. W. Arnold	- 4	- 5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5-	93
J. Eastman4	-5	-4	ű	4	$\tilde{a}$	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4-	9
Dr. E. S. Knight4	4	ñ	13	ō	4	4	-4	ŏ	4	Б	5	4	-1	5	5	4	4	5	4	4-	93
F. Lester5	-4	ñ	5	ñ	-F	4	ŏ	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	1	93
Dr. E. B. Hitchcock 4	- 4	- 5	19	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	ñ	5-	95
J. Edwards5	. 1	4	4	5	5	.5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	Б	4	3	4	.5-	95
Elizabeth, N. J., Oct	. :	}	-;	M	ite	h	fo	r	m	Шi	ta	ry	ri	fle	3;	Ċ	lis	ta	n	ce i	20(
vards:																					

P. Bonnett	3	5 0	4	3	4-39 $4-33$
NEW OBLEANS VS. DENVER.—The much spoken					
expected match by telegraph, between a picked ter New Orleans and a team of the Denyer (Colorado					

The weather was against the representatives of New Orleans, for all the time they were shooting the sky was heavy with clouds, the wind shifting, though not very high, and there were frequent showers of rain. The men did their best, however, and the score, under the circumstances, is a good one.

shot Oct. 3.

The New Orleans team was to shoot between noon and sundown, and at 12:55 the first man (Guerin) was called to position at 200 yds. Previous to this, however, Gen. John Glynn and Col. W. T. Vaudry, representing the Denver team, had inspected the targets, meas-

Previous to fins, noweer, tear, and toyin. And Cost. "Yacdtry, representing the Denver team, had inspected the targets, measured the distance and attended to all the preliminary details.

Capt. Dudley Selph, caption of the New Orleans team, suggested
to the representatives of the Denver riflemen that time could be
gained by allowing two men to take position and shoot alternately,
then Glynn and Col. Vaudry accepted the suggestion, and Miller,
the second man on the last, was called up.
Guerin simed and fired, and the red disk was shown at the target,
and, as some one remarked, "That is good for a start." Miller
fired and made 3. The figure was a dampener as a beginning for
him, as he was expected to do better; but he was generally credited
with nerve, and confidence in him was not lost. After firing five
shots, Guerin and Miller gave way to Sporl and Watson, and thus
it went on down until all the men on the team had made one-third
of their score, and the roll was then again gone down.

For a time, as the shooting progressed, every one was confident
that an average of four would be made, but a couple of threes in
succession by Watson and Gerties soon lessength the feeling of certainty; and when on the last round Pranklin's gun gave out, and
he was compelled to take another, all hopes of four all around
were lost.

he was compelled to take another, all hopes of four all around were lost.

Franklin had been making four and five straight along, and when on his eleventh shot he made but two, every one knew that something was wrong. He tried the gun once again, and the score showed up three, and then he gave it up, and submitted his gun to the inspection of Capt. Seiph and the Denver representatives, it was found that the lock was out of order, and that he trigger from a six-pound pull had failon to a hair pull, and could be compelled to commence the round over. He had been using a Remington rife, and he replaced it with a Springfield, but as Springfield cartridges were not at hand, he attempted to use the Remingfield cartridges were not at hand, he attempted to use the Remington shells. The result of the first shot was a goose egg, the next was but 3, the next a goose egg, and then the cartridges were changed, and in his next two shots Franklin made 8.

By the accident certainly 8, and possibly 12 points were lost to the New Orleans team.

The official score of the shoot stood as follows:

Total.

A dispatch was then received from the Denverteam saying: "We have shot, and made a total of SS2." This would tie the score, and until full particulars were received it was impossible to tell which of the teams had wen the match.

From Denver then came the full score in the following dispatch: Denver, Col., Oct. 4.—The members of the Denver Rifle Club

shot at their range in West Denver, the terms being 15 shots each, 200 yards off-hand. The rifles used for the match were Sharpes 1878 mode, military rifles, adapted to government ammuniton, open sight and trigger, pull six pounds and over. The following is the

١	score made by the club :													_	
	P. C. Moore	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 2 5 4 4 8 5	44445540	+4555444	55444345	44454431	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	1445444	4544345	0 2 4 3 4 4 3 -	5454444	3344544	4—52 4—53 4—58 5—63 4—61 4—61 3—56

Total.

By a comparison of this score with that of the New Orleans team, it will be seen that the home team win under the rules. Each team scored two goose eggs, and honors are cere no that score, but the Denver team scores three twos, while New Orleans have but two to their credit, and, therefore, are the victors.

The Denver men, taking it to be a perfect tie, telegraphed:

Desvap, Col., Oct. 4. "The rific match being a it, and individual processing of the processing of the processing of the teach instant if agreeable.

Mannorth Refreeaule. Wm. Anns.

Mannorth Ripte Gallery—Boston, October 8.—The regular monthly prize rifle masch for October has opened with some very large scores before the month is over. The gallery has been well filled during the week with riflemen and their friends, and many of the contestants have not finished their five scores as yet. The following are the leading competitors, with their scores to date, ranking in the order named, in the Inaugural Rifle Match, 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40: tive scores to win, or possible 200:

Geo. D. Edson	26	26	20	97 121
A. C. GOOdspeed	2.5	11.75	17.5	6F 10F
Chas. B. Otts 34	25	2.5	25	25 174
Chas, B. Robinson 24	2.1	D.C.	15.16	07 450
S. FORE 24	2.4	25	9=	00 100
K. C. Sawyer	2.1	95	25	DE 4"0
J. F. Witherell	2.1	37.1	15.6	0= 4=1
O. T. Hart ga	2.1	24	2.1	24 450
B. H. Datey	3.1	12.4	0.4	24 126
F. J. SHOW	2.2	2.2	22	21 tee
E. Shumway	32	33	22	83 169
Magazamana anno (I-odo - Od B. M. da				

Gardner, Oct. 9.—The rifle club did not send a team to Medford this week, and it is a little doubtful if they team to accurred this week, and it is a fittle doubliful if they do to Walmit Hill next week. The following scores were made at Hack-metack Rauge at a recent shoot by members of the Gardner Rifle Club; distance, 200 yards off hand, two scores of ten shobs each, using the first raing and Creedmoor target combined:

R.	C. 3	t.	C.	Totals.
I. N. Dodge	415	53	45	167 91
F. E. Nichols	47	72	46	161 93
G. F. Ellsworth	43	82	44	159 87
A. Matthews70	-1-4	75	45	148 89
F. Knowlton	44	64	-13	144 87
S. H. Pierce	43	73	-43	144 86
L. S. Walker66	44	73	43	139 67
J. E. Newton	42	7.5	-1-4	136 86
Wm. Austin	42	64	42	729 84
Chas, Shumway57	41	58	42	115 53
G. C. Goodale	39 .	49	42	89 51

### SCHUETZEN NOTES.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct., 1880

At the annual meeting of the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, held at at their headquarters Oct. 6, the members appeared in full force, and after the usual business was transacted, the reports of the secretaries and treasurer were read and accepted by the corps with great culturisiam. The electric of 10 corps with great culturisiam. The electric of 10 corps with great enthusiasm. The election of officers was then in order, and the following named were then elected by acclaration for the and the following named were then elected by acclamation for the coming year: A. B. Hardekopf, Captain: A. Appel, Recording Sec-retary; W. Schumann, Jr., Financial Secretary; F. Hansen, Treas-urer: J. Gleistein, Trustee; F. H. W. Schlesier, Speaker: Hy Ochl, First Shooting Master; J. Dehnke, Second Shooting Master, New candidates were proposed and referred to the usual commit-

NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS. -The regular monthly meeting of NEW 10th SCHULLES CORES—110 regions monany meeting or the New York Schietzer Corps was held last Thursday evening. Oct. 7. The general expression of opinion showed that the corps were well pleased with their trip to Shrewsbury, and so much did they enjoy that excursion that it is probable that Shrewsbury will be selected for another similar visit.

The annual ball of the corps will be given about the first of Do-

# Archern.

ORITANI ARCHERS.—Third annual meeting of the Oritani Archers. Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 6:

Hackensack, N. J., det. 0: Single York Round—C. De R. Moore, score 212, champion gold medal; C. C. Moore, 147, half-dozen prize arrows; Robert Lawrence, 116, target facing; C. De R. Moore, most golds, score hook, Single Columbia Round—Mrs. W. Holberton, 174, split-bamboo

bow, presented by Messrs. Conroy, Bissett and Malleson; Miss H. Van Buskirk, 151, half-dozen prize arrows; Miss S. C. Hopper, 82,

Van Diamir, Joh. Bail-dozen prize arrows; Aliss S. C. Hopper, S2, silver archery pin, presented by W. Holberton.

Consolation Match: 48 arrows, 40 yards—W. Holberton, 185, half-dozen fine arrows; Dr. J. Hopper, 109, beefwood bow, presented by W. Holberton; J. J. Berry, 92, score book: Irving Wood, 69, subscription to Forest and Stream, presented by F. and S. On the Company.

Consolation Match; 48 arrows, 30 yards—Miss E. Hopper, 117,

lancewood bow; Miss N. Beck, 72, half dozen fine arrows; Mrs. J. J. Berry, 18, Ford's "Work on Archery."

IRVING WOOD, Sec. W. HOLBERTON, Pres.

NEW YORK VS. NEWARK. - Newark. N. J. Oct. 1:

	Col	umbi	a Ron	nd.				
Mrs. Dr. De Luna Niss E. T. Morton	H. 3	yds. S. 8 84	40 J H. 15 21	7ds. S. 55 69	30 J H. 21 22	ds. S. 97 142	H. 38 61	fal. S. 160 295
Miss L. R. Hill Mrs. J. W. Auten, Jr		23 15	6	24	13 11	41 39	26 20	88 90
Total	28	180	30	174	67	319	145	623
	An	nerica	n Ro	and.				
Dr. A. B. De Luna S. S. Roper W. N. Frazer J. W. Auten, Jr	19 17	59 85 59	24 22 23 19	78 104 120 85	22 30 30 18	90 166 148 100	60 71 69 62	228 329 353 244
Total	Gδ	263	87	297	100	504	252	1164

THE TO	пино	ATE (	Newa	rk).			
Co	lumbi	a Rou	ınd.				
Miss M. Paliner	58 41 20	18 16 15 14	68 49 60	17 24 21 14	112 123 68	49 54 43 34	217 238 213 148
Total	179	63	259	76	378	180	810
An	erica:	n Rot	ind.				
J. E. Hill	99 60 45 73	16 26 19 25	54 124 71 118	23 25 26	183 99 101 127	66 67 54 71	256 253 220 318
Total	250	56	362	100	460	258	1102
Grand total: New York Are	hery (	dub.				. 397	1777

Chicago Ahead.—Chicago, Oct. 8. —We have some modest archers in this city, gentlemen who are making fine scores, yet dislike to see themselves thus credited through the columns of papers. The following score, made a few days since in the presence of several interested spectators, speaks for itself and reflects great credit on the archer who accomplished it. Single York Round:—

Yards.	Hits.	Score.
100	52	204
80	46	262
60	24	146
Total	122	612

When we hear of this being beaten we will try again for Chicago

J. A. L.

—Use Hop Bitters once and you will use no other medicine. Test it.

# Gricket.

ENGLISHMEN VS. AMERICANS.

HE initial match played under the auspices of the Cricketer's Association of the United States, between American and English resident players of America, selected from the members of those clubs belonging to the Association, was played at Nicetown Pa., on Oct. 6 and 7, and resulted in a draw. Heretofore this in Heretofore this interesting match has been played at intervals during the last twentythree years, the teams being selected by cliques of those most interested in the game at the time, and in consequence they have not On this occasion, been thoroughly representative. teams may be considered as having fairly put forth the strength of each nation. The English twelve contained six amateurs and six professionals; the former were W. S. Patterson, of the Cambridge professionals; the former were W. S. Patterson, of the Cambridge University eleven of 1878; Kessler, who fielded so well in the Canada-United States match; two of the brothers Hargrave, "Old Nelly" Pearson, the ex-professional of the Philadelphia Club, and Movan, the all-round expert and "How's that" of the St. George Unfortunately, Cross could not leave his business, so Giles Chile Sr., took his place, being one of the six pros. The other five were good ones, and England came to the front with the strongest team ever presented in a match of this character. We cannot say s We cannot say s much for the American side; true it was first-class, but the two Thavers, on whom we hang our faith, could not get away from college, and their places were filled by Messrs. Caldwell and Morris, also fine players. While waiting for the bell to ring to clear the we had a friendly post-mortem converse with Mr. G. M. grounds, and the only one on either side who had played interna-tionally over two decades ago—"such is life." In olden times all contests of this kind were regarded with deep interest. The Englishman then had the call and numerical odds, such as sides of eighteen and fifteen were pitted against them; but of late years Young America has picked up so grandly that the match has resolved itself into one that is contested on even terms.

The morning was charming in the extreme, and the soft, mellow light of the autumn sun made it the perfection of a cricketing day. The wicket, usually so good, was soft and spongy, and the ball cut np and bumped badly as the day wore on. Eleven o'clock was the hour announced for the start, but a half hour was wasted by the Britishers in selecting a captain, then the word was passed around the ring that Pearson was the chief and had been lucky in the toss. Every one expected to see the Americans take the field, but they were sent to the bat, and when their opponents turned up they did go with a baker's dozen. A roar of laughter announced this mistake, and Gregg of the Girards, the old man, was consoled with the office of empire, a position he proved himself utterly unfit to fill. factory whistles and farm horns were sounding for twelve o'clock when G. Newhall and Morris went to the wickets opposed by the when G. Rewight and aloris went to the strates opposed by the bowling of Lane (left medium round) club-house end, and Brom-head (slow round) lower end. The field, in the opening over, was placed as follows: Joe Hargrave, at the wicket; Kessler, point; Patterson, cover point; Giles, short leg; Smith, long leg; Moeran, mid-on; Tyus, straight drive; Brooks, long off; T. Hargrave, slip; Bromhead, third man, and Pearson, long slip. On Lane's fourth delivery, G. Newhall was missed by Kossler next over from the same bowler was given out leg before. This bad start was followed by still worse luck, and it was not until R. Newhall and Law got together that the score increased. The former. after making several boundary hits to leg and the on, departed with a dozen. Law then settled down to what resulted in the largest individual score of the match. During his stay he saw eight of his companions out, and his 54, which was made up of eleven 3's, two 2's and singles, was an exhibition of good all-round cricket, com-bining grand defence and fine hard hitting, including one slice of bining grain detents.

It is the next highest scorer, played well for his fifteen, and with the last man out the tens showed two less than a hundred. The fielding during the innings was by no means first-class, but of the five that handled the ball, Lane's magnificent bowling more than counterbalanced the poor support, as the analysis will show. Total 98.

Bromhead and Brooks, at a quarter to four P. M., took their places at the wickets, faced by the bowling of Clark (fast round), lower, and Brewster (slow round), upper end. The field at the opening was placed as follows: Van Renssalear at the wicket, Brewster, point; Caldwell, over point; C. Newhall, slip; H. Hargrave, long slip; Law, mid off; D. Newhall, deep long off; Morris, mid off;

G. Newhall, draw; Moore, short leg, and R. Newhall, long leg. Bromhead began at once a very free innings, and had quickly secured 9, when he skyed one from the slow bowler to deep square leg, which, though badly judged, was finely held by Dan Newhall. Smith followed, and with the score at 15, C. Newhall (fast round) supplanted Clark. The new coner at once showed splendid form, and commenced to score rapidly. Brooks, however, in hitting the slow bowler to leg was beautifully caught low down by Moore at draw—Tyers came next, and both battemen troubled the scorers until 31 was up, when D. Newhall relieved Browster. Runs continued to come, atthough Moore dropped an easy one from Smith, off C. Newhall, when the battemen had contributed 15. When the score had increased ten runs Law was handed the ball by C. Newhall, and Browster resumed at D. Newhall's end. When time was called at five r. M. the total stood at 45, of which Smith had assisted with 16 and Tyers with 18. Both innings, however, contained a slice or two of luck.

The fielding of the American team was by no means up to the mark, and the bowling, with the exception of Law's, bad.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

On resuming on Thursday at twenty minutes to 11 A. M., Smith and Tyers, the two not outs of the previous evening, resumed their places at the wickets. The former had already secured 16 and the places at the wickets. latter 18. Law opened the bowling from the upper end and sent down a maiden to Tyers, and Brewster followed. Tyers was bowled by Law, his score marked with two 3's, two 2's and singles. W. S. Patterson, of the Cambridge University team of 1878, joined Smith. Law's sixth over was a gent, but Smith defended his wicket finely. Patterson drove the slow bowler for 1, Smith lifted him to the boundary at long off for 3, and each batsman added a single, at 57, D. Newhall relieved Brewster, and in his ond over tempted Smith to let out at a Yorker, which went straight to Law's hands at mid-off. His score of 27 was obtained in the best professional style, and contained four 3 s and singles. The veteran Joe Hargrave partnered the Cantab, and the latter got Law beautifully to forward square leg for a triplet. thus far had been a great improvement on that of the first day, and Law particularly was bowling in grand form ; nor was the batting at all behind. Patterson handling the willow in such a manner as to call forth much deserved applause, his late cutting being clean and well placed. At 69 Clark supplanted Law, and Patterson cut him prettily through the slips to the boundary. In his next over J. Hargrave hit across at a straight one, and his middle stump turned a somersault. Toni Hargrave followed, and the score slowly When Patterson had secured 16 Van Renssalear missed advanced. him at the wicket off Clark, but avenged himself after the batsman had added 1 more to his score, by stumping him finely off the slow bowler. Patterson's stay at the wicket had been productive of 17 runs, obtained by very pretty cricket. Kessler joined T. Hargrave, and file latter was at once sharply caught behind the wicket by Yan Renssalear, off Clark. J. Pearson partnered the Staten Island favorite, who "brought down the house" by hitting the slow by hitting the slow bowler over the ropes at square leg for 4. Brewster then too Newhall's end, and C. Newhall went on in place of Clark. former only sent down one over, when D. Newhall resumed with the ball. Both batsmen got the slow bowler to leg for 3 each, and 90 was on the board. C. Newhall changed ends, and Pearson poked the ball into Caldwell's hands at forward square leg. ran filled the vacancy, and drove the last ball of the over for a single, thus bringing the score up to a tic with the Americans' in nings Wessler added two singles, and three figures were posted. Mark then took the upper end, and Moeran in attempting to drive him got under the ball and skyed it over the bowler's head, where it was grandly taken by Moore, who had to run thirty yards to get it. Giles came next, and Kessler got both bowlers finely to leg for a 3 and a 2. At 109 Law relieved Clark; but runs continued to come, Kessler hitting freely to all parts of the field and Giles showing fine defence. At last, however, the former was too late for a ripper from Law, and retired with the good score of 26, which contained one 4, four 3's, two 2's and singles, all obtained by fine .Lane, the last man, joined the New York professional, and a cheer appropried his run out the next ball, leaving Giles not Play was resumed at fifteen minutes to two r. m., George and

Charles Newhall at the bat, opposed by the bowling of Lane and Bromhead lower end. The former opened the score book driving Lane finely to the off for three. Bromhead followed with a maiden, and C. Nowhall got Lane to the off for a single. Bromand sent down another maiden, and G. Newhall's middle stump head sent down another mader, and G. Newhan's middle stump fell to Lane's third delivery in the next over. Moore followed and just escaped his predecessor's fate. The next ball from Bromhead took C. Newhall's wicket, and a groan went up from the grand stand that was echoed around the ground. Law filled the vacancy only to be bowled the first ball. Browster followed suit. This was a slaughter of the innocents, and the English stock went booming. R. Newhall went to the wicket in deathlike silence, but sroused a cheer that might have been heard in Germantown by hitting Bromcheer that might have been head of definational by incling bean-head to leg for 4. Moore then cut Lane to the ropes for a 3, and R. Newhall wheeked him to leg for a couple. The stand of the in-nings now took place; runs came fast and furious, and the tims showed 20 up. Six minutes later they were changed for 30, when Smith took Brombead's end. Brombead then gave R. Newhall a life by missing him badly at deep on-field off the new bowler. Lane's next over R. Newhall hit him to long leg for 3, and placed the other bowler to same place for a single. Although the score kept increasing, the fielding was in all respects first class, Giles very nippy, and Tyers at cover point especially distinguish-It was not until the score had reached ing himself. Newhall fell a victim to a rattling catch by Patterson at deep square leg, off Smith, after playing a rattling innings of 24, made up of one 3, four 2's and singles. Clark joined Moore, and as Lane's eleventh over yielded six runs, 50 was up. In Smith's next, however, Moore was disposed of in the same manner as R. Newhall, after hitting hard for his score of 19, which contained three 3's. one 2 and singles. R. Hargrave followed, and Smith got Clark's middle stump. Caldwell, the new comer, and his partner each added a single, when the former hit the ball into Moeran's hands D. Newhall joined R. Hargrave, and after getting two singles T. Hargrave relieved Lane. D. Newhall drove couple, and R. Hargrave snicked a slow one from T. Hargrave to Bromhead at slip. Morris, the eleventh man, went to the wicket, and D. Newhall hit T. Hargrave to the ropes at long on for 3, and Smith to long leg for same figure. Both batsmen began batting freely and well, punishing Smith badly to leg, and a dozen runs were added to the score before Smith got in on Morris' wicket. Van Rensselear came last, and Lane went on at the lower end, vice Smith. The newconer hit Lane to the off for 3, D. Newhall to the same place for a couple, and then placed him to draw for a single. At 84 Bromhead took the ball from T. Hargrave, and with two more added to the score Van Rensselear succumbed to Lane, leaving D. Newhall to carry his bat for an excellent imings of 20, in which there were three 3's, two 2's and singles. Total, 86.

which there were three 3's, two 2's and singles. Total, 86.

This left the Englishmen but 65 to make to win, but as there was was only fifteen minutes before calling time at five o'clock, it was agreed to prolong the game a quarter of an hour longer. head and Lane went first to the bat, against the bowling of Law and C. Newhall, without scoring. Lane hit the ball to Brewster at mid-on. Moeran came next, and after Bromhead had contributed for the former fell to a shooter from C. Newhall. Brooks followed and Law bowled Bromhead with a ripper. Smith joined Brooks and played Law's first ball on the wicket. Pearson filled the vacancy as the sun sank behind the woods, making the light very gray and difficult to play in. Brooks then got C. Newhall to long leg for 3, and Pearson drove him to the ropes for a like amount. The cheers from the English clique were deafening, but changed into a howl of dismay as Law upset Pearson's stumps the next over. The excitement became intense as Tyers partnered Brooks. Five runs more were added to the score, when time was called and the match ended in a draw. In every respect the finish was an exact counterpart of the Canadian match, and the rapid dropping of the Englishmen's wickets can be attributed solely to the fact that it is impossible to play cricket in the dark. Subjoined is the full score :

AMERICANS.
Second Imnings. 0 c Patterson, b Smith .......... 19 b Lane..... RS Newhall (Young America). b Lane. 12 c Patterson, b Smith 24 S Law (Merion), run out, 4 . 54 b Bromhead 0 R Hargrave (Girard), b 6 c Bromhead, b T Hargrave . . 1 b Lane.

E W Clarke (Young America),
c Moeran, b Lane.
DS Newhall (Young America),
b Bromhead. 15 b Smith..... 1 not out..... 20 F E Brewster (Germautown), 1 b Lane..... b Lane.....dwell (Young Ameri-0 e Moeran, b Smith...... 1 Byes, 6 : leg bye, 1 . . . . Total.... 86 Total..... 98 ENGLISHMEN. Second Innings. [First Innings.
Bromhead, prof (Germstown), c D S Newhall,
Brewster..... Brewster...Brooks, prof (Girard), c Moore, b Brewster...Smith, prof (Peninsular) c Law, b D S Newhall...Tyers, prof (Chestnut Hill), 8 b Law ..... 2 not out ..... 27 b Law..... 0 18 not out..... Hargrave т Hargrave (Girard), c Van Renssalear, b Clark....... Kessler (Staton Island), b J Pearson (Chestnut Hill), c Caldwell, b C A Newhall. E H Moeran (St George's), c Moore, b Clark. Giles, prof (St George's), not 4 b Law..... 1 b C A Newhall..... 0 run out.

Bye, 1; leg byes, 3; wide, 1;
no ball; 1. 6 ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. AMERICANS-FIRST INNINGS. W Clark 8: E Brewster 102 A Newhall 97 S Newhall 96 Law 96 Wide, C A Newhall, 1; no ball, C A Newhall, 1. | SECOND INNINGS. | S Law. | 24 | 6 | 6 | C A Newhall | 24 | 9 | ENGLISHMEN—FIRST INNI Balls. Runs. Maidens. Wickets Lane. Bromhead Smith E H Moeran Lyers SECOND INNINGS. RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET,

4 4 5 44 50 50 52 56 78 86-86

First Innings 110 99 59 72 80 80 97 100 120 120-120
Second Innings 0 4 4 4 10 — 15

Umpires—Mr O A Kuipe, of Belmont C C., for Americans: Mr. E Gregg, of cirard C C, and Mr Sam Welsh, Jr, of Germantown C C, for Engladmen.

—A blind man has just astonished the world by climbing Mount Blanc. He ought to come to America and go wingshooting on the prairies.

First Innings. Annericans, 0 0 13 17 37 44 87 89 98 98 98—98 Second Innings. 4 4 4 5 44 50 50 52 56 78 86—86

—Balmy sleep, good digestion, rich blood, elastic step and cheerfulness in Hop Bitters.

# Dachting and Boating.

SINGLE HANDED CRUISING.

THERE is a wonderful charm about single-banded sailing, as these who have ventured upon voyages alone are ever ready to resert. The labo of daring and romanew which naturally surrounded states and the property of the laboration of laboration of the laboration of the laboration of laborat THERE is a wonderful charm about single-handed sailing, as

the new cand or a fortuno before venturing around Cape Ced during the madeanimer heighdays. With 2500 and a little grit there is more sport in yachting than with 250,000 and a little grit there is more sport in yachting than with 250,000 and a lindsman spottering in smooth water:

"On my arrival at Cowes, a gentleman, whose acquaintance I then made and am pleased to relain, came alongside the Procyon. He was sailing alone in a little decked yacht of five tons, specially built for the purpose somewhere above bridge in the Thames, which can be also the procession of the purpose somewhere above bridge in the Thames, which clean. In conversation be informed me that he never receipted to turn to windward at sea, now—mentioning names—fild any offer single-handed sailors he knew of. The fact is, that his local, like theirs, had length and breadth with very little immersion, consequently was not adapted to sail to windward in rough water. "The reason for making these comments is, that I wish amateurs endued with the national spirit of adventure, and disposed to exercise proper judgment, not to be deterred from seeking health and pleasure on the sea by us-cless exaggeration of the difficulties to be encountered. If they desire to become prodictent in the art of see-sding, before undertaking long passages, they should perseveringly practices that except cert beam and three or four test dranght and never neglect practicable opportunities of turning to windward is rough water; moreover, the attempt to make them do so, when the foretood and the rudder are alternately "pitched" out of water, besides the discouraging effect of their necessarily leewardly qualities, is extremely dumperous and internal processing because it is also some and manual, by Dana, Jr., which treats only of ships, and not of botte. After the first season, passed in the lower seal has difficult drangling processing and the rudder are alternately "pitched" out of water, besides the discouraging effect of their necessarily leewardly qualities, is extremel

on the contense, in so far as this advice is proffered by way of instruction take his hoat into harbor should contine his sailings to narrow waters.

"That mismanagement, miscalculation, inattention or maxodable accident may render any sailing serious, I shall show by the mishaps that overtake more powerful and better found craft than those of which I am speaking. Every practical man is aware that boats of insufficient draught and power to gain a weather shore or port mader short carvas, in the event of a sudden storm and shirt or wind, and which can neither be trusted to run round a headland before a high sea, nor ride out a breeze at anchor, are exposed to miscar product the content of

mizenmast, in height 13 feet above the gunwale, is stepped just within the transome; thus there is a clear drift of 26 feet between the masts.

"Tersons viewing her suppose that the mast being so far forward must tend to pay her head off when reaching or closechauled; thus the mast sell and the property of the part of the part of the mast feet to herself in a breeze, closechauled, invariably tends to wind, whether the mixen is set or not.

"The mansail—of No. 5 double, 2 feet cauras spill—is a working lug, with an upper tack-tackle hooked into an extra cringle above the time of the part of peaking the sail, and a lower tack-tackle at the foot of the mast for trimming it. When the lower tack is triced up the sail works clear overhead, enabling one to work forward on deck with safety. The length of the yard is 13 feet, the head of the sail 12 feet, and the foot 18½ sets sailwith yard is 29 las. Thus storms and 13½ feet on the foot. The hoids it she same and its weight with yard 50 lbs. It is necessary to state these particulars to account for the time expended in making or taking in sail, and to account for the time expended in making or taking in sail, and to account for one's hands getting into such bad condition after every two or three days' cought encantier with the elements.

"The riding gear consists of 30 fathoms 5-16 chain, a base rope of 40 fathoms, and another of 25, besides sundry pieces of manila, to supply lethicancies and for mooring ropes. There are three anchors—38 lbs., 28 lbs., and 28 lbs., and 28 lbs., and 28 lbs., and 28 lbs., and 28 lbs., and a supple.

"All because in the said continued the said of the boat in larbor; an American chair with arms; a lability to the father platform, and worked out with a zinc hand-pump; filter in basic-work; a two-gallon work tank, of finds—tubber, stowed beneath the after platform, and worked out with a zinc hand-pump; filter in basic-work; a two-gallon boat tank, of finds—tubber, stowed beneath the after platform, and worked out with a zinc hand-pump; filte

coffee I could biy in Lobdon, cane, biscuits, jams, sweethecuts and tobacco.

"What with my wardrobe contained in three sail-bags and a port-manteau, and the handred etceleras, such as coffee-jot, tea-pot, rockery, glass, knives and forks, etc., etc., all of which had a proper place assigned them, without which had the articles connecrated would have been useless; topping all with about 200 lbs. of new rope, sparit takels, strays, etc., sorted and secured with yarms to the fambors along the side of the such content of the fambors along the side. I have been a man less easily satisfied than I am who could have viewed the significant confusion regiming in the domestic department at starting otherwise than as evidence that he was well found, even though champagne and pate de fois gras were not included in the list of necessaries." ----

### THE OTHER SIDE.

Editor Poyest and Stream:
Ever since receiving a patent for my "Light Draught Nonpateh"
model I have persistently advertised in your paper, and therefore
ask that, as a mere act of justice, you publish what little I have
to say entire, or not at all.
With the extreme and utterly untenable position you assume in
your late editorial, "Trimming by our Sally," I have nothing to do;
in fact, "high vaulting, with three turns in the air," has always or
annised me that I have been inclined to excess the late? I dealer of dignity

one fact, "high variting, with three turns in the six," has always as a solid fact, "high variting, with three turns in the six," has always a first of the six of dignity. What, I do find fault with, and sak you to modify, as an unjust and uncalled for fling squarely at my special type of boat, is the "relectibles war" you claim to "wage, without fany qualification, against "light displacement, light draught, entireloard and llat floor," taken by themselves, without fany qualification, against "light displacement, light draught, centreboard and llat floor," taken by themselves, as a solid or course, which is misleading some men, with more money than boating experience, fairly on top of "mud dais," which are, at least, so far under water that bey a light of the side of "mud dais," which are, at least, so far under water that they are the side of "mud dais," which are, at least, so far under water that they are the side of the sid

We seek nothing but the best yacht and the best sailor at her

We add that our remarks never were directed against our corres bordon personally. If we tread on his corns occasionally, it is because they happen to lie in the way, not because we seek them. The boats Mr. Clapham builds have their own special field and can live alongside of the deeper craft. We know his work to be unsur-passed in strength and linish, but we must be allowed our own

Counce Round.—A friend, whem we may call the "sloopiest of sloop men," has repented of his ways. It is not long since he argued ably in our columns on the side of the sloop. He scorned the cutter, langhed at lead, and in his errait wanted big hosts and a broom-stick spiked aloft for a topmast. The rest was English monsenes, so he wrote. This is how he acts: With a match on head with one of the smart ones, the iron pigs have been tessed over the side, lead cast to fit the heats has taken their place, the topmast is a goodly sized stick and fids up aloft in tine weather only, but comes down by the run in a thresh to windward, and beloid! one of the ablest champions of the sloop in her pristine clumsiness, stows his big jib in the loft, sets up a forestay and comes out for a race with double head sails! Well, sloop men, after all, finally become sailors and take to the cutter kindly. In a midd form at first, but step by step the rest follow as they learn. With the new convert on our side, we do not despair of seeing all hands follow in very short time, and the sloop will become a rig of our forefathers even in New York, where light drafts, and pound sailing, and racing machines have so long held sway and crowded out the sailor's yield.

A Brake for Stramers,—The South Boston Inquirer ways that the experiments with the steam launch Aquarium are a success. She stops her way by means of a pair of submerged "winga"— fins seem more appropriate—in less than a quarter of her leight.

ams seem more appropriate—in less toan a quarter of her ringin.

Sourm Boxron Yacure Cun will have a series of six meetings and a fancy dress party at Halleck's Albambra during the winter.

Committee, Messrs. L. F. Pond, R. Diskrow, S. R. Cann, C. T. Haley, J. Winnatt and A. Betton. The club house is to be put in thorough repair.

thorough repair.

MISCHIEF.—A correspondent writes that the original design of the Mischief called for three tons less weight in her construction, and that with this additional amount of ballast she would carry her rig oven better than she does.

PORTLAND YACHT CLUB.—One season ago, fifty-five "foreign" yachts sought Portland harbor as an anchorage during their cruising. This year one hundred and nine put in, many of them of large tomage. This shows how the cruising spirit is developing, and that Portland is becoming a popular port of call.

A SAFETY III.6.—Concerning McLeod's arrangement, whereby the rig and not the hull is capsized in a squall, a series of successful experiments have been made a week ago. A letter to the Seculific American says:

experiments have been made a week age. A letter to the Scientific American says:

"The Jane was an especially dangerous-looking eraft, eighteen or twenty feet long, whose bottom and deck formed the sharp V-shaped edge which proclaim an entire want of bearing power, while her immense sails, main and jib, were ample for a boat of twice her dimensions. Her englaim was a New Zealander, whose motions were the reverse of safety-inspiring. My own conceptions of the care needful under the existing circumstances had no place with him, and, but for entire fault in my ability to swim, I should never have contract.

her dimensions. Her captain was a New Zeatander, whose motions were the reverse of safety-inspiring. All yown conceptions of the care needful under the existing circumstances had no place with him, and, but for entire fant in my ability to swins, I should never her activities that the same and the place had been described by a bload more than the same and the place had been described by a bload more than a strict of the same and the best more than sufficient for instant destruction. In voluntarily I made ready for an impromptu bath, and the bestman tamingly called out, 'What'd I tell ye J but only the mast yielded. The boat came to her bearings and moved on as steadyly as though impelled by the militest zephyr. The trimph was already complete; but more was to come. Presently we were in a large seaway, and, with our good speed, a large indow of sea water over the low and sharp how was a matter of course. In that, also, I was agreeably disappointed. The boat, instead of carrying the weight of the wind and being than forced through the sea, took to it, and yielded to the notion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the notion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the notion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the notion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the motion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the motion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the motion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the motion of the foat as easily as before it yielded to the body and an making misery for her passengers, was simply spilled 'over the top of the sail. The notion was free from the thumps and jars usual under the same circumstances.

"How all this was accomplished may be difficult of explanation without the aid of an engraving. Instead of being 'stepped' in the usual way, the mast was held in a recking shalt at the deek, and to haked, on either side, springs were strached, having their opposite ends secured under the deek. Thus the mast, in the absence each s

He was fortunate enough to extricate himself, but was exhausted and within an acc of drowning. Moral—Stand clear of running gera and coils.

NEW York CANOR CLUB.—The captain of the Dott, winner of the challenge cap in the September regards, having received many challenges, waived the thirty day himit and smid- for the trophy over the club course of New Frighton, 8. 1., October 9. The critical coils, of the course of New Frighton, 8. 1., October 9. The critical coils, Greeken, 6. Gostendiffer: Psyche, C. H. Montoe; Kuleslah, E. E. Oudin; Queen Mab, C. P. Oudin. Course from club house for red can buoy, off Bay Hölige, thence to Robbis's reef bony and home, about three and three-eighths of a mile. Wind light from south; tide abb. Doit went to the force Chochette, first-then and the Queen following in the order named. Clochette was the first to round the red can, Gretchen second and bott third. Kaloolah capsized, and Queen Mab went to her rescue. By the time the second mark was reached the Dot had spin out a good lead which she maintained to the inish, thereby winning the cup for the second time in attecession.

### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE STORE—Of all the large gun stores in the West, that of J. Palmor O'Nell, in Pittsburg, will tank with the best. Mr. O'Neil has a very large stock of line guns from the best makers, including the Scott, Greener, Purdy & Dougall, as well as a good line of American guns constantly on hand. His store is large and well arranged for the business.

ranged for the husiness.

The Reamworton Riffle,—Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 4.—Messys, E. Remingion & Sons :—I am pleased to inform you that to-day, at the club shooting, I made with the new barrel you lately sent me, orl-hand at 200 yards, and that in an open field and the whol blowing very strong, the great secre of forty-nine, as follows; 3, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1 have only shot a few sources with it yet.

Respectfully yours, M. M. M. MILITER.

Social worths as a forther and of the way the Residence of the strong of the stron

Respectfully yours, M. M. Minarija.

—See advertisement of auction salouf dogs at Barker's Tattersall's Broadway and 30th street, Oct. 27, 1880.

—The attention of game dealers, and others interested, is called to the card of Messrs, Bailard, Branch & Co. in another colourn. This firm buys and sells with game, and invites correspondence from country dealers and others.

—The Hotshird Shooting and Picture of the properties

country desires and others.

—The Holabird Shooting and Fishing Suits, Upthegrove & McLellan, sole manufactures, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circular. Deck Smoottys.—One-half the shooting in and of the best dubs of six members in Currituck, N. C., to let this senson, with boats and decays. Splendid chance; no better; canvas-back shooting, Address Box 2/153, business.

—See advertisement of share in duck shooting privilege for sale by Mr. Joseph T. Bailey. —No Costiveness, Diarrhea or any bowel complaints where Hop Bitters are used.

### Answers to Correspondents.

### ; " No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

E. J. A., Pittsburg, Pa.—See our advertising columns for wild rice for sale.

Brom Bones, New York .- 1. Pack the quail on ice. 2. For wild turkey use BB.

- R. S. D. N., Washington, Pa.—Your inquiry was answered in our game columns, Sept. 30.
- S. S., New York .- When is the law off quail this year in Connecticut? Ans.-Oct. 1.
- H. W. K., Deposit, N. Y .- The Bogardus cartridges are said to be eafe; we have tried them with success.
- M. F .- We have no records of Monarch of the Seas, Apply at office of American Lloyds, 26 Burling Slip.
- M. M. M., Ripley .- Have no records of brig Adelaide. Write to American Lloyds, 26 Burling Slip, N. Y.
- J. W. P., Philadelphia.—The number containing report of archery meeting at Chicago was that of Aug. 8, 1878.
- J. N.. New York,-You will find nothing but barnyard fowl about Locust Valley. See another reply for duck season.
- F. N. B., Columbus, O.—Have written to learn about the pistol. For other inquiry see another answer in this issue.
- A. H., Cuero, Texas .- It is safe to shoot the 5 drs. of the black powder in the gun mentioned, provided the gun is all right.
- C. A. P.-It will not damage the canoe to let her remain in salt water for a long period, but better haul her out. No great job.
- J. G. K., Indianapolis, Ind.—For a 12-bore gun in prairie chicken shooting, use No. 8, 3 drs. to 31/2 drs., according to weight of gun. C. F. N., Woods Corners.—You can clean brass shells by immers-
- ing them in some weak acid—vinegar will answer—and then rubbing ôff
- F., Buffalo.—No new edition yet of "Kemp's Yacht Designing," but only of his yacht and boat sailing, which deals of building small boate
- R. G. C., New York .- The ordinary vascline, if pure, will answer for your gun. It will not injure it, and will prevent rust. Apply
- D. A. C.—For 16ft, yawl boat use lug sail. Hoist, 10ft.; foot 10ft.; head, 7ft., of which 2ft, is forward of mast; peak to yard, about 40 degrees.
- L. F. D., Cohocton.—The expansion of your brass shells is probably due to a fault of the chamber. Take the gun to a gunsmith, and have him examine it.
- . G. B. C., Worcester, Mass.—1. Write to the Secretary of ye state. 2. The regular brands of black powder are all reliable.
- The kind you mention is fair. C.S. G.—Zinc, sheet-lead or tin; or cise lay a coat of asphalt sheeting, and plank over with light stuff. Or simply double-deck with coat of tar between and caulk.
- P., Yalaha.—For boat 19ft.x9½x2½ use cat rig or lug sail. Hoist 2lft., foot 2lft., head 12ft., peak to gaff 40 degrees, if a lug. The head should be 22ft, with 5ft, forward of mast,
- W. B. R., Welland, Ont .- You can use with safety the ordinary length shell, and also the long shell, in a rifle chambered for the extra long, but probably with not such good results.
- R. S.-For photos of American yachts send to Black & Co., 333 Washington st., Boston. We have some assorted English photos of all kinds on hand. Can be forwarded for 50c, a piece.
- X. Y. Z., Lockport, N. Y .-- We cannot tell you where to go within thirty miles of your own town for good quail, partridge and woodtock shooting. Perhaps some of our friends can furnish the information.
- A. L. E., New York,-1, The 16-bore is pretty small; we should refer a 12. 2. See our game reports from Long Island. 3. Long Island is governed by the State game law, with the exception of
- D. W. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—There is no book containing just the information you want. We shall soon publish a series of articles on the subject, with special reference to the wants of just such per bons as you speak of.
- G. H. W.-Small sloops can be sailed from Oceanic to Hayre de Grace by outside passage around Cape May, thence to Delaware rity and through Sassafrass canal to Chesapeake and up the Susquehanna. No inland passage.
- C. M. C., Pittsburg, Pa.—Please inform me through your valuable paper whether woodpeckers do or do not support themselves on trees by means of their tail to some extent? Ans. Yes, the tail is employed as a partial support.
- 8. S., Danbury, Conn.—1. For the general shooting mentioned, should advise a 12-bore. The choice between a 12 and a 10 is largely a matte of taste; the shooting is practically the same. 2. Ve; a satte gun should stand 4 drs. powder.

- H. O., Jr., New York .- 1. To waterproof your shooting-coat, use following mixture : To 6 oz. hard vellow soap add 116 pint water. and when holling add 1 th. patent driers and 5 lbs. boiled linseed oil. 2. The cardboard wad is equally good.
- F. R. D., New York,-There is no law that we are aware of in Westchester County prohibiting the shooting of robins after Oct. The supervisors of that county can inform you. We have applied to them on the point without response.
- G. F. S .- Place your steam yacht on file at Manning's Agency. We do not dead in any property. The road steamer and boat combined would be difficult to place on the market. Doubt if there would be much demand for such a combination.
- J. F. J., Amesbury.-Protest cannot be entertained, as your rules specify that all protests must be made within half an hour after the race. If the judges have the jurisdiction we should anyway counsel waving the protest, as not flying the club colors in no way interfered with the sailing.
- II. A., City.—The New Jersey open seasons begins as follows: Quail and pheasants, Nov. 1: woodoock, Sept. 1; rail, Sept. 1: up-land plot er, Aug. 1: summer duck, Sept. 1: recel birds, Aug. 15; deer, Oct. 15; squirrels, 1; rabbits, Nov. 1; black bass and pickerel are the only fishes to be eanobt now
- F. B. T., Platisburg. -1. Do not know where to refer you for the rates. rates. 2. For pigeon shooting with a 10-bore, 10lbs full choke, and 5 drs. powder, use 1½ oz. No. 7 or No. 8 shot; or No. 7 in one barrel and No. 8 in the other, 3. Wild fowl season in New York is from Sept. 1 to May 1; Long Island waters, Oct. 1 to May 1.

MIVED -One whistle signifies to go to starboard, to do which the usual helm is ported. Two whistles means an intention to pass to port. Then starboard your helm, How your wheel goes has nothing to do with it. Some work with the helm, others opposite to it. Therefore, all signals of the rule of the road refer only to the helm leading forward.

W. G ....Arrow belongs to Mr. Ross Winans. Is now laid up at W. G.—Altrow belongs to Mr. Ross Williams. Is now had up at Baltimore. Was built in 1874 by Kirby, of Kye, Westehoster County, N. Y. Over all, 65½ft.; water-line, 611½; beam, 20ft., 2in. hold, 6ff, 45ft.; draft, without board, 5ft., 4in.; cubic contents to outside of plank, 3.847.51ft.: hoist about 60ft.: boom about 65ft.: gaff about 35ft.; bowsprit, outboard, about 28ft. Mischief has about 61ft, hoist.

- S. S. G .- I want a good, reliable, breech-loading, double-barreled gun, choke-hored, etc., and wish to know if there is any real uitility in the extension rib put upon all lately improved guis? Somo call them only ugly protuberances to knock knuckles against, and the hole into which the rib fastens, a catch-all for dirt, etc. Ans. The extension rib is a most decided advantage. It is simply added
- F. K., Jr., New York, -1. Is shooting allowed Sundays in Rock land county, N. Y? 2. Is there any kind of game to be found in Ramapo, N. J., or in any place along the line of the N. Y. L. E. and W. R. R. no further up than Sloatsburg? 3. Is there any fishing to be had in the Ramapo River? 4. Are small catible caught in ponds eatable? Ans. 1. No. 2. Ruffed grouse and in wet seasons woodcock. 3. A few pickerel and perhaps a very few trout.

Exsign, Bradford, Pa.—In a successful woodcock expedition in Allegheny County, N. Y., last week, we came upon a pair of quail with a brood of young ones that could not have been out of the shell Ans. The latching was a late one; very probably a second brood, or perhaps the first nest was destroyed by some accident. We have, however, seen just hatched quail from New Jersey early in November.

PLUVIER. Boston.-1. Is there any objection to use an ungrewad over the shot in a breech-loader? 2. What is the advantage of greased wads over the powder? I asked you recently what size shot to use for fall ployer at 60 yds., and you said it was impossible to answer such questions; so I experimented, and found that No. was the size to use, No. 8 being a little too small for late birds at that distance. Ans. 1. Better to use an ungreased wad over shot. 2. Lubricates the barrel. Your useful hints about pattern tests will be published next week.

- S. C. P.-Berthon's boats are not to be had in America. are pretty high in first cost, and with duty added would be expensive. They are also heavy for small yaclds. Some of our advertisers make a folding canvas boat, which may suit your purposes. Or else, have light cedar or white pine skiff built, say 8 or 9ft. long, square stern, slight crown fore and aft to bottom, and it with light zinc or galvanized iron air tanks under thwarts, making them life boats, even if filled. Weight, 40 lbs. No special oil stove for yachts made in America.
- P. S., New York .- I have a fine Scott gun, 10 gauge, cylinder bore, chambers a 27, inch shell—The end of the chamber is hardly perceptible to the touch.—On looking through the burrels I can see a fine line. I generally use 21/2 inch paper shell. I have a

number of 2% inch brass shells. Will the use of 2% inch shells in my gun cause poor shooting? Ans. The 2% inch shells will probably give in ferior shooting, but you can try it and may, perhaps, find the contrary to be the fact. It is not always possible to tell just what a gun will do under such circumstances.

Constant Reader. -Is there on record the weight of the largest striped bass that has been caught with a rod and reel? If please what is the weight? How large do these fish run? Ans. It is possible that the Cuttyhnnk Club have such a record, but we have not access to it now. Norris says (p. 82): "They have been taken with a rod and line as high as forty or fifty pounds," but no instance, and other angling books are equally silent. see them in Fulton Market from the middle of May to the last of June, weighing from forty to sixty pounds, and they are said to reach 100. These large fish are always females, and are caught in

A. F. C., Sunbury, Pa.-I notice you mention the Wickersheimer process for preserving fish in connection with the  $8\frac{1}{10}$  pound trout of  $\Lambda$ . B. Shipley & Sons. Will you please describe the process? Ans. It is the invention of Prof. Wickersheimer, of Germany, and consists of a fluid which is injected into the heart of an animal, and so through its circulation. We saw it at the International Fishery Exhibition at Berlin, where he had enormous scrpents which looked to be just dead, but which had been prepared for three years. Skeletons were prepared by immersion and were perfectly flexible, while the lungs of a dog could be inflated and respiration The eyes of the fishes were sunken, but they were perfect so. We learn that it is to be introduced into this country, shown. and it will be invaluable for preserving such objects as crabs, spiders, etc., which after two days immersion remain flexible, so that all natural movements can be made by the limbs and mouth.

H. N. R., Boston.—In August last I spent a week at Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H., and some black bass caught had small black spots in their flesh. Saturday I took a trip again, and in those caught found them full of the specks, and cannot find any one to tell what it is. I send you small pieces in glycerine, and if you will put in "Answers to Correspondents" what they are you will oblige a number of your readers. The lake is made up from Highland Lake Andever and springs; very clear and pure water. I have read Forest and Stream the past five years and have seen everything else about fish but these spots. Ans. We have placed the Ans. We have placed the flesh of the fish containing these spots referred to in the hands of a microscopist, who reports that they are neither clusters of para-sites nor encysted worms, but appear to be a cluster of pigmen cells, and asks if the strips were taken next to the skin or deep the muscular tissues. He finds these clusters to be harder than the surrounding muscle, and about one-sixtieth of an inch in di-ameter, after being shrunken in glycerine. To the eye, the strips of flesh with the black dots resemble the eggs of some batrachian,

# FOREST AND STREAM,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, THE RIFLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NAT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

Published by FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW (Times Building), New YORE,

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Four dollars per year, in advance; two dollars for six months; ne dollar for three months. Trade supplied by the American ews Company.

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Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday of each weel previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted. We cannot receive new advertisements, nor alter standing advertisements later than Tuesday inording.

### Correspondence.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but us a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attention.

attention.
Secretaries of Clubsaud Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

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At Robin's Island, Peconic Bay, Long Island, N. Y. ON

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PUPPY STAKES.

Open to all Pointers and Setters under 18 months of age. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$15. Entrance fee, \$15; forfeit \$10.

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers under 12 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10; forfeit, \$7.50. BRACE STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Five braces to run or prizes to be scaled. F. prize, \$250; second prize, \$125; third prize, \$50. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15. CLUB STAKES.

Open to members of the Club only; dogs to be owned and hunted by the members making the entry. Prize, a hundred dollar piece of plate, to be selected by the winner. Entrance, 10 per cent. of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Brace Stakes, and entries close on Nov. 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to mid-day of Nov. 27th, at the office of the Club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial.

JACOB PENTZ, Secretary.

P. O. BOX 274, NEW YORK CITY,
Entries must be accompanied by forfeit money in all cases. Judges to be named one month before trials.

### Miscellaneous.



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Will postively be solit to the highest bidder. Wel nesday, Oct. 57, at 10 o'clock A. S., at Barker's will be result by the solit to the highest bidder. Wel nesday, Oct. 57, at 10 o'clock A. S., at Barker's will be result. Broadway and work of the solit bidding English and Irish soliters and hound among which are the following noted dogs: Aring ton, won 1st at Boston and St. Loris, 18-19; Clamo plon Imported Rivius; Inported Flora; Frank II. Minto; Carlina (pure Laverack). Among the number of the solit by the solit by the solit by the solit by the solit by the solit by the solit by the car see well and seemed. So octa-

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Pure Lavenack—Carlowitz-Princess Nellle. Carl
witz is by Piklington's bash ex Liewellin's Countie
Princess Nellie by Pride of the Border ext-Champi
Petrel. In the stud. Fee, \$26. Bits Ruin is bea
Hully tleked with his own (blue) color, and is to
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Prize Collie Pups, dam a prize vis sire ist prize at Philadelphia, 70; grandsire, sweet stake prize collie at Centennial. For rare breedin beauty and all true collie points these pups canno

Bull Terrier Culence, direct from mest English stock ever imported to this countil at exceedingly low figures. FRANCIS MORPHIAGEDINE

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P OR SALE.—CHAMPION RUSH, EX-QUEE II., Pointer Pups.—A few puppies of the above celebrated stock for sale; terms reasonable. Quee celebrated stock for sale; terms reasonable.

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This stock cannot be excelled. Address b
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Sept.

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RORY O'MORE PUPPIES FOR SALE.—FR very handsome, pure red Irish setter pu two dogs and two bitches, whelped July 24, Sire, champion Rory O'More; dam, my red, in champion kory O'More; dam, my North (champion Berkley ex. Filia rize at N. Y., 1880. Price, if take bitches, \$23; dogs, \$25. For pedi ss C. H. DAYTON, Peekskill, N. Y.

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The Bennel,

# National American Kennel Club.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 51 Broad St., | New York, Sept. 1st. 1880.

# Field Trials of 1880.

SETTERS AND POINTERS. AT FARMS OF COLONEL A. G. SLOO, Near Vincennes, Ind.

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Nov. 15th, Derby Stakes—For pupples born on and after April 1st, 1879.—Closed with 118 Entree, \$5 for feit; \$10 additional for starters; \$300 abled money—\$150 to First; \$100 to Second; \$50 to 'Third, with forfeit money divided to winners in ratio with added money.

Nov. 10th, Free For All Stakes, \$500-\$250 to First; \$160 to Second; \$100 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Nov. 17th. Brace Stakes, \$250—\$150 to First: \$75 to Second; \$25 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1820, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

JUOGES, Capt. Patrick Henry, of Clarksville, Tenn; Theo. Morford, Esq., of Newton, N. J.; D. C. Burgundthal, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.

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San Pedro (Elcho-Lody Palmerston), \$25.

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FOR SALE—A fine red Irish dog, one and a half years old; sire Eloho, dam imported Stella. Also a few red Irish pupples, by Elebo, Oakdale and San Petro, and a litter of Pedigreco on applica-Elcho, Onkdale and San Pedro, and a manager back ocker spaniels. Pedigrees on application. CHAS. DENISON, Hartford, Conn. Sept,9,tf

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At Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

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Open to all setters and pointers owned in the State of Pennsylvania. Entries limited to 25. First prize, \$100; 2d, \$50; 3d, \$25. Entrance fee \$10; torfelt \$5.

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Open to pupies whelped on or after April 15, 1579; Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$50; 2d prize, \$25. 3d, \$15. Entrance fee \$5; forfeit \$3.

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Opened to all pupples whelped on or after Oct. 15, 1879. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$50; 2d prize, \$25; 3d, \$15. Entrance fee \$5; forteit \$3.

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ASSOCIATION STAKES.

Open to members of the Association only. Dogs to be handled by the owner. Prize, a piece of plate worth sloo, to be selected by the winner. Entrance foe \$10; forfleted if not run. All entries close Oct. 20th. Judges announced in next issue.

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Oct., 521

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without in jury to the animal. One application
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begs to inform Lades and Gontlemen in America
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DER, Albany, N. Y. Junczi, the ARARE CHANCE.—For sale, English a setters: Don, a splendid large orange white ticked dog, brother to Champion France but superior every way, \$2i, Moil, a very beautiful blich, orange white, black points, two Bretters, \$6i, Dick, a very head of the process \$6i, Dick, a very head dog, orange white process \$6i, Dick, a very head dog, street or ever, there or earnge white ticked dogs, twelve months old, very fine, full of hunt, \$20 each; also pupples ten months old, Gordon and Lavernck combined. Bob, black, white and process white the set of the process of t

PINE LODGE KENNELS.—I am prepared to take a limited number of dogs, either setters or pointers, and train them theroughly. I give my pupples seven months work out of the freely ea and guarantee satisfaction, if the dog has all the natural instincts. References on application. Prices, Sto and Sts, accuracy of the proposition of the seven of t DINE LODGE KENNELS.-I am pre-

FOR SALE.—Red Irish setter pups, four months old, by Champlon Rubs, out of Relle (Plunkett ex Srella importod); full pedigree. Address ELLIOTT SOMERS, Waterbury, Conn. Oct. 7,41

The Hennel.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE,

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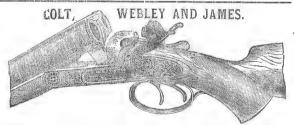
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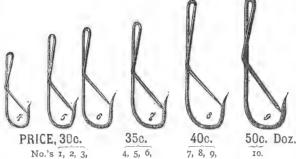
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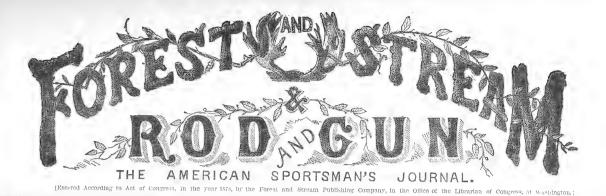
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EDITORIAL .-

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

Vol. 15-No. 12. (Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York,

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# FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

A LIVE PAPER.-In the last numbers of the Forest and STREAM were published communications and notes from more than eighty correspondents: and the "Answers" columns contained replies to forty-six others-a total of more than These writers represented twenty-four different States and Territories, besides two foreign countries. The same issue contained the advertisements of 175 advertisers, representing an aggregate capital of many millions of dollars.

In the number and character of the contributions of its friends the Forest and Strram is altogether unprecedented in American journalism. We are publishing a live paper, every week, and fifty-two weeks in the year.

Appreciating the continued courtesy of our friends, we cordially invite each one who can add to the general store to send in his quota.

FISHING FOR COUNT.-We have spoken in no uncertain tone upon several occasions of the destructive practice of killing small fish for the purpose of swelling the count. We intend to keep at it until the whole body of anglers join in the chorus and cry "shame" on the man who is guilty of it. The review of the report of the New Hampshire Fish Commission, in another column, contains something which all gentlemen anglers should read to every hog fisherman that they may happen to know.

GO AND SEE THEM .- In a little inclosure in front of the Merchant's Hotel in Cortlandt street are to be seen two quails, a sora rail and a gray squirrel. They are all in good condition, fat and lively, and seem to agree together excellently.

HOW THEY DO IT IN BLOOMFIELD

BLOOMFIELD is a little New Jersey village not very far from Newark, and if the reports which reach us are authentic, we do not hesitate to say that it will be a favorite resort for quail from this time forth. Certainly if these birds could read the Forest and Stream they would gather there in great numbers after they learned about Squire Hall and his Daniel-like decisions.

It appears that not long ago a certain Mr. Van Tassel, of the above-mentioned town, discovered not far from the rail-road depot a little bevy of quail. These innocent birds, well knowing that the close time in New Jersey had not yet expired, and on that account suspecting no evil, made no effort at flight or concealment, but quietly went about their ordinary avocations and fed along as usual. The sight of the bevy was too much for Mr. Van Tassel, however. He at once went for his gun, determined to secure those quail. No dog was required. The shooter knew a trick that quite casts in the shade the ordinary methods of sportsmen. He walked up to the unsuspicious birds, quietly herded them until they were well huddled, and then, giving them both barrels, s cured ten.

So far all was well. Matters had gone admirably for Mr. Van Tassel, if not for the birds, and the "sportsman" had already begun to consider the language in which he should announce his fine "sport" to his comrades, when the game constable appeared on the scene. Mr. Van Tassel was at once hauled before Squire Wm. R. Hall, and was promptly fined \$15 per bird and costs. He, however, appealed to the January Term of the Court on the main question, paying the costs then and there. We trust that there is no doubt but the higher Court will confirm the Justice's decision : but even if it should not do so, we presume that Mr. Van Tassel will consider that his fracture of the law has cost him more than it was worth, and that his birds were dear.

Some people in Bloomfield manage to get their birds out of season at a less price than \$15 cach. Thus Mr. Cadmus, going out with a dog, killed a quail, and appearing before Squire Hall complained of himself, paid his fine of \$15 and received the informant's half-\$7.50,

This is the way they do things in Bloomfield, and a most excellent way it is. We wish that a little of the same spirit could be infused into a number of other localities that we could name, and indeed throughout the country.

We are reliably informed that an individual, whose name we have, recently killed two quail near Newark, N. J., and exhibited them to sportsmen of that city. Is not this a case for the Essex Gun Club to take hold of?

### ---THE NEW YORK GAME LAW.

N another page will be found the admirable analysis Of the New York game law, prepared by Abel Crook, Esq., president of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and read before the last meeting of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association. This synopsis was made to show what the provisions of the law areat present, and also to serve as a basis for intelligent work in amending the law where it needs amendment, and of framing it in such a way that every one may understand it. It is published in the For-AND STREAM for these purposes. At the coming session of the Legislature at Albany, the Standing Committee of the State Association propose to present a new game law. and in order to frame one which shall meet the ap proval of sportsmen throughout the State upon every point of its provisions, it is desired to hear the views of all who are interested. The readers of Forest and Stream are called upon to study the law as it now stands, and if they have any suggestions to offer regarding any portion of it they are requested to write the same to the committee in charge at an early day, addressing all communications to Abel Crook, Esq., No. 99 Nassau street, New York city.

It is particularly requested that those who wish changes made should furnish facts to substantiate their arguments. The committee want the actual experience of practical men on these points. Having all the facts before them they can intelligently proceed in their work.

This is a most sensible way of setting about the task. The opportunity is now offered to every man to put in his

views on any particular point of the law. Let each one improve the occasion to speak, or forever after hold his peace. There is no good reason why the New York game law presented at Albany next winter should not embody the collective wisdom of the sportsmen of the whole Empire State. and be therefore free from cavil.

The committee of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, who will consider the law with reference to Long Island and suggest any needed changes or special provisions required for that section, are Messrs. Geo. A. Chappell, Dr. Henry F. Aten, Dr. Wm. Wynn, Abel Crook, Austin Appleyard, Judge Henry S. Lott, Chas. W. Havemeyer, Sam. S. Conant and Henry Altenbrand. It is hoped that other game protective clubs throughout the State may appoint similar committees to discuss the law and report in the same way.

The Standing Committee of the State Association, who will prepare the law, are : Abel Crook, Robert Robinson and Henry Altenbrand, of Brooklyn; J. H. Williams, Dansville; Jacob Witmer, Niagara Falls; and Henry II. Morse, of Rochester.

Mr. Crook, who has had much experience in framing laws. proposes to make the new game law a model of brevity and clearness. It will be substantially (1st) a legal definition or construction of the words "close season," (2d) the provision of a "close season" for the specific birds, animals and fishes, (3d) the exceptions, (4th) miscellaneous provisions, (5th) uniform penalties, (6th) machinery for prosecution.

The officers of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, who have charge of the next convention, are deserving of the highest commendation for inaugurating a new order of things and making the society what its name implies that it should be. Their course will be cordially indorsed by the sportsmen of the State, and many of those who have lost their interest in the society and held aloof from its conventions will now accord to it their strongest support. Believing that we voice the sentiments of the entire sportsmen's community we hasten to congratulate the promoters of this new movement, and to be neak for them a complete success in their efforts.

### SOUTHWARD

VITH the approach of winter weather those sportsmen who annually spend a winter at the South are already twning their thoughts thither and preparing for the campaign. From our correspondence we infer that Florida will be this year, as heretofore, the resort of the majority of Southern tourists. As is usual at this season of the year the Forest AND STREAM is in receipt of numerous inquiries for the best shooting and fishing localities; inquiries which year by year it is more difficult to answer.

The day has almost passed away-we shall rejoice to see it wholly gone-when game can be butchered from the deck of a river steamer. Every Florida visitor must be familiar with the savages hailing from Northern cities, who stand on the steamer's deck as she makes her way up the stream, and blaze away, right and left, before and behind, at every living creature on the banks—birds, beasts and reptiles. There is less of this digraceful business now than there was once, but this is due rather to a decrease in the supply of game than to any diminishing of the hordes of butchers or abgtement of their murderous craving for blood. And just here we may throw out a hint to the owners of the vast herds of wild cat tle which roam through the Florida woods. Bye-and-bye, when game becomes so scarce that the being clothed in yelveteens and brass buttons, bearing a gun and with it the general appearance of a rowdy, cannot satisfy his appetite for gore in the old way, he will turn his attention to your herds. and shoot down your defenseless cattle, until they too are exterminated. So will the price of Florida beef go up, and the famine thereof be ascribed to the political administration.

The man who seeks in the South pleasure and health, and who is contented with the legitimate pursuit of fish and game will still find abundant shooting territory in Florida, provided he turns aside from the guide book routes and leaves the regular circuit of the multitude. The southern and south-western portions of the State are supplied with a fauna which will well repay the journey thither. We have on hand a variety of letters relating to the different sections of

this sporting country, and these will be published at an early

While Florida stands first as a winter sporting resort, possi bly because it has been so much talked of, there are many other sections equally as attractive and equally rich in game. In the North and South Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Arkans Louisiana, Texas and in short throughout the whole South are vast tracts where game is abundant, and where the sports man tourist may find not only the best of sport but a hearty welcome among a hospitable people as well. The rod and gun are passports to good fellowship the world over, and no one feature of a journal like the Forest AND STREAM is more significant than its chronicles of the warm reception accorded by the people of one section to their guests from other sections.

### REPORT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH COMMISSION.

THE report of the New Hampshire Fish Commission for 1880 opens with the statement that salmon culture in the Pemigewassett has been a grand success, and that they have taken over 100 000 eggs from tish which had been artificially hatched from eggs taken from the Penobscot River and planted in the Pemigewassett, and which had passed up the fishways over the dams at Lowell, Lawrence and Amoskean This is indeed a grand success, as the fish are proved not only to live, but have returned to their native streams to breed The Commissioners are inclined to think that the twenty-two fish taken at Plymouth represent the planting of three different years—1872, '73 and '75—as their weights varied from to twenty pounds; while one which passed their nets was found below Livermore Falls with several of his ribs crushed in and broken away from the backbone-probably in attempting to ascend the falls -which weighed twenty-eight pounds, and might have been a survivor of earlier attempts at stocking the river.

Brook trout have been distributed to many streams, and an increased number are expected this year. Land-locked sulmon eggs have been received to the number of 67,000 as their share of the crop of the joint stock establishment at Grand Lake Stream, in Maine.

The observations at the Lawrence fishway from May 5 to November 1 are interesting. No fish were seen until May 9, when two "suckers" (\*Cutastonus\*), and one brook trout were noticed; and on the 12th, alewives, suckers and two lampreys were seen, and these increased and decreased each day until June 2, when the record says: "Alewives and suckers run very large; a few lamper-eels and three salmon, ten to twelve pounds." (Why cannot our Commissioners set the angular a proper nomenclature, and not call a lamprey a "lamper-eel, when it is not an eel at all, nor even distantly related to it?) On the 5th "one shad" is added to the previous list, and a black bass also appears; while the alewives, suckers, "chubs," etc., keep right along, interspersed with an occasional salm until the 30th, when no salmon are recorded until August 27. and again on October 3, making about thirty seen during the

Commissioner Powers reports to Mr. Brackett, of Mass that 367,500 California salmon fry were distributed in January as follows: 25,000 to the Contoocook River; 28,000 in Salmon Falls River; and the remainder in the Pemige wassett, and that they could be seen until last August any where in the river near the hatching-house, and were ther from three to five inches long, and very lively and apparently Twenty-two Atlantic salmon (S. salar) were taken during the season, weighing from eight to twenty pounds each, thirteen of them being females, yielding together over 100,000 eggs. Mr. Powers further says: "For over thirty years not a salmon passed up the Pemigewassett. This is the first time -in this country, at least -that any considerable quantity of eggs have been taken from mature salmon caught from a depleted river artificially restocked. The result not fail to be highly gratifying to those who have, or have had, the matter in charge, and has, to a certainty, demonstrated the faith of the few who argued that the rivers could he restocked to advantage was well founded. Those who have believed it impossible must now be convinced that it is not only possible but quite practicable.

Two thousand eggs of the California "mountain trout" (Salmo iridea) were received from Prof. Baird and were hatched. What the Commissioners say about fishing for count is so plain and to the point that we gladly give it en-'They say: "We must repeat what we have said before that the depopulation of our brooks is largely owing to the persistent capture of the yearling fish, from two to three inches long, before they are old enough to reproduce their species, by the cockney fishermen and careless boys, who aim at getting the largest number possible, and either say, 'Every one counts,' or, 'the small fish are the sweetest. they are to any one who is fond of salt pork, for these little yearling trout taste of very little else when cooked, the small proportion of fish flavor being entirely overwhelmed by the larger ratio of the 'essence of hog.' It may be the affinity between the biped and the quadruped which accounts for this

It is interesting to note that attention is being paid to the migration of lampreys, which are largely eaten in New Hampshire and some neighboring. States, but which are rejected as food in New York. The report says that this fish "came up the Merrimack as far as Lowell, and Messrs. George Liddle and J. L. Stevens, of Manchester, made two trips to Lawrence and procured several hundred, which they placed above the Amoskeag dam. They propose to repeat this work next month, so that we may reasonably expect to see these fish back in numbers in a year or two, though nerbans not in such quantities as when they obtained the title of 'Derryfield beef." An appendix contains an address delivered before the Fish and Game League, April 6, 1880, by ex-Gov. B. F. Prescott, in which he advocates fishways and protection. list of the lakes and ponds in the State closes the report.

BILLE-FISHING ABOUT LONG ISLAND -Of all times in the year the bluefishing is usually at its best in October and November, and the present season is as good as in any previous year. Last week the catches were plentiful all are Long Island, and we have no doubt of their being as good in other waters, but we personally know that they were excellent off Fire Island, Gardiner's Island and Long Island Sound, some "fifteen pounders" having been captured in Plum Gut. Not only is this fish, which east of New Jersey is a "blue fish" and south of there a "tailor," exceedingly plentiful now, as it has been all summer, but this is the season for the large ones to come in and they are in the very best condition attained by this excellent and gamy fish. New Yorkers can now take Long Island Railroad at either Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, via the down-town ferries, or by Thirty-fourth street ferry to Greenpoint, and in a few hours are landed in any part of the Island they may wish to visit, as the road branches in all directions. Smaller fish are found in Great South Bay, but the large ones seldom enter it and are caught just outside the inlet; and as the bay is shallow and full of "weed" those fishing inside must take their fish by chumming, which, by the way, is the most sportsmanlike: but if you prefer the sail with a trolling sould then outside is the proper place. The bluefish is so savage and voracious that the smaller ones never care for the company of their larger relatives, hence a school will usually contain fish of nearly one size, and when taking "three-pounders" it is seldom that one of twice that size is struck. It is a notable fact that while the other food fishes are decreasing in numbers the bluefish. Pomatomus saltateir, is really increas. ing, and fifty years ago it was unknown on our shore:

Pennsylvania Field Trials.—The arrangements for these trials are now completed, they will be run at the terminus of the Quarryville R. R., which is about fifteen miles south-east of Lancaster, in Lancaster County. The grounds have been preserved for several years and quail are very abundant, besides birds will be on hand for stocking should there not be a sufficient number found on the grounds. The entries to the trials made to the sceretary are reported to be nearly full.

# The Sportsman Couris

"NO FOR THE MAGANETTIWAN!"

WE hereabouts are persistent fishermen—not a bass in Fall Creek or White River that is not acquainted with us by sight; but I doubt that Indianapolis will ever become a fishing resort. A year ago I announced that I would never again wet a line in Indiana, of course I have broken the resolution. When my neighbor dous his cordurovs and asks me if I "have any sand," I am likely to say that I have, and in an hour or so I am basking in the sun in the neighborhood of Broad Ripple, hoping for a bass, expecting a goggle-eve and hauling in a small sunfish. Along in the spring my eye was riveted by a well-written advertisement in Forest and Stieran and the stream of the strea

that the hotel is excellent, and 'l know of no place where the summer sunterer gets more for his money. Others have said that the fishing is superb, and I believe that is the word. The fish are not yellow nor striped nor silver, but black bass, and die game. We failed in dy-fishing and fell into the custom of the country and used the old-fashioned, reliable angleworm. It is a trifle nasty, but it does the business. The Toronto worm is the thing. The home crop of worms is scant. Sand and rock is not the proper environment for a worm—he runs too much to skin, although in one corner of Mr. Pratt's garden there is a preserve where the worms are tolerably fat; but digging them by daylight is attended with considerable risk unless in the absence of the proprietor. The fishing (of the kind) leaves nothing to be desired. The boats are excellent, the boatmen expert. There is no use in stating the number There is no use in stating the boatmen expert. There is no use in stating the number of fish that Webster, our boatman, brought in night after night as I desire when I write anything to be believed. There is a variety of lakes to visit, enough to consume the days, and at evening one can sit and hear Angus Morrison, M. P., tell muscalonge stories, see the landlord welcome his guests, and at night sleep untroubled by mosquito or ——.

The weather was perfect—the monotony was broken by The weather was perfect—the monotony was broken by fine thunder-storms—but the aforesaid advertisement, "150 for Maganettiwen property of the formal property of the fine propert

knowledge of the country.

Muskoka is free land given to the settlers by the govern-

Muskoka is free land given to the settlers by the government, untaxable for tventy-one years, and not liable for debt. I am sorry that the land is, so much of it, undissolved rock. The people are poor and kind, hospitable in the extreme, and a little money will go a great ways. Any sportsman not a "tender-foot," cannot fail to remember plectsaulty his sojourn in this region. Depending on chance acquaintance for company, 1-have had remarkable good fortune. Returning to Pratts, at Rosseau, the bass were still biting, but I left J. M. fishing in twenty feet of water for his elegant rod and reel, inadvertently dropped overboard. There was no sport in that. So, Mr. Editor, I am glad on the whole that my eye rested on the "Ho for the Magametikwa!" and can only suggest that the advertisement be made large enough to state that July and August are not the months for trout.

Indianapolis, Ind.

# Alatural Historn.

NOTES ON SOME MARINE, INVERTE-BRATES.

TN a recent number of the American Journal of Science, Prof. A. E. Verrill gives us some very interesting notes of his observations on several marine forms, made during the past summer at Newbort, R. I.

Prof. Verrill spent a portion of the summer at Newport in connection with his work on the U.S. Fish Connaission, and the discoveries referred to will, no doubt, be published more in detail in the Fish Commission Report of last summer's work. Perhaps the most interesting of these observations is that of the occurrence at Newport of two littoral species of European shells which have not before been recorded as These are Truncatella truncatula and Assimina American. grayana. During the latter part of July and in August numerous specimens of both species were found living among the decaying seaweed at highwater mark on the docks at Newport. Both young and full grown shells were found The two species were associated with a number of well known North American genera, such as Alexia, Anneida, Cheracs, Ligia, Orchestia and other littoral species. 11 cannot at present be decided whether these shells have been introduced at Newport by shipping, or whether they are really indigenous and have hitherto been overlooked. At all events, the opinion is expressed that they are now well established inhabitants of our shores.

The diffusion of the little shell Littoring littory has been noticed before in these columns, and to what has been said by our correspondents Prof. Verrill adds some interesting facts. It is known that this common European species appeared first on the coast of Maine in 1868, though Dr. Dawson has stated that he had collected it at a much carlier date on the shores of Nova Scotia. In 1873 the United States Fish Commission found it abundant at Saco, Maine, and it was collected sparingly at Peakes Island in Casco Bay. In Provincetown, Mass., but in 1875 had 1872 it was rare at become common. Prof. Verrill found it abundant at Burnstable, on the shores of Cape Cod Bay. At Wood's Hole, on the southern shores of Cape Cod, only two specimens were found in 1875, but in 1876 it was common there, and is now very abundant. During last winter Prof. S. I. Smith found the first specimen detected as far West as New Haven, and since then other specimens have been taken there by Mr. E. A. Andrews and by Mr. J. H. Emerton. It is now very abund. ant at Newport.

Ciona occiliata is another invertebrate which Prof. Verrill found abundant at Newport. This large and beautiful ascidian is to be found on rocks and on the piles of wharves at low water, and on dead shells to a depth of twenty fathoms. It would seem to be very local in its distribution, for Prof. Verrill has never found it at any other locality on our coast. This species grows to a length of four or five inches, and is about an inch in diameter. It is quite translucent, and the internal organs may be seen through the pale greenish or yel-The apertures are surrounded by a circle lowish white test. of bright lemon yellow, and the ocelli are bright red. This species is said by Binney to have been first found by Agassiz at New Bedford, Mass., and by him named Ascidia oscellata. It is figured in Gould's Invert. of Mass., but not described.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL LAWS FOR LONDON .-- An interesting paper, read at the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, attempts to answer the question: Is there to be found any definite relation be-tween extremes of rainfall or temperature in any month or season and the weather or temperature of the month or season next following? The author, H. Courtenay Fox, M. R. C. S., bases his conclusions on data obtained from an examination of the observations on monthly temperature and rainfall, as recorded at the Royal Observatory during the sixty-six years from 1815 to 1880. As a result of his investigation he lays down the following definite propositions:

1. A cold spring is very prone to be followed by a cold summer, a cold summer tends to be followed by a cold autumn, and a cold autumn has a slight tendency to be succeeded by a winter of low temperature.

2. Warm summers are generally followed by warm autumns.

3. In no fewer than eight out of the twelve months (that is in every one except February, March, May and October) very low temperature tends to be prolonged into the succeed-

4. If June, July, August or December be warm, the next month will probably be a warm one also.

5. Two months (June and July) tend, when very dry, to he followed by dry ones. On the other hand, a dry August adicates the probability of a wet September.

6. A wet December is apt to be succeeded by a wet Janu-

Besides the foregoing, there are a few instances in which the rainfall of certain months appears to bear a definite rela-

tion to antecedent or subsequent extremes of temperature. 7. If August or September be warm, the ensuing Septem her or October inclines to be wet. If, on the other hand, September or November be cold, the succeeding October or December is likely to be a dry month.

8. If February, June or July be very dry, the next month has a strong tendency to be warm.

9. If January, March or April be wet, we may also expect the next month to be a warm one. But a wet May or July gives a strong probability of cold weather in June or August respectively.

SHARKS SWALLOW THEIR YOUNG .- A short time ago Mr. Blackford of Fulton Market, New York, received a specimen of the "porbeagle," or mackerel shark, *Isutropsis dekayi* which was caught near Great Neck, Long Island, and proved to be a female which measured six feet cleven inches in length. Mr. Blackford said :

"When I received her she had been dead more than sever "When I received her she had been dead more than seven hours. From the immense size of her stomach I thought she must have swallowed a barrel or two of moss bunkers, and to gratify my curiosity I opened her. Imagine my surprise, when instead of moss bunkers I found ten little sharks, evi-dently her offspring, and all just the same size—exactly two feet long. I should say they were about six months old, for a young shark when hatched from the egg measures about four inches. There was no mark upon them as if digestion had begun."

The question was raised whether they were taken in for food or for protection. If, however, they were taken as food one redeeming quality can be placed to the account of

FLINT'S FIELD NOTES,—Warrenton, Va., Oct. 11—Editor Forest and Stream: I give you the following memoranda

Forest and Stream: I give you the following memoranda from my note-book:
1880—April 23. Hunted over our "snipe ground:" no signs; birds all gone.
April 27—Saw Baltimore oriole for first time; saw Aspen offole on 24th inst.
April 28—Reliable informant saw yesterday twelve English mocking-birds in a flock; says they raise there in great num-bers every year, building in large thorn bushes; think they had just returned from South. Saw to-day the first cathird of the season. of the season.

of the season.

Of the season.

Of the season.

Ott. 9—Caught with hook and line, in Rappahannock River, twenty-old "earp" and chub; carp about one-half pound weight and full-roed. Do fish under favorable circumstances—open winter, etc.—spawn twice in twelve months? An "old fisherman" tells me the advanced condition of these spawners indicate an open winter; says "jacfishi" shed their teeth every moon; they bite best on the dark of the moon; has occasionally caught them on the light of the moon, when their gams were red and showed recent shedding of the teeth. In cleaning the "earp" discovered two small parasites clinging to the tongue; thought they were diminutive leeches, until reading Foirst and Stream of 7th inst. What were they?

In July, while fishing in the Shenandoah for bass, took in

leeches, until reading Foiest and Stream of 7th inst. What were they?

In July, while fishing in the Shenardoah for bass, took in a sucker hoating belly up. When unred over back presented appearance of decomposition and escape of gas. Closer inspection showed a multitude of slippery, gelatinous-looking parasites, wrigging about like diminutive crabs; fish was plump and recently dend. What were these wrigglers?

The article in Forest and Stream on "Frogs Capturing German Carp" recalled the fact that when a boy I caught a large water or bull-frog which was in the act of swallowing a smaller "brother." The legs sticking out of the corners of his mouth gave me the idea of his being a "horned frog," of which I had read, but never seen.

In July, 1884, in Diuwiddle County, Virginia, I witnessed the attempt of a black snake to swallow a garter snake of equal size, which he had captured and killed by constriction. I could hear the bones crack in the deally embrace. My companion split fobacce joince in the black snake, smouth and caused him to eject his anticipated bon bonche, and then killed the black snake.

It is doubtful if any individual fish spawns more than once

It is doubtful if any individual fish spawns more than once a year, although some species which spawn in summer are so irregular as to appear to do so. The cyprinoids (carp-like fishes) spawn from May- to September, and even cover a longer period in some localities. It is possible that your fish,

for some reason, did not spawn early, and that, developing so late, it might be checked by cold weather. Carp do not grow in cool weather, and so spawn partly developed might be checked. Your "carp" are probably uncolored gold fish and not the true carp which have lately been brought from Germany and bred in Washington for distribution. It is impossible to say what the parasites were from the description, and if we had them we could perhaps only give you a long technical name of more or less jaw-twisting capacity. The best plan is to study the habits and structure of such parasites, and then you will know all that is known of them. which is very little, except the systematic cognomen,

Experimenting with Snake Poison.—The following dispatch to the Herald contains information which, if authentic, is of very high importance, and further information on the subject will be anxiously looked for

is on very night importance, and turther information on the subject will be anxiously looked for:

\*\*Rio Janeiro\*\*, Sept. 14, 1880.\*\*

There was some excitement and much talk about the scientific enthusiasm of Dr. Stradling, surgeon on beard the Royal Mail Company's steamer Elbe, who had horrified the crew and passengers of that vessel by testing upon himself the efficacy of an autidote for snake bite which he had discovered. At Bahia he succeeded in purchasing a large rattleanake, which he conveyed on board surrepitiously, and, locking himself up in his cabin, deliberately made the snake bite him, with the result that he was found, some twelve hours later, in a state of coma, from which, however, he was recovered without much difficulty, and declares that for many hours the venou had been without effect upon him. Being remonstrated with by the Captain, Dr. Stradling promised "not to do it again." But it was too much for him, and at Rio Janeiro he went ashare one evening, leaving a letter to the effect that he "was going ashore to try his autidote, so as not to break his promise (in the letter, at all events); that he felt confident of success, but that they would know what had become of him in ease he failed to return," etc. Of course this letter caused his friends much anxiety till next morning, when, just as they were sending off to the police, Dr. Stradling himself appeared, "radiant," showing a fresh bite on his arm, and declaring the experiment to be entirely successful, although he would not tell in what consisted the specifies on marvelously effective. Dr. Stradling has been employed as surgeon of Royal mali steamers for some time, and has given particular attention to the study of the various reptiles found in Brazil, but had never pre-Stradling has been employed as surgeon of Royal mail steamers for some time, and has given particular attention to the study of the various repriles found in Brazil, but had never previously carried his devotion to science so far. He is much respected by his shipmates and by passengers on his steamer as a clever and scientific physician, and his loss would have been much regretted. The knowledge gained by him may be very valuable to others, and Dr. Stradling declares his intention of publishing his discovery as soon as he reaches England.

A Tame Deer.—Some quite interesting facts in relation to the domestication of deer have just come under my notice.

The prominent angler of Marinette, Wis., Mr. A. C. Merryman, some two years since secured from an Indian a young doe fawn, which he sent to Mr. J. A. Asher, the Superintendent of the Hamilton & Merryman Co. farm that is located forty-five miles from Marinette, in the forest of the Michigan Peninsula.

The fawn became a great favority, and was allowed full

Peninsula.

The fawn became a great favorite, and was allowed full liberty, notwithstanding the clearing was frequented by wild deer, hunters and Indians. A strap carrying a small bell was attached to her neek, and this fully protected her during the

st season.

She roamed about at will, sometimes absent for days to-

She roamed about at will, sometimes absent for days together, but returning to her civilized, protectors, manifesting great delight for all attention. She is now two years of age, and is the mother of two benutiful fawns.

The bell that has saved her life among the Indians and hunters had no terror for her wild companions, as these fawns were sired by an untanned father. On one occasion an Indian came to the farm bringing a saddle of venison with him to sell, and trotting behind him came the doe from the woods. The Indian had killed the deer while it was in company with the doe, and she had stood by while he was dressing it, and then followed him to the clearing.

followed him to the clearing.

A STRANGE FOSTER MOTHER. -Belleville, Orlober 11.—
Editor Foxed and Stream: Under the heading of "Tame Quail" in your last issue. I notice an article by "Lutron," in which he lells of three quail being found with a flock of tame turkeys. I can tell of a similar incident, perhaps still more remarkable. My brother-in-law, living near Centralia, Ill., had a turkey hen which made her nest in a ravine not far from the house. A very heavy rain having fallen, so thouded the ravine as to wash out the old turkey hen's nest. She wandered about for a day or two disconsolately, and then disappeared altogether, coming back occasionally to feed. The family supposed she had made another nest, and was again laying. What was their astonishment to see her come to the house in her wanderings, and deliberately sat on the eggs and hatched them. The young quait seemed perfectly satisfied, and were getting along very nicely, but were carried off by hawks, one by one, until all were gone.

hawks, one by one, until all were gone.

A Good Word for the Sparkows.—I send you by this mail a lot of leaves of the maple growing in front of my office, which when gathered were literally rovered with lice. What attracted my attention to them was the busy action of some two dozen English sparrows, hopping here and there in the tree, pering under the leaves, and savagely feeding on something. An inspection revealed the cause of their cargeness, and the cause of the early shedding of the leaves. Examine these vermin and tell us what they are. The sparrows were so busy they would scarcely keep out of the reach of my hand. I called the attention of several gentlemen, who watched them for some time. This proves (to me) the insectivorous habits of the English sparrow. In the office yard, every season, a pair of robins (Turdus migratorius), the little brown wreu and at least two dozen pairs of English sparrows build, and raise their broods without any fighting. The only occasions when a "rumpus" is made is between the cocks when the nesting season arrives. I have counted as many as ten occks around a single hen, fussing, fighting and "carrying on" at a rate enough to deafen any one.

Filty.

The insects sent are apparently the ordinary Aphildes, or

The insects sent are apparently the ordinary Aphides, or plant lice," so injurious to green-house plants

Flew Against the Light.—Stopping at our mutual friend, John Krider's, this morning, I was shown a large quantity of warblers and other birds that had been sent him by the light-

house keeper at Atlantie City, N. J. They were found at the base of the tower, having flown against the light in a nightly migration during a late storm. They comprized the following varieties: Blue-winged yellowhacks, indigo birds or blue limets, black-throated blues, red-eyed vireos, red starts, black poll warblers, Connecticut warblers, black and white creepers, olive-black thrushes, Maryland yellow-throats, yellow-rumps and magnoli warblers. This was doubtless the great Southern migration which takes place every antunn. During the fall, about four years since, the wife of the keeper of the same lighthouse caught alive several brant which, during the prevalence of a top, had entangled themselves in the grating protecting the light. These birds are now alive, one of them, I think, having been presented to the Zoological Garden at Philadelphia. Garden at Philadelphia

Romings The Fist Hawk.—Baltimore, Oct. 4, 1880.—While on a fishing trip down the Gunpowder River a few days ago we witnessed an interesting sight. A fish-hawk that was hovering over the water suddenly made a plunge, and arose with a large taylor in his talons. He sailed leisurely over the land toward a dead tree near the shore, doubtless thinking he would have a nice meal. Just as he neared the tree to alight a large eagle came soaring down upon him, and with one swoop made him drop the fish. The eagle darted after the fish and caught it before it reached the ground, and flew away to enjoy his stolen sweets.

# Sea and River Hishing.

- Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Pub-lishing Company, New York."

### FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Grayling, Thymallus tricotor, Maskalomer, Eose mobilior, Pickerel, Esoe mobilior, Pickerel, Esoe retiredates lus, Pike-perch (wall-eyed pike) Stiodelthus americanum, s. arisaum, etc. Yellow Perch, Perca fluviatilis, Striped Bass, Boccus (invatus, While Bass, Roccus chryope,

spot, Reddish, or Channel Bass, Tautog, Tautogo onitis. Pollock, Pollachius carbonarius.

Black Bass, Micropterus, (Two Black Bass, Micropterus, (Two spectes), Rock Bass, Ambloptites. (Two species), Wir-mouth, Chemobryttus gulosus, Crapple, Pomozys nigromaculatus, Bachelor, Pomozys annularis. Chub, Semotitis corporatis,

SALT WATER

Sea Bass, Centropristis atrarius. Sheepshead, Archosargus probato-Sea Daca, Sheepshead, Archosarywa, cepha ta. Poryte, Stendomus argyrops. Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus. White Perch, Morone americana. Spot, or Lafayette, Liostomus ob-

Sen "Trout," Cynoscyon carolinen-sia, Weaklish, Cynoscion regalis, Shore Whiting, Menticirrus littor-

Shore Whiting, Menticirrus littoralis. Croaker, Micropogon undulatus. Bluetish, Pomatomus sallatrix. Spanish Mackerel, Cybium macutatum.
Cero, Cybium regale.
Bonito, Sarda pelamys.
Kingiish, Menticirrus nebulosus.

### FISHING IN TENNESEE.

FISHING IN TENNESEE.

WHILE the heat in our city was almost intolerable, it took but little persuasion to induce me to accept an invitation to this the loveliest stream in middle Tennesee, watering asit does one of the most fertile and beautiful sections of the State. This charming water-course is supposed to have its source in an under-ground lake in Williamson county. This, added to the fact that at every few hundred yards it is fed by cold springs, many of which burst forth from the solid rocks along its banks, accounts for the coldness of the water and the consequent superiority of the fish found in it. The bass and black perch, even the catfish taken here, have a justly merited renown for their gaminess and excellence as food. When not troubled by freshets, the waters are as clear as crystal, passing over strata of solid rock and gravel, in places forming beautiful cascades, which in turn run into deep pools and eddies in which the finny beauties delight to exist. Big Harpeth is the residuary of the South, las well as several other minor streams which have the same source. In following the winding course of the South Harpeth the readway is about half in the river and half over gravel beds, the narrow valley being occupied by fields, the rich and luxminar crops of which made my eyes glad with the prospect of plenty. Where our road lay in the stream, or at places where it crossed, I was struck with the immense quantities of small fish. As Col. Sellers says, "There are millions in it." In the deep holes and under the ledges of rocks and overhanging stres I could see the great fat bas, lolling about as lazily as the lazzeroni on Chinja at Naples. Oh! how I longed for supper. At a crossing where the water was not more than two or three inches deep, but within a hundred yards of what is known as the Flat Rock, I saw, angling away as ernestly as possible, my young friend "Tom Allison." I halied him, but he was too much occupied to answer at the first call. I was just blowing up to make another when I saw him give order in which they were arranged, that an adept was their

We ate a most hearty meal: fried chicken, clabber, luscious peaches and cream—the latter so rich and thick that no one questioned the dear little "Jersey" which gavoit. I could have

tow.

resigned all desire for any other scenes, and dwelt there complacently with the charming surroundings, if such had been my luck; but unfortunately the abominable "business" compelled me to turn my back on what would have been my greatest pleasure. I could neither follow the hounds than hight, as there was no moon to light our path, nor take a turn at the fine bass in the morning, because 9 a. m. was the hour I was to be at the desk. I was glad to hear from the "Squire" that the forked month sucker was really in the South Harpeth, and in great quantities; also all varieties of fish were rapidly increasing since the protective laws had been enforced. The game laws had effected the same results. Pheasants (grouse), which had become almost extinct, are coming back in great numbers. As for qual, the prospects for next winter are most brilliant. Sitting on the proth, smoking and talking with my good friends, I was constantly interrupted by the melodious song of "Bob White." The "Squire" has a number of pigeous which prefer roosting in the fine beech trees in his yard to the houses built for them. This I found curious, as I had never seen the like before.

In the fall I intend returning to the "Squire's" and have a fair trial at the many kinds of game and fish in the country. A more lively spot for sportsman than near his place I never saw. Trees which keep their foliage all the year to camp under, superb springs of icy cold water at your feet, fire-wood abundant—and all in the hearing of farmers who have plenty, live in style, and would gladly furnish milk, butter, chickens and vegetables for the mere asking. Reluctantly at 4 A. M. I bade farewell to my friends.

### THE DOMINION RIVER FISHERIES.

Concerning the leasing of salmon rivers the Mirimichi Advance says: "The Riparian Rights Case, has been decided by Justice Gwynne in the Exchequer Court, at Ottawa, against the Government. He affirms that the Department of Marine and Fisheries has not the right to lease the fluvial rivers of this Province to any person to fish exclusively in, although it may regulate fisheries in such rivers. His Lordship decides that the owners of the soil have the right of fishing in inland rivers above the ebb and flow of the tide, but the public have the right of fishing in the sea and on the bays and arms of the sea. The Crown Grants of land adjacent to rivers above the ebb and flow of the tide carry the right of fishing in the river, unless specially excepted and, even then it would not be given to the public.

"This decision is in accordance with equity and against the assumptions set up by the first Canadian Minister of Fisheries and persisted in by his successors. An appeal will, it is said, be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada."

AMERICAN SARDINES.—There are several fishes put up as sardines in Maine and New Jersey, but in most cases a foreign label is put on the caus when in fact they are good enough to be sold on their own merits. The "sprat" Olupea sprattiss is largely used in Europe as a "sardine," as is also the herring, or rather the latter portion of it cut off at the dorsal fin. In this country the menhaden or moss bunker is the principal fish so put up, and they are excellent if properly prepared, the main thing being to get a fish with moderately soft bones which are further softened by steaming and then putting them up in good oil. In Maine the business is brisk at present; there are at present eight sardine factories in Eastport, running full blast, night and day, turning out weekly about 3,500 cases ready for market, and giving employment to about 600 hands, male and female. The pay-roll of these factories foot up to some \$6,000 per week. During the past two months there has been an abundant supply of fish, and the prospects are excellent for a good fall's work. In a few weeks there will be three more factories added to the number, which will give employment to about 150 more hands.

Bie Bass from Greenwood Lake.—New York, Oct. 11—At Greenwood lake, N. J., Friday morning, under pilotage of Sam Darrison, Chas. Myers and Chas. Dennis, Jr., took nine Oswego or big mouth bass weighing twenty-seven and a laif (27½) pounds: weights of three largest 6½, 6 and 3½; measurement of first, length 21 in., girth 16 in., mouth open lip to lip 4½ in. On Saturday morning same party caught 11 bass weighing 25 pounds; weights of three largest, 4½, 4½, the second fish having though his lip a hook lost the previous day by Garrison. Yours, Old Subscriber.

Bass Fishing on Sr. Clair Flats.—Detroit, Oct. 11—I had the pleasure last week of a trip to St. Clair Flats with Mr. E. J. Fairfield, of Ohio, and Mr. C. C. Pickering, of the same State, both of whom are enthusiastic fishermen. We had time for only two days' sport, and had the lil luck to have even that short time 'bit-off' at 10 o'clock a. M. of the second day by the loss of our minnow bucket, by the breakage of its fasterning to the boat. We, however, got some 24 or 25 bass, such as does one good to look at, not to speak of the delight of catching. Our string must have weighed 90 pounds. Some splendid strings of bass are now being taken there. The water is cold and clear, and every bass caught fights sufficient to satisfy the fellow at the other end of the line. Host Slocum tells us the Star Island House will be enlarged for next season by the addition of some forty or fifty rooms, and in many ways improved so as to add to the comfort and pleasure of his guests. In fact they are even now at work with a large derelging machine on one side of the hotel. With these additional hotel facilities and the marked improvement in the fishing at the flats another season must make those waters still more famous.

UNO.

FISHING IN THE GUNPOWDER.—We were on our way to what is called the "stone pile" to fish for white perch, and were under the guidance of Mr. Wm. Eccleston (familiarly called "Old Man Eccleston)," the vetern ducker, fisherman and decoy maker of the Gunpowder and Carrol's Island region. He soon put us on the stone pile, and as soon as we got our rods together and our lines rigged, our sport commenced. It was half-past ten when we began fishing, and stopped at four. During that time we caught fish constantly. Large white perch, rock taylors and spots. The writer was unfortunate enough to loose the screw that held the handle of his recl on, and just after doing so struck a large rock fish. Of course he could do nothing but hold on to him, and the strain was so great that the hook tore out of his mouth; the spring of the pole was so strong that the line flew up into the air, and on the upper hook there was a small taylor. The jerk was so violent that it tore the hook out of his mouth also. We were becalmed going home and had to row six

miles, which made us so late that we had not time to count or weigh our fish, which would have more than filled a bushel basket. E. A. R. October 4, 1880.

blasket.

October 4, 1880.

BLADDERS OF FISHES.—In a recent note to the Pari Academy, Prof. Marangoni gives the results he has arrived a in a study of the swimming bladder. He states first, that is in a study of the swimming bladder. He states first, that is the organ which regulates the migration of fishes, thos fishes that are without it not migrating from bottoms of littl depth, where they find tepid water; while fishes which have a bladder are such as live in deep, cold water, and migrate the deposit their ova in warmer water near the surface. Next fishes do not rise like the Cartesian diver (in the well-know experiment), and they have to counteract the influence of their swimming bladder with their fins. If some small dear and living fishes be put in a vessel three-quarters full of water and the air be compressed or rarefied, one finds in the former case the dand fish descend, while the living ones rise head in advance, to the surface. Rarefying has the oppositience. Fishes have reason to fear the passive influences due to bydrostatic pressure; when fished from a great depth their bladder is often found to be ruptured. Thirdly, the swim ming bladder produces in fishes a two-fold instability—one olevel, the other of position. A fish, having once adapted it bladder to live at a certain depth, may, through the slightes variation of pressure, be either forced downward or upward and thus they are in unstable equilibrium as to level. As the position, the bladder being in the ventral region, the centre of gravity is above the centre of pressure, so that fishes are all ways threatened with inversion; and, indeed, they take the inverted position when dead or dying. This double instability forces fishes to a continual gymnastic movement, and doubless helps to render them strong and agile. The mos agile of terrestrial animals are also those which have leas stability.

Fig. Culture in Tennessee.—A correspondent writes u that the protective laws of this State are working wel wherever they have been enforced, and the fish have in creased. Fish Commissioner George F. Akers has planter 500 German earp, received from Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, in ponds near Nashville, and they are now o 23bs. weight. The State has no appropriation for this purpose, and therefore but little can be done in the way of replenishing depleted waters. It is much to be hoped that the next Legislaure will have wisdom enough to remedy this and not by a spirit of false economy allow the people to be deprived of this great food resource. Rivers, streams and ponds should no more be allowed to lie unproductive that the land, and Tennessee should not allow this source o wealth—for certainly it is wealth—to remain in a state o neglect.

Black Bass in New Jersey;—A good chance to get smal black bass for stocking waters in New Jersey is thus show by the Newark Sunday Cull: Small black bass are now being caught in large numbers in the seventeen-mile level of the canal, and it is evident that the water bas in some manne become plentifully stocked with them since spring. It is pity that this is the case, for the annual drawing off of the level will result in their destruction before they have attainer respectable size. By watching for the time when the canal i empited a fine supply can be obtained for stocking privat ponds.

# Hish Culture

# LIST OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

THE following is a list of the Commissioners of Fish an Fisheries of the United States and Canada, as far as has been possible to obtain them. It has been corrected t October 1 by correspondence, and there are some changes from that of last year. Arkansas had a commission of three a fe years ago, but never had an appropriation and did no work One member died, one resigned, and last year, after the liwas made up, a letter came from Mr. N. B. Pearce, of Osag Mills, saying that he supposed that he was still a Commissione although there was nothing to do, or if there was anything t be done a lack of the needful prevented it. This year he ha failed to respond, but Texas comes into line instead. The corected list now stands:

CANADA,	
F. Whitcher,	Ottawa, Ontario
Wilmot, Supt. of Fisheries,	Newcastle, "
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
. H. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries,	St. John
NOVA SCOTIA.	
. H. Rogers, Inspector of Fisheries,	Amherst
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,	
H. Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries,	Alberton
DRITISH COLUMBIA.	
ex. C. Anderson, Inspector of Fisheries,	Victoria
UNITED STATES.	
of, Spencer F. Baird,	Washington, D. C.
ALABAMA.	
This State had a Commission last year, but w	e have been unable
get a reply to letters addressed to them.	
CALIFORNIA.	
R. Throckmorton.	San Francisco

J. D. Farwell,	N:les, Alameda Co.
CO	LOHADO.
W. E. Sisty,	Brookvale.
	NECTICUT.
W. M. Hudson,	Hartford,
Robert G. Pike,	Middletown.
C N Windows	Sherman.

Thomas P. James, (Com. of Agriculture and ex-officio of fisheries.) TLLINOIS.

B. B. Redding,

N. K. Fairbank, S. P. Bartlett, (Mr. J. Smith Briggs, of Kankakee, was on the board, but his term has expired and no appointment has been made to date.)

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	D. B. Long,		Ellsworth.
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at	Hon, John A. Steele,		Midway.
it	Dr. Wm Van Antwerp,		Mt. Sterling-
980	A. H. Goble, Hon. C. J. Walton,		Catlettsburg.
tle	Dr. S. W. Coombs,		Munfordville, Bowling Green,
to	John B. Walker,		Madisonville,
xt,	Wm. Griffith, President	t.	Louisville,
wn	W. C. Price,		Danville.
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	E. M. Stilwell, Everett Smith,		Portland.
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eir		MARYLAND,	
m- of	T. B. Ferguson,		Baltimore.
its	(Address	1,327 M. st. Washingto	n, D. C. Easton.
	Thomas Hughlett,	MASSACHUSETTS.	Easton.
rd, to	Theodore Lyman,	MANAGETTOME 2714	Brookline.
of	E. A. Brackett,		Winchester,
al-	Asa French,		Boston.
he	Eli R. Miller,	MICHIGAN,	Richland.
oil- nd	A. J. Kellogg,		Detroit.
ost	Dr. J. C. Parker,		Grand Rapids.
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	Daniel Cameron,		La Crescent.
us	Wm. W. Sweney, M. D.	,	Red Wing.
ell	R. Ormsby Sweeny, Ch		St. Paul,
in- ed	Hon, Silas Woodson, Cl	MISSOURI.	St. Joseph.
sh :	Hon, H, Clay Ewing,	11111.,	Jefferson City,
of	John Reid,		Lexington.
II-	o o i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	NEBRASKA.	***************************************
rę-   he	R. R. Livingston,		Plattsmouth,
is,	H. S. Kaley,		Red Cloud.
be	W. L. May,		Fromont.
nd	H. G. Parker,	NEVADA.	Carson City.
an of		NEW HAMPSHIRE,	
of .	Sam'l Webber,		Manchester.
	Luther Hayes,		South Milton.
all	Alkina H. Powers,		Plymonth.
VII	Dr. B. P. Howell,	NEW JERSEY.	Woodlary.
ng	E. J. Anderson,		Trenton.
he	Theo. Morford,		Newton.
er 3 a		NEW YORK,	
he	Hon, R. B. Roosevelt, 7	6 Chambers st.,	New York.
ed	Edward M. Smith,	Nour	Rochester Hartford, Oneida Co.
is	Richard U. Sherman, Eugene G. Blackford, 8		Brooklyn.
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	J. C. Fisher, President,		Coshocton.
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	H. J. Reeder,	101111111111111111111111111111111111111	Easton
nd	B. L. Hewit,		Hollidaysburg.
it	James Duffy,		Marietta.
to	John Hummel,		Selingsgrove.
	Robert Dalzell.		Pittsburg
	G. M Miller,	RHODE ISLAND.	Wilkesbarre,
k.	Newton Dexter,	ABOUR ISLAND.	Providence
ist	John H. Barden,		Rockland,
ge	Alfred A. Reed,		Providence.
er to		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
as	A. P. Butler,		Columbia.
or-	(Com. of Agricul	ture and ex-officio Com	of Fisheries.)
/1-	W. W. McDowell,	TENNESSEE,	Memphis.
	Geo. F. Akers,		Nashville.
io.	Hon, W. T. Turley,		Knoxville.
		TEXAS.	
	J. H. Dinkins,		Austin.
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st.	Prof. J. L. Barfoot (Cu	rator Deseret Museum, VERMONT.	, man Lake Ully.
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ia.	M. McDonald,		Lexington.
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C.	Henry B. Miller,		Wheeling.
ole	O. S. White, N. M. Lowry,		Romney. Hinton.
		WISCONSIN.	11111/004
	Gov. Wm. E. Smith (ex	x-officio),	Madison.
0.	Philo Dunning (Preside	ent),	Madison,
	J. V. Jones,	ing and /Pop-	Oshkosh.
10,	C. L. Valentine (Secreta	ary and ireasurer).	Janesville,

### THE ANISE-BAG HUNT.

Melrose, Jackson Co.

Beetown, Grant Co.

Mark Douglas, John F. Antisdel,

Atlanta.

Christopher Hutchinson,

All glory to man and all glory to woman, Who rode in this hunt; they have cause to be vain; They've shown quite enough of the nature called human, But little enough of the nature humane.

Most glory to him, may his mem'ry be scented,-Perchance 'twas a drug clerk, some pestle-pot runt,— Who cudgelled his brain till at last he invented This glorious sport of the anise-bag hunt

# . Game Bag and Gun.

—Address all Communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

### GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER,

Moose, Alce americana. Carlboo, Rangifer caribou. Elk or wapiti, Cervus canadensis. Red or Vivginia deev, C. virginianne. Squirrels—red, black and gray. Hores—brown and gray. Reed or rice bird, Dollehonyx ory-

risprous.
Wild Turkey, Melcagris gallopavo.
Planated grouse or prairie chieken, Gupidonia cupido.
Ruffed grouso or phensant, Bonasa umbelus. quali or partridge, Ortyx virgin-

ianus. Sora, rall. Porzana carolina.

This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of the

the laws.

1de laws.

1de laws.

1de jaws.

Read before the Long Island Sportsmen's Association.]

THE NEW YORK GAME LAW.

ANALYSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS.

Brooklyn, October 8, 1880.

Woodcock, Philahela minor.
Black-bellied ployer, ox-eye,
Squatarola helvetica.
Long-biled curlew, Numenius longi-

Turnstone, or called back, Strepsted snipe, dowitcher, hamphus griseus, ted sandpiper, or ox-bird,

To the Long Island Sportsmen's

To the Long Island Sportsneak Association:

GENTLEMEN—The time is approaching when, as the wardens of the interests of the "New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game," we shall be required to account for our stewardship. Under our auspices much can and should be accomplished. Carpers have criticized the former action of that Association and dlubbed it a "club of pigeon shooters." It has been asserted, with apparent justification, that its prime objects have been lost sight of in the mercenary contests for prizes at the traps.

The management of each convention is within the control of the cuteristing organization. What can and oneby we to

The management of each convention is within the control of the cultratailing organization. What can and ought we to do to remove the offium and establish the credit of our State Association? The occasion is afforded us to demonstrate our sincerity and unite our local societies in a work of common benefit to the large body of sportsmen throughout the state. No subject is of more immediate importance than the existing legislation for the preservation of minuals, birds and tish of the kinds commonly termed "game." During the interval since our last meeting I have collated the recent statutes upon that subject and, so far as practicable, have analyzed their existing provisions to afford you an intelligible basis for examination and recommendation of amendments.

template decision was a second ments. The special laws for shell-fish, regulating the taking of clams and oysters and the sale of lobsters, seem hardly within our purview; nor have I included the laws establishing fishways, the construction of dams over rivers, those relating to the companies of Fisheries or the incorporation of companies. war purview; nor have 1 included the laws establishing fishways, the construction of dams over rivers, those relating to Commissioners of Fisheries or the incorporation of companies for the protection or propagation of fish and game, those providing for election of bay constables, those conferring powers on Supervisors to legislate, nor the laws regulating shad fishing, except as these subjects are specifically referred to in the laws of 1879 and 1880.

The general laws are Chapter 534 of the Laws of 1879 and Chapters 534, 584 and 591 of the Laws of 1880 may be considered to the law of 1880. They are prohibitory in their nature, and propose to preserve game by punishing those who kill, sell or have it in possession during certain specified periods. They do not provide for propagation in any other manner. While general, the exceptions to their operation in localities are many.

Without strictly following the order or technical verbiage of the acts, the provisions can be better stated by dividing the subjects into:

1st, Animals,
2d. Birds.

7th. Special game officers.

of the acts, the provisions can be better stated by dividing the subjects into:

1st, Animals.

5th. Civil remedy.

2d. Birds.

6th. Criminal proceedings

7th. Special game officers.

4th. Miscellaneous provisions, 8th. Local legislators.

In nearly all the prohibitions as to birds and fish the language used is as follows: "No person shall kill or expose for sale or lave in his or her possession after the same has been killed."

With the exception of the amendments introduced by the Laws of 1880, the violation of the prohibited acts is in terms made a mislemeanor, and a pecuniary penalty is added. In the case of shooting certain birds specified in Chapter 584, Laws 1880, the provision making it a mislemeanor is omitted. These are the "eagle, woodpecker, nighthawk, yellowbird, wren, martin, oriole or any song bird" and the "robin, meadow lark or starding." (Chap. 584, L. 1879.)

Animals, shithely aND FISH PROTECTED.

The animals which by these laws are considered game are "wild deer, moose, hare or rabbit, squirrels, black or gray."

The water or bay birds so declared game are "wild deer, moose, hare or rabbit, squirrels, black or gray."

The water or bay birds so declared game are "wild deer, moose, hare or rabbit, squirrels, black or gray."

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The water or bay birds so declared game are "wild duck, gnose or brant."

The upland birds specified are "qual, woodcock, ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, spruce grouse, commonly called Canada partridge."

Also protected are "eagle, woodpecker, night hawk, yellowbird, wren, martin, oriole, song birds, robin, meadow lark and starling."

The specified fish are "speckled trout, salmon trout, lake trout, California trout, black bass, striped bass, Oswego bass, musculonge and salmon." But there is no close season for salmon.

### CLOSE SEASONS.

CLOSE SEASONS.

Wild Deer.—From November 30 to August 1, and for chasing with dogs except from August 15 to November 1.

In St. Lawrence county dogs cannot be used at any time. In the counties of Suffolk and Queens wild deer not to be killed within five years after act of June 20, 1879. Fawn in spotted cost protected. Use of trops, spring guns and other devices for trapping or killing deer prohibited. Crusting and entering deer yards forbidden. Violation is made misdemennor, with penalty of \$50 addred, except in case of crusting or yarding it is \$100, and dogs unkwithly in pursuit may be killed. Possession of fresh venison between December 1 and Junuary I excussed on proof of killing within lawful periods. Mona.—Not to be chosed with dogs nor killed at any time. Violation is misdemenator and added penalty is \$50.

Have or Rabit.—From February 1 to November 1.

Hunting with ferrets prohibited. Owners or occupants of

nurseries or orchards may trap or hunt with ferrets within the limits of such nurseries or orchards or in forest or field adjoining. Violation is misdemeanor and added penalty of \$25. Squirrets, Black or Gray.—From February 1 to August 1. Violation is misdemeanor, with added penalty of \$25. BIRDS.

Red-breasted snipe, dowltcher, Macordamphus griseus, Red-backed sandpiper, or ox-bird, Triaga unorivana. Great marbled godwil, or marlin, Minosa, fedaa. Willet, Tolanus smipalimatus, Tattler, Vanus melanobucas, Yellow-shanks, Tolanus garipes.

Squirrels, Bluck or Gray.—From Pebruary' 1 to August 1. Violation is misdemeanor, with added penalty of \$25.

BIRDS.

Wild Duck, Goose or Brant.—From May 1 to September 1.

On Long Island from May 1 to October 1.

Violation is misdemeanor, with added penalty \$25. Killing between sunset and daylight, pursuit or firing at with aid of lantern, being found on the water with a gun and lantern in act of attempting to pursue, fire at or kill between sunset and surrise, made misdemeanors, with added penalty \$50.

Killing with swivel or punt gun, or with any gun other than such as are habitually raised at arro's length and fired from the shoulder; use of net or device or instrument other than such as are habitually raised at arro's length and fired from the shoulder; use of net or device or instrument other than such gun, made misdemeanor, with added penalty \$50. Use of floating battery, machine or device whereby gunner is concealed, or shooting therefrom, use of decey or construction of bow house at distance from shore more than twenty rods, made misdemeanor, with added penalty \$50. Except in Pecconic Bay, Shimnecock Bay, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence Kirver, Hudson River below Albany.

Sailing for them, or shooting from sailing or steam vessel, or structure attached to same, made misdemeanor, with added penalty of \$10. Except in Long Island Sound, Lake Ontario and Hudson River below Nyaek.

Qualt.—Pron January 1 to November 1. In counties of Montgomery, Schenectedy, Santoga and Albany within two years after act of June 25, 1880, prohibited. Violation is misdemeanor and penalty is added \$25. Sale or possession between January 1 and February 1, may be excused by proof of killing within lawful period. Netting, trapping and snaring prohibited and made misdemeanor, with \$10 penalty. Nets, etc., to be destroyed when found set.

Wondowch.—From January 1 to Neptember 1. Violation made misdemeanor, with added penalty \$25. Sale or possession between January 1 and February 1 to September 1. Violation made misdemeanor, with added pe

period.

Eagle, Woodpecker, Night Hack, Yellow Bird, Wren, Mar-tin, Oriole and Sony Birds.—Killing prohibited at all times, except for studying habits or history, or to be set up. Pen-

ally \$5.

Robin, Meadow Lark, Starling.—From January 1 to October 1. Penalty \$5. Except for studying habits or history, or to be set up, and except that robins, in act of destroying fruit or grapes, may be killed by person on his own premises.

Speckled Trout.—From September 1 to April 1.
Catching by any device but angling and use of net, scine or set line, or possession of same on shores, prohibited, and nets, etc., declared contraband and destruction authorized. Violation made misdemeanor, with \$25 penalty added. Except in waters wholly private, by owner's permission, the net or declared were be used.

in waters whom, process, so the device may be used.

Submon Trout or Lake Trout.—In the inland lakes from October 1 to March 1. In Lake George from October 1 to April 1. Violation made misdemeanor, with penalty \$10

April 1. Violation made misdemeanor, with penalty \$10 added.

Catifornia Tront.—From May 15 to September 1. Violation made misdemeanor, besides penalty \$25.

Black Bass, Oswego Bissa and Missalonga.—From January 1 to June 1. Unless caught alive for artificial propagation or the stocking other waters.

In the \$1. Lawrence, Clyde, Seneca and Oswego rivers, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Conesus and Niagara Rilver above Niagara Falls on the American side, protected from January 1 to May 20.

Black Bass in Lake Mahopac and Dutchess County, in Schroon lake or river, and Paradox lake in the counties of Essex or Warren, protected from January 1 to July 1. In Lake George from January 1 to July 20.

Black base in Lake Mahopac and Dutchess County, in Schroon lake or river, and Paradox lake in the counties of Essex or Warren, protected from January 1 to July 20.

Black or siriped base, under one-half pound weight, not to be caught at any time. Violations made misdemeanor, with penalty of \$10 added.

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING FISH.

be caught at any time. Violations made misdemeanor, with penalty of \$10 added.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING FISH.

Shutting or drawing off waters to catch fish, made misdemeanor, with added penalty of \$25.

Tonawanda Creek, between Moulton's dam in Genesce County and Colton's dam in Myoming County, not to be fished within five years from set of June 20, 1879. Violation a misdemeanor and \$25 penalty.

In Lake Ontario, on the American side, for three miles from the mouth of the Niagara River; in Onondago, Oncida, Seneca and Cross lakes and their outlets and tributaries, and Niagara River and American waters above Niagara Falls, no fish except minnows to be caught by any device but hook and line. Violation a misdemeanor, and also a penalty of \$100.

Fish not to be caught (excepting minnows, bullheads, eels, suckers and catfish) by any device but hook and line in the other fresh waters and canals, and violation made misdemeanor with penalty of \$25.

Exempted localities where nets, etc., may be used: Hudson River, below the dam at Troy: Black Lake, in St. Lawrence County; St. Regis River, Grass River and Racket River, below the line of the Ogenesburg and Lake Champlain Railroad; Lake Ontario (excluding Great Sodus Bay, Port Bay, East Bay in Wayne County, Huderson Harbor or Bay in Jefferson County); Lake Champlain, from October 1 to November 15; Lake Ontario, with its bays and inlets within the County of Jefferson, and in that part of Oswego County lying between its Jefferson, and in that part of Oswego County lying between its Jefferson, and in that part of Oswego County lying between its Jefferson, and in that part of Oswego County lying between its Jefferson County. Hunterson Harbor or Bay in Jefferson Day on the lake side, from the main shore to and including Smoke Island, except during the months of November and December." In Walkili River, within Utster County, householders, during the months of March and April, October and November may fish for suckers and eeds with single fyke of not less than one inch uses

than two inches; in Long Island bays, salt waters, estuaries and rivers, to be not less than two and one-half inches, excepting for menhaden and in ponds where permitted by law; and rivers, to be not less than two and one-half inches, excepting for menhaden and in ponds where permitted by law; in Coney Island Creek to the mouth thereof, extending out into Gravesend Bay, one-half mile each way, to be four inches square, except hoop nets for eel and flounder fishing between Oct 15 and April 1; in Great South Bay pound or trap net prohibited, except that portion within jurisdiction of the town of Islip and not in Brookhaven and Smith patents; in Lakes Eric and Ontario, to be not less than four and one-half inches; in Lake Eric, no pound or trap net to be used; in Hudson River, below dam at Troy, not less than two and one-half inches; except for bait fish; in Hudson River, between the upper dock at the village of Sing Sing and Croton landing in the town of Cortland, and in the waters between those points, drawing scine prohibited: in Croton River, between June 1 and October 1, drawing scine prohibited. Violation made misdemeanor besides added penalty of \$50, and unlawful nets declared contraband and their destruction authorized.

Possession of snarvs, nets, stake-poles and unlawful devices (during the closed season) on the shores of lake or waters inhabited by salmon, salmon trout, lake trout, black or Oswego bass or muscalonge, without the permission of the Commissioners of Fisheries, made misdemeanor, with penalty of \$25 added, excepting Hudson River south of Troy dam, Lake Ontario and Walkill River, in Ulster County.

\*\*Yets, pounds or device, by which fish may be captured or taken, set, put, floated, had or maintained in any of the State waters in violation of any law, declared a public nuisance, to be abated by any citizen of the State. The game protectors are required to seize and remove them. Expenses of seizure, removal and storage a county charge, to be repaid by sale by sheriff.

\*\*Differential Products of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the Sta

sonova and storage a county charge, to be repaid by sale by sheriff.

Dye-sterf, Coal Tar.—Refuse from gas-houses, sawdust, lime or other deleterious substances, not to be deposited or caused to flow into any of the "rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, or any of the bays or intest adjoining the Athatic Ocean." Penalty, misdemeanor, with \$50 added. Not applicable to streams constituting motive power for manufactories where necessary to run the refuse into the stream.

Fishcoays and State Fishery.—Commissioners of Fisheries to maintain sign-boards at a distance of eighty rods from fishways constructed or established by State prohibiting fishing. Boards to be on both sides of the stream, above and below. Fishing within such boarded distance, or destruction or injury of sign boards, made misdemeanor, besides added penalty of \$25.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Destroying or Robbing Nests of Wild Birds.— Prohibited, save when necessary to protect dwelling houses or prevent their defacement. Experting crows, blackbirds, hawks and owls; and violation is misdementor, and penalty added is §5. Sign-boards to be maintained by owner or occupant of land, size one foot square, upon every 50 acres upon the lot lines, or on shores of water, in at least two conspicuous places. Name of owner or occupant to be appended to notice forbid-direct researchers.

ding trespassing.

Trespassers on such lands for purposes of shooting or hunt-

Trespassers on such lands for purposes of shooting or hunting or taking fish from private ponds or private streams, not stocked in whole or in part by the State, liable to exemplary damages not exceeding #85, besides actual damages. Injuring or destroying sign-board made misdemeanor, besides penalty added of \$25.

Private Parks.—Dedication of lands and water for private for properties of fight.

Treate Parks.—Dedication of lands and water for private park by owner or lessee for propagation or protection of fish, birds or game authorized. Proceedings.—Notice describing the property and stating the purpose, to be published in county paper where property is, of general circulation, once a week for three months. Notices or sign-boards during such publication, or within six months after final publication, to which is six months after final publication, to the posted or put up warning off trespussers. Notices or beards to be not less than one foot square, and not more than forty rods apart along entire boundary, if park be all land. If both land and water, then in conspicuous places—at least one notice for every 100 acres. If pond only, then in at least four conspicuous places on the shore. If the park be inclosed by fence of reasonable capacity for protection, notices to be on fences not over half a mile apart. After property is dedicated, all fish, birds and game to belong to the owners or lessees.

dedicated, all fish, birds and game to belong to the owners or lessees.

Catching, taking or killing fish, birds or game therefrom; putting deleterions substances or piscivorous fish; letting off the waters with intent to fish or destroy fish or eggs placed in such waters; defacing or destruction of sign or notice posted; placing orlject against or near fence to aid minuals to get in or escape therefrom; entering with implements for catching, taking or killing fish, birds or game therein, made misdemennor, and guilty person also liable to owner or lessee to exceuplary damages not exceeding 825, besides actual damages. Wolces and Panthers.—Bounty for grown wolf, 830; bounty for pup wolf, 815; bounty for panther, 820, if killed in State. Proof—Satisfactory affidavits 22d skull and skin to be presented to supervisor and a justice of the peace of town in which killed, they to burn the skull and brand the skin.

Sunday shooting, hunting, trapping or eaging birds or wild beasts, or possession in open air for such purpose of the implements therefor, made misdemeanor, with added penalty of

Penalties, with cost of suit, may be recovered by any person in his own name or by any society in its name. The society to give security for costs.

District attorney to bring actions in name of The People upon reliable information or when requested by the game protectors appointed by the Governor. Person giving information entitled to one half penalty; balance to go to Contay Treasurer. Game and fish protectors appointed by the Governor empowered to bring action in the name of The People. Courts Hacing Aurisdiction.—Justice of the Penoc in county where offense committed or adjoining county to amount of usual jurisdiction. In New York city: District Courts and Marine Court; all Courts of Record in the State. In Kings County: County Court and City Court of Brooklyn in actions by game constables.

Costs and Disbursements.—Recovery under \$50 in Court of Brooklyn. Cost to equal recovery in amount.

In action by The People, commenced by District Attorney at request of the game protectors, if the plaintiff succeeds, to he at rates fixed by \$ 307. Code of Procedure (old Code), besides wirnesses and other fees and disbursements, without regard to awont of recovery. District attorney may discontinue action without costs.

without costs.

Without costs.

Expenses in such actions to be advanced by County Treasurer on requisition of District Attorney. On recovery, expenses to be paid back with all fines to County Treasurer, but

costs to go to District Attorney. County Treasurer to pay

surplus over expenses into State Treasury by Sept. 1. part of the general fund.
Judgments Enforced.—By execution against the person. Imprisenment to be not less than five days, or if the judgment and interest be more than \$5, then at the rate of one day for \$1. Several penalties may be in one suit, but only one imprisonment on the judgment. Imprisonment does not

### OPTMINAT. PROCEEDINGS

Convicted Persons.—Punished by fine not less than \$5 nor more than at the rate of \$1 for every dollar of penalty, when same exceeds \$5.

same exceeds 89.
Or by imprisonment in county jail or penitentiary for not less than five days nor more than one day for every dollar.
Or by both fine and imprisonment.
Courts having Juvisilietion.—In towns and villages—Control Special Sessions. In cities—the courts having jurisdiction

of Special Sessions. In cities—the courts having jurisdiction to try misdemennors.

Finos to be paid within ten days by Court receiving them to the Treasurer of the county where offense committed; except in New York city, to the Chamberlain, to be kept as a fund to enforce the game laws as the County Supervisors or the New York City Aldermen may direct, for special detectives or rewards for detection and arrests.

Arrests without warrant required of sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, police offier, constable, game constable and bay constable when finding person violating game law, and to bring him before the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction.

Neplect to enforce have by officer or magistrate made a misdemeanor when proper information or complaint is furnished to brim.

demeanor when proper information or configurate is summer to him.

Warrant of arrived to be issued by Justice of Marine or District Court in New York city, or by Justice of the Peace, Police or other magistrate on receiving security for costs and affidavit of violation against non-resident emporarily within jurisdiction, or person whose name and residence are unknown, to be committed or held to bail to answer charge.

Swirch recreate to be issued by same magistrate, authorizing search of house, market, beat, crate, can or driver building, and to break open any apartment, chost, bur, looker, crate or broket and to examine contents, provided proof or probable cause to believe in concentment of game or fish, taken during close season, be furnished, and also security approved by magistrate for damages sustained by defendant, if he be found not to have violated the law.

Sefectal Game officiers.

to have violated the law.

\*\*Game Constables.\*\*—Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting, by majority vote of members, may authorize election by each town or city of one or more game constables, they to be chosen at town meeting for term of one year, to take eath of office and have power to serve process under game laws, like town constables in civil cases.

\*\*In Kings County.\*\*—To be appointed by Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting. Term to expire December 31 after appointment, upon successor qualifying.

\*\*Wryrants of arrest in actions by Kings County game constables, as in cases provided by Section 179 Code of Procedure (old code), except no undertaking is required from plaintiff. Sheriff of Kings not to exact deposit or pay from plaintiff. on such arrest.

iff on such arrest.

Compensation of Game Constable to be same as for services by town constables, and also one-half the penalties recovered

him. Neglect to prosecute by him, on proper information, punished

by him.

\*\*Xightet to prosecute by him, on proper information, punished by forfeiting \$25.

\*\*Failture to Recover by Him.—The costs to be paid to defendant by the county.

\*\*Game and Fish Protectors.—The Governor authorized to appoint eight to enforce the game laws. Actions by them to be in the name of the people. Terms of office to be three years from date of appointment. Yacancies filled by Governor. May arrest without warrant any person violating the game laws. Person to be taken before any magistrate having jurisdiction, who shall proceed without delay to try, determine and enforce judgment. Traveling expenses not exceeding \$230 in any year for each, allowed, besides salary of \$500, payable by State Treasurer.

\*\*The protectors now holding the office are (see Forkest and Steeland, Step 1, 30, 1880); S. V. R. Brayton, 59 Division street, Albany, N. Y.; John Jessup, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; Sylvester J. Palmer, Indian Lake, Hamilton County; John Liberty, Elizabethtown, Essex County; Daniel B. Horton, Ithaca, Tompkins County; G. M. Schwartz, Rochester, Monroe County; William P. Dodge, Prospect, Oneida County; John J. Collett, Cobleskill, Schoharie County.

County.

Local Legislatoris.

Boards of Supervisors at annual meeting may make any regulations or ordinances protecting other birds, fish or game. Also for further protection of those above named, creptivitid deer, and may prohibit hunting or fishing in particular localities, or waters within their counties for limited periods and during certain months. They may prescribe punishments and penalties and adopt measures to enforce and collect same. Such regulations and ordinances to be published in the county papers in which session laws are published. Certified copy to be filed with County Clerk.

Nate.—The annual meeting is in November in each year.

They may ruse by tax, same as other county taxes, an ammount not exceeding \$1,000, in any year, to aid the enforcement of the game laws.

Respectfully submitted,

Area Crook.

# PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

# PHILADELPHIA LETTER. When the subriles an unusual quantity of running quail in the subriles of Philadelphia. At Germantown, Frankford and West Philadelphia, numerous covies have been seen in the yards of the wealthy residents. These birds were not breel here but have migrated from sections where more broods have been reared than can be supported through the white. It is always the case when the quail has enjoyed a favorable breeding season, as the past spring and summer have proven; instinct prompts them to distribute themselves, and search a country where fewer birds have been bred. The average number of bevies to an ordinary farm of seventy-five or one hundred acres is seldom more than three or four, unless a great quantity of grain has been planted, which would then turnish the necessary stubble requisite for feeding grounds and prevent too great a migration. Our season for quall shooting opens next week, and still the foliage remains green. Poor prospect for successful cover work, is it not? November 1 should be the commencement of the open season; by that time the trees would be devoid of a part of their leaves and the growth of the birds as-

sured. A few woodcock are coming in; these from the northern and more elevated sections whither they have winged their ern and more elevated sections whither they have winged their flight to pass their moult, and to remain until driven back again by the early cold snaps of the mountain regions. Here, while on the subject of the migration of birds, let me mention a discovery your correspondent made regarding the flight of the sora rail to our river thats this season. Shooting for rail began Sept. 1. Few birds were at first found, and only those that had been hatched on our marshes; the tides during the beginning of the month furnishing enough water to afford fine sport had a great quantity of rail been present. The cause for this scarcity was evident—the flight had not come on.

It was about the 8th to the 10th of the month, I think, as your It was about the \$\fotnome{\text{to}}\$ the both of the month, I think, as your correspondent was making every effort to go to sleep, having retired about eleven o'clock, innumerable rail were heard passing overhead, and continued so for over an hour. The "crek crek, keet keet," of the sora was plainly distinguishable. Myriadis must have arrived on our shores that night. Curious to know the result of this flight I made inquiry the following evening and learned that every hoat that had gone on the river reported from fifty to seventy-five rail, each "poor little birds in poor condition," evidently owing to their late migratice.

Carrious to Row the result of this magnat man company of collowing evening and learned that every boat that had gone on the river reported from fifty to seventy-five rail, each 'poor little birds in poor condition," evidently owing to their late migration.

About the latter part of August, a similar flight of grass plover was noted by the writer as he sat in his room late one evening, but inquiry was not made as to the shooting which followed. On both occasions the night was a drizzly or hazy one, and I have always noticed birds of all kind, choose such seasons for their migrations, whether it be by day or night.

It may be of interest to your readers to know that Mr. J. Warner Kinsey, of Barnegat, has associated himself with a number of prominent Philadelphia and Canden gentlemen, and the company are about erecting a commodions hotel on the two-nile beach property near the inlet. The building will be large enough to accommodate three or four hundred gnests, and the names of such liberal gentlemen as Gon. Grubb, Allem Middleton, B. F. Archer, W. F. Baily, F. Fenimore and a lost of others gaurantee the success of the enterprise. Burnegat lalet, you know, has long been famous for its fishing, and its waters teem in proper season with the blue fish, bart, black fish, bass and weak fish. A proper legislation will be made for a commod ack fish. A proper legislation will be made for a commod ack fish. A proper legislation will be made for a commod fish and fowd at this point, the good effects of which have already been noticed in the past year.

One damaging kind of shooting followed by the baymen of the Jersey Coast should be stopped—that of night shooting for black duck as they come into the ponds to feed; watching it is called. It has the effect of making the fow extremely wild, and many appear to look with suspicion on any great number of their own kind collected together, evidently suspecting them decoys.

The damaging results of the continued harassing of the canvas back and red head on their feeding grounds in

### THE MINNESOTA DOG POISONING AGAIN

Glen Allen, Va., Oct. 14, 1880.

GLEN ALLEN, Va., Oct. 14, 1880.

1 reached southwest Minnesota on or about the 25th of August last, going direct to Fairmont, where I remained until I left the State about two weeks ago, hence I have no personal knowledge of the Windom people or their dog-poisoning performances. What I learned in regard to that matter was derived partly from members of the St. Louis Kennel Club and partly from editorial articles in the Windom Reporter. The facts then alleged were substantially the same as those detailed in your columns by "Windom Pol Ifunter"—that a number of bird dogs had been poisoned; that the poisoned dogs were owned by both resident and visiting sportsmen, but that the residents were the principal sufferers, and therefore the presumption arose that the visitors were the poisoners. This was the theory advanced at the time by the Windom Reporter, and I see it is now indorsed and re-affirmed by the "Windom Pot Hunter" an injustice in this matter, I will quote his own words: "Hence it will be seen that the Windom sportsmen are the principal losers of dogs, poisoned, as many believe, in the interest of non-residents." And again, "I have no doubt the Memphis dog at the meat that was laid for the Windom og."

Now, we had a different theory on the subject. We were certain the villainy was one committed by Windom sportsmen.

Windom dog."

Now, we had a different theory on the subject. We were certain the villainy was not committed by Windom sportsmen, for sportsmen do not poison dogs. And the same reasoning applies to the visiting sportsmen, now supplemented, if such a thing were necessary, by the additional fact that the visitors did not arrive, according to "Pot Hunter's" own dates, until three days after the work of death had been inaugurated. We believed them as I believed the act believed the deal weed the believed the then not arrive, according to "rot fundres" own takes until three days after the work of death had been inaugurated. We believed then, as I believe now, that the deed was done by the pot hunters of Windom, and we deemed it our duty to throw out a word of warning until such time as the resident sportsmen and better class of citizens should be able to manage the vicious element which was then in manifest ascendancy. How near we were right in our conjecture is sufficiently attested by the limping logic and foolish innendoes which glisten through the bewildered sentences of their chosen clampion and spokesman.

Windom is not the first Minnesota village that has been injured and dishonored by men of this stripe. Four years ago Winnebago was the soat of a nest of dog stealers, but the citizens and press of that town, instead of flippantly surmising that foreign sportsmen were the thieves, promptly took the matter in hand, ferreted the raseals out, and Winnebago speedily became one of the most popular hunting centres in flos State.

Windom takes the other plan. The tone of "Pot Hunter's"

communication is in the very spirit of the Repurter's editor-ials. Its aminus cannot be mistaken. It extends a specious welcome while it breathes a latent menace. There are pow-der and shot for sale, and the wandering sportsman must be cajoled, but the birds, the birds of Windom, are a perquisite second to the alors.

welcome while it breathes a latent menace. There are powder and shot for sale, and the wandering sportsman mist be cajoled, but the birds, the birds of Windom, are a perquisite sacred to the elect.

What are "Pot Hunter's" grievances? He has two: and he dwells on them in pathetic cadence and with "dunmable iteration." Twice he tells us that some visiting hunters sold or tried to sell their birds; and three times, and with three separate and distinct growns, he informs us that "they brought their annumition with them!"

With the former of these charges this controversy has nothing to do. Men who make commodity of their game are not sportsmen but pot-hunters, and they and "Windom Pot hunter" had better settle the matter among themselves in a family way. I will here state, as a matter of fact, that the Eastern and Southern men who take hunting trips to the West rarely, if ever, sell their game. During the past few years I have hunted with some scores of them, and not a single instance of the kind has fallen within my observation. They are guilty, however, of a much graver offense, viewed from the pat-hunter's standpoint. They give away their birds, and thus unterly min a trade which they would otherwise only partially injure.

The other charge carries its own answer. People buy ammultion as they buy everything else—where they can get it most conveniently. Let Western towns keep a reasonable stock of a fair quality, and visiting sportsmen will soon find tout. No nan on a second visit carries ammunition to Albert Lea or Fairmont.

Throwing this question into its briefest form, we find that a sportsman may get quarters at Windom by complying with certain demands, either expressed or implied:

1. He nuxt uses such ammunition as "Pot Hunter" chooses to furnish.

to furnish.

2. If he can kill birds with it he must not sell them. To do so would be an infringement on the pot-hunting mo-

nopoly.

3. For the same, or a yet deeper reason, he must not give

b. For the same of a 1/2 shift bright way.

4. He must neekly endure the wrath of vengeful farmers, whose hemp has been trampled down by the privileged order whose hemp ha

of pot-hinters.

5. Fulling in my of these requirements, his dogs shall be poisoned and himself villified.

I respectfully submit that the demands of "Windom Pot Hunter" are unreasonable.

WANSEL

### MISSISSIPPI TURKEY HUNTING.

A LREADY many of our sportsmen may be seen looking after the condition of their trusty breech-loaders, putting them in order for the grand gala day; for all will go on the 15th—some to enjoy the chase of the fleet-footed deer as he glides gracefully from his long and uninterrupted summer retreat with the bugle notes of the eager pack in full cry at his heels. How, beaufful! how grand! He emerges from the thicket a full quarter in advance of the hounds. He stops and listens. It is the old familiar sound that so often disturbed him the winter before. He does not tarry long, for the restless pack is soon at his heels. He bounds away and is soon far in advance of his eager pursuers and is brought down by the steady aim of some hunter who has taken a stand for him; or, perhaps, he cludes both hunter and hounds to run the gaundlet at snother time.

Many of our sportsmen care very little for deer hunting and

cance of his eager pursuers and is brought down by the steady alm of some lunter who has taken a stand for him; or, perhaps, he laddes both hunter and hounds to run the ganntlet at another time.

Many of our sportsmen care very little for deer hunting and prefer to take their setters and pointers and hunt the quail, of which we have an abundance. There are others who go forth in search of that most beautiful of all game birds in America—the wild turkey. The sportsman who has not hunted this bird has missed the most pleasure-giving excitement of all sport connected with dog and gun. I guarantee that it will cure any man in the world of the most obstinate case of blues. At this season of the year they go in flocks, one or more broods together, with one or two old hens, who keep a sharp lookout for hunters, bawks and other varmints that are likely to disturb the young ones. Upon the approach of danger they give the alarm and away goes the brood to the brush. They are about grown at this season of the year, and the young golbers are in what we call the "Shanghai" state—rather gawky and awkward. The young hens are better developed and are more beautiful.

The first thing we do preparatory to a burkey hunt is to hunt up our turkey caller, clean the dirt-dauber's supply of dirt and spiders out of it, give a yelp or two to see that we have not forgotten how, get our horn, dog and gun, and then we are off for the woods.

After getting to the woods, we drive every part of the country in which we expect to find them, particularly around small fields that have been planted in corn and peas and surrounded by woods. The dogs—usually hounds or setters—being good reliable ones, know what we are hunting, and never a wilmper do you hear from them unless they seem a furkey. When they "strike," if cold, hey circle nauli they strike it fresh and warm, where the turkeys have only a short time before service been planted in corn and peas and surround to see a first them on horseback—if hounds, in tull ery; if setter, never a worl mut

they become thoroughly educated, and when flushed the hunter sometimes has to wait till near sundown or roosting-time before he can get them to unswer; and when they have concluded to come they will slip on you without saying a word. When the hunter finds them so wild as this he has to be very particular, when the game comes in sight, not to move any portion of his body, or the wary bird gives his note of abrun (qut !) and is off like a bullet. If a housquite lights on the hunter's nose he must let him remain and bite, or lose his turkey. I have sometimes found them so wild in the latter part of the day they would pay no attention to a yelp any time during that day. I might catch flush them in the early part of the day they would pay no attention to a yelp any time during that day. I might catch ene slipping on me and kill it, but when I find them so wild as this I quietly leave them and get among them early the next morning, and find no difficulty in killing one or two at that time; but after I have fired my gun once or twice, the others become very shy and are hard to kill.

\*Keno.\*

"Keno" has promised us an article on Mississippi bass fish-

### A MUD DUCK HUNT.

YEARS ago a half dozen of us college chums used to spend our spring vacation in a crusade against the water-fowl which were so abundant in the marshes along the east bank of the Father of Waters, below Burlington, Iowa. Greek roots and conic sections were banished from our minds, and we at least had a free and easy time, with no learned professor or conceited tutor to spend several hours a day in finding out how little we knew, although there were numerous attendant hardships. We usually camped on an island several miles below the town, to avoid the labor of rowing back every night, and the fickle-minded weather-clerk who was on duty during March or April frequently made it decidedly unconfortable for us. Yet when nature refused to snile we tried the lardler to be merry, and with the assistance of the wit of the college, who was always one of the party, generally succeeded fairly well.

The college, who was always one of the party, generally some caded fairly well.

We picked our company, and were disposed to be anused when "The Duke" proposed to go along. But when he insisted on going, in spile of numerous broad hints that his absence would not be painful to us, it became positively annoying. Jones, our humorist, came to the rescue, and with a sly twinkle that promised fun, said the Duke must go. It was accordingly arranged that he should be one of the party.

The Duke was one of the characters that help make up a variety in the world, though just what he was created for was never clear to me. He was a born and bred dandy, a masculine Flora McFlimey, and only just a trifle less feminine than his fairer sisters. The chief objects of his life were to wear fine clothes, take care of his magnificent whiskers and simper in bad French to girls who were shallow-pated enough to listen. It would be impossible to conceive of any human being farther removed from the typical sportsman, and what simper in bad French to girls who were shallow-pated enough to listen. It would be impossible to conceive of any human being farther removed from the typical sportsman, and what he wanted to go duck duck shooting for we could not guess. Yet when it was arranged that he was to go he zealously began preparations, and when we called for him on our way to the depot he had enough baggang to fill a Saratoga trunk. He had never owned nor handled a gun, but had purchased the best in the market for the occasion. His supply of amnumition was more than the whole party could use, and he had several changes of linen haid out. But the Duke's costume was immense. The day was warm, and he had on a new light suit, flaming neckie, long-legged patent-leather boots, sikk hat and havender kids. We remonstrated in vain, and the Duke started off the best dressed man that ever left home for a week in a swamp.

silk hat and lavender kids. We remonstrated in vain, and the Duke started off the best dressed man that ever left home for a week in a swamp.

When we were fairly off Jones unfolded his plan, which was simply to give the Duke a mud bath. The swamp is full of channels, in which the water is two or three feet deep, and all the soil is soft mud, washed in by the freshets, so that the boats were in constant use. There were eight in the party, and the plan was to take three boats, in one of which should be only the Duke and one other man, and at the first good chance to dump him. It was agreed to, the well-worn cards brought forth, and while the Duke innocently looked on Jones was condemned to put his own plan in execution.

Early next morning we pulled out of East Burlington, and two or three miles below began to reach the feeding-grounds, where the ducks were busy with their morning meal. The boys couldn't resist the temptation for an occasional good shot. The Duke caught the fever, and leaving Jones to manage the boat was soon banging away as fast as he could load and in such a reckless style that he was in more danger of shooting himself or some of the other boys than a duck. Jones watched his chance, and it soon cume. The boat was sou close up to a particularly soft mud bank, and when the excited Duke was standing up in the stern and ready to fire, a quick jerk did the business. The grow went in first, and he followed it as far as his shoulders. The managed to get out slone, and, half strangled, made a dash for the bank to get out of the water. This fairly burled his lower extremities, and he had to be helped out.

out of the water. This fairly buried his lower extremities, and he had to be helped out.

What a spectacle he was! His glory had departed in an instant, and his love for duck hunting had gone with it. All he wanted then was to go home, and we fished out his gun, put bim in the small boat, and started him for Burlington, sadder, wiser and not half so handsome as when he started. In spite of his injunction to secrecy the story leaked out, and in his mortification the Duke went off on a European trip, and failed to return. He has probably been in places since where he had more sport than duck hunting on the Mississippi marshes, but he don't know to this day that his misfortune was not solely the result of an accident.

Corr.

### ECHOES OF THE "DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER."

HANCOCK ON DITTMAR POWDER. -- FOREST AND STREAM (he leading American sporting paper, is making war on the Dit mar powder and says it is not fit for use. — The Hancock (N. Y.) Herald.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 12.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Allow me, as one of your subscribers, to thank you for the entirely convincing articles concerning Ditmar powder. I have frequently used this powder, but you have so clearly demonstrated its danger that henceforth I discard it. J. S. B.

Futton, Ill., Oct. 16.

Editor Forest and Stream . Your writing up the true character of the Dittmar powder as appreciated by many Western readers of the Forest and

Duck shooting has been better here this fall than for many years, but the mallard are not in as good condition as autumn ducks generally are. \* X.Z.

Cricygo III Oct 15 Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:

A paper that can give us such clear, intelligent and decisive articles, as was your late treatment of the "Ditmar Sporting Powder," is just the kind of a journal the American sportsmen want. Allow me, and numerous others in this city with me, to thank you for having set at rest, once and forever, the question of the safety of Mr. Ditmar's powder. The average gumer has no time to study these things. You have shown us that hereafter we may rely on the Poiest and Stiegand for just such information and advice.

N. N. J.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1880.

Assiville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been using the Dittmar powder for the last year and just ordered a box from Mr. D., who failed to send it, his charge d'affairs writing: "Mr. D. has been sick for some time and we are out of powder." But a friend of mine loaned me one of your papers (Sept. 23, 1880) and called my attention to your lengthy article on Dittmar powder, and I must say I am greatly surprised at what I learn. Under the circumstances I of course will discard the use of this powder; and am now annuzed that all these things should have remained hooded until lately. A party lost an arm here some time ago by his gam exploding; it was said the powder was made in St. Louis and was the "noiseless." I suppose it was closely allied to the Dittmar. I have often wondered why some loads were so much more effective than others. I really like to shoot it, as it is clear and free from that "blarsted" cannonading that we have in the black. Editor Forest and Stream

A DETEMAR POWDER TRAGEDY.

In Two Acts. Boy, Cenn Joy, Fun. tt. Gun, Bust Boy, Dust.

Unknown Post

### INFORMATION WANTED.

1. F. W. D. wants good quail and woodcock shooting

1. F. W. D. wants good quant and woodcock shooling within 100 miles of New York.
2. S. L. T. wants to find a place where he can hunt and fish for a living.
3. W. K. writes: "I am a consumptive, and am desirous

W. K. writes: "1 am a consumptive, and am desirons of passing the coming winter in some location where game is abundant and it is also healthy."
 Mr. R. M. L. wishes "advice as to best place I could go about 350 or 450 miles either north or south of New York city, where I can find good duck shooting and a comfortable boarding location.

ing house."

5. Will some reader of the Forest AND STREAM inform 5. Will some reader of the Forest and Stieram inform "Lower Bunk" through its columns where the best place to camp out is, in the piney woods of Maine. A place where there can be found trout, deer and moose, or feathered game. Also what would be the expense (estimated) of each one of a party of six starting from Hartford, Com. In camping the party to be independent of hotels or log cathins, preferring to rough it in tents.
6. Will you or some of the readers of your valuable paper please inform me whether wild rice will grow where the white pond lifty has got so that it almost covers the surface of the water? Will it kill the lilies out? Kethering.
7. "C. S. K.," Lakesville, C.L., wants a Florida companion."

of the water? Will it kill the lilies out? Kethers.
7. "C. S. K.," Lakesville, Ct., wants a Florida compa

Chechwering Old Brown.—How often do I turn your pages over, and how I long for Saturday to come. I often wish you came twice a week. But sometimes you make me sick and discontented. I know you mean no harm, dear Fonesr, but when I read of the game and fish that others are taking, and sellish I can only steal off a few hours at a time. Once, before my wings were clipped, I too enjoyed my gun and dors.

and dogs.

Two years ago I knew a swamp of about a mile in length where the woodcock just laughed because no one was allowed to shoot in that swamp. It was owned by an old farmer by the name of Brown, a veritable dog-in-the-manger, who would not shoot himself nor allow visitors to shoot. His hired man told me, one time when I ventured on the ground, not in a very mild manner, that Mr. B. did not allow any shooting there, and that I had better leave, and forthwith I left. Years before men had bagged fifty and sixty birds per day in that swamp, and a desire possessed me that I must hunt that swamp.

I feft. Years before men had bagged mty ann siny ortus per day in that swamp, and a desire possessed me that I must hunt that swamp.

I heard of the Dittmar powder, no smoke and very little noise. I went up to the city; saw the gun-dealer; he showed me a sample of the powder, and I ordered a can, thinking all the time of my per swamp of woodcocks. In due time I received the powder, and how well I remember my imaginations as I rode home, thinking of the following day's sport. Already I could see my two setters, Dash on a point, and Dandy backing him up. Then I was looking through the alders to find an opening where I would be the most likely to get a shot. Then I would speak very low to my dozs, "Go on," and Dandy would creep up. "Weeter," would go the bird. Then I would throw up my gun; a puff, a little noise, and, yes, I could see the fine feathers through the top of the alders. Old Brown couldn't hear that—no. "Dead bird." In would come Dash with a fine longbill. But where is Dandy? Stooping down I would see him just a little further on stiff as a poker—and so did my thoughts run.

see him just a little further on stiff as a poker—and so did my thoughts run.

I was home about two o'clock. I loaded up six shells with Dittmar according to the "directions." I knew of a small flock of quail near home, and in less than two hours Dandy and Dash brought up hard on. I always let my dogs stand one or two minutes. While I was waiting I thought it was such a good place to shoot I must have two birds, and so I took the Dittnar carridges from my gun and put in two of Hazard's. I could rely on those, I got one bird with each barrel when they first got up. That's pretty good, I thought. Now for Dittnar. The next was a cross shor. I looked across my old Parker expecting to start the feathers. Well, the gun went off, but not until after the bird had gone before

And with the language of one of old I cried, "Great

it. And with the language of one of old I cried, "Great Ponny, ye are too slow!" I tried another Dittmar cartridge with the same result, and that was enough. I shot two more birds with black powder, and I came home. I fired the four birds with black powder, and I came home. I fired the four they all went off, but some of them hated to, awtully.

But I did not give up about that swamp. You see, dear Forest, old man Brown had a daughter, and she was pretty, too. Well, to make a long story short, I made Miss Mary's acquaintance, and through her good graces I received an invitation to come up and put my horse in her father's barn. She told me that some of the neighbors did not allow hunting on their farms, but that I was welcome to hunt anywhere on their farms, but that I was welcome to hunt anywhere on their farms, I thought to myself, "Biess your heart, I only want to hunt down in your father's swamp; have been trying to get there for two months." Of course I went, and I made the old swamp just ring. The first day I bagged twenty-seven birds, not all longibils, there were three partridges and five quail among them. Dash and Dandy backed up each other, and more than once did I lose them and find them stiff as a poker.

as a poker.

Lake Okeechobee,—Until lately little interest has been manifested regarding Southern Florida. With the indux of settlers and piessure seekers, the region, made of interest by the Seminole war, is attracting more attention. The expedition of the Forest and Streem for the exploration of Lake Okeechobee settled the disputed point about the extent of the lake, and whether it was accessible to anybody but an Everglade roving Indian. Coming down the St. John's River has April, I met a Major Allen, who still owns the little cause, Forest and Streem est of its islan

long and flat and the resort of numerous what lowe, is the largest of its islands.

Since the expedition of the Forest And Stream, the solitudes have been disturbed by a little steamboat, fifty-nine free long, named the Mary Bell. Several times it has made the trip from near Lake Harvey, and second Lake Offeechobee. The excursionist, well provided with sporting materials, leaves the St. John's River steamboat at Tuscawilla, on Lake Harvey, and after a wazon ride of eighteen miles is placed on board the little steamer. Soon he is firing briskly away at alligators, ducks and deer, perchance surprised by the intruder. Plocks of cranes, lose, gunats and curlews rise continually. There is no finer place in Florida for the taxidemist, eager for brillian plannage and snow white plumes, than this newly opened region. When any desired game or bird is winged the rowboats from the steamer act as retrievers.

the infruder. Flocks of cranes, 10es, gunars and currews ruse continually. There is no finer place in Florida for the tax-idermist, eager for brilliant plumage and snow white plumes, than this newly opened region. When any desired game or bird is winged the rowboats from the steamer act as retrievers. As down the river you wind, going four times the distance in a straight line, new objects of interest are continually being disclosed. For ten days or two weeks the excursionist tires, only from the monotony of firing from morning until night. The deer hunting is especially fine. The ranges are through regions seldom hunted, and where the noise of your guns often only awakens curiosity. Last winter, thirty miles from this region, I was surprised one day by a deer walking up to within thirty vards, and there standing looking at me, as much as to say, "Who are you? What are you doing here?" A little later fired several rifle shots at two deer standing at about one hundred and fifty yards, without exciting anything but their peoplexed curiosity.

It is not an unusual occurrence to see fifty or seventy-five deer during a day's ride through this region. Next winter another miniature boat is expected to be launched, so that ripse can be made to Okeechobe twice every month. Okee-hobee secuns to be changed. An enterprising land company, in which some English capitalists are interested, have secured a charter from the State for the drainage of the Lake into the Gulf of Mexico. Between the Lake and the Gulf of Mexico. Between the Lake and the Gulf of Mexico. Between the Lake and the Gulf in length has to be cleared through a sawgrass swamp, and the lake will gradully drain itself. Their object is to gain several millions of acres of rich bottom hands, and after giving the State its portion to sell at reasonable rates alternate sections. This land, it is shoped, will be productive of tropical fruits and early vegetables, which the steamers will transport northward. Whether the scheme will succeed we cannot tell, but we do kn

steamer is not only monotonous but it is disgraceful and abominable. The captains of these boats ought, for the sake of decency, to put some limit to the cruelty of their passen-

gers.

Pennina Game Nores.—Gulf Hammock House, Otter Greek, Leey County, Fla.—Florida, from present indications, will have an abundance of game this fall and winter. We are having fine bagging of quall, curlew and duck right in front of the house, Cluff Hammack House), but Captain Wingate has stopped the shooting of them until more guests arrive at the house. The guests that are here now are having fine sport and delichtful weather for hunting. For our bear hunt the other day we started at 6 o'clock. We had to ride about a mile, and when we got there we found that the bear had left about a mile, and when we got there we found that the bear had left about an hour and a half before; but our dogs were eager for the fray, and so were we (six of us), and off we started. We had a run of some eight miles before the dogs brought him to bay up in the top of a large live oak, and a very bad place for a shot. We concluded to let him have the contents of one of the cartridges out of a Henry rifle, when he came tumbling down like a bag of cours; he no sooner struck the ground than the dogs laid hold of him, and he did the same with them. One man in his excitement ran up and survey by the same with them. One man in his excitement ran up and struck bruin across the head with his fine Scott gun and completely rulned it, which taught him a dear lesson that bruin's head is hard. We had to let the bear baye the contents of one more cartridge out of our Henry, which finished him. When dressed he weighed a trifle over 300 pounds. We also brought in a fine deer with us. The Captain has secured one of the best bear hunters in this country, Mr. Watkins, with his pack of dogs. We will evidently have fine sport fishing and hunting this winter in Gulf Hammock.

Chickens, Ducks and Quali—Milford, Nob., Oct. 8.—I

Chickens, Ducks and Quall.—Milford, Neb., Oct. 8.—I left Boston the last day of August. My first stop was at Worthington, Minn. My party consisted of myself and four dogs, and I had my hands full with the various changes of baggage-cars and baggage-masters. I spent the month of

September in Worthington and vicinity, bagging to my own gun three hundred and fifteen chickens, besides many mallards, teal, golden plover, etc. My shooting was done over puppies, and I land a great deal of bad weather, or my bag would have been larger. When I left Minnesota (Sept. 17) geese and ducks were coming into the prairie sloughs by the thousands, and by this time a lover of that kind of shooting could have all be desired. I arrived here September 29 to attend the field trials of the Nebraska State Association, a report of which has been forwarded to you, and I will make no comment, except that I was fortunate enough to win with my Dorr, a dog that I had not put in trim and had no intention of running.

I am now in a good quail country, making as good a bag as I care to daily. I can easily start ten to twenty coveys a day, but until the leaves fall from the trees in the "draws," very large bags cannot be made. I propose to work eastward in a few weeks, bringing up at Vincennes in season for the trials.

SNARING IN CONNECTICUT.—Tolkind Co., Conn., Oct. 9—Wild pigcons are quite plenty this season; but they are wild, and I have not heard of but one large bag being taken. They feed early, then take the woods during the day. The town of Stafford seems to be their resting-place this year. Woodcock are scarce now—the summer birds gone, and the late birds not yet come. That is, so I have found it to be, the quail scent to be quite plenty but very much scattered, and in small coveys of 6 and 8. Variridges are plenty on the mountains and swamps in mid-day about Mansfeld and Wellington; but they are most awfully snared, and their total extermination is not far distant. The Connecticut law, allows them to be so taken on one's own land, and the law is most terribly shused; almost any furmer allows boys to set snares on his land., but will not let a decent man with a dog "kill all his game," as he says, showing his ignorance on the subject. The truth is, that he and his boys cannot kill a partridge with their old Queen's arms unless they get one sitting on a log. Snared birds are sold here, and in all towns about here, in total violation of the law. If there is a sportsman's club, or any persons in this State interested in this subject who will come here or back me up in this subject will do all I can to stop this mean business of the dealers in purchasing these birds.

Michael Michael Mores—Jan Arbor, Oct. 9—On Thursday last, the 7th inst., Mr. J. Haskell of Bradner, Ohio, and myself met for a little hunting frolic for quail and woodcock and to try the crounds on the Toledo section of the Am Arbor Railroad. Mr. Haskell brought with him his two farbor labek-and-tans Ned and Sue, seven months old, to which he is strongly attached on account of their hunting qualities. The day was pleasant and the birds tolerably plentiful, especially the quail. We found a few woodcock in some of the wet grounds thereabouts, but they were scattered wild. The quail were in fair numbers for this portion of the country. Our best success was in the large beds of rag-weed that skirt the woods on the west of the railroad. The pups behaved beautifully and never have I seen prettier or better work done than was accomplished by those two pups: they countered, backed, dropped and retrieved all by motion of the hand in a style equal to the best trained old dogs that I ever saw. We made a pretty fair bag for this section, eleven quail and four woodcock. My great helight was to watch the movements of these young pups and see the charming work done by them. I was more than pleased at the splendid results achieved by their training, and Mr. H. tells me he has three more of the same litter almost as good. We need a little more rain to make good cock shooting in the swamps and swales about bere. Rabbits and squirrels are thicker than I ever saw them before, and when the first snow falls we shall try our beagles among these frisky little fellows hereabouts, when I will report results.

hereabouts, when I will report results.

Wiscossin.—Fon du Loc., Wis. Oct. 10—The shooting in this vicinity is now quite satisfactory, as ducks in great numbers have filled the marshes, and our sportsmen are improving the time to good advantage.

The deer hunters also are getting in motion for the coming season, that under existing laws closes Nov. 30. The old parties go out as usual, and there seems to be charms in deer studking not to be resisted, as we find them going out with her regularity of the seasons. Messes. Carpenter and Adams will locate in the vicinity of Florence, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wyatt left the R. R. at Wancedah, Mich., and expected to pitch their tent twenty-five miles away in their favorite location. Mrs. Wyatt accompanies her husband annually to the woods, this being her fourth season. She has all the enthusiasm of an old compaigner and is entirely at home among the wilds of the North.

Messes, S. B. and John Amory and Mr. Carter constitute the veteran organization and expect to locate in the vicinity of Hermansville, Mich.

All these parties go out well equipped and are usually suc-

of Hermansville, Mich.

All these parties go out well equipped and are usually successful, and we expect a satisfactory report at the close of the

cessin, and we cape a surface of this epistle as it is written on a tin plate twenty-five miles from any place.

Am in the wood and camp, am having fine days, good fare and plenty of game.

fare and plenty of game.

Arkansas.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writing from White County, Ark., says of the game of there:

"As this State contains much land which, on account of its swampy or its rocky or hilly surface, cannot be cultivated, the larger animals confine themselves mostly to these uninhabited districts, from which they make accasional raids into the settlements and make sad havoe among the farmers' calves and pigs.

"The deer and turkey have more impudence and refuse to quit the land of their nativity. They still occupy the fields, and even sometimes the gardens of the settlers. They being very fond of stock peas, the farmers must be very vigilant both might and day to protect their crops. Many are shot near by, and frequently several deer are taken almost within the suburbles of towns containing two thousand inhabitants.

"During the game season the boats navigating the White, Arkansas and other smaller streams, are loaded with such game se deer, bear, turkey, rabbits and prairie chickens, which serve to feed the citizens of the cities and towns ulong the Missouri river."

the Missouri river.

A HINT FOR PATTERN TRIALS .- Boston-I wish to call attention to one thing that has no doubt caused many runners to be dissatisfied at certain times with their guns. I saw a young man targeting his gun at 40 yards on pieces of paper 30 tuches square and he was very much dissatisfied with it, say-

ing the choke was shot out, and blaming the gunsmith for deceiving him about the pattern, and vowing that he was going to get a new gun at once, etc. Having had considerable experience at targeting guns, I went and got some sheets of paper 4ft. square, and asked him to try his gun at then: which, after asking if I supposed he could not hold a gun on to the "side of a house," etc., he reluctantly did; when to his surprise he found that the gun made a first class pattern, drawing a 30 inch circle from the centre of the charge, which, however, was not in the centre of the target by considerable. I speak of this, as I have often seen old gunners stick up a piece of board or a small piece of paper to test the pattern of their guns, and judge accordingly, no matter whether they held on or not; and many good guns have been hastily condemned on this account.

BUNCHED Short,—Neepart, Ky.,—As I consider chilled shot, especially Tathani's, to be superior to any shot made, I feel a lively interest in knowing how you can account for the wonderful performance recorded in you paper of Sept. 16, under heading "Bunched Shots." I have used this shot for some time and am at a loss to understand how any loose shot can perform such feats. I have tested this shot in choke and cylinder bores and consider it but justice to the manufacturers to have this matter explained, as to me it—seems impossible. C. J. S.

The fault is not with the shot but with the gun. less reason for the bunching of chilled shot than of the ordinary shot, but some guns do nut the pellets into a bunch. In the 1875 London Field Gun Trial one of the guns was barred out

on just this account.

Pennsylvania—Pottstown, Oct. 12.—Dear Sir: Our guinning season opens here on the 15th October. Partridges and rabbits are more plentiful this season then they have been for several years, and we expect lots of sport. Woodcock are scaree in our section of the country; squirrels more plentiful this season then they were last, as are also plover and pheasant. We have some very fine dogs here and plenty of sportsmen, but we have some very inconsiderate straggling hunters here, as they are not sportsmen noreven port-hunters, for I heard of some that had been killing partridges last week, and have no doubt the same parties have been shooting the poor, skinny rabbits. There is a spotter looking after them, and if they are anglithey will get the full extent of the law. Those when the season opens the hunters will not go out and see who can kill the largest amount of game. As long as the weather is warm game is not in condition to kill, and if it is slaughtered up to the full during the first weeks, till the thus comes thar it would be in condition, you can scarcely find any. So a word of advice: Don't kill the half-grown birds or rabbits, as one a month later is worth a half dozen now.

Tennessee.—Savannah, Oct. 12.—Although the shooting season has nominally begun but little has yet been done in that line. I have been out several times, but merely to train a promising young dog, several times leaving the gun at home. Many of the bevies I have found were too small to shoot, and the rank weeds will prevent anything like sport until a heavy frost comes to our relief. Birds are plentiful, thanks to a dry June. The farmers have an adage that a dry June always presages a good crop. I can't say about that, but know we always have more quall when there are no heavy June rains to drown the young birds and "break up" the sitting hens. There is an unusually plentiful crop of mast of all kinds this fall, and in all probability pigeons and ducks will be here in unusual numbers. The weather is tow warm for any sport yet a while. for any sport yet a while.

Western New York,—Ostrego, Octobr 11.—Season mild and flock-duck slow in arriving. The Ontario Hunting and Fishing Society have had some shooting upon their preserve. Red-head and black duck, and a few birds are killed along the coast. Within ten days game will be prime and hunting ditto. Squirrels abound in all the timber along the line of the lake (Ontario); the open winter of '79 and '80, and the abundance of nuts accounting for the same. Partridges moderately plenty. Within ten miles of this city, from 3 until 6 p. m., October 8, I killed two fine black squirrels and a cock partridge. Rabbits and foxes are in unusual numbers. Shooting grounds both for water and wood sport easy of access. F. E. H.

California.—Elk Groce, Oct. 3.—We are too far from you for information as to plenty or scarcity of game to be of much interest to your readers, but if you will give us a call you will find such acres of ducks and geese of all varieties, Canada geese, brant,—as can only be seen elsewhere in some of the Southern States, and I will insure you a hearty welcome from our sportsmen. Deer are very plenty in the hills this fall, and with an occasional grizzly or California lion thrown in, a sportsman must be hard to suit who cannot find enough to content him.

Weight of Ruffed Grouse.—Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 18.—
I give below the weight of four ruffed grouse, the heaviest
we have any record of in this part of the State: One, 1
11-16lb., killed by M. Knapp; one, 1
123-16lb., killed by M. A. Hudson; one, 1
133-16lb., killed by M. Nicholson.
We hope that sportsmen will send us through the fall the

weight of their heaviest birds killed. Such a record would not be without value. The four grouse referred to by our correspondent were very heavy birds.

MIGRATORY QUALI—Boston, Oct. 11.—As regards the return of the birds, I say that many of my neighbors claim to have seen them this summer and fall, but they are hardly competent to judge, so I don't feel sure of it. The quali law is off on the 15th, and if they are here the gumers will soon find them, and probably shoot some before noticing the difference. A flock (hevy) was seen about twenty miles below my town a fortnight ago. Probably some of those imported by Mr. Downer three years ago, and released them. H. P. T.

INDIANA—Oct. 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: The following leave for the Michigan Peninsula, on a deer hunt, the 21st inst: W. L. Gregery, A. Wysong, R. W. Matthews, Jos. S. Stephenson, J. C. Kerns, J. Swope, R. O. Brown, Riggins and myself, of Lebanon, Ind.; and B. M. Gregory, Zionsrille, and D. C. Burgendthal, of Indianapolis. L. M. Cox, L. Rains, 8. Dougherty, E. Reynolds, A. D. McCormack

S. Daily and O. C. Witt expect to go a few weeks later will give you some notes of our hunt. W. C. C.

FOREST AND STEERM GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.—Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—The following parties have passed through here since Monday on route to the hunting grounds: C. Langdon, and party of four, from Ohio, going to Quin nisec, Mich.; Dr. C. Gifford, and party of four, from Indiana, going to Poiring, Wis.; Isaac Cuse, and party of eight, from Illinois, going to Quinnisec, Mich.; Whetstone and Fisher, and party of twelve, from Indiana, going to Menemony, Mich.

Shooting at the St. Clair Flats.—Our correspondent, W. B. Wills, Jr., writes as follows about the shooting at this flavorite resort. He says: "I had a good day's sport last Friday (Oct. 8) at the Club. Killed forty-seven ducks in the morning, and on my way home jumped into a corticled with Star, Mack and Kink, and picked up fourteen quait after 4:30."

Ontario.—Belleville, Oct. 13.—Yacht owners now use their craft for conveying them to the marshes, a few mile distant, for the purpose of duck shooting, of which there has been but little as yet, the birds being scarce. Snipe and plover are, however, tolerably plentiful. In the woods game is fairly a undant. Some sportsmen have met with good success among the deer, and a considerable number of partridges (ruffed grouse) have been shot.

ALL AROUND NOTES.— Yellow Bud, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Just returned from an extensive rip through Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. Hunted some, but found game scarce. Killed some chickens—sport hard to equal, when one has (as I have) a first class dog.

S. L. N. F.

Ohio Quali. Law.—Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 16.—You are mistaken when you say law on quali in Ohio is out Nov. 15, as it was changed last year to Nov. 1 to Jan'y 1. I give you this, as some may be able to come and have first of it.

F. F.

ROBINS IN WESTCHESTER.—Supervisors' Office, Town of Westchester, Oct. 16.—A law was passed Feb. 6, 1878, by the Board of Supervisors of this county, which prohibits the killing of robins during the month of October. JAS. HENDERSON, JR.

### SHOOTING MATCHES.

### SPARTANBURG TOURNAMENT.

SPARTANGURO, S. C.

Team match, from Card rotary trap, arranged to throw in any direction, 50 balls, 18 yards risc. Entrance, \$12.50, \$50 added by citizens of Spartanburg. First team to receive 50 per cent., second team 30 per cent., third team 20 per cent., after paying fourth team entrance fee and deducting cost of balls used:

Union.	Winsbore.
C. R. Roberson S	R. J. M. Carley 8
W. C. Wallace 6	A. W. Wallace 5
J. D. Bourn 7	C. K. Rabb 6
T. B. Culp10	J. W. McCauls, 4
A. frwin	J. W. Aiken 8-
Charleston No. 2.	Charleston No. 1.
T. S. Inglesby	W. L. Colp 9
R. Chisholm, Jr 9	Т. Т. Пап
E. E. Jenkins 6	B. B. Fuchan
I. R. Read 5	W. R. Wniiden 9
W. H. Tarrant 9-40	f. H. Bonbright 7-
Columbia,	Spartanburg.
T. H. Gibbes 9	H. H. Thom-on 6
P. Bookter 4	W. R. Nolen
M. C. Roberson	I. B. Patterson
I. L. Berg 9	I. H. Blassinganie
W. J. De Treville 9-39	W. A. Heath 9-
Scrub Team.	Orangeburg.
W. M. Muckenfuss 2	P. G. Cannon 9
Geo, Keltt 6	1. B. L. Dortic.,
J. L. Keitt 7	D. E. Smo tk 9
I. S. Bee, Jr 6	D. J. Sally 8
Wm. Anderson 4-25	J. A. Meyer 7-
Result : Charleston No. 1, firs	t prize, 964.75; Orangelmus, se
ond prize, \$38.75; Charleston No	2 and Tipion third prize \$20
Columbia fourth \$12.50	. a and chich, third prize, ca

Sweepstakes—Six balls each, from Card trap; set on middle hole, throwing directly from shooter, 21 yards rise; \$2.50 entrance, \$25 added; distribution same:

W. R. Nolen.
R. Chisholm, Jr.
R. Chisholm, Jr.
R. Metauts.
L. W. McCauts.
L. W. McCauts.
W. R. Whilden.
D. H. McCullough.
W. A. Heath.
J. A. Henderson.
U. C. R. Rosen.
L. R. Read. W. R. Noten.
D. Chisholm, Jr J. L. Keltt.... I. L. Berg..... M. C. Roberson

Tics were shot off, miss and out: First prize, \$42.75, won by W. R. Nolen with three balls; second, \$25.65, won by T. S. Inglesby with five balls; third, \$17.19, won by W. H. Tarrant with two balls; fourth, \$2.50, won by R. J. McCarley with two balls and one

ream match, 30 balls, 25 yards rise; Card trap throwing straight away; \$10 entrance; first prize, one double Remington breechloading shot-gun; second prize, \$20 in gold; third prize, silver

	Union.	Charleston No. 1.
Į	C. R. Roberson	W. L. Culp
	W. C. Wallace 3	T. T. Hall
	I. D. Bourn	B. B. Furman
	F. B. Culp2	W. R. Whilden
	A. Irwin	I. H. Bonknight
	Winnsboro.	Charleston No. 2
	R. J. McCarley4	T. S. Inglesby
	A. W. Wallace 1	R. Chisholm, Jr4
	C. K. Habb0	F. E. Jenkins4
	I. W. McCauts4	I. R. Read 4
	I. W. Aiken3—19	W. H. Tarrant,
	Columbia.	Spartanburg.
	T. H. Gibbs 5	II. H. Thomson 2
	P. Bookter4	W. R. Nolen4
	M. C. Roberson4	I. B. Patterson
	L L. Berg1	I. H. Blassingame
1	W. J. De Treville6-20	W. A. Heath
	Orange	eburg.
	P. G. Cannon4	D. J. Sally 3
	I. B. L. Dortic	J. A. Meyer1-11
	D. E. Smoak	

Spartanburg won first prize, Columbia second, Charleston No. 1 third.

Extra sweepstakes; breech-loading shot-gun; 5 balls; Dantzler 2; Tarrout, 5; Inglesby, 2; Jenkins, 4; Gibbes, 5; W. L. Culp, 4 Read, 2; Whilden, 4: Anderson, 2; Furman, 4; Smoak, 4 McCarley, 4; F. B. Culp, 4; Hall, 5; Thompson, 5; Nolen, 3; Chisholm, 5; Berg, 3; Blassingame, 3. Gibbes, Chisholm, Tarrant, Hall and Thomson each having made five, the gun was sold and proceeds divided between them.

### SECOND DAY.

SECOND DAY.

Team pigeon match: pigeons from ground traps, 23 yards rise.

50 yards bounds, both burrels. Entrance \$15, \$50 added; distri
bution same; six birds to each man:

Orangeburg.	Charleston No. 2.
Cunnon	Inglesby4
Dortic4	Chisholm2
Smoak 4	Jenkins
8ally3	Read2
Meyer 2-18	Tarrant4-15
Columbia.	Union
Gibbes	Roberson,3
Bookter	Bourn
Borg4	Wallace5
Roberson2	Culp4
De Treville	Irwin
Charleston No. 1.	Winnsboro.
W. L. Culp	McCarley
Hall	A. M. Wallace6
Furman6	Rabb
Whilden	McCauts
Bonkinght2-24	Aiken 2-19
Spartanburg,	Nameless.
Thomson	Hawthorne2
Nolen	Keitt3
Patterson4	Kelit
Blassingame4	Dantzler2
Heath 6-24	I. S. Bee, Jr5—16
Ties between Charleston No. 1	and Spartanburg shot off, three

birds each man, Charleston No. 1 winning by one bird and winning trat prize; Union, second; Winnsboro, third; Orangeburg, fourth. Pigeon sweepstakes; same conditions as above : 83 entrance.

Figeon sweepstakes; same conditions as above; \$3 entrance, \$25.50 added; distribution same; 5 birds each: Dortic, 3: Blassingame, 2; Heath, 4; Gibbes, 4; Inglesby, 4; I. L. Keitt, 4; Snoak, 4; T. W. Keitt, 3; Dautzler, 4; Anderson, 3; Jenkins, 5; W. L. Culp, 4; McCullough, 3; McCarley, 1; Sally, 4; Bookter, 3; A. M. Wallace, 5; Rabb, 3; McCarley, 1; Sally, 4; Bookter, 3; A. M. Wallace, 5; Rabb, 3; McCarley, 1; Sally, 4; Bookter, 3; Cannon, 5; Whilden, 4; Nolen, 5; Bee, 4; Tarrant, 5; Thompson, 5; Whilden, 4; Nolen, 5; Bee, 4; Tarrant, 5; Thompson, 4. Jenkins, Wallace, McCauts, Cannon, Tarrant and Nolen such made 5 and divided first stake; Whilden won ties on 4 and second write with two birds. McCallunch and David olivided thirds. cond prize with two birds; McCullough and Dortic divided third prize, each making three birds shooting off tie; Hall won fourth Extra sweepstakes for gun : 3 balls :

Whilden 1 1 1-3	Furman 1 1 0-2
McCarley	Tarrant 1 1 0-2
Jenkins 1 1 1-3	Bonknight 1 0 w
Hall	McCullough1 0 w
Smoak 1 0-2	Heath1 0 W
Chisholm	W. L. Culp 0 W
Glbbes 1 0 1-2	Cannon 0 w
Inglesby	F. B. Culp 0 w
Thomson	De Treville w
Outle	Read 9 w
Gun was sold and proceeds of	ivided between Whilden, Jenkins

and McCarley.

Team match; 50 balls, from two Card rotary traps, 10 yards apart, 21 yards rise, traps simultaneously revolved and one spring; \$12.50 entrance, \$50 added; distribution same:

Orangeburg. 7 Dortic. 9 Suoak 8 Sally 7 Do Treville. 10—41	Charleston No. 1,
Spartanburg.	Charleston No. 2.
Thomson 8 Noten 8 Hassingame 5 Heath 6 Patterson 5—38	Inglesby. 7 Chisholm 6 Jenkins 7 Tarrant 8 Read 7—35
Roberson   5   Bourn   6   Culp   8   Culp   5   Wullace   6   Irwin   9-34	Serub.   9   McCarley   8   M. C. Roberson.   6   Dantzler.   8   McCullough   7-83
Result : Orangeburg, first prize	o, \$55.65; Charleston No. 1, sec-

ton No. 2, fourth, \$12.50.

Extra pigeon sweepstakes, substituted for advertised double ball match; 3 birds cath, \$3 outrance, \$25 added:

W, L, Culp 1 1 1-3	Sally 1 1 1-8
k. P. White 1 0 1-2	Blassingame 0 1 0-1
Зшоак 1 1 1—3	Heath 1 1 1—3
Dortie 1 1 1—3	Cannon 1 0 1-2
Gibbas 1 1 1—3	Hall1 1 0-2
Hawthorne 0 1 1-2	Read 1 1 0—2
Whitden 1 1 1—3	
W. C. Wallace 1 1 0-2	Furman1 1 1-3
Terrant 1 0 1-2	
Pagan 1 0 0-1	C. R. Roberson 1 1-2
A. Irwin	Jenkins 1 1 1—8
McCullough	Dantzler 1 0 1-2
T. B. Jones 1 1 0-2	McCarley 1 1 1-3
inglesby 1 1—3	T. A. Irwin
Diumson 1 1 1-3	

In shooting off ties, T. A. Irwin won first, Dantzler second, Blas-ingame and Pagan third.

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB, Weehawken, N. J. Semi-monthly shoot

tor a gold badge; 20 b			
Jos. Hanna	011111	1111	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1-15
P. Eckstein		0 1 1 0	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1-14
'R. Auld	101111	0 1 0 0	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 111
И. Ц. Hill	1 ! 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-17
Thos. Loughery	110111	1110	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1-16
Senj. Cook		1066	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 3
IRS. Moylan	110101	1000	1010111111-13
H. Griswold	001111	0 1 0 0	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0-12
Edw Murphy	010110	0111	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0-10
Wm. McClean	100000	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0- 5
ico, Sauer	0 1 0 1 1 0	1610	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1-11
din. Male	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1111	1110111110-18
I. Bronnar			

BROOKLYN GEN CLUB, Dexter Park, L. I., October 12.—Regular nonthly contest for the Brooklyn Gun Club, double ball trophy, that for at 7 pairs each, from H. and T. plunge traps, handicap

	'reed	yards 11	11	11	11	11	11	01-13
	Villard		11	01	11	01	11	11-12
	ody21		11	10	11	10	11	11-12
	functor,	11	11	11	00	11	11	10-11
	tarker		11	10	11	11	11	10-11
	Vvnn21	17	10	01	10	11	11	10-10
ì	VPSt 21	11	10	10	10	11	11	01-10
	\isner		01	00	11	10	11	10-9
1	V7kins21		10	11	0.0	10	11	10-9
	·obinson21		11	10	10	10	11	10-9
	happet		(10)	11	11	00	11	01- 8
	net	01	11	00	11	10	00	11- 5
	None 18	01	10	31	00	01	01	10-7
	(vingston 19		0.0	11	00	(90)	10	11- 6
	·!!lett 15	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,00	0.0	00	60	10	11	10-4

George Creed won the trophy with the very next score of 13 out ta possible 14.

Sweepstakes; ties shot off, miss and go out

	Clint. Wisner	30	yards	š	1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	I	1-14	1
	Benj. West	*** *****			1							11	-1	1	0-13	
ì	Wm. Wynn				1											
	Brooks		1.5		1	1	1 1	-1	0.3	V						
	Chope				0	1:	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 :	1 1			-10	
	A. Crook		6.6		1	1 (	) 1	1	1.1	. 1	1	1 (			- 9	ļ
	T. Barker				1	0	1 1	- Ô	W							L
i	A. Atkins				1	0 1	77 (									
	Ivers				1	1	) W									
	G. Gillett		4.4		0	0.1	) W									
	Underdunk		6.6		1	()	) W									
	R Robbuson		4.6		1	n i	1 10									

NEWTOWN L. I - October 18 - The Anduhon Red and Gan Club of Brooklyn, E. D., which was organized a few weeks ago, and o which a notice was published in the Forest and Stream, held their first regular monthly shoot on Saturday last for a handsome badge, furnished by the club. It is the intention of the club to have a shoot once a month, and the person winning the badge the most times during the year it becomes his property. Bogardus

	most times	amme	tue.	year it	Decome	9 1115	brobert.	y. 1106	er a cuo
	rules ; 10 br	alls each	; ties	to be s	hot off :	at 5 b	alls each	::	
1	E. Blackwell	1				1.0	[ 1 1	1 1 1	08
	A. Andrews				1	1 0	1 1 1	1 0 1	1-S
	L. B. Field				0	0 1	1 1 1	0 1 1	1-7
	J. Heming				0	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 0	1-8
	R. Allen				0	0 1	0 1 0	1 0 0	1-1
	F. Heming.				0	1 1	0 1 0	1 1 1	0-6
	C. W. Field.				1	1 1	1 1 1	1 0 0	1 -8
1	C. Twing					0 0	1 0 1	1 0 0	0 - 3
1	J. Rohnan				,0	0 0	0 1 0	1 1 0	1-3
ı	In shooting								; A.
i	Andrews, 4;	; J. Hen	ning,	4; C. W	. Field,	5.		H.	H.

DEXTER PARK .- Jamaica, L. I., Oct. 18 .- To-day occurred the eighth regular monthly contest of the Long Island Shooting Club eagain regular mounting contest of the Long Island Shooting Club for the championship cup. As usual, it was shot for at 7 birds each, from H and T ground traps; handicapped rise; 80 yards boundary; ties shot off at 3 birds each; L. I. S. C. rules:

J. Langcake 24 yards	1	0	1	1	1	1	1-1	0	18
A. Eddy25 4	0	-1	1	1	1	1	1*	1	07
Dr. Willard25 "	- 1	1	0	1	1	1	1-1	7	*-7
W. Post	D	7	3	1	1	1	1		- A
W. King 21 "	1	- 1	1	~	1	0	1		
W. MIIIS24 "	- 1	1	1	1	0	0			5
W. Wynn	F	0	1	1	1	Ó	0		
J. Thomas	0	- 1	0	9	1	1	Õ		3
R. Robinson	- i	1	Ĭ.	Ü	0				3
R. Midmer	1	0	1	1	0				3
J. Jaeger	0	- 1	1	0	~				2
E. H. Madison	1	()	0						ī
W. Baulsir	0								0

matches by the Recreation Gun Club of Bergen Point, for the second gold medal. This medal becomes the property of the member who breaks the greatest number of glass balls during the series. Moore retired with first medal. Mole revolving trap; 15 glass balls; 18 yards rise : Club rules :

October 11.—The seventh of the series of seven matches for the second gold medal. S. L. Davis, Moore and Voorhees came in for practice, but were virtually out of the match, as far as this medal was concerned, having retired before. Mole revolving trap; 15 glass balls; 18 yards rise; club rules;

S. L. Davis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Voorhees															
Moore															
Wilmerding	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	()	()	1-
C. H. Davis	0	1	0	1	0	1	ï	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1-1
The medal is	now	1	he	pr	ope	erty	7 0	f A	. C.	W	ilme	erdi	ng,	he	having

broken six more glass balls than the next man (C. H. Davis) during the series of matches.

Mobile Gun Club.-Monthly shoot for medal, Oct. 9; 18 yds.

Mr. G. Boltz wins the medal the second time in succession

Sweepstako Match, Oct. 10.-Five balls; 18 yds, rise; Mole's rotary trap :

J. McDonnell1	1	1	1 :	1-5	E. T. Cow	art1	0	0	1	1
H. Koster1	1	1	()	1-4	J. Stewar	11	1	0	0	1-
L. Crabtree1	1	1	0	1-4	T. Wagne	T	0	0	1	1-
(+, Boltz	1	1	1 (	1	R. Finch.	1	1	0	0	0
C. A. Lyons1	1	1	9	1-1						
Mr. John McDon	nel	1	wing	firef	moner	and Mr.	Τ.	C	ma l	vieno

Air. John McDonnell wins first money, and Mr. L. Crabtree second money. On the tie Mr. T. Wagner wins third money by six straight balls to the five of Mr. E. T. Cowart.

Mobile-Oct. 13.-The Gulf City Gun Club had its regular MOBILE—Oct. 13.—Ine Guil City Gun Club had its regular monthly medal shoot this evening at the Club Lodges, G. W. Tunstall again came to the front with 19 balls out of 20. Afterward the following pigeon match was shot; 8 birds; 21 yards rise:

Geo W. Tunstall.1	1	1	1	1	1	Ü	1 - 7	C. Holt 0 1 1 1 0 0 1-	-5
T. S. Scales1	1	0	1	0	1	I	1-6	W. S. Anderson0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-	-7
J. G. Friend1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1-5	C. L. Huger1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-	-8
George Boltz1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1-7	McDonnell 0 0 1 1 0 1 1-	-5
								T. McDonnell 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0-	-5
Jas. Bush1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1 - 6		

In shooting off ties of 7 of 6, Bush 3 straight birds. S. A. won with 3 straight birds; ties S. C. ORER.

DETROIT,-In the latest contest for that extensive prize of the Michigan State Medal Association, Ed. H. Gillman, of Detroit, won the honors and the medal. The shoot was according to English rules, and Gillman's winning was achieved by the killing of eleven straight birds. The following is the score of the Mich. State Medal shoot, Oct. 12, 1880:

Me chner					
Nimr.d					
Mack					W
J. V. D. Eldredge.	 	1 1 1	1 0	0	4.
E. H. Gillman W. J. Mason					1 1-11
W. J. MRSON	 	1 1 1	1 1	U	W

A sweep followed, in which Eldredge and Gillman killed straight each, and divided, Metchner killing 8 and missing his nin

—A match at 100 birds each, 30 yards rise, amended Hurlingham rules, was shot at Baltimore, on Monday last, between Mr. Donald Tues, was snot we patentize, on montay isar, between Mr. Johand J. Swann, of the Maryland Gun Ciub. The match was shot at the grounds of the Maryland Club at Pimlico, and resulted in \( \tilde{\pi} \) victory for Mr. Swann. Dr. Kenzey, of the Philadelphia Gun Club, was referee. The match occupied only two hours and twenty minutes; weather delightful. The score was as follows:

	Donaid by Statistice of					
1	1110100101110011	110111	0011	1011	1111	111001
1	1111010111116011:	111101	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	111100
	1-Total, 1:0; killed, 79; m					
1	Howell W. Bickley	111011	1010	0010	1110	10111
1	1111110101011111	11111	1 11	0 1 1 1	0111	1 0 0 1 1
Н	10111111011000	111111	1000	1100	0 1 1 1	101000
1	l u 1 1-Total, 160 : killed, 69	: missed. :	31.			

# The Rennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Pub-lishing Company, New York."

### FIXTURES.

Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association Trials, Lancaster, Pa. Oct. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. J. R. Stayton, Secretary, Pittsburg Pa.

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov, 15th. Chas. De Ronge, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

### MODERN COCKER SPANIELS.

S there has been so much dissatisfaction felt and ex-A S there has been so much dissatisfaction felt and expressed with the judgments in the cocker and field spaniel classes lately, and as the breed is the most useful all around one existing, and consequently worthy of as much fostering and care as is given to setters and pointers, I have taken upon myself to try and settle a definite standard. To do this I have written to all the breeders of cockers that I knew, inviting them to send me photographs, measurements, descriptions, etc., of their best dogs, and their general opinions on

the breed.

The various information thus obtained will, through your kindness, appear in your columns, and will thus be open to the criticism of the public generally; and I, on the part of those who are assisting me in my task, invite all interested to give vent to their opinions and criticisms through the same valuable medium.

give yent to their opinions and Graces.

valuable medium.

I give you below a letter from Mr. A. C. Waddell, of Topeka, Kansas, a gentleman well known as a breeder and owner of fine dogs. This will be followed by letters from other breeders, and I, with your good permission, will bring Gro. D. Macdougall.

Growth appelled as follows:

other offecters, and t, with your good perfinsion, will bring up the rear.

Mr. Waddell says of the cocker or field spaniel as follows: "Time has revolutionized very many things so as to conform to the desire, if not actually the demands, of sportsmen; for, be it known, history tells us the same sports were indulged in hundreds of years ago. But it must be acknowledged we have advanced wonderfully in bringing beauty to join hands with utility—this with all our domestic animals, until at the present time it is a rare thing to find one so ignorant that he does not know what beauty in an animal is; but the differences of opinion are merely based upon what should be a standard, and the true one will surely be the one, for there is a general idea that all innately drift to, and the dissenters will naturally be crowded back, to disappear eventually.

art that he does not know what beauty in an animal is; but the differences of opinion are merely based upon what skould be a standard, and the true one will surely be the one, for there is a general idea that all innately drift to, and the dissenters will naturally be crowded back, to disappear eventually.

"The spaniel, of whatever strain, is one of, if not the bandsomest of all the breeds of dogs. The beautiful expression of face, the speaking eyes—for they almost talk—the long, gracefully falling ears, and compact, evenly balanced body, all go to make up the most agreeable house pets as well ong, gracefully falling ears, and compact, evenly balanced body, all go to make up the most agreeable house pets as well as deld companions. But the usefulness of the dog overhalances all other attainments, for his intelligence is natural, and a mere association with his owner brings the dog to understand his desires. I am now speaking more particularly of the spaniel known as the cooker or field spaniel. Its creation as a breed has originated from the crossing of the larger varieties with the smaller, until a medium-sized dog has been obtained, of different colors, but not varying very much in formation; and yet, as with all other breeds of dogs, there are many specimens that are unworthy of promotion, and the judges—who are the breeders, as a whole—do mot acknowledge them as true types of what breeders call field spaniels. At the present time more interest is being taken in field spaniels in America than ever before; and as there has been some controversy in regard to what a cocker spaniel should be to be distinct from the other breeds it is well that some standard should be made. The most numerous, as regards color, are the liver and white, the breath of the dogs, yet certainly each one has a right to his choice, as with a dogs, and the black and tan. In Wales they have a beautiful little field spaniel, orange and think they have a beautiful little field spaniel, orange and white in color—the breeds of dogs that are j

meadows or wood. He comes next to a human companion, for he is ever near you, and will seek you out; you need not hunt him. I entered my Josie at St. Louis as a King Charles, she was not grown, and I knew there would not be any full-bred King Charles. Here; so I entered Josie and she took first prize, but they said, "Not a good specimen." Of course not! head too much like the setter, and that is the difference—head between the setter and the King Charles. The King Charles cocker is a dog of many years ago, and the best and handsomest of the cockers as they should be. Not the King Charles of the present day—oh no!—but a much larger dog like the pure Burdettes of to-day, and they are rare. To call such dogs as Whitman's cockers is a farce, they are merely handsome English spanicls, and all the spaniel family are handsome; but that does not make them cockers, and until they establish a standard based upon the reat thing without toadying to any man's idea, why they will fail in making the cocker the best, the prettiest and most useful little dog extant. adows or wood. He comes next to a human companion

extant.

"Mr. O. A. Hubbell, of Stratford, Conn., imported Beau and Blanche, the sire and dam of my old Belle (dam of Josic). He gave \$900 for the pair, and they were the handsomest pair I ever saw or ever expect to see.

"A. C. Waddell."

# THE CARE OF DOGS.

BY EVERETT VON CULIN.

THERE is nothing easier in the world, unless it is cutting coupons off of Government bonds which are your own, than keeping one or two dogs in good health and condition all the year round; but when it comes to the matter of kenneling properly, safely and with regard to health, from sixteen to twenty dogs of various ages, breeds, sexes, temperaments and conditions, nothing under the sun will enable you to succeed but experience. Not the mental experience gained from reading the great authorities—they are helps on the way, and no wise man will pass them unsearched; but the practical kennelman must study nature face to tace. He must become thoroughly acquainted with the individual constitutions, habits and neculiarities of his charges, he must learn to decome thoroughly acquainted with the individual constitutions, habits and peculiarities of his charges; he must learn to detect the slightest change in spirits, appetite, coat, temperature of body, cars and legs; increase or decrease of temperature and moisture of nose; attitude while at rest; gait and carriage; condition of bowels; odor of the breath before eating, etc., etc.; for they all have their several distinct meanings, and the old proverh about "an ounce of prevention" was never more truthful than when applied to the care of dogs.

The first thing in order is a suitable beautiful and the constraints.

dogs.

The first thing in order is a suitable kennel upon a desirable site. As I have carried out my idea of such a kennel at Lakeview, it may serve our purpose to describe it:
Lakeview stands upon an elevation on the western border of an irregular lake two miles long, and varying in width from one hundred yards to somewhat more than a quarter of a mile, and skirted by trees, bushes and a sandy beach. Bounded on the south by corn-fields and clover, on the west by a public road to Dover, and on the north by a convertey whose northern and eastern boundaries are waters of the lake. This, you will observe, gives it the desirable isolation and privacy.

In the centre of the farm is the main kennel, a frame build-

This, you will observe, gives it the desirable isolation and privacy.

In the centre of the farm is the main kennel, a frame building with peaked roof, built upon a brick foundation 3 feet above the ground, and having beneath a besement cellar of feet deep. The building is 30 feet long by 123 feet wide, and 16 feet to the caves of the roof; over the sleeping rooms and running the entire length of the kennel is a loft for bedding and apparatus used in training, etc. The sleeping apartment is provided with a slatted beach, ten inches above the floor, for each dog. These benches are kept supplied with more or less fresh straw to suit the seasons, but are kept entirely bare in very hot weather or when fleas attempt an invasion. Two large doors (one on either side) and a trap-door in the ceiling through which air is conducted to the loft window, are ample means of ventilation.

Next to the sleeping apartment is a close room ventilated by a crossed-barred door on one side and a fort space open between partition and ceiling and into an entry on the other side for bitches in season. Wires, of which I shall speak further on, are used for exercising these bitches.

On the south side is a yard 50ft, by 34ft, Inclosed by a 5ft, fence, from the top rail of which, leaning to upon an angle of 45 deg., and supported at the upper end by shingle lath stringers and posts, is built another fence of plastering laths, 4ft, long. This fence is advanted by a program of the steps leads to the sleeping apartment, another to the sand floored by a horizontal covering of wire net. A flight of five steps leads to the sleeping apartment, another to the sand floored basement, where the dogs are admitted at will in very hot weather. A stout gate with chain and clasp fastening, leads out to another large yard in which stands the cook-house, a frame building 10ft, by 8ft, and 8ft, topeak of roof, and a large cast-iron kettle used in open air for boiling soup, mush, etc. On a terrace in this yard, which is 150ft, by 130l; in size, is built the dw

size, is built the dwelling-house of the kennelmen; and running at liberty in the inclosure are puppies which cannot learning at liberty in the inclosure are puppies which cannot learning the refuger of the property of the continuous products of the continuous products are wires (some single and some double, to suit the strength of the doy), fastened at one end to a wicket made by setting two posts in the ground far enough apart to prevent the dog from going around them, and nailing slats between, and at the other end to a deep set post, beside which stands the individual kennel. A ring is slipped over the end of the wire before fastening, and into this ring is fastened one end of the chair; the chain is snapped into the ring of the collar and the dog has a free run the length of the wire with the collar and the dog has a free run the length of the wires are 3ft. from the ground.

These individual kennels or boxes will perhaps merit a description. They are made amply large and with a double pitched roof and a portchike roof over the opening in front. The box is cut in two, horizontally, a little above the middle, and made to slide the upper part forward to admit any degree of ventilation, and to shut perfectly close in wet or cold weather. The bottom is made separate, and may be removed for cleaning by lifting off the top. It is mounted on two pieces of 4x4 in, timber which keeps it dry and prevenus is rotting. The whole arrangement is exceedingly simple and can be made by any person who is "handy with tools:" besides it is so convenient to take apart, nothing being fastened by nail, screw, both or peg, and scrubbed and whitewashed inside and out.

Romoved at a safe distance are other "private boxes" to be used for sick, exceedingly quarrelsome or ferree dogs. All

Removed at a safe distance are other "private boxes" to be used for sick, exceedingly quarrelsome or fierce dogs. All

are within sight and sound of the kennelman on duty, and are visited at least once each hour during the day and until ten or eleven o'clock at night.

A sloping path leads down to the shore of the lake, where hitching-posts stand for holding dogs while washing, and a flat-botton boat is kept to aid in teaching dogs to swin. Open fields on three sides give plenty room for more exciting exercises, and the surrounding country for real work on game. The dogs are shifted about from general kennel and dyard to small kennel and wire, private box or puppy yard, to smit the different circumstances and the objects and desires of the kennelman.

### TREATMENT IN CASES OF POISONING.

Editor Forest and Stream .

Erry are meaning Kentucky

ELIZABETHTOWS, Kentucky.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In No. 1, vol. 15, in kennel column, under head of "Treatment in Cases of Poisoning," after your good advice as to demuleents, emetics, etc., you specify the poisons and their autidotes, first naming arsenie and give its proper antidote; but would it not have been better to describe the quick method of making sessqui oxide of from, as in some country towns the process is strange to the druggists. But my object in writing is to give you my experiments upon dogs poisoned by strichnia the most common mode of the degroisoner. I will give you one case I had hast week that is fresh, and it will serve to show the whole process. A friend called on me to ask if I could do anything to relieve his black-and-tan bitch that had got a dose of something. It being back of my office in the same yard, I examined her and found she had taken strychnine. I mixed up sixty grains of hydrate of chloral in milk and forced it down her. She had been in convulsions for ten minutes and looked as if dying. We scalled out and returned in an hour. She still had convulsions, but seemed better. Gave sixty grains more of the chloral hydrate, and then, as I had nothing else to do, sat down and watched her. In a short time she appeared to grow worse, and was in such agony I gave her chloroform, which at once rehaved her and stopped the convulsions. It was then I first saw the effect of the enormous doses of chloral I had given. She shivered as if cold and lapsed into profound stupor. I then applied warm wraps to antagonize the effect of the antidote, and after getting her warmed up she began to get better. After watching her form hour longer I left her askeep, and next morning found her well and hungry.

I have had several other cases similar, and bave never failed to antagonize the poison with this antidote: but I would advise any one not thoroughly acquainted with both the poison and the antidote to consult a physician (I mean one who wowships the healing art sufficient to include the brute cr

The treatment of your bitch, suffering from strychnine poisoning, by chloroform, and hydrate of chloral was eminently proper to relieve tetanic rigidity and possibly lessen the number and force of the convulsions, which are so exboosting in their nature that the fatal result is likely to be in proportion to their frequency, beyond this we do not think these agents serve any specific purpose as antidotes. Bromide of potash, in large doses, is often given with the same end in view. In the treatment of poisoning by phosphorus we should have said to use sulphate of copper as an emetic freely. Oil of turpentine, to which you refer, is said to be very good, if old. Oils in general are bad, as they are solvents of phos phorus. In the treatment of arsenical poisoning the antidote hydrated sesqui oxide of iron can be extemporaneously prepared by adding aqua ammonia to dilute tincture of the chloride of iron.

Working Dogs on Rail. - We wish to express our hearty concurrence in the views expressed by "Homo" in our issi of last week on this subject.

We presume that all sportsmen who do much snipe shooting on the tidewater meadows of the Atlantic Coast have been annoyed by having their dogs point rails. These birds during the last of September and first of October are often extremely abundant on the meadows, and, as they give out a strong scent, attract a dog's notice at once. As rail refuse to rise until they are almost trodden on, they make the shooter a great deal of trouble, and confuse to the last degree a dog that is not accustomed to them.

We would never allow our dogs, especially if they are young, to stop ou rail; they can easily be broken from this tendency if taken in time.

A Lost Dog Restourd—Boston, Oct. 15.—Editor Forest and 8tream: 1 am happy to say that the notice of my dog having been stolen that you were kind enough to publish for me, has borne fruit, and I have recovered her. By good luck she lad within a few days falken into the hands of a Mr. Bruce, of Providence, R. L., a fellow sportsanan and a gentleman, who, on reading the notice of her description, recognized her and telegraphed to me at once. Why would not such notices form a leginate and a very useful source of income to your paper as advertisements? Everybody night not be as lucky as I have been, but if any dog, a sporting one especially, that had been stolen, were advertised by you, the chances of dog thieves selling their prey would be greatly lessened, and they might find the business less profitable.

We commend the wisdom of our correspondent's course in advertising his lost dog in the FOREST AND STREAM, and congratulate him upon the happy result. For the present we will gladly publish notices of lost sporting dogs free of charge.

Pope as a Canne Acthority—Washington, Oct. 11, 1880.

—Editor Forest and Stream: In the Forest and Stream of last week, reprinted from advance sheets of Vero Shaw's "Ilmstrated Book of the Dog," is the following: "In spite, however, of the numerous families into which the setter is now divided, there can be no doubt that the origin of each was the spaniel, and it is a curious subject for contemplation that Spain (as will be seen in the chapter on pointers) should have the credit of supplying us with three breeds of sporting degs—spaniels, setters and pointers—npon which we English so pride ourselves."

The use of the spaniel as a setting dog (ride Nicholas Cox) seems to have been understood by Pope. In his poem, "Windsor Forest," the following passage occurs:

"When milder automa numbers, best speceeds."

dusor Forest, the thorowing passage occurs:

"When nollder antunns numers' heat anceseds,
And in the new shorn field the partitige feeds,
Before his load the ready spanie bound,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds;
But when the tainted gales the game befray,
Cronched close he lies, and meditates the prey;
Secure they trust it' unfaitful held base!

"Till how'ring o'er them sweeps the swelling net."

This method of netting birds is still employed in England by the poachers, who use the setter, however, instead of the spaniel. Possibly Pope availed himself of the poetic license to secure rhythm rather than canine accuracy.

Libbir Water Spaniel Kennel.—Messrs Whitman & Olcott, with a desire to maintain the best kennel of Irish where
spaniels in this country, have purchased the noted dog Barney for their stock dog. Barney was said by J. S. Skidhore,
the celebrated breeder of this strain in England, to be the
best dog of the breed ever sent to America. This is a valuable addition to their already fine kennel, which contains
imported Bridget; her daughter Lady, of the noted Sibbad
blood; Barney IL, with a fine litter of puppies by Barney
out of Lady. A litter by Barney out of imported Bridget is
soon expected.

A Common Experience.—Granby, Conn., Oct. 18.—Editor Forest and Stream: The few times I advertised in the Forest and Stream: The few times I advertised in the Forest and Stream brought me in so many customers that I sold out everything I had to sell, and asked you to publish that I had sold all my dog pups, which you did. But that did not seem to do any good, for I had letters by the dozen since, and only a few days ago had calls for five dozs.

N. Elmore.

—Mr. Christopher H. Burrowes is the owner of a half bloodbound, which, to say the least, is quite sagacious. Last week his adopted daughter (to whom the dog had always been a pet) visited Palmer, and while she was there his boy took the dog our hunting on Wilbraham mountain. The dog disappeared and the lad, supposing he was lost, returned home, without him, trusting to the brute's instinct to guide him home. But instead of being lost he had made for Palmer, where he found his former mistress that evening. Instead of receiving him cordially, she whipped him and told him to go home, which he dutifully did, traveling all night and arriving in this city early the following morning, wel, and dripping from the heavy dew.—Springfield (Mass.) Homestead!

IMPORTED Dogs.—In the steamship Wilton, from West Hartlepool to New York, October 10, 1880, a grand pointer bitch, by Win. R. B. Summerson's champion Shot, and a Bedhington terrier puppy, by the champion Piper, were shipped for the Westminster Kennel Club. The pointer Polly is thoroughly broken and is a very handsome lemon and white. The Bedhington terrier is of the purest strain, with a pedigree through her sire Piper, and also through her dam, Nancy Lee, traceable back to the year 1792. These dogs were selected for the club by Mr. Hugh Dalziel.

EASTERN FIELD TRIAIS.—The Judges appointed for the field trials are Mr. James Gordon, of Pontotoc Co., Miss: Dr. Rawlins Young, of Corinth, Miss; Mr. R. J. Hewitt, of South Weatherfield, Conn.; Paymaster L. H. Billings, U. S. N., Annapolis, Md.; Mr. Von Lengerke, West Hoboken, N. J., and Pr. J. C. Monroe, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEAVED OF STOLEN.—Dr. J. W. S. Arnold, 739 Lexington avenue, New York city, writes us that his cocker blich, Flora, liver and white, about six years old, has been spirited away from the above address. Any information concerning the dog will be appreciated by the owner.

ERIN AND BIDDY,—Mr. Tracy's painting of these famous Irish setters received the first prize, a bandsome gold medal, at the Art Exhibition recently held at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Tracy has had the painting photographed, and copies of same can be had of Messrs. Schuyler and Duane, No. 188 Broadway, New York city. The picture is a very beautiful one, and is a companion to those of Faust and Bow, and Keswick and Jessamine.

NOTICE FROM MR. HOLLIS.—Hornellesville, N. Y., Oct. 19—Editor Forest and Stream: I have this day withdrawn the services of my cocker stud dog Wildair from the Hornell Cocker Kenuel Club, and henceforth all connounciations must be addressed to me for service in the future. BURR HOLLIS

NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.—The annual meeting of this organization will be held in University Hall, Vincennes, Ind., on Monday evening, November 15, at 8 o'clock.

### KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED—North.—Mr. T. T. Phlegar claims the name of North for English hare beagle birch, whelped June 11, 1880, out of Latey by Victor. Yarrow.—Mrs. I. Lindsay, of Jersey City, claims the name of Yarrow for rough-coated Scotch colle yuppy, out of W. Lindsay's imported Queenie by champion flex. Winnig.—Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Cr., claims the name of Winnig for English hare beagle bitch puppy, out of J. N. Dodge's Belle by Hattler.

SALES -Belle II.—Mr. Fred H. London, of Rock Hill, S. C., has purchased bitch puppy black and tan, by Dr. Aten's Glen out of Belle, and claims for her the name of Belle II.

Belle, and caims for act the intend of Belle II.

PRESENTATION—Lucy-Victor Whelp.—Mr. N. Elmore, Granby,
Ct., hus presented to Mr. T. T. Phlegar, Pearisburg, Va., a fine
English half beagle blich puppy out of Lucy by Victor.

Wurntrss—Di.—Mr. Gratton's pointer bitch Di, Senastino-May,
whelped Oct. 9, 1830, nine pupples, four dogs and vice cyrpt, by
owner's white and black pointer dog Ned, Gratton's Jim-Wrisley,
Ned is litter borther to Mr. Howe's champion Rex. Det.—Mr.
Frank B. Fay's pug bitch Dot whelped Sept. 25, six pupples, three

dogs and three bitches, by his Druid. Tort.—Mr. Frank B. Fay's fox terrier bitch Tort whelped Sept. 27, three pupples, one dog and two bitches, by his Sam Patch.

BRED—Countess Gay-Coin.—Mr. Frank B. Fay's Countess Gay (Drake-Countess Vesla) to his Coin. Countess Mand-Coin.—Mr. Frank B. Fay's Countess Mand (Dash III-Opal) to his Coin.—Mr. His Coin.—Mr. Frank B. Fay's Juditi (Rob Roy-Belle) to his Coin. Belle-Robekt.—Mr. Orgill's Belle (Fishe-Lilly) to owners Rocket.



AMATEUR RIFLEMEN.

THE Board of Directors of the National Ride Association have I finally worked out their purpose on what they considered to be the stapendous evil of professionalism in rifle shooting. After all it seems that they have been examining the subject through the wrong end of the microscope, and have been nipping at what they considered a bud, but which was never anything but a minor affair, and one which had small likelihood of growing to any greater dimensions. Of course the resolutions hit where they were intended to, personally and particularly, but then the N. R. A. managers should recall that they are legislating for the whole country, and to impose even one additional rule into what should be the single code of rifle shooting is to be avoided by all means. We would recommend to all donors of prizes to the N. R. A., that the provision "open to all comers" be attached to all gifts. It is certain that the merits and claims of this, that and the other rifle will be conspic-nously and flauntingly pushed, all the resolves and definitions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The action of the Board was taken at a meeting held on Tuesday

week, when the following were adopted:

An Amateur Rifleman is one who has never entered into a competition for gate money, or who has never pursued match shooting with the rifle, kept a shooting gallery, or manufactured rifles as a means of livelihood, or who has never been paid by any manufac-turing firm or dealer in rifles, to use said weapons in matches for the purpose of advertising or selling them."

the purpose of advertising of seiling triem.
"Resolved, that on and after January 1, 1881, all matches of this
Association shall be open only to amateur ridemen as defined above, Association shall be open only a matter and archive specified, and excepting in matches open to teams representing regularly organized military or naval organizations; and amatuers only shall be allowed to serve, or to compete for places, upon any American Inter-state or International Rifle Teams to be organized by this association."

How the rule is to be applied in case of those professionals who are members of the National Guard does not appear. In matches thrown open to the National Guard, as the majority of them are, it will be a very risky thing for the N. R. A. officers to "go behind is will be a very lossy fining for the N. E. A. Doctors of go seemed the returns," as it were, and sit in judgment upon the qualifica-tions of guardsmen. Such a course might raise a serious conflict between the Creedmoor managers and some influential militia body. The following protest comes from a gentleman whose record as a

prize winner is second to none at Creedmoor:

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1880. Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest that Stream:

The action of the Directors of the N. R. A. in dubbing certain members of the Association "professionals," and excluding them from the matches at Creedmoor, is questionable, if the motive that prompts the action is to benefit the art of rifle shooting. The gun firms and rifle gallerys have, 1 may say, been the making of at least two-thirds of the off-hand shorters that visit the range. How many men can be picked out from the off-hand clubs that can say they owe nothing of their knowledge of the art of ride shooting to the shooting galleries or gun men? Even the two or three gentlemen who are leading the N. R. A. Directors by the nose cannot dispute this point. And now to shut out these gun and gallery men from the matches, for fear they may win a few paltry prizes, shows the lack of judgment and of even the first business principles, which accessitates the advertisement by printed circulars to feam captains and others the fact that the directors are being led into error to please a certain few. No one will dispute but a long array of eash prizes, if properly advertised, will bring strangers to the range.

If the N. R. A. was a truly national association—that is, the directors elected by all the State associations—their resolution would have some weight with other associations; but their action first, and then advertising for information after, stamps the resolution as the reflex of certain members of one of the prominent clubs in New York City that at present have the ear of the executive.

GUN AND GALLERY.

### AN OLD RIFLEMAN SPEAKS.

Hupson, N. Y., October 4.

Editor Forest and Stream:

For the last two years my health has not been such as to allow me the use of my rifle successfully. But that doesn't debar me from reading your columns, and I do enjoy reading them as much

In looking over last number I again find that fault-finding and grumbling, in relation to off-hand shooting, is quite strong; and as more or less has been said about that graceful off-hand positiou, I thought I would give my views of it. The Shrewsbury Ridle Association accepts the rules and regulations of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, but objects to that fearful "elbow rest," and hopes to see it abolished. Now, it is really wonderful how some men will make themselves miserable while others are happy. They will never see this elbow shooting abolished. Their idea is no more popular than Dittmar powder at present. In Creedmoor's early days these arbitrary rules were more or less enforced, but they have ceased to exist, except in the minds of new begin and old eccentries. Men have come to the conclusion to let little matters drop and get the ball on the bull the best way they can, and keep within reasonable rules. I mean to be understood that I do not speak in self-defense, for my shooting is done in either position.

Now, I would really like to know what difference it makes to any one whether he gets beaten by Farrow's little elbow or Jackson's big extended arm. It don't help your shooting to handicap others.

To become a good shot you must practice, hold and pull steady, keep seasonable hours, let tobacco and lager alone, and mind your business at all times. If you want to establish a reputation for

yourself in rifle shooting, you must meddle with others, find fault yourself in rule shooling, you must meade with others, and naturating with everybody and overything that is done, but never with your-self. Then you may turn out a brilliant shot. And even then you may get beaten if you don't know coough to withdraw when you find your score is going to be low. Be very careful about going into team matches, because then you will have to shoot your score through. And if you have bad luck you may yet spoil your reputation, as it has been demonstrated this year in England, and also at Creedmoor in the inter-State long-range match.

Now, Mr. Editor, the above is good advice to badly-used riflemen.

I will now proceed to something else. I am informed that some find fault with Mr. Gerrish because he (G.) tied Partello's big score with ammunition that had been carried across the Atlantic and back. I don't think it fair for any one to grumble at that. Supposing Partollo's ammunition had been soaked in salt water, I doubt his making another point and making a full score. I think both gentlemen excellent shots, and never find fault with their

Mr. Gerrish has given valuable information of his fine shooting, and new beginners would do well to study all he says. But to me his letter is of little value. I am at the half-centre post, my eyes has letter as of little value. I show at the matterenter post, in yees are getting dim, and the bullsey at 1,000 yards don't look distinct any more. If Gerrish or any one else could tell me how I could bring out that bullseye once more jet black and distinct, he would do me and perhaps others a favor that would be appreciated.

L. Geiger.

Shooting with Glasses, -Philadelphia, Aug. 30, -Editor Forcet and Stream: I write you to see if you, or some of the numerous readers of your paper, can give the information I seek. I am very fond of hunting and anything that pertains to it, including shooting mark, but I'm what is termed near-sighted. I can't see plainly a bullseye the size of a Bland dollar at seventy-five yards distance. In order to remedy this defect I purchased a pair of eye-glasses, but, on trying them, found to my astonishment that they caused but, on frying them, found to my astonishment that they eaused me to short high. I got three other pairs of speciacles, and with the same result. I use a Winehester ribe, and at 50 or 125 yards distance, by aiming fair at the bullseye, the ball will average five inches above it in line. The ocults of whom I bought the glasses is unable to account for the displacement of the mark, or, I might say, the cause of the mirage. The only way I can see out of the difficulty is to get the rear sight lowered, but I don't care about doing so if I can avoid it, as it makes the opposite difficulty in shooting with the naked eye. If you or some of your readers can shooting with the naked eye. If you or some of your reads suggest some plan to remedy the trouble I will be thankful.

# RANGE AND GALLERY.

### PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING.

Camden, N. J., October 13

The third semi-annual cathering of the Pennsylvania State Rifle The turd semi-animal galucering of the reinsylvania State in Resociation was held with success or their shooting grounds the 11th, 12th and 13th insts. Good scores were generally made, the records standing as below. The details of the several matches were given in our columns two weeks ago. The Penn.

The Oriental Powder Match . .

9	00 y	ard	5,	100 yard	ls. Totals.
W. C. Cranmer 9	8 1	11	12-52 t.	12 10 11 I	0.11 - 5615 - 109
J. Price	10 1	1 11	10-53	11 10 12 1	1 11-55 -108
L. J. Sommers 9		5 9	3 -41 %	I1 II 10 J	2 11-571 99
M. Price12	9 1	0.10	1253	10 10 10 1	2 12 -54 -107
I., Thomas 9	9	11 4	11-49		1 12-56 -105
F. McOwen	11 '	7 9	10-49%	9 10 11 1	1 12-55 105
W. Fitzsimmona11	10 !	9	9-48	10 12 12 1	1 12-57 -105
G. W. Cardwell10	ş)	9 11	11-50	10 11 12 1	1 8-52 -104
T. H. Eachus, S	11 -	6 8	10 -451,	7 11 11 1	2 12-55%-101
T. W. Taylor 11	4.1	5 8	11-47	10 11 12 1	1 10 -54 -101
Geo. B. Dixon 6	8 1	1) 5	10-441.	12 9 10 1	1 11-5513-100
4 H. S. Booz 8	10 '	7 9	7-431	10 11 10 1	0.11 - 54% - 98
# Affiliation was reducted.					

\* Military riffe.

Everybody's Match.—This match was shot during rain; possible Co at each distance , total 120

Geo. Fox	
M. Price	12 11 9 11 -53 10 10 10 10 8-48-101
J. Price11	
W. C. Cranmer12	
C. W. Zelber 9	0 10 11 10 10-50 11 9 7 7 5-39- 89

Mid-Range Team Match-Open to teams of four from association clubs. The following are the scores of the three teams entered in above match; possible for each man, 120; possible total, Quaker City Club Team.

L. Sommer	'S		11	12	10	11	10	11	9	11	11	10-106
Harry Rus	hton.		12	10	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	10 - 112
W. C. Cras	ntner.		10	- 8	8	12	12	9	9	11	11	11-101-436
			Penns	vlv:	ania	CD	ub '	Tean	1.			
Geo. Fox.			10	10	11	11	12	6	10	11	11	12-104
J. Price			10	11	11	11	12	11	12	12	9	12-111
J. H. Burr	oughs		12	11	10	S	10	13	10	11	11	10-105
E. O. Shal-	respea	re	12	10	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	12-116-436
			est Pl									
L. Thomas												
G. B. Dixo	n		10	11	11	13	12	11	11	12	5	12-107
J. Tull			12	11	13	11)	12	11	10	9	12	11 110
Gen, Miles			11	()	11	10	5	0	ť,	12	11	11 - 77 - 410
Sharps'	Rifle	Mate	h-Sh	ot	in a	V	ary.	stiff	bre	eze	: 77	ind blowing

hard on several occasions :

 
 Geo, Fox
 12

 E. O. Shakespeare
 12

 J. H. Burroughs
 19

 Geo, B. Dixon
 12

 J. Price
 11
 R. and J. Beck Match—Distance, 500 yards; possible 120

12 12 11 11 12 8 Co. Fox. 9 12 10 11 12 H. Burroughs J. 11 10 11 10 E. K. Tryou, Jr., & Co.'s Diamond Badge Match-Open to members of association clubs; 100, 200 and 500 yards; seven shots

at each ; possible 252 ; E. O. Shakespeare ...... 10-63 217 12-79 11-74 12-68 215 12-77 11-78 214 11-78 214 Geo, Fox...... L. Thomas... 11—78) 5 + 71 9 - 64 | 202 10 - 68 | 4 - 57 | 200 11 - 75 | 9 - 59 | 193 12 - 54 | A. B. Parker

F. H. Eachus .....

	-						
C. W. Zeiber	(160 vds-12	12	10	9	13	11	10-75)
C. W. Zeiber	200 rds- 8	ĩ	12	-4	10	6	12-59 - 191
	(500 Yds- 9	- 4	- 6	9	- 3	10	1'-011
	(100 yds- 9	12	9	10	11	10	10-71)
M. Price	-200 5 ds- S	6	7	7	10	11	8 - 51 > 189
	[500 V(ls-11	9	S	10	11	7	5-61)
	(100 yds -11	11	11	8	31	- 5	12-72)
W. O. Cranmer	200 J ds-11	- 5	-4	2	9	9	7-47 - 172
W. O. Craniner	(500 yrds 11	6	- 8	6	11	2	(-77)
	(100 vds- 9	- 9	11	- 11	12	12	10-721
J. Price	260 yds-11	10	9	9	8	12	10 - 69 > 210
	1500 vds- 8	19	53	12	- 65	9)	11-61

Ballard Match -500 yards, any position, rifle any, possible 120: 

Subscription Match-"Open to all coners; any rifle; 100 yards.

seven scoring shots : W. Zelbert. 74 S. W. Taylor 51 F. G. W. Cardwell 55 A. B. Burke 69

clubs; any rides; 200 yards; seven scoring shots; possible 672. The following are the scores of the four teams that entered the above match: 

	J. FUX	117	4	10	111		5, mar 2.5 8	
	H. Manderson 9	10	12	12	7	65	11-67	
	Geo, Fox 7	11	10	9	8		9 - 65	
	Gro. Wood 5	7	10	11	î	8	11 -19	
	J. Price	5	1	6	$\sim$	iı	10-55	-53 5
	Westchester T	See 11	3					
	H. M. Worth11	7	10	7	12	10	10-67	
	Geo, L. Cardwell	10	9	11	11	9	5-86	
	F. W. Taylor	40	10	4	19	10	7-12	
ì		- 8	10	9	9	10	5-81	
	H. Eachus10	9	10	8	11	10	3-60	
	A. I. Smith	8	19	0	9	- 6	11-60	
	A. B. Boecker	- 5	9	10	4	8	10-60	
	Al. Smith	10	27	7	- 7	12	9-54-	10.2
	W. Fitzsimmons 6		- ()	ı	-5	12	9	. FU )
	Quaker City T							
	W. C. Cranmer	10	9	10	12	-5	~	
	H. C. Rushton12	9	10	11	9	3	~—67	
	L. Sommers12	8	9	5	10	9	10-69	
	Jas. Friend	- 8	12	10	18	6	5 - 60	
	H. B. Taylor 6	ī	25	- 8	10	9	11	
	C. W. Zeiber	6	7	11	9	5	11 - 39	
	R. H. Gray son 7	- 6	9	6	11	9	11-59	
	J. Hogan	45	-4	7	- (1	9	9 - 45	15.
	West Philadelph	Lo. (	Tub					
	L. Thomas	···· s	10	. 9	5.1	1.2	7 47	
	A. Booz	6	10	12	10	9	7-64	
	J. Smith 9	10	11	11	- 6	- 9	- 41	
	G. B. Dixon	1.0	9	10	11	10	7-60	
	A. Kelion		9	6	11	- 6	7-53	
		10		7	10	- 5	7-52	
	G, W, Miles 3	6		s	7	5	9-50-	450
	J. Tull 8		4	- 0	,		3-30-	

Association Match—Open to all members of association clubs; 200 yards; ten scoring shots; possible 120:

Consolation Match-Open to members of association, except those having won prizes during the meeting; 600 yards; sev shots; possible 84:

Harry Rushton. 7 12 10 11 10 12 9-71 C W Zeiber. 2 11 4 6 11 10 6 50 ----

 $_{\rm ADAMS},\ Mass,\ October\ 1, — The\ sporting\ club\ of\ this\ place,\ on\ their last Saturday's practice at 200 yards,\ off-hand,\ scored\ as\ followed by the statement of the sporting$ lows. The ties were shot off, Whipple defeating Phillip, Chalmers beating A. C. Wellington, and Follett getting a centre on the tie shooting, to an inner for H. H. Wellington:

H H Weitington
R A Whipple...
A B Crandal...
A L Phillip...
Ed Jenks...
A D Wellington.
G, S, Follett
J L Howland
J C Chalmers...

Bostov Mass October 16 .- The fall meeting closed to-day, after Boston, Mass., ortown to.—The far meeting closed forday, and a successful run, with a large number of spectators and ridemen. The morning opened with an overeast sky, producing a perfect light. The wind vacillated from north to south, and remained steady during the major part of the shooting at 6 o'clock south, of decided "fish-tail" character. In the afternoon slight showers mingled with the other changes; the smoke from the many rifles at short range assimilated with those of the long range, and hung to the ground, effecting good sighting for the long-range partici-The plan of the meeting was to have the individual matches run for the three days, and a great deal of firing was accordingly done. The following gives the scores made on this last day, and

00000 . The 1010wing gives the secres made on this last day, and the names of final winners (Creedmoor match, 200 yards) :  $0.M.Jewell = 0.5 \times 3.5 \times 5.5 \times 3.5 \times 5.5 \times 3.5 \times 5.5 \times 3.2 \times 5.5 \times 3.2 \times 5.5 \times 3.2 \times 5.2  

6 F Ellsworth....55554445-83
Prize winners: First, L. F. Richardson, 35; second, W. Charler, 35; third, W. M. Farrow, 35; fourth, O. M. Jewell, 35; fithl, J. N. Frye, 34; sixth, Dodge, 34; seventh, Ellwarth, 34; eighth, Elrobs, 34; ninth. Kirkwood, 34; teuth, Griffin, 34; eighth, Elback, 34; twelfth, Souther, 33; thirteenth, Kuller, 33; fourteenth, Arnold, 33; fifteenth, Knowlon, 33; sixteenth, Nichols, 33; seventeenth, Parra, 35; eighteenth, Lewis, 35; minteenth, Noyes, 35.

Massachusetts match, 200 yards : M Farrow...... M Jewell ..... 12 11 12 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 Prize winners: First, Farrow, 81; second, Jewell, 81; third, Cram, 79; fourth, Brooks, 79; fifth, G. F. Ellsworth, 79; sixth, Richardson, 79; secenth, Charles, 79; eighth, Souther, 78; ninh, Dodge, 78; tenth, Rabbeth, 76; eleventh, Frye, 76; twelfth, Max, 76.

Carton match, 900 vards :

	Massachusetts	First 7	ream.			
O M Jewell		5 4	3 6 5	5 5	5	5-49
E F Richardson		5 5	5 4 5	5 4	5	5-45
N W Arnold		5 5 .	4 4 5	4 5	5	5-47
E J Cram		5 4 -	4 4	5 5	5	5-46
W Charles	4	4 4	5 4 5	4 4	-1	4 - 42 - 232
	Gardner Ritte (	tub Te	earm			
F E Nichols				EE	*	4 47
1 N Dodge	4	0 4 4	0 4 4	4 0	9	0-4
H C Knowlton		4 5	5 4 5	5 4	4	5-46
G F Ellsworth		5 5	5 4 4	5 4	- 5	4-46
A Matthews	4	4 4 3	5 4 4	3 4	4	4 - 40 - 223
	Massachusetts S	econd	Team			
						1 1"
W J Jackson		0 0	0 4 4	4 0	-4	4-4-)
E B Souther		5 5	5 4 4	4 3	5	4-44
F J Rabbeth	4	4 4 1	5 5 5	4 4	4	4 - 43
L W Farrar		5 4	4 4 5	4 5	- 5	4-43
J N Frye	4	4 4	1 3 4	4 4	4	3-33-218

-October 29 the New Bedford Rifle Team of ten men shoot ter men of the Raymond Sportsmen's Club, at Bellevue Range, Medford

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY, Boston, Oct. 16.—The second week in the Inaugural Rifle Match, at the above gallery, has shown s remarkably fine shooting, and particularly the last part of the week. Mr. Pollard was nearly successful in getting the extra prize of ten dollars for a clean score of eight, consecutive bullseves made ten consecutive bullseyes, ending a score of 36 with three bulls, and starting a new score with seven bullseyes. The sub-joined summary will show the standing of the several competitors to date. 50 yards; rounds, 8: possible 40; five scores to win. or

Frank Hollis37	37	37	38	39-187
W. A. Pollard26	87	37	88	39187
Geo. D. Edson	36	36	36	37181
A. C. Goodspeed35	35	35		35-175
Chas. B. Robinson		35	35	
Chas. B. Otls34	35	35		
S. Fogg34	34	35	25	35-173
R. C. Sawyer34	34	35	35	
G. Warren	34	34	35	85-172
J. F. Witherell	34	34	34	35-171
O. T. Hart	34	34	34	34170
B. H. Daley33	34			34-169
F. J. Snow33	33	33		34-166
E. Shumway	32	33	38	33-163

### A POETICAL WAIL.

The Hyde-Halford fiasco, about which we have not been at all backward in echoing the opinion of every riflemen of prominence and the general feeling of the rifle world, has almost passed into a mere recollection. The indignation is simmering away as it comes to be understood that Englishmen gradually understand the situation. Up from the pleasant village of Flushing, on Long Island, where Hyde has a residence, comes to us the following effusion. Its pleasant irony is a relief after the bitter flings from the same source, and we print it as a pleasant finale to this unfortunate match:

THE MUG-HUNTERS' DETECTIVE.

"As finally made up, the Hyde team included Jackson, Laird, Scott, Brown, Hyde, Dudley, Gerrish and Rockwell. The 'representative American gentlemen,' as they were proud to style themselves, have become a more party of mug-hunters."—Editorial FOREST AND STREAM, July 29, 1830.

Forest AND STREAM, July 29, 1990.

Creedmoor "will be no place for mug-hunters, orthose who shoot for the ducats."—Bditorial Forest AND STREAM, Aug. 26, 1880.

Mentor of marksmen! Sporting sage!

We know it would be meet

That every rifleman should bring His trophies to thy feet.

Thou searcher into heart of man. Though young, so wondrous wis The hidden motive thou canst scan

Of each who seeks a prize, Avaunt! ye jugs, ye silver mugs,

Medallions gold and bright, Ye ducats roll, ye tempt the se

Heigh! presto! take your flight! Jackson, forbear! Scott, do not dare More than one prize to take !

Oh, Sumner, fly! Brown, do not try Too many "bulls" to make! Dread W-y sits, with boding glance,

Mug-hunter to descry. And who that wins would dare advance Beneath his scatching eve?

No miss your targets, burst your guns. Hit markers in the chin.

'Twere better far, the sage hath said, Than silver mugs to win.

# Archern.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Oct. 11 .- Arrangements have been made for shooting three matches, each of 96 arrows at 60 yards, between the Oakland Bow Club of California and the Highland Park Archers. Each club shoots on its own range and reports scores by mail.

The following scores were made in the first match, Oct. 2:

HIMMIN	iu rark Ai			
N. F. Swartwout21-99	23-119	23 - 131	22-100	89-149
	23-109	24-114	22-106	59-412
Mr. Taylor	22 - 100	21-103	21- 91	81-371
C. G. Hammond 22-88	21-109	19— 89	20- 78	82-564
Grand	total, 340-	-1,596.		
Oakla	nd Bow C	iub.		
	17 55	20 96	21-107	81-399
R. J. Bush	21-112	21-119	18- 32	79 - 399
J. E. Cook18—78	15 75	20-102	19 91	72 - 346
A. F. Coffin14-60	15 51	16 54	18— 68	63-233
Grand	total, 295-	-1,377.		

Highland Park won by 45-219.

### NEW YORK ARCHERY OT UP

HIS club has now been organized one year, and in order to celebrate the event the first annual full prize field meeting vas held at the Archery Lawn, in Central Park, Friday, Oct. 15. Everything combined to make the event one to be long remembered. The weather was delightful, enabling the spectators to enjoy sitting in the shade of the club's tents, from which point they could witness the shooting the entire length of the field. There were twenty targets placed at sixty yards apart and the gentlemen shot the usual American Round, while the ladies shot the Columbia

Everything passed off pleasantly, and the club, having prepared a good list of prizes for their visitors, made the occasion of more interest to those who came from a distance.

Invitations were sent to all the clubs in this vicinity, and repre

sentatives were present from the Brooklyn club, Nottingham Archers, Elizabeth: Toxophilite Club, Newark; Spuyten Duyvil Club; Riverside Archery Club, Chicago; Oritani Archers, Hackensack; Cedarwood Archers, Poughkeepsie, and Robin Hood Archers, Nyack.

Miss E. T. Morton, of the New York Club, made one of the best scores recorded in this country, at the Columbia Round—viz., 337. After the shooting was over, the president presented the prizes to the successful visitors, as follows:

Mrs. Gibbs, Toxophilite Club, Newark, scored 281, and won a royalwood express rawhide-backed bow; Miss Brandegee, Nottingham Club, Elizabeth, scored 266, and won half a dozen prize arrows; Mrs. Rutter, Toxophilite Club, scored 227, and received third, and Mrs. Dr. Bailey, of the Nottingham Club, took fourth and last prize, of an arm guard and tassel, with a score of 190.

The prizes for gentlemen visitors were distributed as follows: Mr. Nash, Brooklyn Club, prize lancewood bow, score 418; Mr. Pettinghaus, Brooklyn Club, half a dozen Granger's special arrows.

score 408; Mr. Hayden, Spuyten Duyvel Club, target and stand, score 393; E. L. Morse, Cedarwood Archers, score 381. In the evening the prizes worn by the club members were distributed, and the club enjoyed a re-union. Mr. Frazer took a spit bamboo bow, score 294; Dr. McLean, half-dozen Horsman's arrows, score, 274; Mr. Anten, lemonwood bow, score 258; Mr. Roper,

rows, score, 214; A17. Antent, remounded now, score 235; A17. Roper, half-dozen arrows, score 242; Dr. Elliof, Horsman's patent handle gem bow, score 242; Mr. French, two bow-strings, score 228; Mr. Pond, score 207, and Dr. DeLuna, tassel and score book, score 186. Miss Morton won the Columbia Badge, to be worn until lost, and also took a fancy table lamp with the score of 337; Mrs. Dr. DeLuna took rawhide-backed bow, score 230; Miss Howell took a beefwood bow, score 111; Miss Wren, half-dozen arrows, score 111; Mrs. Auten, half-dozen arrows, score 105; Mrs. Hill, pair of vases, score 102. The special prizes at 30 yards were won as follows:

Miss Manger, rawhide-backed bow, score 32; Miss Bailey, score ook and string, score 17. The annual meeting of the club will take place Wednesday, October 27, when new officers will be elected.

-We know Hop Bitters are above and beyond all as a nutritions tonic and curative.

# Cricket.

### FIXTURES.

Oct. 23—At Hoboken, N. J., St. Georges (2d) vs. Merion (2d).
Oct. 23—At Harrogate, Girard vs. Oxford.
Oct. 23—At Stenton, Young America (2d) vs. Girard (2d).
Oct. 23—At Stenton, Young America (2d) vs. Girard (2d).
Oct. 23—At Staten Island, Young America vs. Staten Island.
Oct. 23—At Staten Island, Young America vs. Staten Island.
Oct. 24—At West Phila, Belmont (2d) vs. Oxford.
Oct. 30—At Stenton, Young America (2d) vs. Wakefield.

### THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS

FTER four months of severe work, which would have thorough-A FTER four months of severe work, which would have the constitution by incapacitated a less muscular team, the Australians have brought their second trip to England to a successful termination. It has been argued by some critics that their form during the last month was inferior to that shown during the earlier part of the stay, but it would be difficult to sustain this argument; and, indeed, when it is considered that the Colonials have not only been reduced to play without two of their very best all-round representa-tives, but on several occasions to bat with only ten men; and, further, when the amount of traveling they have done since the match at the Oval is taken into computation, it must be admitted that the show they have made in their later matches has only inthat the show have hade a hader along the constant of the cons worthy of note that until their twenty-seventh engagement at Scarborough against a local eighteen, when they lost by ninety runs and Spofforth unfortunately received an injury to his hand which incapacitated him for the rest of the tour, they had never been defeated. In some cases they had to meet strong eighteens, but of the twenty-six matches they were only defeated twice, at Scarborough and Spockport, and against these were victorious at Southampton, Longsight, Rochdale, Burnley, Malton, Belfast, Birming-ham, Northampton, Harrogate, Middlesborough, Oldham, Crystal Palace, Hunslet, Bradford, Sunderland and Yeadon, and drawn games at Keighley, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Broughton, Hull, Crewe, Hastings, Dublin and Glasgow. The eleven a-side matches were against Derbyshire, Yorkshire (2), Leicestershire, Gloucestershire, England, Sussex; Players (2), Notts and Gentlemen of Scotland and of these Derbyshire, Yorkshire (at Dewsbury), Gloucestershire, Players (at Crystal Palace), Leicestershire, and Gentlemen of Scotland were one; those against Yorkshire (at Huddersfield), Players (at Bradford), and Sussex, drawn; and those against England and The matches against odds have little real interest, but a few statistics regarding the chief members of the team and their performance will be useful. Murdoch, McDonnell, Groube and Palmer were the only four who took part in every one of the thirtyseven matches played; but, in addition, Boyle, Blackham and Bonseven materias player; out, in admining topes, blackmain and nonme were present in every cleven a-side match. In the latter Murdoch headed the batting average with 465 runs for nineteen innings
(over 25.15); McDonnell was second, with 418 for the same number
of imnings (over 22.4); and Doyle third, of those who played on
ground man Glies has no equal in this country, and his wickets are
spoken of far and wide as where cricket can be played.

every occasion, with 195 for fifteen innings (over 15). Bannerman owing to an injured hand, was unable to take part in several of the later contests, and he only figured in seven first-class matches, though his average (17.9) was a very creditable one. Groube, who had a great home reputation, and who was accredited with an extraordinary Colonial average, neither showed style nor effect to warrant any great belief in him, and his sixty-one against Yorkshire was his only score of any note. Blackham, toward the close of the tour, was also suffering from a bad hand, and this will to of the four, was also suffering from a fact haird, and this will to some extent account for the fact that, though in all matches be has an average of 16.33 with eleven a-side, he falls to 13.10 runs for eleven innings. Spefforth's accident prevented his appearance in unest of the principal engagements; and, consequently, in eleven a-side matches he only bowled 248 overs; taking forty-six wickets at an average of 8.28, while Palmer's eighty wickets were got at a cost of 11.14, and Boyle's thirty were for 15.31 ruins per wicket.

The tables appended give the batting and bowling averages of the

various members of the parties in all matches. Taking into account the immense amount of work that they have done it must be admitted that the form shown by this second Australian team has been exceedingly creditable. That they were able to beat the strength of England no one believed for a moment, but none the less the brilliant show they made at the Oval spoke very highly for their pluck, and were Spofforth able to help them they would have made a good fight at least at any time. Every one will be gratified that what fight at least at any time. Every one will be gratified that what threatened to be a rupture between English and Australian cricket was happily averted, and though the Colonials have even yet apparently failed to master some of the lessons necessary for a proper conduct of the game, it must be conceded that the general manage-ment of this trip was in every way superior to its predecessor. On Oct. 4 they dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and before eight o'clock on the following morning they left London for Brindisi, on their homeward journey. There is every chance, we understand, of another visit to England in 1882, and should some interestand, of sucher visit to England in 1882, and should some of the weak spots in the present team be filled by the substitution of men like Evans, of New South Wales; Massey, Horan and Garrett, the next lot will be sure to render a good account of them selves. By that time, too, perhaps cricket will have advanced sufficiently in the Colonies to permit the collection of an eleven able to play for their expenses only, if there should still exist the disinclination evinced by those who have already been over here to be regarded as professional cricketers. It is to their assumption of amateurism, accompanied with their exceeding keemness for moneymaking, that the Colonials owe the feeling that has been evinced against them in England.

BATTING AVERAGES IN ALL MATCHES.

Ma	itches.	Innings.	Highest Innings.	Total Runs.	Average
W. L. Murdoch	37	60	153*	1,218	22. 8
P. S. McDonnell	37	56	79	1.020	21.12
A. C. Bannerman	31	50	69	726	17.29
J. M.C. Blackham.	35	47	81	673	16.33
G. J. Bonnor	87	50	73	752	16,30
G. Alexander	25	33	47	365	14.15
H. F. Boyle	35	45	69	519	13, 25
T. U. Groube	37	57	61	(E40)	13,17
F. R. Spofforth	28	35	45	394	13. 4
	16		56	266	12.14
A. H. Jarvis	29	87	41	318	10, 8
W. H. Moule	20	27	34	134	7. 8
G. E. Palmer	37	43	29	234	7. 7
		* Not o	ut.		
	W. L. Murdoch. P. S. McDonnell. A. C. Banmerman. J. M.C. Blackham. G. J. Bonnor. G. Alexander H. F. Boyle. T. U. Groube. F. R. Spofforth. J. Slight. A. H. Jarvis. W. H. Moule.	W. L. Murdoch 37 P. S. McDonnell 37 A. C. Bannerman 91 J. M'C. Blackham 35 G. J. Bonnor 37 G. J. Bonnor 37 G. Alexander 25 H. F. Boyle 35 T. U. Groube 37 F. R. Spofforth 28 J. Slight 16 A. H. Jarvis 29 W. H. Moule 20	P. S. McDonnell 37 56 A. C. Bannerman 31 50 J. M'C. Blackham 32 43 J. M'C. Blackham 32 43 J. M'C. Blackham 32 43 J. M'C. Blackham 32 43 J. F. E. Boyle 35 45 J. F. E. Boyle 35 45 J. F. E. Spofforth 23 35 J. F. E. Spofforth 24 35 J. W. H. Moule 90 27 W. H. Moule 90 27 G. E. Pallner 37 48	W. L. Murdoch. Matches, Innings. Inilings. Action of the control o	Matches Innings, Inings, Number   Matches Innings, Inings, Number   Matches Innings, Inings, Number   Matches Indings, Inings, Number   Matches Indings, Inings, Ini

во	WLING .	AVERAGES	IN ALL 2	TATCHES.	
	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
F. R. Spofforth	1559-3	669	2018	391	5. 63
H. F. Boyle	1463-3	631	1850	250	7,100
G. E. Palmer		818	2103	268	7.227
G. Alexander	372-2	157	465	38	11. 14
A. C. Bannerman,		29	189	13	14. 7
W. H. Moule	61-3	24	97	-4	24, 1
P. S. McD anell	51	20	117	3	39
A. H. J: TV13	10	23	13	0	

W. L. Murdoch bowled in one match only -0 overs, 3 maidens, 13 runs, 1 wicket.

-One of the most remarkably inaccurate cricket sketches ever published appeared recently in the London Illustrated News, subject was the match between the English and Australian crick-eters. The artist was evidently totally unacquainted with the game, as the position of the fielders was absurd. One of the umpires was represented as standing between the wickets and almost all the men had their hands in their pockets,

-The mild autumnal weather has favored the cricketers in the East during the past month.

-Now that benefit matches are the rage it would be well for the St. Georges Club to remember that Giles should have his turn before the winter sets m

BOSTON VS. FALL RIVER.-Played at Fall River, Oct. 14, and resulted in a win for the visitors. Score : ROSTONS

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Pettitt, b Watters.     4       Lockhart, b Watters, s.     Holt 5       Furniss, b Watters.     0       Shaw, b Watters.     1       McQuirk, b Watters.     0       Bates, b Watters.     7       Haigh, not out.     1       Wides 1, leg byes 2, byes 7. 10	not out
Total29	Total51
FALL Y	RIVERS.
First Innings.	Second Innings.

rving Clark, b Shaw, c Pettitt 3	b O'Hare
uttall, b O'Hare 1	c Furniss, b Shaw
Varburton, b and c O'Hare 3	o Shaw, b O'Hare
lyde, b Shaw, c Furniss 0	b Shaw
Vhitingale, b O'Hare 0	Thrown out.
Iolt, b Shaw 0	McQuirck
omfret, b O'Hare 3	b W Shaw
Catters 5	b O'Hare
Vood b Shaw 1	b Shaw1
Velworth, h Shaw, s Haigh 0	b Shaw
Leg byes, 1; byes, 1, 2	not out
_	-
Total18	Total

GILES' COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.-George Giles has been tendered a complimentary testimonial subscription, and we trust that all those that remember the record of this excellent player and man during the past seven years will give the St. George's list a hearly indorsement. As a cricketer, although no chicken, he is cock of the heap this season, heading the club's batting averages.

... The Manhattan Cricket Club are to be congratulated in having secured the services of Arthur Smith, late professional of the Peninsular Club, of Detroit. In addition, the president, Mr. James Ponnsanar Citto, or betroit. In admitting the president, and sames White, or the M. C. C., pleased with the success and increase of the organization under his fostering care, has promised to engage at his private expense, a second professional to instruct the junior members of the club. At the annual meeting held on Oct. 12, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Mr. James White; First Vice-President, Mr. Mackenzie; Second Vice-President, Mr. Matthews; Third Vice-President, Mr. Kerby Fourth Vice-President, Mr. North; Secretary, Mr. L. Love; Treas urer and Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. Hosford ; Committee, Mesers urer and Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. Hostord; Commutee, Messrs. Jackson and Jenkins; Match Committee, Messrs. White, Love, Hosford, Jenkins and Jackson. It was resolved that any member of the club who should play against his club, except in college, school or commercial elevens, should case to be a member. The Manhattans will close this season's play November 2.

-George Lane, professional of the Staten Island Club, will take his annual benefit on Saturday, the match being the Young Americas vs. Staten Islanders.

UNLAWFUL BATS-St. Louis, Sept. 10.-1 have lately been meas uring the bats of our cricket club, and I find they are all too wide. The laws of the Marylebone Cricket Club distinctly states that the width of the bat "shall not exceed four and one-quarter inches. have measured the width of a number of Corbett bats and every one was of excessive width; one Cobbett bat, "made expressly for an American dealer." is fully four and one-half inches in width, and very few of his bats fall below four and three-eighths. I do not wonder that the Cobbett has been a very popular bat: I wonder whose make will be most popular and for what reason. The impropriety of such bats being admitted is obvious. I venture to say that were the blades of any club challenged that not one of those intended for full-sized bats could be admitted to a match; some boys' bats could perhaps be found, but no mous' sizes. If some action is not taken by the cricket clubs and associations concerning the legal dimensions of the pods of bats, they will soon grow to be even wider than they are now. A player can have made for himself a bat that shall be six inches wide and play a defensive game simply, or compel his opponents to have their blades conform to the rule, for his bat would no more illegal"than one which is an eighth of an inch over width. Will you please call attention to this matter in your columns, and in so doing assist in making the game more uniform than is now the

[We take pleasure in publishing the above communication because we know the statement it contains to be a correct one. We have measured a number of bata recently, both in New York and Philadelphia, and found that many of them were much too wide. An extra quarter of an inch, whether on the end of a man's nose or added to the proscribed width of a cricket bat, is a matter for serious Let the American Association look into this, if it wishes to be considered a power in the land. Later on we may publish some remarkable facts, from which the cricketing public may draw their own deductions.

COLUMBUS VS. CINCINNATI.—These two clubs of the Buckeye State met at Columbus, Ohio, and played their first match of the season, on Sept. 18, which resulted in favor of the home organiza-CINCINNATI.

	NNATE			
First Innings.		Secon	d Innings.	
F. Taylor, c. Rhodes, b. Milne 3				
R. R. Staffard, b. Milne	b. 31	Ine		S
M. Tangdon, c. R. Hanford, b.				
Tyler 0	c. R1	indes, b. A	tilne	
Walker, b. Tyler 0	c. Li	itle, b. Mi	lne	1
Howe, not out	Run	(41)1	Tyler	13
Ray, c. Clark, b. Milne 5	C. G1	anger, b.	Tyler	0
H. T. Taylor, b. Tyler	c. G.	Hantord,	b. Tyler .	
Clark, b. Tyler 0				
C. Taylor, D. Tyler				
Extras13	Extr	88		10
_				
Tot 11	70			
Grand total				100
COLU	MUUS.			
First Innings.		Secon	d Innings.	
Rhodes, run out 0	e. R:		ker	
Grange, run out			rd	
Milne, b. F. Taylor				
R. Hauford, b. Howe S				
Hubbard, b. F. Taylor 9	b. H.	we		16
G. Hanford, b. Howe 0	c. Sta	illard, b. 1	Taylor.	0
Hutchinson, c. H. T. Taylor, b.				
F. Taylor 1	l. b.	w. b. F. T	aylor	0
Little, c. Walker, b. F. Taylor 2				
Tyler, b. Howe 0	b. li	We		0
Collins, not out 2	to ba	tt,		
Clark, c. H. T. Tavlor, b. Howe. 8	to h	at		
Extras 8	Extr	is		6
_				
Total50	10	tat	*******	
Grand total	* *		*****	102
ANALYSIS (	)F BO	WLING.		
COLT	MBUS.			
First	Laura States	e.		
Balls, Ru	me	Wkts.	M'd'ns	No 12a11
Miline	23	I	20.01.21.5	240 Ditti-
Tyler	20	á	1)	1 1
Nugar	ul Inmi	Ta coto	-	4
Tyler	E+	15 15		n
Milne	10	19	1 2	8 9
Mille	1529	174	2	2
CINC	INNATI			
First	tunnig			
	4	-0	-0	
H. L Taylor	6	U	33	_
Howe60	6	3	G	_
	ā	0	0	-
F. Taylor19	17	2	1	-
Second	Innin	ES.		
	Ralls	Runs.	Wikts.	M'dns.
Howe	30	10	2	3
F. Taylor	24	\$	ō	ĭ
Walker	21	б	0	1
Stallard.	12	9	0	0
H. L. Taylor	30	19	1	1

Two Celebrated Chicketers.—The White Star steamer Celtic, which arrived in this port on Friday last, had on board two of England's most famous cricketers, Messrs. R. D. and I. D Walker. On their arrival they went to the Brunswick Hotel, where they stopped until Tuesday. Before leaving New York we had a pleasant chat with the former, whom we found in his room suffering from a had attack of gout. Although this is the first visit of the brothers Walker to America, they were only prevented by sickness in 1872, from being members of the English visiting team of that year which came out under the captaincy of Mr. Fitzgerald. It will be remembered that E. Lubbock and Pickering at the last moment filled their places. The Messrs. Walker are on a tour

of pleasure with New Zealand as their destination. They will visit Niagara, Chicago, Salt Lake City, sailing from San Francisco in about two weeks time.

-Parents, do not use vile drugs or nostrums in your families, but use pure Hop Bitters.

# Dachting and Boating.

FIXTURES.

Oct.—Dorchester Y. C. Union Ocean Regatta. Nov.—Royal Bermuda Y. C. Cruising Trim Race. Dec. 2—Royal Bermuda Y. C. Cruising Trim Race.

THE SHUFELDT CUP.

Land inclosed a photograph of the "Shufeldt Cup," presented by Henry It. Shufeldt, Esq., Vice-Commodore Oconomowoe Yacht Charles of Commodore Oconomowo (National Commodore Oconomowo)

HENRY H. SHUFELDY, V. C. O. Y. C. September, 1880.

On the starboard side the following :

On the starboard side the following:

This Cup
Is to be Sailed for Monthly,
The Winning Yacht at each
Regatta
Shall faster to it a Silver Coin,
Engraved with name and date.
It shall become the property of the Yacht winning it for the
fifth time.

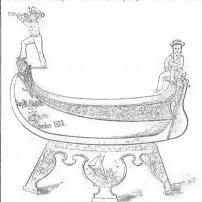
Along the side of the cup holes have been drilled to hang the

coins from.

The first regatta for the cup was sailed Sopt. 14. Yachts of tered: Buda, Sunbeam, Sortio, Magic and Annie, all of them sloop. The Buda, owned by Ferd. W. Peek, Ess., of Chicago, won, wi Sortie second, Magic third and Sunbeam fourth. The Buda Itol cup till the June Regatta of 1881.

W. B. E. S.

The yachtsmen of the lakes exhibit so much spirit in adopting all the various phases of racing that the stronghold the sport has taken in the West argues well for its rapid growth in the future.



Eastern men are hardly aware of the large number of clubs and the Eastern men are hardy sware or in earge mulmor or cross and the numerous races established during the past few years on the fresh water seas. In some respects we might profit by their example. Measurement by all three dimensions, mixed rig races, and above all, free entry for all comers, whether flying the club burgee or not; flying starts and valuable prizes are now predominent feetures of the sport in the West. The amount of cruising done in open water is more extensive than with us in proportion to the number of craft in commission, and is already exercising an influence upon the build of Western boats, and both cutter and yawl rig find favor in consequence.

### REGINA-FANITA.

REGINA-FANITA.

IT was unlucky that the match between these two sloops, sailed over the A. Y. C. course Oct. 15, should have come to naught on each of the fail. It was a mere matter of the the latter of the fail. It was a mere matter of the the all day, and the race was not even finished in the stipulated sight hours. There was not even fails were matter of the sail day, and the race was not even fails bed in the stipulated sight hours. There was not even a chance to compare the sailing of the craft with a view to drawing some sort of conclusions between the two. The match was governed by the rules of the Atlantic Y. C., with owners at the wheel, and mean length for measurement; the latter of course very much in favor of Fanita, giving her 3m. 12s. allowance, though on the more equitable basis of size they would have met on even terms. Virtually, then, Mr. Stewart was imposing a handicap upon his yacht of over 3m, without any just cause—a striking example of the falsey of length measurement. Had the race been close, within Fanita, though in common justice both would have belonged to Regina. In other words, while the former was receiving an allowance from the latter for her excess in length, Fanita was paying nothing for bringing to the line an excess of beam and depth. In this particular match Mr. Stewart may have had so much faith in his fine vessel that, in order to bring about a contest, he was willing to abide by the handicap imposed by a faulty rule; but had there been any wind, he might have had to pay dearly for so obligingly sceepting an Illogical and very mislending mode of measuring size. It is in races between yachts dosely mated as to performance and tomage that the false logic of the length standard is most and tomage that the false logic of the length standard is most and tomage that the false logic of the length standard is most and tomage that the false logic of the length standard is most and tomage that the false logic of the length standard is most and tomage that the false logic of the hengt

ceptive measure of size. Commodoro L. A. Fish and Messrs, J. L. Marcellus and E. A. Willard acted as judges for the day. Mr John G. Prague tooled Pauita, and Mr. W. A. W. Stewart the Hegina. The former measures 44ft. mean length, and the Hegina. The former measures 44ft. mean length, and the latter 48ft. Both had been put in the finest trim, and cam out in muslin from Sawver's famous loft. Fanita lad wiselenged to double head sail and lead ballast, but the change wa made so late that her best trim under the new "quasi-cutter" order of things could hardly have been fairly got, nor were crew and owner as familiar with the fine points of trimming the "two jibs" as the older hands aboard her rival. The course was from Bay Ridge, around southwest Spit and light-ship and home by the same course. Prize, a cup, value \$500. Then of race, eight hours. Mr. Stewart put his ship over the line of the side o

### A 'COON AS A SAILOR.

A "COON AS A SAILOR.

A WAY back in the early fifties the nondescript yacht Decoy, as also was then called from her peculiar shape, startled the old stereotyped fogies by her speed, stability and comfort. She was subscupently admited to be at least ten years in advance of her time. Her crew consisted of twelve young men, all of them increhants' clerks, their average weight being 125 pounds, slippery as eels, and when stripped for a boat-race showing the unmistakable signs of the gymnasium. To see them slip over to windward with a forty-pound sand-bag would have delighted a circus actor. Discipline and a never-failing consciousness of their ability added to the breeding of gentlemen made them real boat sailers. They were called "quill drivers," "tape measurers," by the old boaters of those days; yet how humiliating to old sailors to be always beaten by squirts. I had been told by a noted military man that gentlemen made the best solders, and I selected my crow from that element, beheving that the pride and spirit of a right meaning man gives him superior power in any condition of life. That I was correct was then demonstrated, that little crow. Most of them are still living, and some of them locat here. This is sure to meet their eye, as no one of them seemed to have forgotten their early training, or the hard pressure of business to have obliterated their taste for yaching. They are Fonest AND STREAM men, and somehow their sons take after them. Naturalists of the present day seem to think that instinct in the animal creation amounts to reason. One of the Decoy crew was a pet 'coon, raised from a baby in the boat-house, and he could talk, and intelligently too, as I will be a second to the surface of the present day seem to think that instinct in the animal creation amounts to reason. son. One of the Decoy crew was a pet 'coon, raised from a baby in the boat-house, and he could talk, and intelligently too, as I will

seem to think that there is a service of the Decoy crew was a pet 'coon, raised from a baby in the boat-house, and he could talk, and intelligently too, as I will show that he were saided eithout him, he was (as we term if here) "forward man." Often when the sea was heavy it would wash him from the deck into the boiling foam, but in an instant he was again at his post, and gave us all to under-tand by a peculiar guitural sound that he meant business. He delighted to sit on the end of the bow-sprit, and when we would cross a boat's bow, or take the wind out of her stall he talked. Sometimes a combing sea would chase him up the jibistay a foot or two, but he never failed to regain his old position. In moderate weather, and the water smooth, he would come aft, and looking at me knowingly, would mount the tiller, and, with one paw placed afrectionately on my arm, would sail the boat for miles. Then he did talk. He had been allowed the did talk. The had been allowed the did to the was badly hurt, and falling from the end of the bowsprit into the water, I picked him up as he drifted by. The ball had passed through his intestines. He was a sick coon, almost unto death. We ran into Gloucester were a surgeon, a friend of ours, carefully attended to his wound. How often he thanked that man for his kindness the God that has given hite to all only can tell, for he was then to weak to talk. We all loved him, and it was reciprocated. How our hearts warmed and throthed in sympathy for has water how weak to talk. We all loved him, and it was reciprocated. How our hearts warmed and throthed in sympathy for that innocent, unoffending atom of the great creation. He get well, but he never ventured out on the bowsprit any more. Quite aftermoons in the boat-louise he would climb up assess, and beriah the flies away until I snored, then be knew I was dead to all earthly things, and in a minute be would have my watch and money down to

### LIGHT DRAUGHT THEORIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I searce know which astonishes me most, the neat manner in which Mr. Clapham advertises his business in your columns or his apparent want of logic deduced from passing events. His style of boat, without he shapparent want of logic deduced from passing events. His style of boat, without he same plan, which apparent was present to the properties of the cold Ladery, littly-old feet long, was built by Fish on much the same plan, with a long stem. With wind free she was very fast, but to windward absolutely good for nothing, since on a sea, Lord help her! she would kincek your teeth out. I saw the Richmond go about off Fort Lafayette and make one tack up to Hoboken, where the race ended at that time: Lucky made six tacks to reach the same place and "Bob" Fish was at the tiller. Take the common run of builders—what does there experience always lead to? George Steers ended in the deep America; Fish in the Euchantress, with 16ft, draught; Rirby in the Arrow, with heavy bullast and heavy draught for that day. Even 28ft, sand-bag boats are nearly twice as deep as they used to be and carry more than twice the weight. I remember when twenty bags was a set of bullast for a 28ft, boat; then thirty was used; then Kirby used forty. Now fley use seventy and eighty, and I believe a boat light displacement. If we to to the the convenience of all as a general guide, it will be found to lead steadily to larger draft and displacement, easier form and saugger rig; and Fonest AND STREAD is doing nobly in advancing the cause of houset beats and classing machines where they belong. The snack which Ellsworth built at the same time Fanita was on the stocks, capsized not long ago in South Bay and her crew came near drowing. Doubtfull principles, indeed, to build yearbts on. I notice the Fatim has come out with double head sail, but both lead to the hounds instead of carrying the jib laff way up the masthead. The attempt at copying by men who would scout the lead of not being "practical," is hardly a success.

### HOW THE TIDE IS SETTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Let me say that though I first bought your paper some two years ago, as the one from which to procure reliable yachting news, and was not interested in any other kind of sport, yet in a very short time I ceased to put the paper away as soon as the yachting columns had been digically, and now rend it through from end to cad. From its Natural History items I have learned much that was new and very interesting, and from ifs account of sporting trips much of the nature of the different parts of this country that can be found mowhere less. As a devoted lover of a yacht, I have made in the found mowhere less. As a devoted lover of a yacht, I have made and accords to the hungey of his keel friends, then with thought myon the points so persistently made, and have finally graduated a deep-keel man in every sense of the word; and after this summer's experience, I want to thank you for your agency in up conversion. I sold my little yacht three years ago, and have since limited my boating to a cruise each year down the Chesapeake in a working stoop, chartered for the occasion. This year I horrified my yachting friends by hunting up the only small heel sloop in these waters, persistently hunder, and heel sloop in these waters, personal a good boat, and I tried her, in spite of the prediction that her keel would lay me up some time day for a prolonged stay on a mud bank. The channel of this river does not average more than three hundred yards in width for twenty miles from the city, and a boat drawing four feet of water was therefore in close quarters. I was not some three weeks, and her stiffness, ease in the city, and a load drawing four feet of water was therefore in close quarters. I was not some three weeks, and her stiffness, ease in the city, and a load crawing four feet of water was therefore in close quarters. I was not some three weeks, and her stiffness, ease in the city, and a load or a heavy sea, and the way in which she rode out a fearful storm in the lower flower of the production of

### A CAPSIZING RIG.

Eddor Forest and Stream:
Concerning my capsizable rig you noted in your last issue, let me add that I have fitted up my patent in the yacht Jane Hill, which was on exhibition for a number of drys at Frank Bates', at Short Banelb. She worked automateally and to perfection, is a great success in speed and safety. Many captains have saide her, and she is the admiration of all who have seen her at work.

JOHN MOLEOU.

### - 101 -VACHTING NEWS.

The Pacific Fleer.—An idea of the prevailing customs among Pacific yachtsmen can be gathered from the following details of the new sloop Stone has finished for Messrs, Buckingham and Wort Length of keel, 31/34t.; over all, 34t.; beam, 19/24t.; cabin, 11 by 54t., and 6tt. from floor to ecling. Forward of the main cabin is a state-room and galley. Longth of mast, 94t., main boom, 35tt.; gad, 12tt., and bowspril, 12tt. outward; from control-board, 5/2 by 6tt.

board, 8½ by 6ft.

INTRIPH,—This schooner, now cruising in European waters, habeen much admired by English critics, and her speed and weatherly qualities are extolled by all who have had a run in her from port to port on her recent trip to Scotch waters. Mr. Lloyd Phoenix has a long cruise in the Mediterranean in contemplation, for which the Interpel has been throughly overhauded in a Cowes yar.

trepad has been thoroughly overhauled in a Cowes yard.

Lasr of THE ANTHRACTHE.—The "eminent" Delaware shipbuilders
did not bite at the Ferkins boiler, and so Major Deane has returned
to England, leaving the agency in the bands of a New Haven man,
as we glean from an ungrammatical card in one of the smuller sheets.
The attempts to deceive the puble with the alburing bail of one
pound of coal per H. P. per hour have furned out a dead failure, to
the credit of American engineers Le it said.

pound of coar per in 1. F. per in a law unine one a tecan name; to the credit of American engineers be it said.

New Relies or run Boan.—An important question sometimes grises, be the rules indeed sury duty on a love-to vessel by night arises, be the rules indeed sury duty on a love-to vessel by night sidered by those in charge to be a vessel not nuder command, and therefore prescribed for in Article 5, viz., that she, as "not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights?" A smillar question arises in regard to vessels becalmed.—Are they to exhibit their side-lights?

To avory approaching vessel the vessel becalmed is an overtaken ship, and as such is provided for, whatever be the direction of ap-proach; for which becalined the distinction between head and stern is seen to be approaching would be readily understood in this case, but a love-to ship ought to be otherwise distinguished.—Xvadical Maquatine, London.

Broomlay Yagart Clare,—The name of one B. S. Osbon has crooned

Magazine, London.

Brooden's Yacir Club,—The name of one B. S. Osbon has cropped out in print as a self-constituted "candidate" for the secretaryship of the Brooklyn Y. C. As a general election does not take place till January, the members have ample time to make inquiries of the polece courts of Bridgeport, Conn., and of the business community down town concerning the character of the man who proposes to use the fair name of the club as a handle to his own operations. Such impairies may also afford a clue to the declining popularity of the club.

A Yacur was "New Young to the second property of the club."

lons. Shell impartes may asso anoth a crue to the deciming popularity of the club.

A Yacht for Farace,—Mr. Verbrugghe, of Paris, is now in this city, about to have a 28ft, cabin sloop built for shipment to the river Scine, to race with the French boats, which have reached a very fair development for speed, both in hull and sails. Owing to the control of the statement of the st

CANDERS AS AN EXERCISE.—McGregor (Rob Roy) writes about canoning as compared to rowing in the following strain: "Canoning is maneasurably to be preterred to rowing. As it canoning is maneasurably to be preterred to rowing. As it canoning is maneasurably to be preterred to rowing. As it canoning is maneasurably to be preterred to the property of the canoning to the preterred to the property of the canoning to the spine on which fatygue tells, the one bone which supports the whole fabric: and it is precisely the spine which canonit be rested while rowing. What is the restful attitude of an oarsman? Covering over his oar—about as comfortless at kind of repose as you can imagine. In the canoe, on the contrary, one is perfectly at case all the while, and the low position in the boat gives numeries confort and power. Rowing, I grant, is swifter for a day or two, but it cannot be practiced on strange waters alone; and the sense of freedom depends on this independence of aid from a coxwain."

but it cannot be practiced on strange waters more and resease of freedom depends on this independence of aid from a consensit.

A GILMINE OF HEAVEN.—In a letter to the Toronto Mail, a correspondent who witnessed "regatat week" at Cowes, has this to say: "Well, you see where I am! Dear me, what yachting! It would make you leap into the Solent if you were here. I have been quite off my balance since my arrival—in a sort of a bewidered state of mistification with the whole roadstead manned with the finest yachts in Great Britain. And then the racing! In three days they have been during at it in superb skyle—these magnificent schooners's, cutters, and yawfs, with their immense spreads of canvas. You cannot fancy what a spread—spinankers, and every stitch they could possibly pale on. As you cross over from Sonthamption, the first thing that strikes the cyo is the club house of the Royal Yacht Squadron. It is, as you know, a castle; the building is of stone and not large, but pretry, and overgrown with iv, At the corner is a tower with no opening at the top. At one side is a pleasant little law.

The stratation is beautiful. In fact Cowes itself is a most delightful little place to a yachting man. Here you have yachting in all the

perfection to which it can be brought—suchting gure, yachting sublame, Almost every shop and building has something to do with yachtine, There is not a groce-building has something to do with yachting. There is not a groce-building has something to do with yachting. There is not a groce-building has sign up for supplying yachts. The island itself is most charming, Alter service on Sunday I took a walk to the westward, with a beautiful sea view all the time, then back to East Cowes, across the Medina, a, little river which runs between East and West Cowes. After landing, and having secured lodgings, I hurried back to the splanade in time to see the yachts returning to the winning buoy in the second day's race for £150, given for cutters and yaasis of 40 tons and upward. The Latona, a magnificent yaul of 163 tons, looked spleadid, bowling along with the wind abeam from the St. W. Then the Florinda, Sameona (the new Lyaington eutter), the old Arrows, and the Yandmara hast. The lat animud as a new Scotch people, as I heard every one dead against the r. Yacong the Cower yachting cuthadasan in England works up to fever heat, and even the people along the short sometimes get quife wild wild recitiment. In Scotland they run along the edge of the Clyde and cheer the competing yachts. A good pace of saling draws forth rounds of applance, while a mistake is marked with grouns, or if a competitor is unpopular, the spectators don't hesitate to left the unfortunate vessel know it. Next norming the harbor appeared even more full than ever of yachts (now a perfect forest of mast), and with the top of the tower of East Cowes castle and park to the right, and the shore of the maintain, four or ire miles opposite, made up a glorious picture. Again I hurried down to See the start or the cup for the competition of the marked with ground and the large was from the steamer's dock as they we had to fell in a group of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of the start of th

lince an honest, sunburnt face.

Hour Speed ProperLiess.—The results obtained from actual trial
of the Deflay propeller are so remarkable that experiment with the
new wheel on steam yeather might add measurably to their speed.
The propeller may be described as a double seriew, one abart the
other, the forward one right handed, the after one left Landed and
revolving in opposite directions. They are placed so close together
that the blades have to be secred out to them froe passage. The
dark of this arrangement is to prevent the charming of the water
and the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret of the straight of the secret o that the office and arrangement is story to the True passage. In the highest of this variety and the distinct of the water and the dispersion of the single wheel. The first experiment were nade or small boats in 1879 and gave such astiskation that the 859 test statement where the test of the single wheel to test it on a large scale. The recently supplied with the wheel to test it on a large scale. The results are striking: ordnerry Serew,

Average revolutions per inhalte Average steam pressure, pounds Average vacuum, Inches Indicated horsepower	65, 74,5 24,25 585.		
TIME			
First Course.  M. 8. Ordinary screw	Second. M. S. 20 27 16 42	Third, M. s. 12 S 9 6	Fourth. 31, 8, 19 56 16 10
SPEED IN	KNOTS.		
Ordinary screw	6, 45	Third, 10,951 14,506	Fourth. 6.62 8.162
TURNING IN	CIRCLE.		
	Ordinary		DeBay

Strow.

To port.

N. S.

and the DeBay javojeller 11ft, diameter. Vibration was almost entirely done away with and a frequent sourceof looservets obsisted.

The Camix Locker,—Anchors for small open beats should weigh 11b. for every foot in length up to 20tl. If the boat is ballasted allow an extra ½/b. for every foot. They should be long in the shank, after the style in use on Easternsmacks. For regular yachtis 25ft, eabin boat, 75 lbs.; 50ft, 100 lbs.; 45ft, 125 lbs.; 10ft, 275 lbs.; 10ft, 275 lbs.; 10ft, 275 lbs.; 10ft, 275 lbs.; 10ft, 275 lbs.; 10ft, 275 lbs.; 10ft, 276 lbs

The Tarks. We have received from the U.S. Coast and Geodelic Survey the new tide tables for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the coming year. Just the thing yeathanen cant. They are published in pocket form, clearly printed. The time of Bood and elsh the and fall are given for the principal ports. By interpolation those of intermediate points can be formed sufficiently accurate for

-The vigor of youth given to the aged and infirm by using Hor Bitters. Try it.

-The Annual Fail Meeting of the Williamsburg Athletic Club will be held on Saturday, Oct. 23, 1830, at 3 P. M., on their now grounds, Wythe ave., Penn and Routledge streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The following races will be contested: 100-yard and 220-yard bandicap runs; 1,000-yard run, special handicap; 600-yard un for those who have never won a prize at that distance; 220-yard hundle handicap; 1 mile walk, 45 sec. limit; tng of war, teams of 4 men, 500 nounds

### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

-Another Discovery .- Prof. Swift, Astronomer of the Warner —ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—Prof. Switt, Astronomer of the Weffer Observatory, at Rochester, N. Y., discovered another large comet on the evening of October 10. The fact was noted in the associated press dispatches, but some important and interesting details which could not be telegraphed are herewith given. The new celestial visitor is in the Constellation of Pegasus, right ascension, 21 hours, 30 minutes, declination north 17 degrees, 80 minutes. Its rate of motion is slow, being in a northwesterly direction, so that it is ap-Its rate of proaching the sun. It has a very strong condensation on one side of the centre, in addition to a star-like nucleus, which indicates that it is throwing off an extended tail. From the fact of its extraor-dinary size we are warranted in presuming that it will be very brilliant, and the additional fact that it is coming almost directly toward the earth, gives promise that it will be one of the most retoward the earth, gives promise that it was beened in a most re-remarkable connets of the present century. This is the fifth comet which Prof. Swift has discovered, and the increased facilities which Mr. H. H. Warner, the popular and wealthy medicine man, has given him, by erecting a magnificent observatory for his benefit, promise much more for the future. There is a possibility that further developments may prove this to be the great conet of 1812, which is being constantly expected, in which event astronomers will have an unusual opportunity to test the spectroscope for the first time upon these eccentric bodies, and ascertain certainly what they are,

-Mr. B. O'Grady, cor. 123d st. and 1st ave., New York, has still on hand some of those choice Cocker Pups which were advertised in our issue of Sept. 9.

-The Holabird Shooting and Fishing Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, sole manufacturers, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circular. -That furred tongue, bad tasting month and miserable feeling,

says you need Hop Bitters. —Mr. J. W. Coffin's pointer Frank, advertised in another column, should be a good dog. Rake II, is a well-known prive winner, and last year took special at New York for best stud pointer. Frank is well recommended by Tallucan, who broke him.

is well recommended by Tallucan, who broke him.

The Brankyrors Ritz-R.—We are of the opinion that the "Remington Keene" little can be fired rapidly with accuracy and effect; that as a magazine gun it is strong, simple, and can be readly comprehended by the ordinary men of the Naval Service.

It is well adapted for putting into the hands of inexperienced persons, owing to the improvements in the bolt mechanism, consisting of the hammer and can, the latter always bringing the piece at half eoch, thus looking the parts and preventing premature firing. The additional motion of ording the jeece, we believe, takes but little, if any, from the rapidity of the fire.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. Collant, Capitain, U. S. N.

J. R. SELFRIDDE, Licut, U. S. N.

Schwart Aggregate Prizes.-It is formally announced that W. M. Farrow and W. J. Underwood were the winners of the Stewart aggregate prizes, at the recent prize meeting at Creedmoor, as

Farrow—Champions' Match, 137; short range, 31; Wimbledon ap, 145; making a total of 313 points out of a possible 335, any

rite.
Underwood—Army and Navy Journal, 32; Now York State
Match, 43; and the First and Second Division Matches, 43; being
a total of 118 points out of a possible 135, military rite.

### Answers to Correspondents.

### 12" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. M. F., Philadelphia.-Both pattern and penetration excellent. W. R. R.-Osgood's for river use and Coughtrey's for more open water.

L. L. J., Naples, N. Y.-You cannot make a living by shooting for the market in Chesapeake Bay. Better stick to some good trade.

C. F. C., Attleboro Falls, Mass -We fail to find in our copy of the Massachusetts game law any provision relating to the use of

J. H.—Books you mention are English, and must be ordered through a book-house. Or we can order for you upon receipt of

M. E. Y. C., Delaware City.-Will you tell me whom to apply to for the second volume of K. C. S. B.? Ans. Mr. C. DeRouge, 51 Broad street, New York.

L. R. H., Virginia.—Your dog is suffering from internal canker of the ear. See answer to "H. M. H.," in Forest and Stream, Oct. We have mailed a copy.

C. A. S., Forked River,-The firm you mention stand high, Write them again; there has, no doubt, been some mistake, or perhaps catalogue is not ready.

F I. H. Hamilton, Out -1. Is there not a distinct breed of re-F. L. H., Hammton, Out.—1. Is there not a nature invest of retrievers part from the spaniel? 2. If so, can they be bred from breeding from dog and bitch of the same broad? 3. Give the points and usual color. 4. What are the usual duties of a well-broken retriever? 5, Is he not supposed to retrieve wounded game. broken retriever? 5. Is he not supposed to retrieve wounded game as well as dead, no matter how far the game runs after being wounded? 6. Do you know of any one having a genuine retriever in either Canada or the United States? Alsa, I. Retrievers are generally spaniels of some one or other variety. Some, however, such as the "English retriever," may be considered a distinct breed, brought about through various crosses of the spaniel. Of the other retrievers, the back wavy-coated, the black curry-conted, the Norfolk, the liver-colored, the Russian, have each had their day. 2. Yes, if in each case the types are distinct. 3. Want of space will not permit the answering of this question; we must therefore refer you to what has been written on the subject by competent authors, such as by "Stonchenge" in "The Dogs of the British Islands;" Mr. Hugh Dalziel, in "British Dogs," Division I., p. 157; and Mr. Vero Shaw's "Hustrated Book of the Dog," now being published. 4. Retrievers are divided into two classes. those that retrieve from the land and those that retrieve from the water. At one time the deerhound was considered a deer re-briever; other land retrievers are mostly used to follow at the heal of the gunner, and upon being ordered out, to pick up the dead

birds, and chase those that are winged and deliver them to the

In England, after a day's shooting, all the covers are gone band hand. In England, after a day's shooting, all the covers are gone over with retrievers, and the "cripples," either birds or ground game, bagged by the keepers. In water retrievers we find a large variety of mongrelsam—Newfoundlands, setters, retrievers and spaniels, all mixed up together. Many of these crosses have pro-duced wonderfully useful dogs. It is indispensable that all re-trievers should have a tender mouth. 5. Yes. 6. There are plenty in the United States and Canada.

H. H. H., Fort Bayard, N. M.—Give your dog plenty of exercise, and a dose of sulphur each week. Feed carefully and not too and a dose of sulphur each week. much, and he is likely to come round all right.

W. K.—1. You should consult your physician as to best locality.

2 Cost of living in France is cheaper than in America, if one wishes to live moderately, but it depends altogether upon how one

H. B. D., Albany, N. Y.—Where can I obtain duck decoys in the city of Baltimore? Ans. Inquire of Clark & Snyder, 214 W. Pratt street, Baltimore. If they have none they will direct you to some reliable house,

J. H. C., New York —We have heard of fine woodcock shooting at Sag Harbor, L. I. Take steamer W. W. Coit (fare \$1), Pacr 25, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; or go by L. I. R. R. Go to Wiggins' or Edwards'.

H. L. Have sent you the model which will explain construction to your builder. You can vary from it to suit your ideas, but do not overlook the low bow forward, intended to obviate "poundmg," which would scare the game.

H. C. B., Central Mine, Mich.-I sent \$5 for a watch to the Union Manufacturing Co., of Philadeiphia, Pa., and failed to get any reply save a promise that it would be shipped. Ans. We know nothing of the firm. Write to the Postmaster-General.

W. L. W , Sacramento .- 1. We shall be most happy to hear from you in the way mentioned. The FOREST AND STREAM invites all its readers to report game notes and kindred matters of interest to the fraternity. 2. We should not recommend the rite.

FOUR Trans.—I have a pointer bitch, not quite lifteen months old, that is now in season for the fourth time within six months. Is it not a very unusual thing, and is there any remedy for it?

Aus. The animal is probably suffering from some local disease. Show her to a first-class surgeon,

MIGRATORY QUAIL, Chico, Cal.-If you are in earnest about the importation of quail next year, you will probably receive some help from those who have been active in making former importations successful. The birds, in some instances at least, have returned. Keep watch of our columns for news of them.

H. B. H., New Jersey.-Have you ever seen or heard any pointers being pure lemon color? Ans. Yes, but not often.

There was one at the Centennial Dog Show, and one at the New York Show, in 1879. Dogs of this color are rare. For shooting purposes their color is not a good one, as in the autumn they are very difficult to see.

H. B -Would cortainly advise a wheel for your 50ft, sloop, is too hard work steering such boats with a helm. Will send you address of best maker. For W. C. write to A. B. Sands, 126 Beckman St., N. Y., who can ship you everything complete, so that any local plumber or carpenter can set up. Duty will be about 25 per cent., but it is well worth paying it.

A. G., New York City.-My Gordon setter puppy has had distem-A. C., New 10th City.—Any Cordon setter puppy has had distemper, but had apparently recovered from it. At present site seems to have a great weakness in her hind quarters. She is eight months old. Ans. Give one-eighth of a grain of nux vomica and two grains of quinine in a pill, three times a day. Keep her out in the open air. Give plenty of exercise.

J. L. V., Nashville, Tenn.-My bitch has running sores in both ears, and it seems to grow worse. They seem to be far back into the head. I can see some of the ulcers very plainly. What shall I do? Ans. Your dog has internal canker of the ear. See treatment

recommended "H. W. H." and "C. B. D." in Answers to Correspondents in Forest and Stream, Oct. 7, 1880.

F. H. L., Rock Hill .- 1. What can I give my three-months old puppy to produce an appetite? 2. How many inches at fore-shoulpuppy to produce an appetite? 2. How many incress as to resum-der ought my puppy to measure? Ans. 1. Exercise and good plain food, given at regular hours—presuming, of course, your dog is in health. 2. There is no standard by which the height of a growing dog can be regulated, any more than there is for a threeyear old child.

W. S. S., Cauton, Mass .- A few days ago I was shooting du from a boat with a friend, and had my pointer dog with me. We fired several times, and when we came off the pond my dog was tune deaf. Can anything be done for the dog? will probably regain his hearing—that is, if he had it when taken in the You neglect to state whether your dog was allowed to boat. retrieve or not. Pointers are apt to become deaf from exposure and cold

S. T. R. Circleville, O .- 1. Where can I obtain the best and purest strains of Blenheim and King Charles spaniels, and Maltese and Mexican lap dog? 2. What do you consider the best work on the dog, embracing natural history, breeding and training? Ans. 1. For the first three varieties you had better send to England; the "Mexican lap dog" we have never heard of. 2. Vero Shaw's "Hustrated Book of the Dog," published monthly by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 596 Broadway, New York City.

W. G., Medford, Mass.—I send you an insect that I found among ne feathers of a barred owl. While searching for more, one flew the feathers of a barred owl. from the breast feathers and struck my cheek like a No. 8 shot. Another flew away and could not be captured. Can you give me Another new away and count of be captured. Can by give include the name of it; also, some particulars? Ans. The insect which you send is the partridge fly (Offersia americana), of which so much has been written in our columns. We should be glad to give you particulars, but through lack of space must refer you to files

W. S., Waterbury, Conn.-I want to get a good gun, and want it mostly to shoot with in the Adirondack mountains-one that will it mostly to shoot with in the Adrondack modulatins—one that will kill a deer at a reasonable distance, and also be good for shooting around home. 1. What gauge, length of barrels, weight, etc., would you advise? 2. Is the shooting quality of a \$75 gun any better than those of a \$60 one, or is the difference of price in the finish of the gun? Ans. 1. We would recommend for general shooting a 10-gauge, 8 to 9 lb. gun, with 30-inch barrels. 2. The two may differ only in finish.

M. H. B., Passaic, N. J.-Will you please inform me what is the best food for dogs two weeks preparatory and during the shooting season, to give them good, solid endurance? Also, whether crackseason, to give them good, solid endurancer area, whereas every every steamed and mixed with table scraps is good for reginar food? Is it a good plan to put emders in the kennel yard to barden the dogs feet? In my inquiry I wish to except prepared food. Ans. Mush cooked hard is better than crackers to mix with table scraps. A dog being worked requires meat, and he should have larger feeds than when lying idle. Regular exercise is necessary for both man and dog before taking the field. The cinders are very good, if not sharp enough to cut the dogs' feet.

Anxious, Baltimore,-Always unstep mast and unship bowsprit if possible. White lead both, trice up in loft for their whole length or lay on a floor, so that they will not lose shape. Protect partners, steps, etc., from weather. Stow sails away, after thoroughly drying, where rats will not get at them. Take out ballast, clean and whitewash hold. Block up clear of mud, protect all hardwood and deck fittings, and cover sunny side with burlap or matting, allowing for free circulation of air. Shore up well all around, and under counter, if long. Tally all gear and blocks. Slush all iron work, pins, etc., to preserve from rust, and lime down all bright wood. Finally, visit often during the winter, and give an airing; sweep off snow, if not under cover; allow no leaks, if the seams

A. D. E., Irvington, N. Y .- 1. What is the size of the 200 vard range target at Creedmoor? 2. Is the plover a species of snipe? 3. Is it shot on wet, marshy meadows? 4. Do you think it would be

safe for me to purchase a broken setter at the auction sale of dogs sair for me to purchase a broken series at the action across toos advertised in your columns, i. e.; "Hitchcock & Hellyar's keunel draft, to be sold Oct, 27? b. Is the duck shooting on Long Island good now? 6. Do they shoot them from batteries? Ans. 1. All distances up to and including 300 yds.—bullseye, circular, 8 in. diam.; centre, 26 in. diam.; inner 46 in. diam. 2. It belongs to the spine family 3 Some species are shot on wet meadows, others on the upland and others on both. 4. We cannot recommend you either way. Some of the dogs to be sold are extremely good ones, but about others we know nothing. 5. Better later. 6. See game

NIANTIC. Niantic, Conn.—Having for some years been an attentive and interested reader of the Forest and Stream, I will take the liberty of asking you a few questions. When I first came up here striped bass were plenty, but, owing to a multitude of nets set by Long Island fishermen, they are yearly growing scarcer.

Among the native fishermen but little can be done, but if one only knew how to set about it, perhaps our sport with rod and reel would not be entirely abolished. I therefore throw myself on your generosity, and ask for advice. A few good fish have been caught from the toll bridge, but so few and far between that it is rather discouraging business. I would also like to know why the tish take live bait up here when about New York waters shedder crab and lobster seem to be their favorite diet? I have heard many discussions on this subject, but desire some authentic information. Ans. We hardly know what advice to give you in reply to your first question, as you do not say whether the law allows such nots or not. The fish probably take shedder crab about New York in pre-ference to live bart, because that is the food they are seeking; but when they reach your place they find more live food, and so take are accustomed to or learn by practice what food is in store for them.

### FOREST AND STREAM. A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, THE RIFLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS. PRACTICAL NAT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attention.

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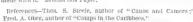
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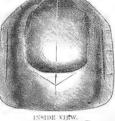
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Nov. 11th. Brace Stakes, \$250—\$150 to First; \$75 to Second; \$25 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1850, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

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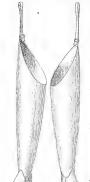
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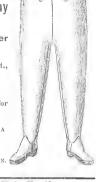
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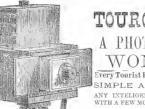
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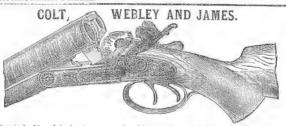
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880. { Vol. 15-No. 13. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York,

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SEA AND RIVER FISHING :-That Six and a Quarter Pound Bass; Do Fish Have Fits? Alaska Salmon; Silver Bass; Grubs in Bass; How to Dress Black Bass; An Eleven-Pound Trout; Salmo Wilmoti; Illegal Fishing Stopped; Size of Black Bass; The Largest Haibut.

GAME BAG AND GUN :-

AME BAG AND GIN:—
The Velocity of Shot; Geese Hunting in the Stubble Fields;
Philadelphia Letter; Michigan Notes; Maine Camping
Grounds; Last Echoes of Dittmar Sporting Powder;
Orange Powder Trial; Through the Maine Woods; Careless Handling of a Gun; A Hint to Farmers; Virginia;
Connectent Notes: Illinois; Michigan Duck Shooting;
Adirondacks; No Duty on Wild Rice; Tennessee; Large
Game; Loug Island Association; New Hunting Ground:
Notes; Shooting Matches....

THE KENNEL :-Dogs at Auction; Bound South; A Bulldog Club; Long Legged Cockers; English Retrievers; A Long Chase; The Kennels at Sandringham; Notes from Foreign Ex-changes; Pennsylvania Field Trials; Current Dog Stories; Kennel Notes.

Range and Gallery.... YACHTING AND CANORING :-'The Year's Record; Steam Catamarans: The American Cauoe Association

Answers to Correspondents.... 

#### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

\*\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays. Correspondents are requested to mail their communications that they may reach us before that day.

A BOOK FOR EVERY SPORTSMAN. - We cannot too highly commend to the attention of all those readers of this paper, who (or "which," if you please) have no thorough knowledge of explosive compounds, the purchase and reading of Prof. J. P. Cooke's "The New Chemistry," (Appleton & Co., New York, \$2; or sent post-paid by us for the same price). We happen to know that many of our subscribers, among them the Fire Marshal of the city of New York, have upon our former recommendation, read the book with interest and profit. It is an admirably clear presentation of principles with which every man who uses a gun should be familiar.

PROF. MAYER'S EXPERIMENTS.—We take much pleasure in publishing to-day the first and only correct report of Professor Mayer's experiments to determine the volocity of shot. A garbled report was published by a Boston paper, and has been extensively copied, absurd typographical blunders and all, and many criticisms have been offered respecting statements that Prof. Mayer was alleged to have made, when in reality he had never said anything of the kind. The Forest AND STERIM has received the article directly from its author's own hands, and the proofs have been submitted to him.

We need not dwell upon the practical value of these experiments, nor to the thoroughly able manner in which they were conducted. The article deserves and will receive careful study

-The number of correspondents who contributed to our columns last week, including, also, those whose inquiries were answered, aggregated a total of more than 120, and represented twenty-six different States and Territories.

THEY FAIL TO BEPLY THERE was received at this office, September 29, the following communication;

New York, Sept. 29, 1880. To the Editor of Forest and Stream:

Your article in the last number of your paper has been called to our attention, and upon persung it, we find that you propose in your issue of this week to publish a further exhibit of matter of alleged affiliation, as a sequel to the interesting contribution to the literature concerning the Dittmar Sporting powder, which appeared in your issue above quoted.

We suppose that a sense of insecurity impelled you to intimate in

the article that the columns of your paper, which theretofore (as you say) were open to us for explanations, would be henceforward closed, but being nevertheless convinced that, notwithstanding your enmity to our company, for reasons which we shall at length here-after explain, you will not defy public opinion by permitting an invention of great public utility to be libelled and defamed in your issue, without giving us an opportunity to reply,

We shall reserve our answer to both your article and to Mr. Squires' lctter, until the full extent of your charges are made known as cromised. We desire however in order to avoid all misconceptions to unqualifiedly deny in advance of our extended answer, each and every statement in substance made in the article above referred to derogatory to the Dittmar Sporting powder.

Very respectfully yours

DITTMAR POWDER MEG. Co.

This letter could be only one of two things. It was either what it purported to be, a notice given us in good faith by the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2) that they had a genuine extended reply which they were really about to send 'to us, or else, having no such reply and being in desperate straits, they put forth this flat denial hoping that it might produce whatever effect attaches to bravado and bluff.

We accepted the more charitable of the two admissible constructions; and awaited the promised reply.

The occasion certainly called for an immediate and explicit answer from the manufacturers of the "Dittmar Sporting The "full extent of our charges" respecting that compound, as published September 23 and supplemented the week following by "a further exhibit" of most decided and unmistakable "affiliation," were of the gravest possible nature. They directly affected the public estimation of the powder, and unless contradicted at once, must, as the event has proved, seriously injure the sale of that product. The business interests of the Dittmar company were at stake. To preserve those interests a satisfactory and immediate reply was imperatively demanded. Under such circumstances it is incredible that, if anything could be adduced by them to disprove or offset our statements, it should be withheld from the public a single day.

We have waited five weeks. The "extended answer" has

Instead of furnishing within this time any reply at all, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2) have, at so late a date as October 22, published their letter of September 29, prefacing it in a New York paper with the remarkable explanation that it had been sent to

the Editor of Forest and Stream as a preliminary answer to the hodge-podge literature on Dittmar powder published in their columns, which is the outgrowth of spite, revenge and ignorance, and intended to scare all those readers which  $^*$  [sic] have no thorough knowledge of different explosive compounds.

We submit that a full month was sufficient time for a more adequate answer to "the hodge-podge literature" which "the outgrowth of ignorance."

With the exception of this exhibition of pitiable bravado, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2) have given to the public not one single syllable of reply to the facts and logic presented by the Forest and Stream. Their silence can be construed only as the unwilling confession that they have absolutely nothing to say.

The letter of September 29, we are forced to conclude, was not sent to us in good faith as a notice of a forthcoming explicit reply. It was bluff.

As such, it was a fitting sequel to the long story of previous

\* Each of these communications contains the best of internal ovidence to conclusively prove that it was written in haste, if not in a passion. Upon no other theory can we account for a failure to emerge from the mazes of the second sentence of the Sept. 29 letter; nor for the extraordinary use here of the neuter pronoun.

denial and evasion already recounted by us, and as such it certainly calls for no extended consideration here.

We do not wish to prolong the discussion of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder;" the Forest and Stream is not warranted in taxing the patience of its readers by dwelling upon dead issues.

In closing the subject we submit the following propositions made with all possible brevity and clearness :

- 1. The question of the safety of the nitro-cellulose explosive compound styled "Dittmar Sporting Powder," is one which directly concerns the life of every man who may be induced by the representations of its manufacturers to use it. That each man so concerned may draw his own conclusions it is necessary that he should have the facts in the case, and all the
- 2. The Forest and Stream has presented the facts. The public, from Maine to Mexico, has from these facts drawn its conclusions. The evidence has been submitted. The verdict has been passed.
- 3. Wholesale denials, unsupported by facts, cannot alter that verdict.
- 4. One of "the statements in substance \* \* derogatory to the Dittmar Sporting Powder," was that of Mr. Carl Dittmar himself, and was made under oath. Something more than the unqualified denial of the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2) will be required to induce the public to believe that Mr. Carl Dittmar under oath perjured himself.
- 5. We did not say, nor intimate, that our columns would be henceforward closed to reasonable explanations from the Dittmar company. We reserve the right at all times to decide what shall, and what shall not be printed in the For-EST AND STREAM, and we will never knowingly permit anything to appear in these columns which is intended to deceive our readers or to conceal from them the truth.
- 6. The editor of this paper has never had the slightest acquaintance, good, bad nor indifferent, with any one of the present manufacturers of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder." In writing and publishing the articles on the powder he distinctly disclaims having been influenced by any other motive than a determined resolution to get to the bottom of the subject, and then to publish the truth, fully, clearly and without fear. The charge that any one of these articles, or any single sentence in them, was inspired by "enmity" is ridiculously and maliciously false.
- 7. If an invention has been libelled and the libel can be proved there are certain well-recognized and approved courses of action whereby redress may be had for injury sustained.

Good Words in Harper's.—The November Harper's contains a very readable along-the-shore article, entitled "Saline Types," which treats of people and things about which little is known by the general reader. It winds up with a few telling sentences on the rapid destruction and driving away of the water-fowl of the south shore of Long Island, and urges that steps be taken to protect these birds. The importance of some such action is becoming each your more pressing, and thoughtful sportsmen should turn their attention to this subject before it is too late.

In a revision of the New York game laws, such as is proposed by Mr. Crook, provisions protecting ducks and geese on their feeding-grounds and limiting the shooting to certain days of the week would, we think, receive the approval of most far-seeing men. Harper's says:

All along the Atlantic Coast the modern sportsman has intro duced vicious methods. He is rather a persecutor than a hunter of wild fowl. His decoys lure the bird by day, and they are used to such an extent that the duck and wild goose with difficulty tind a "sanctuary." At night the persecutor pursues his illegitimate sport under cover of darkness. "Blinds" also are resorted to in the daylight. In consequence of this devastation (in defiance of the game laws) the wild fowl is fast disappearing.

A WORD TO OUR READERS .- Every reader of the Forest AND STREAM is requested to send us the names and adresses of such of his friends as are interested in field sports, but who are not among our subscribers. To all such we will send free specimen copies.

THE GAME LAW .- We hope that all who are interested in the New York Game Law will give the digest published in our columns last week their immediate attention, and communicate any suggestions they may have to offer to Mr. Crook

### The Sportsman Tourist.

A TRAMP AFTER TROUT IN COLORADO.

A TRAMP AFTER TROUT IN COLORADO.

The Doctor was in eamp in Estabrook Park on the Denver and South Park Railroad, which, at prosent, runs from Denver to Leadville. The small station-house is lifty-two miles west of Denver and stands near the north fork of the Platte. The north fork and the south fork of the Platte form a junction with each other ten miles below Estabrook, at a station called Buffalo, constituting quite a mountain stream, which, after dashing headdong over and around immense boulders, forming many charming pools and foaming cascades, and forcing its way for ten miles through the picturesque canno of the Platte, emerges upon the plain thirty miles above Denver and, after flowing northward and irrigating the numerous ranches or route, furnishes water to that thriving, bustling, heautiful young city. The Denver and South Park milroad follows the banks of the Platte to its source, taking up the north fork after reaching the junction. The secnery through which it passes, especially from the point where it enters the mountains to Estabrook Park, is perhaps equal in beauty and interest to any of the far-funct secnery of Colondo. The Platte canon is decidedly attractive. The only drawback to a delight ful ride through it is the fact that the road, following the various and often sudden crooks and turns of the river, keep the cars continually on the swing, and fully one-half of the passengers, especially on the downward trip, get seasiek. In many places the mountains come down abruptly to the very brink of the river and the road bed has been blasted out of the solid rock, Half of the time it appears that the road terminated within a hundred yards both behind and before you, so very crooked and merow is the gorge.

One Soutday norming carly in Angust last the Radian and I boarded the regular train for Leadville, taking with us the five-ran of the regular train for Leadville, taking with us the five-ran day and the regular train for Leadville, taking with us the five-ran day and the regular train for Leadv

there after the train romes in and fix a place to sleep before night. What do you say to it but promise to join them at the appointed time? So, after receiving a few small commissions to fill, such as buying a few files, some canned goods and laying in a supply of worms (the latter of which can be had in all Colorado only in Denver), the Madam, the five-year old and Honarded the down train at seven o'clock and were soon turning and twisting and grinding our way down the fortuous road, and before we reached the plain two-thirds of the passengers were sick. The Madam had taken charge of the five-year-old, who soon startled us with the remark, "Ma, my head feels so funny." and directly afterward found relief in slumber. It was not long thereafter when the Madam hards who stricken. Turning to me with a look with which I became haviliar in a rough ocean voyage not a thousand years ago, she said, rather sorrowfully, looking down at the little sleeper, "You'll have to take her. But raise the window first. I'm so sick!" None of the sick ones found relief till we got out upon the level plain and sped away smoothly and rapidly for Denver, which we reached at half past past ten that high.

At noon on the appointed day I strpped off the train at Estabrook Park and was greeted by the smiling face of the Doctor. "We are all ready," said he, while shaking me cordially by the hand. "Over yonder by that slab-house you will find Mr. Higginson waiting for you with his wagon. Mr. Holme and his brother have gone on in the dog eart, and the Dean and I will ride horseback." On my way over to the slab-house I fell in with the Dean, who had been somewhere down in southern Colorado attending to the interests of his Church and who had come up from Denver on the same train with me. Higginson and I were urged to lunch with him before starting on our journey, an invitation quite acceptable to me, as my appetite was afready beginning to get the better of me. What they termed lunch proved a real good dinner. As soon as it was dispatched we pa

tainly comfortably situated, but not greatly troubled with neighbors or visitors. After a slight rest, and partaking of a goodly supply of ice-cold fresh buttermilk, we contigued our journey five miles further to Mr. Webster's runch, where both road and civilization terminated. It was then five o'clock. After unloading our traps, Higginson returned to his home. Webster unloading our traps, Higginson returned to his home. Webster unloading our traps, Higginson returned to his home. Of the house and did the cooking, were at home. Webster offered us shelter for ourselves and grazing for our animals, advising our remaining with him over night, saying there was no special trail over to Goose Creek, and that we might not find it alone, but that if we would defer our journey till morning he would escort us part of the way. He said the distance was five or six miles. So we voied to stay there all night and make an early start in the morning. After broiling our meat and making some coffee on the stove, and chatting with Webster till far into the night on the chances, among other things, of the success of our expedition—of which he was by no means sanguine—we all piled down on the floor, and soon fell askep. Twoof our host's herdsmental come in after a long trapp "rounding up" cuttle, each bringing with him a large supply of blankets and buffalo robes packed on horses, separate from those they rode, and this bedding they turned over to us, which, added to our own stock, made the night on the floor fairly comfortable. The Dean found the naked McCleel lan saddle rather hard for a pillow, but a pair of nex, soft tainly comfortably situated, but not greatly troubled with

to us, which, added to our own stock, made the night on the floor fairly comfortable. The Dean found the naked McClellan saddle rather hard for a pillow, but a pair of new, soft overalls, belonging to one of the herdsmen, when rolled up, served my purpose admirably.

We were up betines next morning, and got our simple breakfast. The Dean and I started out afoot and in advance. He carried a carbine in the hope of seeing a deer, but came no nearer a shot than seeing some fresh tracks. Such a walker! He kept me at the top of my speed all the time, my wind about exhausted, and the perspiration rolling off me. When I would beseech him to moderate his gait, he would declare he thought he was walking very slowly. I had seen Englishmen trudging up and down the mountains of Switzerland, and was aware they were good on foot, but I had never had such men trudging up and down the modultans of switzerland, and was aware they were good on foot, but I had never had such a realizing sense of it before. The horsemen soon overtook us, accompanied by Mr. Webster. We went down this gulch and up that one, crossed spurs of mountains here and there, until, a mile and a half out, we came to a great ridge over-looking a vast stretch of mountain ranges beyond, with Pike's

iss, accompanied by Mr. Webster. We went down this gulch and up that one, crossed spurs of mountain ranges beyond, with Pike's Peak sixty miles south of us, but really appearing ten or twelve miles at farthest.

"We will stop here," said Webster, "and I can point out the way. Make for those naked bluffs you see youder. That dark line you see below us is Wigwam Creek. This valley to the left leads to it, and you cross it. After crossing, bear off to your left at an angle of about twenty degrees, and go upon the ridge; follow the ridge, and you will stone to the head of Sand Gulch; turn to your right and go down that about half a mile, and you will stike a beaver dam on Goose Creek about half a mile and you will stike a beaver dam on Goose Creek about half a mile from its mouth. But—"

"Hold on, Mr. Webster," cried the Doctor, who had been so enchanted with the panorama spread out before us that he had not heard a word of the directions, "yo over that again, so we may all understand it. We don't want to go meandering about these mountains and get lost."

And Webster curefully detailed the route, so it was plain to all of us, and then bid us good norming. We had no trouble in following his directions, but found the distance at least eight miles instead of six. We reached Goose Creek at half-past eight o'clock, and the first signs of life, save an occasional grasshopper, that greefed our vision were some king-fishers fithing up and down the little stream.

"They are here! There are here?" I exclaimed, overjoyed that the iresome journey was ended, and feeling sure these birds would not be about unless fish were present.

By nine o'clock we had the horses picketed out on the grass in the narrow valley, and were trying our hands with the trout. The bean and the elder Mr. Holme were both expert fishermen, and turned up their noses at worms. They used all flies, of course. The Doctor and I compromised by putting worms on the lower hook and a brown hackle or other dark ity above. We all starred down stream, the dider Hol

to prepare camp for the night, and bringing with us, as the result of the afternoon's work, 144 trout. We were all very to prepare camp for the night, and bringing with us, as the result of the afternoon's work, 144 trout. We were all very tired. The work was the hardest, and nothing but its excitement kept us on foot. The banks of the creek were precipitous, often with great boulders as large as a house, and as none of us had wading boots, we were frequently compelled to leave the stream and make our way along the rugged mountain side in order to reach it in another place. That night we made our bed down on the sand, under a big plac, with a roaring fire at our feet, which was kept going by Holme, who, sleeping on the outskirts, got cold every hour, and was compelled to get up and thaw out over the fire.

The next morning Holme, the inexpert fisherman, started alone at five o'clock to make the railroad at moon to meet some friends on route for Leadville. We filled him before he started with a nice hot breakfast, loaded his horse down with two big baskets of trout, and gave him our benediction. Som after this the others were devoting their attention to the trout. This attention was continued fill near nine o'clock, when we all returned to camp to prepare for the return trip, bringing in

This attention was continued in near min or coocs, when we all returned to samp to prepare for the return trip, bringing in this time 103 from. The entire lime devoted to fishing was a little over the rime hours, the total result being 355 from. Of these the writer led with 97, followed by the Doctor. I am certain the writer led with 97, followed by the Doctor. I am certain the Boctor and I would have done better if toward to certain that the Doctor and I would have done better it toward the close our worms had not given out and driven us to rely solely upon llies. During the use of worms we captured one trout with the fly to about seven or eight with the hook baired with the worm. It was an unprofessional way of fishing, but these silly mountain fish seemed to like it, and we were dis-posed to humor them.

As I had to foot it back to Webster's, and the Dean was too much for me on an even race. I concluded to start ahead, and go it alone and take my time. I had marked my bearings pretty closely the day before, and felt I could make it. I did well enough up the Sand Gulch and along the ridge, but I lost the turning-off place to go down through the pines to Wigwam Creek, and became confused over certain peaks I had marked in my mind the day before. I had gone so far I was fearful the horsemen behind me would not pass that way, and I made for the creek at a venture. I struck it in a strange and wild looking place, without anything to indicate whether I was above or below the crossing of the day before, which I had marked by thoroughly blazing with a batchet a young aspen tree. I wasked up the bank of the creek where walking was specially had half a mile, and finding the country growing wilder, reinaced my steps and went down, growing hore nervous and uneasy every moment. I was without a cost and without matches, and feared a night in the mountains. Once or twice I caught myself nearly in a run. But finally I saw the blazed tree, though it looked like some other tree, and I could barely believe my own marks. But here were the prints of the horses feet at the crossing, and I plunged over, and from that on I stuck to the fresh tracks like an Indian. I was particular to step right in them, and I would not deviate from them two feet, even to cut across a sharp turn. Even when I reached the branch that I knew flowed by Webster's house I could not feel sure of it, and the sight of his house across the green pasture, as I emerged from the pines, was extrainly very grafilying to use. I got in an hour ahead of the rest of the party, about exhausted. When they can, the proper was low. At Higginson's we took on some more butternilk and borrowed another horse. From that on to the railreap were thying, arriving at dark and finding a nice warm supper waiting us at Mr. Holme's tent, presided over by his accomplished daughter.

I thi

### PANAMA-"THE PLACE OF MANY FISH "

If I have not been misinformed, the old Indian word Pana-ma means "The Place of Many Fish," and for once an appropriate name has been given. Had it embraced the word "educated" perhaps it would have been better, for of all fish Panamanians are by far the best calculated to make a man curso education in the abstract. Of course there are the

man curse education in the abstract. Of course there are the usual exceptions.

Fancy, if you please, casting your well-haited hook in the midst of a dozen or so of magnificent corhenoes, averaging ten pounds each, with half a dozen skip-jacks of good size loitering about on the outside, and witness the manner in which they receive your attentions. In the first place they will dart at the hook in a manner to make your heart jump, but as they appear just ready to strike, a slight movement of the tail swerves them aside, when they lazily examine and investigate; then they quietly sail in a circle around the bait, until they feel the line touch their backs, and then it is good morning to corbenoes. You may coax and play sweet on them, but they graduated some time before you came into the country.

morning to corneces. For may cota and pany sweet on them, but they graduated some time before you came into the country.

And what a beautiful fish they are! as red as a goldfish, or dark brown, according whether they be the red or black variety, and several inches across—in fact, they frequently appear disproportionately broad. When served on the table the firsh is white, and as solid as a Columbia River salmon.

With skip-jacks you can enter the plea of "sour grapes," for they are scarcely worth the trouble of eatching, as they are only good for chowder. Should you want fun you would get plenty, providing, of course, you hooked one, for they make a hard fight and are game to the last. Both the corbeno and skip-jack are game fish, and as ravenous as our Xorthern bluefish.

The natives are generally too tired to fish, although big prices are obtained in the market for all kinds, I witnessed a singular scene not long since. For some time I had noticed a boat cruising about in the harbor, which finally stop-ped, and while one man attended to holding it steady by means of the puddle, the other was basily engaged in throwing out something from a bucket. Som the mystery was explained,

tieed a boat cruising about in the harbor, which finally stopped, and while one man attended to holding it steady by means of the paddle, the other was busily engaged in throwing out something from a bucket. Soon the mystery was explained, He was making a "slick," as the Enstern bluefshermen say; and after a little I saw enough commotion about his boat to satisfy me the fish had risen. Carefully he rose to an erect position and poised a harpoon, the while intently watching the water just off his port bow. Suddenly he let loose, and as suddenly went, reverse side up, into the hotton of the boat, which boat began a series of gyrations through the water, first to the right, then to the left and finally in a circle, gradually nearling the vessed on which I stoudily in a circle, gradually nearling the vessed on which I stoudiling his boat. The native who sat in the stern with the paddle had just all he cared to contract for to come in on the short turns, and the way that boat walked through the water was an interesting lesson to steam yachts. After traveling about the bay for about ten minutes, the line was bauled short, and the death stroke given with a lance, and as handsom a corbenowas handed into the boat as I ever saw. He must have weighed nearly forty pounds. I did not suppose they grew to such a size, but was assured that even larger ones had been captured. The harpoon used was a two-pronced barbed instrument, the wooden handle fitting into an iron socket, and just at the socket the line was attached to the iron. When the blow was delivered the handle became detached and floated away, the line leading directly to the fish. This sish was struck immediately behind the pectoral fins, which is the objective point, I believe.

We are lying about two miles off shore to-night, and just now, while writing this, I was disturbed by a noise, and for a moment thought one of the eartie had by some means got overhoard, for it sounded exactly like an exhausted antinal puffing and blowing; it proved to be a large school of p

less than seventy mullets while fishing off the steamer's deck. These fish run in schools, and will average two and a balf pounds each in some schools and in others they are smaller. Generally they are equal in size throughout the entire school. We fish for them with trout hooks, baited with dough mixed with enough cotton to toughen it. The fish sucks the bait, not striking it as in the manner of gamelish, but they make an interesting play after being hooked, for they are extremely rapid in their movements, and a man with a good, light rod could elke out a pleasant hour or two. As the fish remain very near the surface and their motions are at all times visible, a person gets very much interested in winessing the way in which they hook themselves; and yet it soon grows thresome, for the story gets old and excitement cannot be maintained for the average fisherman. I have seen corbenoes caught, but never except by throwing over a lot of waste meat, bread,

for the story gets old and excitement cannot be maintained for the average fisherman. I have seen corbenous caught, but never except by throwing over a lot of waste meat, bread, etc., and casting in their midst.

One would suppose the fish would diminish in numbers owing to the immense number of sharks and pelicans. The latter, in flocks of from a dozen to a hundred, go out to sea each morning and return just before sundown to their roosts on the islands in the bay; or, when the fish are inside the reef, these birds can be seen gorging themselves for hours together. How they utilize the numbers eaten would puzzle a philosopher. I saw one bird devour twenty-seven millet, by actual count, and it wasn't a very good day for pelicanscibler. It seems like a singular statement, but the jumping and splashing of the fish about, the vessel during the night quite frequently keep me awake, the water scening to be fairly alive with them. They evidently come in on the flood tide, and perhaps seek the surface in such vast numbers owing to the absence of their natural enemies, the pelican and the man-of-war hawk.

of-war hawk

of-war nawk.

Should you desire to take a trip into the swamp with me after monkeys, parrots, snipe, toueans, duck, tigers and deer, I may accommodate you in another letter.

Panama, U. O. Columbia.

Da. J. O. Swan.

### Matural History.

THE QUESTION OF SHARKS SWALLOWING THEIR YOUNG.

IN a recent issue of Forest and Stream an account of the finding of several young sharks in the stomach of a large female by Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton market, was given. This article was extensively copied, and the general impression seemed to be that the young had been taken in for protection.

Knowing how little is known about sharks in general except stories of their voracity by sailors and details of their structure by zoologists, and that, although they bring forth their young alive, their character for gluttony was such as to make it appear strange that they should care for any living thing which they could either swallow or bite in two, we were interested in this incident. Awaiting a favorable opportunity we interviewed Mr. Blackford, who told us that he bought the shark because it looked big and strange, and that he had no use for such a beast except the interest which he always takes in all such creatures, that is, to learn their habits and find out how they live and what they eat. He ordered a man to open it and if anything unusual was found to bring it to him. The fish was the "mackerel shark," Isuropis elekuyi, Gill, and contained ten young ones, each two feet long.

Our informant understood that they were in the stomach of the fish, but to make sure of this we now have the facts from Mr. Blackford, who says that the man only brought him the young and said they were from the stomach, but that he did not believe he could tell the difference between the stomach and the womb, and that, as the young sharks appeared fresher than the old one, he thinks that they had never been born. This certainly seems to be the most reasonable to any one who knows anything of the habits of sharks, or of the swift action of their digestive apparatus, and, as we before stated, there was no mark upon the little ones to show that digestion had begun, even to the removal of the mucus upon their skins. So for this case does not prove that sharks swallow their young for protection.

THE MOLLUSCA OF RIVERDALE, NEW YORK CITY

WITH NOTES.

Third portion of the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York city in which the following shells were collected is bounded: North, by the south line of the city of Yorkers; South, by Spuyten Duyvel and Kingsbridge; West by the Hudson River, and East by Central avenue, covering in all an area of about four square miles, and is a rough and rocky district. There is one large pond (Yan Courtland Lake) and several smaller ones; several brooks, of which Tibhet's is the largest. A few empty into the Hudson, but the greater number into Tibbet's Brook, that into Van Courtland Lake, that again by a continuation of Tibbet's Brook into Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The shores of the Hudson River adjoining this district are usually sandy beach; beyond, and and stony bottrick are usually sandy beach; beyond, mud and stony bottom, with occasional eel grass.

Mpu archaria, Linn.—Very abundant in the Hudson between tide-marks; young are taken from early spring till

oven tide-marks; young are taken from early spring in last of June. Mactra lateralis, Say.—A very common shell in the Hudson between tides. Our specimens are much smaller than those taken on Long Island or in the Harlem River. Telling Jussey, Phil.—Very common in the Hudson between tide-marks, but small, the pink variety not so common

Spharium partumeium, Say.-In all still water ponds very commor

Spharium sulcatum, Lam.—Found in Van Courtland Lake and Tibbet's Brook. Of specimens collected in August few were adults. Very common. Pisudum abatum, Hald.—Rather common in Odell's Pond. Often found attached to leaves of water plants and floating sticks.

Pisidium aquilaterale, Prime.—Found in small mud holes.

ry rare.

Pisidium compressum, Prime.—Odell's Pond, common.

Unio complandus, Sol'd.—Small in Tüblet's Brook, with

uish white narce. In Van Courtland Lake large, with

uish, salmon, blue and white narce. Very abundant in both

localities. Mythus plicatulus, Desh.—One-half valve only found on the Hudson, at Thorn's Dock. No doubt carried from Spuyten Duyvel Creek, where it is common.

Ostrea bovealis, Lam., and var. costata.—In Hudson very common, but small.

Object borders, Lain, and var. Oscar.—If Theoson Common, but Small.

Hyathia arborea, Say.—Side hills in shady woods under sticks, and bark: also on the borders of swamps, under sticks, etc. Very abundant.

Hyathia indentata, Say.—On side hills in woods only, under stones and leaves. Not so abundant as the last.

Pseudobjachea neanusemita, Binn.—In rotten stumps, generally near streams. Not rare.

Commun. Paten. Department of the stumps, under leaves, etc., in shady places. Rather rare.

Helicodosus lineata, Say.—Generally in rotten wood near water, but have taken it in dry situations. Moderately abundant.

undant. Limax agrestis, Linn.—Under bark of logs near water.

Limax agreetis, Liun.—Under bark of logs near waver. Very common and of large size.

Limax campestris, Binney.—Very common in fields, on paths and on road sides; generally observed in early morning.

Limax glarus, Linn.—Taken in greenhouses. Rather com-

mon.

Linax maximus, Linn.—Found in mushroom beds. The mushroom spawn was received from France. At one time quite abundant.

Angulspira alternata, Say.—Found at roots of willows in sandy soil near water and also in moist places in woods.

sandy soil near water and also have year common.

Patria striatella, Anil.—Under stones and sticks at edges of woods bordering fields. Rather rare.

Stroklit happrindized, Say.—Found almost everywhere, but more common and larger on sticks near water's edge.

Stenotrena hissarta, Say.—On side hills under stones in dry

Section renal arrand, Say.—On side hills under stones in dry places. Very common.

Stenotrema monodon, Rackett.—On side hills in dry places, and in moist woods, have taken this species on trees several feet from the ground. Common.

Monodon var. fraterna.—Same station as the last. Not so

common. common. Triodopsis tridentata, Say.—Very common in woods near water and dry bill sides, a beautiful pink lipped variety is sometimes found. I have taken specimens without any teeth, others without teeth on outer lip, and others with the parie-

Mesodon thyroides, Say.—Very common in woods both in dry and moist situations. Have taken this on trees four feet

Pupa pentodon, Say.—Rare; found under logs with vertigo ovata in damp woods.

and in damp woods.

Pupa contracta, Say.—Very common near water, but rare dry woods. Have taken three hundred at one time in one

vertigo ovala, Say.—Very common under leaves, sticks, etc., in damp woods Vertigo simplex, Gould.—Taken in company with ocuta.

winea avara, Say .- On dry hill sides under stones. Com-

Succinea acara, Say.—On dry min successions.

Succinea acara, Say.—On dry min succession borders of succession acadis, Gould.—Taken on salt grass on borders of salt water pond. Not so abundant as acara.

Telennophorus Carolinensis, Bosc.—Very abundant under logs in woods, also under the bark of chestnut trees, and in holes in trees half filled with water.

Pullifera dorealis, Binn.—Not so abundant as the above, but not by any means rare. Taken under logs and in stumps. Carychina erigium, Say.—Under bark and sticks near water. Very common.

but not by any means rare. Taken under logs and in stumps. Carychium exignum, Say.—Under bark and sticks near water. Very common.

Limacophysa certerate, Say.—Common.

Limacophysa desidiuse, Say.—Common, but not so common as some two years ago, in small running streams.

Limacophysa pubustris, Mull.—Common, but not so common as some two years ago, in small running streams.

Limacophysa hamils, Say.—Common in stagnant pools.

Radiz cobunctla, Say.—Common in several localities.

Var macrostoma.—In mud-hole, dry in midsummer. Some five years ago this form was very abundant, but has now entirely disappeared, a much smaller form of Columella having taken its place.

ken its place.

Physa heterostropha, Say,—Common in every pond and

stream.

Physic Primeana(?), Tryon.—Some time ago took large numbers of a form which I refer to this species in one location only. They have since entirely disappeared.

Helisman bearinatus, Say.—Very common in Tibliet's locals.

ook. Helisoma tricolcis, Say.—Van Courtland Lake. Rather rare, Gynaulus parcus.—Tibbet's brook. Common. Planorbulu arnigerus, Say.—Common in several ponds, Aneglus fuscus, C. B. Adams.—Tibbet's brook. Rare. Aneglus paradletis, Illal.—In one pond. Very common. Risson minuta, Stimp.—Very abundant on drift in salt water and near the Hudson

pond near the Hudson.

Scularia lowata, Say.—
lected near Riverdale dock. -Some few specimens were col-

Vassa obsoleta, Say.-Very common on the mud of Hudson River.

sonkiver.

Lollgo punetata, DeKay.—Many specimens were taken last
May in shad nets off Riverdale dock.

Henry Prime.

Riverdale, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1880.

### FOOD OF MARINE ANIMALS.

A T the recent meeting of the Association of German Nat-uralists and Physicians, held at Danzig in September last, a number of papers relating to all branches of science were read. One of the most interesting of all these was by Prof. Moebius, of Kiel, whose investigations into the nature of Eczoon have recently attracted so much attention in the scientitic world. An abstract of his paper "On the Food of Ma- 1

rine Animals," is given in Nature, and we here reproduce it:

rine Animals," is given in Nature, and we here reproduce it:

In the sea, therefore, is generated by far the greater number of minial types, and these again in quantity and in bulk are throughout regulated by the existing supply of nourishment. This in its turn depends upon the organic matter of plants which in the sea also supply nourishment to its inhabitants. In our own seas, the North Sea and the Baltie, marine grasses are discoverable near the coast, while twenty to fifty meres lower are other kinds of plants; deeper still if we search we shall find few or none. Loose strips of plants that have been torn away from their roots have been brought up from a depth of some hundred metres; in the Baltic and North Sea these form a durk, soft, spongy mass. Nothing living is visible in this if placed in a tub; but if strained through a sieve tipy mussels, snails and crustacea become visible. In the depths of the sea-mud lining the bottom are countless worms, unuseds and little animals which feed upon the spongy mass. Flounders and other fish penetrate into these mud-depths and devour the animals that are there. When the sea-bottom, however, is formed of soft clay, nothing beyond a few worms here and there will be found. Thus in the deeper portions of the Mediterranean, otherwise so rich in animal life, nothing at all is discoverable. The Professor, in the course of his renarks, went on to show that the supply of nourishment to the inhabitants of the sea was now and would be hereafter undininished; and that the propagation of animal life in the sea self-should last.

FASCINATION.—The phenomenon of snake fascination has never been satisfactorily explained though many explanations of it have been attempted. One of the most recent and most plausible of these has just appeared in Nature and is given The writer says:

of it have been attempted. One of the most recent and most plausible of these has just appeared in Nature and is given below. The writer says:

In 1859 (21 years ago) I followed in the rocks of Avon, close by the park of Fontainehleau, the fairy paths of Denecourt, when the approach of a storm induced me to leave the blue arrows, indicating the right path, for a short cut. I soon lost my way, and found myself in a maze of braubles and rocks, when I was startled by seeing on my left hand, at a distance of about ten yands, a snake, whose body, lifted up from the ground at a height of about a yand, was swinging to and fro. I remained motionless, besitating whether to advance or to retreat, but soon perceived that the snake did not mind me, but kept on maintaining its swinging motion, and some plaintive shrieks attracted my attention to a greenfinch perched on a branch of a young pine overhanging the snake, with his feathers ruffled, following by a und of his head on each side of the branch the motions of the snake. He tottered, spread his wings, alighted on a lower branch, and so on until the last branch was reached. I then flung my stick at the snake, but the point of a rock broke it and the snake disappeared with the rapidity of an arrow. On approaching the spot—a real abode of vipers—which I did with the greatest precaution, knowing by observation that death may be the result of the bite of a viper, I saw the greenfinch on the ground agitated by convulsive and spasmodic motion, opening and shutting his eyes. I put him in my bosom to try the effect of heat, and hastened to reach the park of Fontaine-bleau. The little claws of the bird, opening and shutting, perhaps as an effect of heat, made net hink that he might perhaps be able to stand on my finger, and he did clutch it, and held on with spasmodic squezzes. In the park I got some water, and made him drink it. In short, he revived, and finally flew off in the line-trees of the park. Now, while following the motions of the snake and bird, I experienced a singul

ANCIENT HUNTING GROUNDS OF LOUISIANA.-The following extracts are from "An Account of the Red River (Louisiana) and Country Adjacent." To Gen. Henry Dearborn, Sec. of War. By John Sibley, Natchitoches, April 10, 1805. They were printed in the American Register for 1808, and are certainly worth reproducing for the benefit of our readers:

Near Natchitoches there are two large lakes, one within a mile, the other six miles to the nearest parts. One of them is fifty or sixty miles in circumference, the other upward of thirty. These lakes rise and fall with the river. thirty.

Tis almost incredible the quantity of fish and fowl these lakes supply. It is not uncommon in winter for a single man to kill from two to four hundred fowl in one evening. They lift between sundown and dark. The air is filled with them. They load and fire as fast as they can, without taking any particular aim, continuing at the same stand till they think they have killed enough, and then pick up what they have killed enough, not then pick up what they have killed. They consist of several kinds of duck, geese, brant and swan. In summer the quantities of fish are nearly in proportion. One Indian with a bow and arrow sometimes will kill them faster than another with two borses can bring them in. They weigh, some of them, thirty or forty pounds.—American Register, p. 55.

The accounts given by Mr. Brevel. Mr. Grappe and all other lunters with whom I have conversed of the immense droves of animals that at the beginning of winter descend from the mountains southwardly into the timbered country, is almost incredible. They say the buffulo and bear particularly are in droves of many thousands together, that blacken the whole surface of the earth, and continue passing without

the whole surface of the earth, and continue passing without intermission for weeks together, so that the whole surface of

the country is for many miles in breadth trodden like a large

THE PAPPABOTTE-Rutland, Vt. Oct. 15 -Edior Forest THE PAPPAROTE—TAXABLE, Vol. 10.—PRIOR EVEN and Stream: Now won't you please to inform an anxious public what the deuce a Pappabotic is? We have heard a great deal of this thing in your columns, but whether it is fish, flesh or fowl, or hard-shell we don't know. Please explain. VERDE MONTE.

We will, we will. The strain shall be forthwith taken off the mind of "Verde Monte" and others, and their anxiety and that of the public shall be in a measure relieved. Know then, Oh anxious public, that a Pappabotte is neither fish, flesh nor hard-shell, but fowl. In fact, not to put too fine a point on it, a bird. Pappabotte is the Creole French name given in Louisiana and some of the Gulf States to the gray plover, or Bartram's sandpiper (Actiturus bartramius). name is referred to by Andubon in his biography of this species. Other names applied to it are upland ployer and field ployer.

### Mish Gulture.

THE ALABAMA FISH COMMISSION. - In our list of Fish Commissioners published last week we left out this State because we failed to hear from them, and as in no case did we use any information at second hand we were obliged to leave Alabama out. We are sorry now that we did not wait one week more, as we have just heard from them; but beginning on the 1st of September we thought that all not heard from by the middle of October must certainly have disbanded or ceased to exist. Few know how much labor it involves to get up the annual list, for although many respond promptly, others are absent, and it takes several letters to find them and get a re-There are changes every year, and as the Forest AND STREAM is the organ of communication between all fish culturists in the civilized world, it is a matter of public necessity as well as convenience to have such a list. To complete it we now print :

Charles S. G. Doster......Prattsville D. B. Hundley......Courtland

### THE FISHWAY QUESTION IN IOWA.

#### A MILLER PROTESTS.

Oxford Mills, September 20, 1880.

Oxford Mills, September 20, 1880.

Editor Euroka.—You will oblige me much if you will give me spare to express my views in relation to a law passed by the Eighteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

Chapter 128, Section 3, of said law reads: "If, within sixty days after the service of a notice by the sheriff of the county, the owner, agent, or party in charge shall fail to construct and attach a fishway to such dam, as required by the Commissioner, then the county Board of Supervisors shall immediately proceed to construct and attach the same; and when so constructed, the original cost, and twenty per cent. thereon, as a penalty, shall be entered upon the tax book of the county, and shall be a lien on said property, to be collected in the same manner as provided by law for the collection of other taxes." tion of other taxes.

tion of other taxes."

Section 4 reads: "To carry out any of the provisions of this act, the county Board of Supervisors may issue county warrants for the payment of such expenses, and when the taxes are paid, the warrants and all accrued interest thereon shall be refunded to the county, and the balance, after paying the Clerk and State Commissioner and Board of Superior the Clerk and State Commissioner and Board of Superior visors for their services etc., and proceeds to be paid over to the county treasurer, and will become a part of the school

To this the Fish Commissioner adds, on his own responsi-

the county treasurer, and will become a part of the school fund."

To this the Fish Commissioner adds, on his own responsibility, with all the dignity that belongs to his office, in his notice to mill owners: "No temporary gork will do, as it will be at the mill owner's expense, as the law requires him to keep it in constant repair."

Are Editor, I am a citizen of these United States and desirous of showing willing obedelence to the laws thereof. I derived my title to my land from the United States government, clear of any and all encumbrance, without any reservation of erecting or upholding fishways for the benefit of other parties. Therefore I claim protection from the United States from imposition and unjust laws. Neither the State of lown nor any other State has any right to pass any law that will amony, hamper, endanger or depreciate the value of any man's property, without paying him in full for all damages he may sustain. If the people of the State of Iown want to preserve the fish, what claims have they on the mill owners to comyel them to be at all the expense? Does it benefit the miller more than the farmer, or any one else? Do they consider the mill owner an intruder? Do they prefer cat-fish and wall-eyed pike to the manufacturing interests of the State? If so, why don't they pass a law that will give then the power to destroy all the mill-dams in the State, and give the fish a chance? They have just as much right to pass a law of this kind as they have to pass the other.

What benefit does the miller derive from this heavy expenditure of money? You rarely find the miller with a fishpole in bis land. It is not this class of men who reap the benefits from the fish law. For my own part I would give considerable money if there were not a fish in our rivers. They are the cause of bringing a parcel of lazy loafers to our fishing grounds, from the country and the towns, who destroy the surrounding property, tearing down and burning fences and descerating the Sabbath day, to the annoyance of quiet, peaceabl

this that the millers are required to be at from \$300 to \$500 expense in erecting a fishway to preserve the fish and contribute to their pleasure; not alone this amount of expenditure, but they are required to keep this annoyance and encumbrance in perpetual repair, no matter whether it is carried out by any flow of ice and logs that passes over the dam—which will be the case nine times out of tem—or whether it carried out the total pass of the dam is a considerable to the dam is well as the case in the dam is a considerable to the dam is set to the dam is the dam i

carries out the dam as well.

Heretofore the nill owners of the State of Iowa have been well protected in their rights by the enactment of good sound laws on water privileges; and for this reason Iowa stands

second to no grain manufacturing State in our Union—as the reports from the late Miller's Convention at Cincinnati will show. Is it possible that all the protection we have hereto-fore enjoyed is to be destroyed by some wild lish fanatic who cares more for a wall-eyed pike or a sun-fish than he does for all the manufacturing interests of the State? Let the millers of the State rise in their might and defend themselves against such unjust and arbitrary laws, as they have done heretofore in such cases of imposition, and they will undoubtedly come out victorius

If this fish law can be enforced, then the next law I expect If this fish law can be enforced, then the next law I expect to see enacted will be one requiring every farmer who owns 160 acres of land on the line of any railroad throughout the State of fowa to build, grade and lay a track the entire length of his farm at his own expense. Not only this, but the law will require him to keep it in constant repair, at the risk of losing the balance of his farm if he does not comply with all the requirements of the law, whether from unwillingness or inability. All these benefits he is expected to donate to the travel of the general public. Why not enact and enforce a law of this kind? One can be as easily enforced as another. see no difference

I can see no difference.

If the people of the State of Iowa want to stock their rivers with fish, why not levy a general state tax for the purpose of erecting these fishways and keeping them in repair, at the same time giving the mill owner a guarantee that any damages he may sustain from the erection of such fishway danages he may sustain from the erection of such fishway will be promptly paid by the State, or the county in which the mill dam is located. The State has no more claim on the mill owner in this respect than it has on the farmer, mechanic or any other class of men. I think it is the duty of the press throughout the State to come out boldly and denounce all such unjust laws.

#### REPLY BY COMMISSIONER SHAW.

After giving the law, the correspondent, who evidently, from what is written, is a mill owner, gives what appears to be his earnest, honest sentiments, and states quite fully what he thinks to be the grievances to which dam owners are subjected by the fishway law. Being a good argument from his point of view, it deserves a careful and candid consideration at the hands of the public.

He says first: "I am a citizen of the United States and desirous of showing willing obedience to the laws thereof. I derived my title from the United States government, clear of any and all encumbrance, without any reservation of erecting or upholding fishways for the benefit of other parties," and claim protection from any law that will hamper.

on any and an encumprance, without any reservation of erecting or upholding islaways for the benefit of other parties," and claim protection from any law that will hamper, endanger, or depreciate the value of my property, without payment in full for all damages sustained. "The writer overlooks the fact that he is but one of several hundreds that have obtained titles exactly alike from the general government to the banks of the Wapsipinicon River, and that by making the river impassable for fish he has been depreciating the value of their property, thereby doing individually to all these parties just what he now complains the State should not do to him.

We hold these principles to be well settled by usages and decisions—so many that we find it impossible in a short article to quote but a very few of them:

1. In any grant from the public to individuals, any privilege which is not expressly granted is withheld.

2. A river is a public way.

3. The right to the water and fish in a stream is a joint one to all the owners, and must be so used by each as not to

3. The right to the water and fish in a stream is a joint one to all the owners, and must be so used by each as not to unreasonably interfere with the rights of others.

4. The passage of fish in a river is a public right.

5. The Legislature has the right to make such laws as will protect the public from injury by an improper use of any of these public rights.

To partially prove the correctness of these positions we will submit a few decisions.

"Every owner of a dam kolds it on condition or limitation that our divisions and recombiled scarce, way shall be allowed.

"Every owner of a dam bolds it on condition or initiation that a sufficient and reasonable passage way shall be allowed for fish. This limitation, being for the benefit of the public, is not extinguished by any inattention or neglect in compelling the owner to comply with it." (Stoughton v. Baker, 4

Mass., 528.)
In that case there was neglect to build a fishway from 1634 to 1789; but it was held that the duty continued.
"The preservation of fisheries is for the benefit of the public. The right to have the fish pass up a river is a public right. The right to tack the fish is in the owners of the soil; right. The right to catch the fish is in the owners of the soil; but the right to have the fish there, so that they can be caught, is a public right." (Commonwealth v. Essex Co., 13 Gray, 247.)

is a pointe right. (Commonwealth v. Essex Co., is thay, 247.).

"The grant of privileges and exemptions to a corporation is strictly construed against the corporation, and in favor of the public. Nothing passes but what is granted in clear and explicit terms." (Ohio Life Ins. Co. v. Debolt, 16 Howard, 435.)

"Ownership of the banks and bed of a stream gives to the proprietor the exclusive right of fishery opposite his land, as well as the right to use the water to create power to operate mills; but neither the one nor the other, nor both combined, confer any right to erect any obstructions in a stream to prevent the free passage of fish up and down the river at their accustomed seasons, as such obstructions would impair and ultimately destroy all such rights owned by other proprietors both above and below the obstruction on such stream. both above and below the obstruction on such stream.

both above and below the obstruction on such stream."

"Such water is everywhere regarded a public right, and fisheries, even in waters not navigable, are so far public rights that the Legislature may ordain and establish regulations to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish, and to promote the usual and uninterrupted enjoyment of the right by riparian owners." (Commissioners v. Holyoke Water Power Co., Supreme Court of United States, December Term, 1872.)

This Holyoke case is the most noted that has ever been determined in this country, and was especially favorable to the dam owners, as a moment's glance at what was claimed by the defendants will show.

the defendants will show.

It was claimed for them, as has been claimed by our cor

It was claimed for them, as has been claimed by our correspondent, that they had a good litle from the Government, and so were entitled to use their property as they saw fit.

It was claimed that they had used the water power, as they were using it, for a long period of time and so had obtained the right to use it by statute of limitation.

It was claimed that they had expended \$2,000,000 in improving their power, and so it was against public policy to compel them to put in a fishway. Also, that they had exploded for those rights, and that that fact should relieve them.

But more especially it was claimed that they had as pecial charter from the State Legislature permitting them to build just such a dam as they had built.

We have not time or space to go over this case, but will say that all that was claimed for the defense was proved or admitted; that it was argued by eminent counsel, both be-

fore the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and the Supreme Court of the United States; that on August 31, 1872, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts entered a decree against the defendants, compelling them to put in a fishway; that upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decree was affirmed at the December term, 1872, and that the owners were compelled to put in a fishway. We could cite decens of decisions bearing upon the question, and in all our reading know of no one decision that has not borne in the same direction. So we consider the question virtually settled, so far as the courts are concerned.

The Judiciary Counnittee of the House and Senate of the Seventeenth General Assembly of Iowa, composed of the best of legal talent, so determined and reported, after a full investigation, when this law was before them for their action.

of legal talent, so determined and reported, after a full investigation, when this law was before them for their action.

Outside of this question of law there is one of right or "justice." Originally all the purchasers of property along a stream pay the same price for their lands. Fish were abundant along the streams, and are the property of the joint owners. One man builds a dam that effectually stops the passage of fish; but as they are plenty, no one objects. The mill power brings wealth to the owner, until the boasts of its value. The dam brings barrenness of fish to the stream, until the mill lower, secring the little that is left, says: "I would give considerable money if there were not a lish in our river."

Now those who have suffered these losses ask those who how those who have surrect these because the second have assumed to own all there was of value along the river, and in so doing nearly destroyed their neighbors' rights, to so use the privilege they are enjoying as to permit the fish to pass up the streams through the waste water that flows over pass up the streams through the waste water that flows over their dams, in order not to entirely annihilate the fish—know-ing full well that what they ask will only partially restore to them their rights, but being willing to suffer this much rather than to injure in the least the water powers that furnish the notive power for an industry which is fully and justly appre-ciated.

ciated.

The fair discussion of this question would occupy more space than we have at our command, but we think that what The Bar tustusers space than we have at our command, but we think that what we have said covers the case fully, where the builders own the land wholly upon which their dams are built. But, it might be added, in meandered streams, like the Wapsipinicon, a portion of the lands upon which the dams are built—that is, the bod of the stream—has never been bought or sold, and belongs as justly to the poorest person in these United con, a portion of the lands upon which the dams are builf— that is, the bod of the stream—has nover been bought or sold, and belongs as justly to the poorest person in these United States as to the parties who assume to own the dams that are upon them; and there is no question, as a matter of fact, but that an action for their entire removal could be sustained in the proper courts, if sufficient cause were shown for so do-

What we have written is in the kindliest of feeling toward

What we have written is in the kindliest of feeling toward mill owners, but is what we believe to be the facets and the law in tne case, and what is being demanded by the masses of our people at the hands of owners of dams.

The Fish Commissioner claims to have made plans of fishways, as far as he was able, so that they shall not interfere with the water powers (as they only use the waste water), and that, in his opinion, they will add strength to the dam, while they are as cheap as durability and efficiency will permit.

B. F. Shaw.

### FISH CULTURE IN FRANCE

HROM the annual report of M. Raveret Wattel, Secretary to the Societe d'Acclimatation of Paris, for the past year, we publish the following translation of that portion of

to the Societe d'Acclimatation of Paris, for the past year, we publish the following translation of that portion of it which relates to fish culture. He says:

As in preceding years, the subject of repeopling the streams has continued to occupy you seriously, and while seeking to find a way of putting an end to the abuses of fishing and poaching, which have caused the disappearance, more or less complete, of fish in almost every river, you endeavor to enrich our icthyological collection with rustic species of rapid growth, and consequently more fit than indigenous species to facilitate a speedy reproduction of fish. Among these exotic species the salmon of Galifornia merits to attract our attention in a particular manner, because of its remarkable vigor, its unusually speedy development, and its fliness to endure a high temperature. Thanks to Prof. Spencer F. Baird. Commissioner-General of Chisheries in the United States, our society has obtained a considerable quantity of fruitful eggs of the Edahas quantat. These eggs were intrusted to several of our colleagues, and judging from the reports which we have received, the species does not seem to lose in any degree the excellent qualities which distinguish it in America. Already a considerable number of fry have been emptied into a great many rivers, and permit us to expect the acclimatation of this excellent species of salmon in our French waters. We cannot express too many thanks to Prof. Baird. who, by his excessive generosity to our society, has permitted us to obtain so preclow an acquisition.

We owe, besides, great gratitude to Mr. Fred Mather, of

species of sammin and Prof. Baird, who, by his excessive generosity to our society, has permitted us to obtain so precious an acquisition.

We ove, besides, great eratifued to Mr. Fred Mather, of Newark, N. J., assistant to the Commission of North American Fisheries, who has been kind enough to see to the shiping of the eggs destined for the society, and to contribute in assuring the success of the invoice by his intelligent and valuable assistance.

The improvements made in foreign countries, and especially on the other side of the Atlantic, in the artificial reproduction of fish, have excited our attention, and you have bailed with great interest the information given you as regards the labors of the superior Commission on Fisheries in the United States. An assembly of distinguished and learned men and of professional experts, having at their head the entinent Prof. Spencer F. Bairt, this commission renders the greatest services to pure zoology, as well as to tisking industries and the culture of fish. Trittaphing over every difficulty, it has succeeded in applying to the sea-tish the same process of artificial multiplication, whose usefulness a few years ago was contested with regard to the species living in fresh water. It is right to add that it is on a gigantic scale, and that this process will be put in operation at the end of the present year. The Universal Exposition of 1878 furnished the occasion of work such as could not escape your attention. You had a report on the culture of fish at the great international concourse presented to you, and Mr. Chahners has given you an account of the interesting observations which he had occasion to make at the Aquarium of the Trocadere during the time that the direction of this magnificent establishment was confided to him.

Mr. Dussatel sent you a detailed account of the transformation of salty swamps into reservoirs for fish, and of the importance which the creation of such reservoirs would hav

Mr. Duscastel sent you a detailed account of the hastor-mation of salty swamps into reservoirs for fish, and of the importance which the creation of such reservoirs would hav as regards public utility. Finally, you have recorded with care the communications forwarded by Mr. Ditten on the reproduction and protection

of lobsters and oysters in Norway, and those regarding the researches of Dr. Henry Le Roux on the hybridization of the

### Sea and River Hishing.

THAT SIX AND A QUARTER POUND BASS.

WE recently referred to a photograph of a small-mouth black bass, Micropterus salmoides, sent us by Dr. Sterling, which had the effect of removing our doubts about their reaching this weight, or rather a pound and a quarter below the avoirdupois named was the limit at which we stuck The letter which accompanied the picture was mislaid, but recognizing the necessity of placing this upon record in order to remove the skepticism of others as to the size attained by this fish in Lake Erie, we now publish it:

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I enclose to you the photograph of a small-mouth black bass which weighed exactly six and a quarter pounds, without the addition of a lead sinker in its stomach either. I made a cast of the fish at the time it was taken, but being hastily done the slime was not perfectly removed, consequently the scales are not well defined, though the proportions and parts of the fish are correct. I have caught this fish in the St. Lawrence, Niagara River, and Sault Ste Maria as well as throughout Lake Eric, and at several places in lakes Huron and Superior, but only in one locality have I found them to exceed four pounds, and that is among the islands at the head of Lake Eric.

The large mouth bass is never taken in Lake Fig. This. EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

head of Lake Erie.

The large mouth bass is never taken in Lake Erie. This fish frequents the marshy, grass-grown rivers and estuaries; he is green, loggy and slimy, smells of his surroundings, and when cooked has about the same taste; is soft in flesh; while on the contrary the small mouth is the most active fish on the hook of his size. He frequents clear, cool water, and, if in a stream that is rapid and aerated, his flesh is particularly hard, and I have a positive belief that, like the turbot, he improves by two or three days' keeping, which we can say of no other fish.

E. Sterling, M. D.

#### DO FISH HAVE FITS?

WHILE walking by the Hudson at Inwood the other day I saw a succession of bright flashes on the surface of the water coming from some object advancing down the river. It proved to be a blackfish, and it was going through the most singular gyrations, unlike any that I have ever seen in sick, injured or dying fish. It lay flat upon its side; its fins were without motion, its eyes were bright, not clouded; its month was rigidly open and partly out of the water, and its tail struck downward and a little inward, so that the fish performed a complete revolution in the course of four or five flaps of its tail. The flap of the tail was not intermittent or irregular, but was a strong, healthy beat, and the gyrating motion of the fish was suggestive of waltzing. Thinking that it had escaped from the hook, or had been thrown back after being taken out of the water, I examined it closely when it came within a few feet of the bank, and saw that it was a sound, well-fed fish, without mark of hook or injury of any kind. It did not struggle like a dying fish, nor float for moments without motion, nor endeavor to swim to the bottom, and in the five minutes or more that I kept it in sight it did not internit in the strength or regularity of the heat of its tail. I threw some pebbles into he water near it, but not until I had thrown several handfuls did texhibit signs of returning consciousness. When I used large stones to create a greater shock in the water the fish made efforts or right itself, and, after much vigorous flound-ring, succeeded. At last I tossed a leavy rock within a couple of feet of it, and with a frightened rush it dived toward the bottom and did not appear again. I never knew that flish had a nervous organization of sufficiently high order to entitle them to have fits, but this particular fish acted like the victim of a nervous disorder. Can anybody give an explanation of its conduct? WHILE walking by the Hudson at Inwood the other

The symptoms are those of a fish which has been poisoned by persons who use forbidden articles for procuring minnows for bait, but it is, of course, impossible to say.

Big Striped Bass—New Fork, Oct. 21.—Having seen an inquiry in your issue of last week, asking if there was any record of the largest striped bass ever taken with rod and reel, I would say that there is on record at Pasque Island Chib one taken some ten years ago by A. B. Dunlap weighing 62 lbs. The writer took one two years ago of 604 lbs. weight, also on record at above clib. I saw one in New Bedford, taken at Noman's Land, weighing 64 lbs, and have heard of one of 67 lbs., and from reliable information. There is recorded at Pasque Island many between 50 and 60 lbs, and between 40 and 50 lbs. is no rarity with us at Pasque. All of above were taken with rod and reel. Yours truly,

Frank O. Hermens.

We are glad to receive such notes as the above, and place these things permanently upon record. When future historians of angling wish to write up any fish, they will naturally turn to the files of Forest and Stream for such information and will miss all items in local papers and occasional magazine articles. Most sportsmen recognize the fact that FOREST AND STREAM is the record for all connected with the Rod and Gun, and that no matter where a thing may be printed it is not on record until embalmed in the pages of Forest and Stream, no more than the pedigree of a Jersey bull is on record if published in a village newspaper and omitted from the Herd Book.

We therefore desire to impress upon our readers that for all purposes of record of sizes of game animals and feats with rod and gun, Forest and Stream is not only the record but the only one

Alaska Salmon.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Alaska, says: "As for the salmon, as seen this morning urging their way up the swift, brawling

currents—tens of thousands of them, side by side, with their backs out of water in shallow places—nothing that I could write may possibly give anything like a fair conception of the extravagance of their numbers. There is more salmon appaextravagance of their numbers. There is more salmon apparently, bulk for bulk, than water. In fording the stream the writhing multitudes, crowding against one another, could not get out of one's ways. One of our men waded out in the midst of them and amused himself by seizing them above the tail and swinging them over his head. Thousands of them could thus be taken by hand while they are making their way over the shallows among the stones. Whatever may be said of other resources of the territory, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of her fisheries. Not to mention cod, herring, halibut, etc., there are probably not less than a thousand salmon streams in Southeastern Alaska as large or larger than this one (about forty feet wide) crowded with fine salmon every year. The run commenced this year more than a month than this offection to the first water from the station overly year. The run commenced this year more than a month ago, and the King Salmon, one of the five species recognized by the Indians, was running in the Chilcat River about the middle of last November."

by the Indians, was running in the Chileat River about the middle of last November."

\*\*Y

\*\*SILVER BASS.—Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History.—Normal, RL, 0ct. 18.—In response to your request for information about the use of the name "Silver Bass." I respectfully report that the name is applied in Northern Illinois very generally to Pomya nigromaculetus, Z. S., known in the Illinois and Mississippi regions as the black croppic. I don't know about the change of color, but the purple spot on the operculum and the long lower jaw are right, while the body is short and deep. If this should prove to be your correspondent's species, and if a knowledge of their natural food is of any importance to him, it may be worth while to note that I have found the young dependent upon Entomostroes much longer than most other fishes, feeding upon little else until three or four inches long. The food of the adult varies in the Illinois River with the time of the year. In early spring they take entomostraca in immense numbers; in summer they depend chiefly on the aquatic larvae of May-flies dragon-flies and the like, and in autumn, as the weather turns cold, about a third of their food, on an average, consists of small fishes. The larvae of May-flies and dragon-flies are, on the whole, much the most important of their food resources. For usefulness the species ranks here about with the white bass (Roccus chrygors).

\*\*Montreal, Canada.—In your issue of the 14th inst. a paragraph occurs headed "Silver Bass." There is a fish taken in Lake Ontario locally known by the latter name. It belongs to the genus \*Labrax\*, but I cannot determine the species. The small-mouthed fishes which Mr. Beeg gave the Society in France, and which came from Lake Ontario, evidently do not belong to the bass family. The mouth is large in \*Labrax\*. I am anxious to see a published list of this genus, as \*species occurring in northern waters are not identified.

WM. COUPER.

GRUBS IN BASS .- London, Can., Oct. 19. - While reading a GRUBS IN Bass.—London, Can., Oct. 19.—While reading a letter in your paper, from some gentlemen fishing in Michigan, I noticed they had caught some bass, similarly affected to many I have caught, namely, with grubs in the flesh. The grubs seem to be firmly imbedded in the flesh, but do not appear to injure the fish in the least. I have caught many like this in the Lakes of Muskoka and also in some of our rivers. Though not very nice-looking before being cooked, after that I never could distinguish anything wrong with them. I would like to hear very much what is the cause of it, and if they affect the fish.

A. G. C.

W Grubs in Fish.—Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20.—In regard to the communication of "W. D. T.," in Forest and Stepam of Oct. 14, relating to the presence of grubs in black bass, I would say that nearly, if not all species of fish are subject to parasitic worms or grubs during warm weather, and sometimes at other seasons of the year. These parasites are destroyed in the cooking of the fish, and are not at all injurious to the human economy. There is no doubt but we take into stroyed in the cooking of the fish, and are not at all injurious to the human economy. There is no doubt but, we take into our stomachs, with food of various kinds, thousands of parasitic creatures, some living, others destroyed in the process of cooking. If we should submit our aliment to microscopic examination, and refuse all that contained living organisms, we should all become "Tanners," for, as Swift says:

So, naturalists observe, a flea Has smaller fleas that on him prey; And these have smaller still to bite 'em; And so proceed ad infinitum."

J. A. HENSHALL.

How to Dress Black Bass and Pickerel.—St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 17.—About everything has been written on block bass but how to dress them. I will tell you how I do it. Take a thin, old case-knife made sharp (a file is the best to sharpen anything but a tazor); begin at the tail and run to and from you a quick, sharp stroke just under the scales and not too near to the meat. That leaves a thin white membrane or skin on the meat and takes off all scales and black skin. The skill will soon he acquired. It takes off all the black, and when cooked takes away all marshy taste. I dress pickerel the same way. Now let our piscatorial brethrentry, it, and I pledge my word they will not scrape scales any more if they have been in the habit of doing it. Brethren, try it.

Ax Eleven-round Trout—Bethel, Maine, Oct. 1.—The close season for trout is now upon us, and hundreds of sportsmen are now returning to their homes from the Oxford County lakes. The catch of large brook trout has been very fair, and in most cases satisfactory; although some parties have been disappointed, yet others have carried home many beautiful specimens of the largest Saimo fontiands in the world. The largest specimen known to be caught and weighed was carried home by a Mr. Marble, of Boston; weight, eleven pounds. Many more of the weight of ten, nine, eight and less pounds were taken at upper dam, foot of Mooslamaguntic. Trout of the largest size could, and can now, be seen readily by any one on and near their spawning grounds, but they charily rise to a fly. The most of those taken are baited with spawn, although many parties will not deviate from the more sportsman-like way of fly, hook and delicate rigging. Game of larger and smaller kinds abound in these regions, and the mountains are gorgeous in fall follage, forming a fitting tubleau to the closing up of the enjoyments of a successful senson.

A. G. Rion.

SALMO WILMOII.—Montreal, Canada, Oct.—What about the name of the author of Salmo wilmoti? It is the duty of

your correspondent "B.," who boldly answered my prior statement, to elucidate this matter. I am anxious to know more about this fish and its habits, especially as there is a statement made that being confined to Lake Ontario it visits salt springs within the lake. I cannot find a person to corroborate this assertion, and I look on it as absurd. Forty-five specimens of twenty-six species of stuffed fishes were hung up by me at our late exhibition. My fishes are placed on boards to hang from the wall like pictures. In this way they are preferable for museum purposes. The collection of fishes exhibited by me last year at Ottawa, Ont., were purchased by Dr. Sterry Hunt, the celebrated chemist, for McGill University Museum. Canadians give but little encouragement to natural science, hence this branch of the art suffers. suffers

The control of the newly appointed Game Protectors of New York has entered upon his duties in a fearless manner, and in a recent raid on the gill nets in Cayuga Lake destroyed forty of them. The Rochester Express, from which we get the news, says:—"State game constable, George M. Schwartz, returned to-day from a successful expedition on Cayuga Lake, for which place he left here on Weinbeady. It had been surmised that a good deal of illegal fishing was being done in Cayuga Lake. The constable chartered a steamer at Penn Yan last evening and made a tour up the lake to Haumandsport with grappling irons dragging in the water. The result was that over forty gill nets were drawn to the surface. These were destroyed. A good haul."

Size of Black Bass.—St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 17.—I see in number Oct. 14 you express doubts of black bass exceeding four pounds weight. If you will come here we will take you out where you can take and see taken several in a day, genuine Micropherus salmordes (Microstoma) that will weigh from four and a half to five pounds. There has been near a dozen taken here the past week that went four to five and a half pounds. We never catch any Megastoma that go over four pounds probably. I frequently hear of the Microstoma being caught weighing seven and eight pounds.

Lutrox. one over six to seven pounds.

The Largest Halibut.—The Cape Ann Advertiser, in giving the record of the largest halibut, says :

ing the record of the largest halibut, says:

Last week we published a statement that a 'halibut weighing 377 pounds, landed by sch. Wachusett, was the largest ever hinded. This is trues of ar as Bank halibut are concerned, but Capt. William H. Oakes comes to the front and states that in 1872 he purchased a halibut brought in from Georges, which weighed 447 pounds. He telegraphed to Boston and sold him, and the monster attracted much attention in the market. A halibut was landed at the New England Fish Company's wharf a few years since which weighed 368 pounds.

### Game Bag and Gun.

-Address all Communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

### GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Moose, Alee americana.
Cariboo, Rangifer caribou.
Elik or wapilit, Cerrus canadensis.
Red or Virginia deer, C. virginianvirginia deer, C. virginia deer, C. vi

Ek Or wapten, over the dear the dear the dear Virginian length of the dear

rivorous.
Wild Turkey, Meleagris gallopavo.
Plinnated grouse or prairie chicken, Cupidonia cupido.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant, Bonasa unbellus.
Wil key, Melengris gallopino. Igrouse or prairie chie-grouse or prairie chie-ries and phenomen. Bo-boblino. partridge, Ortyz virgin-Tellevi-shanks, Totanus farripos.

Sora, rail, Porzana carolina.

This enumeration is general, and is in conflict with many of the

State laws.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand-ptper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf-bird, phalaropes, avocets etc., coming under the group Lipacoots, or shore birds. Many States permit prairie rowl (plinated grouse) shooting after Adg. 15.

### THE VELOCITY OF SHOT

EXPERIMENTS GIVING DIRECT MEASURES OF THE TIME OF FLIGHT OF FOWLING PIECE SHOT OF VARIOUS SIZES Over Various Distances, With Remarks on the Ar-PLICATION OF THESE MEASURES TO THE ART OF SHOOTING ON THE WING.

By Alexen M. Mayer, Professor of Physics in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of

Science, at Roston, on August 31, 1889.]

A BOUT a year ago I determined to make a series of experiments with an undeniably accurate chronoscope, which would give direct measures of the velocity of fowling-piece shot of various sizes. At that time I was not aware that any determinations of this kind had ever been made, though similar ones on the velocities of the balls of ordnance and rilles were numerous. Thus I began my work entirely free from preconceived ideas as to what the experiments would roveal. It was only toward the end of my work, when on a visit to my friend Professor Idice, of the United States Naval Academy, that the Professor told me that he had made a short series of similar experiments with a Le Boulangé chronoscope, and had published them in the Ron ANY GNY in July, 1873. This paper I then read, and I here reprint it as an appendix to my paper. My attention has subsequently been called to the works of other experimenters in the same direction; of them I have taken references, but have purposely wholed

them I have taken references, but have purposely avoided reading them.

I have made this preamble to my paper to show that my experiments are to be taken as entirely independent of other similar work, for I was not guided nor influenced during my experimenting by a knowledge which might cause me to reject certain experiments as erroneous because they did not give results which I had thought they should have given; for no matter how conscientious an experimenter may be, he is sometimes influenced by preconceived notions, and unwittingly desires his experiments to bring out certain results. I

have always in my work endeavored to avoid this mental prejudice, and have therefore, whenever possible, worked in this manner: viz., I write down the numbers given by the experiments as they are successively made, and do not reduce or compare them till after the whole series has been finished. The reader will therefore find in my results apparent anomalies, even contradictions, or, if you please, absurdities. These anomalies are those numbers which always catch the eye of him who does not know, from experience, the difficulties and exhausting toil of a protracted series of delicate experiments; and on these anomalies he will dwell to the exclusion of what, in the main, the experiment conclusively show. To such I say, with the experiment of twenty-five years of experimenting: Make the experiments for yourself and do better, and for your better work science will be indebted and will surely credit you with your superior skill and patience. Each experimental investigation is a step in progress to something better; but without the first step is made the firmer tread will not be exained. Urst be promiter pas put cont.

Kature, however, does not work in an anomalous, contradictory or absurd manner. These anomalies are of our own production, and are due either to the errors of the apparatus we use, or to certain peculiar actions in the phenomena which accompany those we are particularly studying. The apparatus detects and measures both of these classes of actions, and it is the office of the investigator, after his experiments have been finished. Its unravel one from the other. Thus, for example

we use, or to certain peculiar actions in the patenoinant when accompany those we are particularly studying. The apparatus detects and measures both of these classes of actions, and it is the office of the investigator, after his experiments have been finished, to unravel one from the office. Thus, for example, in the flight of shot we have many moving pellets, and they do not all move with the same velocity. No apparatus known can give the velocity of each pellet in a charge so that we may therefrom deduce the average velocity of the charge. So it happens that with charges of large shot, when you have fewer pellets, and especially when these charges are shot over great distances, some pellets of high speed may strike the target and record their velocity, while in the next experiment, pellets with lower velocity may record themselves; and this will unavoidably happen, no matter how accurately we hold the gun on to the target. But these very differences shown in the time of flight of the various pellets point out an interesting and important fact; showing that such work as we have begun requires a long time for its completion, for the measures of the velocities of many charges of the same weight of powder and shot must be made to get the average velocity of all the pellets. It may be here asked why I did not do this. To this question I reply that I cannot afford to give a year of time to make the first step in this subject of investigation. A rich field I have pointed out for other experimentes to enter; and I trust that since our large American arms manufacturers are now making fowling-pieces they will devote a mite of their profits to just such investigations as this one, on which I have spent much of my though, time and private means the records of the apparatus itself can easily be investigation which in what may be shown in the experiments afor these experiments are those which these experiments slow, and not what may be shown in the experiments of others. I give these experiments

The additions which I make from these experiments are those which these experiments show, and not what may be shown in the experiments of others. I give these experiments of mine as entirely independent evidence on the subject of the velocity of shot, and of course my readers may give them just as little or as great weight as their individual judgments may determine. That they have been conscientiously and carefully made no one will doubt who has had any experience in the use of chronoscopes used in measuring the velocity of

in the use of chromosorpes accountry projectiles.

I do not think that the sportsman and experimental physicist are often found in one person, even in this country—still less in Europe. From my youth I have been devoted to every-thing relating to the gun, and this experience has, I presume, given me an advantage in this investigation over other physicists. I had also the good fortune to have had a brother exist. I and also the good fortune to have had a brother manner of the projection and experimenter for my assistant—Professor B. casts. That and experimenter for my assistant—Professor B. F. Thomas, now of the University of Missouri—who entered enthusiastically into this work, adding me with his ingenuity as an experimenter and with his suggestions derived from his extensive experience as a sportsuan.

Description of the Chronoscope and a Determination of the Magnitude of the Error in its Results.

The chronoscope used in these experiments is very simple. It consists of a metal cylinder turning on an axle on which is cut a sercw. This serew moves in a stationary nut, and this arrangement gives the cylinder a lateral motion when it is revolved on its axle. The cylinder is covered with the printing paper, which is then smoked with burning camphor. A tuning-fork is serewed into one end of a thick piece of numgatork is screwed into one end of a thick piece of wood is hinged on to a base. To the end of this piece of wood is hinged on to a base. To the end of one of the prongs of the fork is cemented with shellac a small triangular piece of foll. The fork is vibrated by a bow, and then the binged board is brought down against a stop so adjusted that the point of the foll on the fork just touches the smoked paper. On now turning the cylinder a wavy trace will be written on it by the vibrations of the fork.

ngainst a stop so aujusted that the provided rate of the fork just touches the smoked paper. On now turning the cylinder a wavy trace will be written on it by the ribrations of the fork.

To determine the number of vibrations made in one second by the fork, a good clock, accurately rated, sent at each second an electric spark from an induction coil out of the tracing point and through the paper. Thus the simoust traces of the fork were punctured by electric sparks. The number of waves of the fork's trace contained between two of these punctures is the number of vibrations made by the fork in one second. A multifude of experiments showed that the range of the determination of the number of vibrations per second of the fork was very small, and the means of several such measures did not vary from one another by more than 1-10th of a vibration, or, expressed in time, the variation did not surpass the 1-25600th of a second. This fact showed that the chronoscope, so far as its records were concerned, was sufficiently constant and accurate for measures on the velocity of projectiles.

sunciently constant and accurate for measures on the velocity of projectiles.

The effect of temperature on the virtutory period of the fork had been determined in a previous research. It amounts to an increase of .000045 of the periodic time of the fork's vibation for an increase of 1 deg. Pahr. in the temperature of

That no for an increase of 1 deg. Fair. in the temperature of the fork.

The gims used in the experiments had rebounding locks. The primary current of an induction coil passed through a break-piece fixed under the rebounding hammer, so that at the instant the cartridge was exploded the electric current was broken and then immediately formed again. The current which passed through this break-piece was led by a wire to an upright piece of tin plate whose front surface leaned against a thick copper wire. Another wire led from the tin plate (which stood in a shallow trough of mercury) back to the battery. One terminal of the secondary soil of the inductorium is connected with the axis of the metal cylinder, the other terminal with the foot of the fork.

This chronoscope is worked as follows: One person vibrates

the fork with a bow, and then brings the pointed foil down on the smoked paper, and rotates the cylinder. While the fork is marking lis sinuous trace he cries "fire," and the other person discharges the gan at the tin plate. At the instant the cartridge explodes a minute spark issues from the tracing point of the fork and cuts a small bole through the blackened paper in the sinuous trace of the fork, and when the tin plate is knocked over by the shot another similar spark flies from the treating point. the tracing point.

is knocked over by the shot another similar spark lines from the tracing point.

We know the distance between the breach of the gun and the tin plate, the number of flexures in the trace of the fork contained between the two spark holes gives the time the shot took to go over the known distance, whence the velocity of the shot per second is readily computed.

The fork used in these experiments made about 256 vibrations, or flexures, in the trace in one second; so if there should appear 32 flexures between the two spark holes the record would give 82-250th, or one-gight of a second for the time of flight of the shot from the gun to the distant target. Two guns were used in these experiments, one of 12 the other of 10 gauge. They were "full choke-bored," and were choked exactly alike. They were made by the Colt Arms Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Ct.

The following tables give the results of our experiments:

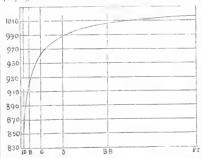
1, 10 (Cd gun, 5 drs. Curtis & Harvey powder, 1), oz. shot.

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SLO																Vel. 30 yds.		Vel. 50 yd
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II. 10 Colt gun, 4 drs. Curtis & Harvey powder, 11,

IV. 12 Coll gun, 4 drs. Curtis & Harvey powder,  $\psi_1$ 

Harvey's Diamond Concerning the Action of the Concerning from the



The divisions on the scale, measured from the bottom line The drysions on the scale, measured from the outloom line upward, give the velocity per second of the pellets. One unit on this scale equals 29 feet of flight of a pellet, and a unit of the scale measured from right to left on the diagram, equals one unit of weight of pellet. The weight of a pellet of No. 10 shot is here taken as the unit of weight. The numof Ao. 10 snot is nere taken as the unit of weight. The numbers of the shot are written under the horizontal line; the velocities on the vertical line. When the curve intersects these lines we find the velocity given on the vertical scale corresponding to the number or weight of shot given on the horizontal line of the diagram.

zontal line of the diagram.

Professor Rice has found that this curve can be expressed
by a mathematical formula. The curve is very nearly the
curve of secants, and the formula for it is:

$$\frac{y}{h} = \frac{-1}{\text{Sec.}} \frac{x - nth}{a}$$

Denoting by x the velocity, by y the weight of a pellet, and a, b and a being undetermined constants.

This may interest if not unuse some of my readers who may remember a little of their mathematics. But the thought that shooting by mathematics will be found very unprofitable may console those sportsemen who have had the pleasure to forget all the formula they had ever learned.

So far as the experiments with these two special guns show, there is no doubt a great superiority in the 10 over the 12-gauge

gun, when each is loaded with the same weight of powder and shot. Thus, with the same charges of powder and shot (4 drs. powder and  $1\frac{1}{9}$  oz. shot) fired from the 10-gauge, gives a relocity of 100 feet per second more than that given by the 12-gauge. The fact is conclusively shown in the comp rison of the figures in the two tables headed "10 Colt gan, 4 drs. C. & H. powder and 14 oz. shot," and 12 Colt gan, 4 drs. C. & H. powder, 14 oz. shot," and 12 Colt gan, 4 drs. C. & H. powder, 14 oz. shot," and the difference in velocity in favor of the 10-gauge was in each of the sixty separate experiments, which were made to get the numbers (contained in the above mentioned tables) on the lines of No. 8 and No. 12-gauge.

in the above mentioned tables) on the lines of No. 8 and No. 10 shot.

With No. 10 shot the mean velocity given by the 10-gauge gun over the first 30 yards is 848 feet. With the same charge in the 12-gauge the velocity is 748 feet, showing a difference of 100 feet in favor of the 10-gauge. With No. 8 shot the difference amounts to 72 feet. The average difference in favor of the 10-gauge in the flight of shot Nos. 8 and 10 over 40 yards amounts to 110 feet.

If we assume, as we certainly may without grave error, that the penetration of shot varies as the square of its velocity, these experiments will give the relative penetrations of the 10 to the 12-gauge about as 9 is to 7. These experiments show that the recent movement in favor of small-hore guns is one in the wrong direction. It appears that a 10, or even an 8-gauge gun, if of about 818s, weight, would be the best fowling-piece for upland shooting.

That the 10-gauge shows such superiority over the 12 may be accounted for by the fact that the same charge occupies less length in a 10 than it does in a 12-bore, and hence there are fewer pelleds in contact with the barrel of the former than of the latter to oppose by their friction the projectile force of the powder; and secondly, the powder in a 10-gauge is exploded nearer the centre of its volume, and thus does not have so much chance of blasting before it unburnt powder contained in the portion of the charge removed from the point of signition.

I also venture to predict that with the same weight of

point of ignition.

I also venture
barrels the 10-gau point of ignition.

I also venture to predict that with the same weight of barrels the 10-gauge will not heat us much as the 12, because the motion of the shot lost by the greater resistance it opposes in a 12-gauge cartridge, must appear in the form of

meat. The third fact which these experiments show is that the proper charge of shot in a 12-gauge gun for upland shooting is 1½ oz. and not 1½ oz., as has of late years been the practice to use; for the tables show that with 1½ oz. of shot and 3½ drs. of powder an average velocity is obtained which requires 4 drs. of powder to give 1½ of shot a velocity equal to that given by 3½ drs. to 1½ oz. Now, 4 drs. of powder, if not fired from a gond weighing at least 9 lbs., and from a good, strong, muscular shoulder, is disagrecable. The effect on the body, and especially on the brain, is neither conducive to pleasant nor to good shooting. The number of pellets in a charge of 1½ oz. of the same shot there are 419, therefore only 50 pellets more in a charge of 1½ oz. than in a charge of 1½ oz. can desired the charge of 1½ oz. than in a charge of 1½ oz. than in a charge of 1½ oz. in this bird with 449 pellets, nor will the addition of the 50 give a bad shot any more chance of bringing his bird to bag with his 499 pellets. The third fact which these experiments show is that the

a mat shot any more chance or unigning institute ones with its 499 pellow to show to the association, and especially to those members of it who are sportsmen, other applications of these experiments to the art of shooting on the wing.

There are two styles of shooting on the wing—one is called "snap-shooting," where the shooter, on selecting the bird which he wiskes to bag, quickly brings the gun to his shoulder and at the instant it is in place, fires. If the bird is a cross shot, he determines at the moment of fire the distance to which he should direct his gun ahead of its flight, this distance depending on the velocity of the bird's flight and on his distance from it. This manner of shooting is practiced the more generally by uphand gunners in shooting quail, grouse and woodcock.

The other style of shooting may be designated as "the

hore generally by upland gunners in shooting quail, grouse and woodcock.

The other style of shooting may be designated as "the swing shot," in which the gunner swings his gun ahead of the cross flight of the bird till he attnins the proper distance ahead of it, and then fires; but he keeps his gun moving with a regular angular velocity till even after its discharge. This method of shooting is, in my opinion and from my experience, the proper method whenever it can be practiced, and is certainly the only one which has been found successful in the shooting of bay flowl, as ducks, brant and wild geese. Yet there are sportsmen who will contend that they merely follow the bird with the gun, and discharge it while it is pointing directly at the bird. I put this opinion to the test his summer in the following manner: Four willets came over the decoys flying in line with a good speed. With my gun I followed the first bird coolly and accurately, and kept the gun moving regularly after its discharge. Instead of killing the first bird, the third from the leader dropped dead.

To give a rule applicable to all gunners for the distance at

killing the first bird, the third from the leader dropped dead. To give a rule applicable to all gunners for the distance at which a gun should be held ahead of a bird is not possible. Some sportsmen follow a bird, and then after reaching before it the proper distance, suddenly stop the angular motion of the gun and then fire. Others, after following the bird a short distance, give a quick, lateral motion to the gun and then fire. Others, again, bring the gun with a lateral motion ahead of the bird and keep the gun moving till their experience decides the proper distance alterad of its flight, and then fire while the gun is keeping its previous regular angular velocity.

relocity.

For the simple illustration of the bearing of these experiments on the art of shooting on the wing I will suppose that at the moment of fire the gun is stationary; in other words, that we are fring "snap shots." If the bird has a velocity across the line of sight of 30 miles an hour (i. e., 44ft, per sec.), and we are using charges in a 12-gauge gun of 3½ drs. of Curtis & Harvey powder and 1½ oz. of shot, we will have to shoot about 5 feet ahead of the bird if it is thying ar a distance of 30 yards, at 7 feet ahead if at a distance of 40 yards, and 11 feet ahead of the bird if at a distance of 50 yards.

yards, and 11 feet ahead of the bird if at a distance of 50 yards.

These distances ahead for cross shots at birds flying at the rate of 30 miles an hour may appear out of all reason with the experience of many sportsmen; yet if you will place a slick 5 feet long at 40 yards and ask the same gunners if they would hold ahead of a bird by that length if it were going with a velocity of 80 miles. I venture to say, from my experiments with them, that they will say, "Of course; that is only about 18 inches," so difficult is it to determine a length at a distance while sighting along the barrel of a gun.

I will conclude with the remark that the study of this paper will not make a good shot on the wing, no more than a description of how to perform on the violin will make an accomplished violinist. But the results of these experiments are of value, and cannot but improve the shooting of an accomplished sportsman if they are practically applied.

If has been said, perhaps rather strongly, "reading and

writing come of schoolmasters, but a crack shot is the work of God "

### [From the Rod and Gun, July 31, 1875.] THE VELOCITY OF SHOT.

BY J. M. BICE, PROF. MATHEMATICS, G. S. N

BIRD at the distance of forty yards is going at A BIRD at the distance of forty yards is going at full speed (say sixty miles per hour) in a direction perpendicular to the plane of fire; how much shall we hold ahead? It is difficult to find two good shots who will give even approximately the same answer to this question; there are those who will say they allow little or nothing, and others who allow from tea to fitteen feet.

It is obvious that before we can discuss this question to

It is obvious that before we can discuss this question to any purpose we must know approximately the velocity of a charge of shot. It is hoped, therefore, that the following experiments will be of interest to sportsmen.

These experiments were made on the 27th of June last, at the U. S. Naval Experimental Battery at Annapolis, Maryland, with the permission and able assistance of Commander Joseph D. Marvin, U. S. Navy, in charge of the Battery. The instrument used to determine the velocities was a Le Boulenge Chronograph; the gun, which was fired from the shoulder, was a pin-fire breech-loader, No. 12 gauge, thirty-inch barrels, weighing seven and a half pounds.

The chronograph was manipulated, and the observations were taken by Lieut, W. W. Kimball, U. S. Navy, assistant to Commodore Marvin.

The cartridges were not prepared for experimental purposes, but were such as the writer happened to have loaded at the time the experiments were made.

poses, but were such as the writer happened to have loaded at the time the experiments were made.

In the table below, H denotes Hazards Electric Powder, No. 5 grain, and D denotes Phopout's Ducking Powder.

The column headed Range gives the distance between the two screens, one of which was about six inches from the muzzle of the gun.

muzzle of the gun.

The velocity given is the mean velocity of the shot between the two screens. When the range is fifty feet, it may be taken as the velocity at 25 feet from the nuzzle of the gun; and when the range is 100 feet, at 50 feet from the muzzle.

The first screen consisted of four very fine copper wires placed vertically about half an inch apart; the second screen was about the size of a sheet of common note paper, and was formed of time copper wire stretched from side to side at intervals of about one-fourth of an inch.

PERMIT

Mean Velocity

Powder.	Drachms.	Size of Shot,	Ounces,	Rango in feet,	in feet per second.
11	91;	9	11,	50	1,013
31	21.7	2	147	100	865
11	21,	2	21	100	854
Ð	3	4	15	100	776
1)	3	ĩ	11,	100	783
D	3	ī	11,	50	555
11	23/	2	117	50	995
It will	he noticed	that the	charges of	nounder	TENER PRINT

By the property of the bird, by jerking the ground or exceeding sixty miles at the classes of a duck pages and the form that at the which eight will be 1.115 sec. A bird lifting at the rate of 60 miles an hour goes at the rate of 88 ft, per second, the time of flight will be 1.115 sec. A bird lifting at the rate of 60 miles an hour goes at the rate of 88 ft, per second, or 13.2 ft, in 0.15 seconds. Again, if we assume the mean velocity of shot for forty yards to be 1,000 ft, per second, the time of flight will be 0.12 seconds, and the distance traversed by the bird, 10.36 ft.

Ducks, when going at full speed, attain a velocity exceeding sixty miles an hour; it would therefore seem that an albwance of 10 or 15 feet, in the case of a duck passing a point under full headway, is not too much, if the distance equal or exceed 35 yards.

Some successful sportsmen have a habit of making an allowance for the velocity of the bird, by jerking the gun forward at the instant they pull the trigger. The time which elapses between the instant at which the hincestage which causes the finger to pull the trigger is sent from the brain, and the instant at which the shot leaves the muzzle of the piece is finite, and doubtless greater than we are apt to suppose. This interval of time probably varies with different individuals; hence arises a larger personal equation. For this and other reasons it is impossible to frame rules which are equally applicable to all sportsmen. Each, if be would shoot well, must make his own rules, which must be carefully modified to accord with his experience and observation. A tolerably accurate knowledge of the velocity of shot is, notwithstandling, of great service to the thoughful sportsman.

In these experiments, the time of flight was such as to per-

servation. Servation of great service to the thoughtun sportsman.

In these experiments, the time of flight was such as to permit the shot to fall about four inches in going one hundred feet, a distance which is of little importance in comparison with the distance traversed by the bird while the shot is in the air. In the case of most double guns the elevation of the rib at the breech is more than sufficient to compensate for the distance through which the shot will fall in going forty yards. A sight one-tenth of an inch in height, at thirty inches from the eye, will exactly cover a line four inches in length at a distance of one hundred feet. The elevation of the rib of most double guns is greater than one-tenth of an inch.

T. M. Rice.

inch.
U. S. Naval Academy, July, 1875.

### GEESE HUNTING IN THE STUBBLE FIELDS.

THIS is undoubtedly one of the most exciting kinds of shooting a sportsman can engage in. It requires a good stol as well as a hard shooting gun, and he who takes a light weight to the field will not have a heavy beg, but will have a black and blue shoulder and a crazy head instead. In company with a fellow sportsman we set out with camping outfits, boat, etc., not forgetting our retriever for the ones that sometimes fall just where we could not find them. Arriving at our destination we have our team well cared for, and then taking our decoys we proceed to business—i.e., digging holes in the ground, where we could command a broad view of the surrounding country. All being in readlness, our decoys placed in such a way as to be seen from any point of the compass, we settle "comfortably" back on our seats which we place in the holes, and wait.

In a short time a large flock of geess are seen approaching our quarter. Yes, here they come, for we now hear their sonorous "honking," which makes us "all of a tremble;" and yet we want them to pay us the call. They espy our elever initiations and renew their call, at the same time coming still closer. I now cock both barrels, and as they come within range I let loose, "first the right and then the left," with the satisfaction of seeing the first four old honkers sink to earth and three more quickly follow. They came back

for another shot, but were too far away for my gunfellow sportsman (?) stood with loaded gun, looking at "Why didn't you fire?" "I was just going to when shot, and then I thought you had killed the whole flock there would be no use for me to waste my powder on dead

geese!"
This was not our last sport, for many a time did we send a storm of chilled shot after some wary old gander with splendid success. We hunt for market as well as for the pleasure the sport affords. The place to shoot these splendid game birds is well known to a large number of St. Paul sportsmen, who make annual visits here, and, strange to say, never go heare dispured in the properties of the prop

birds is well known to a large number of St. Paul sportsmen, who make annual visits here, and, strange to say, never go home disappointed.

Probably the best place to shoot over decoys is Westport Lake, about ten miles from Sauk Center, where they congregate in large numbers, taking the stubble fields at early dawn and evening, returning to the lake after breaklast and supper.

Goose Lake is situated in the southeast corner of Douglass County, and its adjacent fields make it a splendid place for the "wild fowler" to recreate about.

A person can reach any of the above named places at the prices named below, which include nearly everything needed in the sport. Pare from St. Paul to Sauk Center, S4.50; team and driver to take you out, per day \$2.00 to \$3.00; board at Sank Centre House per week, \$4.00 to \$5.00; for a good breech-loader per day, \$2.00; boat at the lake per day, \$2.00; to Sank Centre House per week, \$4.00 to \$5.00; for a good breech-loader per day, \$2.00; boat at the lake per day, \$2.00; boat at when the same and the pleasure of ducking there in company with Mr. L., who is a true sportsman and a capital shot; always full of fun and the funny.

A terrible snowstorm has been rading for two or three days, and at present writing the snow is from two to five feet deep in places, with some crust. If this continues for a day or two longer pinnated grouss will be entirely exterminated in this section. The geese and ducks have disappeared but will return if it turns warmer. This is the worst storm that the oldest settlers have ever witnessed at this season of the year.

#### ----PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

CINCE last writing the different varieties of wild duck which generally follow the early coming teal have made their appearance in our river. Although not numerous, black duck, a few mallard, and what is called by our local "gunners" the stiff tail (ruddy duck) have been shot in Howell's Cove, Delaware River, a few miles below the city. They are secured by paddling on the flocks, but, we learn, are averaging the statement of the statement of the security of the statement of the security of

black duck, a few mullard, and what is called by our local "gumners" the stiff tail (ruddy duck) have been shot in Howell's Cove, Delaware River, a few miles below the city. They are secured by paddling on the flocks, but, we learn, are extremely shy.

Oct. 15 presented a very busy appearance at our gun stores, the day being the opening of the quail senson. Judgling from the quantity of shells ordered, sad havoe will be made in the ranks of Bob White, provided the covies this summer-like weather do not find food enough in the yet verdant woods and thickets (which we are sure they will) and take to the stubbles for their morning meal. Your correspondent has always noted that until cool weather has stripped the trees of their foliage and destroyed or covered the food usually found in the woods, the quail will not go to the stubbles, or at least if he does keeps close to his "branch" or thicket. In these days of improved breehoaders and increased number of sportsmen Bob White has learned to be wise. How often bave I patiently waited until the over-auxious "season openers" have returned from their first campaign, reporting no birds, plenty of musquitoes and warm weather, (fully knowing the cause of the apparent dearth as I have intimated there will be this October, in regions where ample quail have been bred, and which, later, will be found to furnish capital sport) and going to the same grounds had good shooting.

Delaware and Maryland buyers who have been in our city during the past week tell me an average number of birds have been bred in their States. A law lately passed in Delaware requires non-resident shooters coming to the State to be furnished with a license to be paid yearly. This in a measure protects the farmers from the chicken-killing and fencedstroying "gunners" that overrun the country when the state, insist upon the same tleense, and although we are of the opinion the law would be found unconstitutional if properly tested, we cannot help favoring it on account of the state, insist upon the same lie

dogs should be sent to N. Y., if sent to this country at all, and disposed of at auction.

Doubtless these animals cannot be from the best English kennels, as dogs of well-known breeds do notso go a begging, and I so stated it, discouraging the enterprise as much as possible. If we want English blood we wish the best, such as have been imported already by our enterprising sportsmen, as many curs may be found there as here.

As a part of my weekly letter to Forest and Stream I incorporate a communication from our friend "Hawk Eye," relative to his first shoot of the season, and giving his opinion regarding the present early opening:

"Priend 'Homo." Every sportsman in this valley (Lehigh, Pa.), will agree with you upon the point you raise against the shooting of quali in October; at least, all those who have been out this fail. It is a scandalous shame to kill such birds as I found on Friday last; they were not more than about half-grown. The first bunch we canno across could scarcely fly. I walked in alread of my dog, saw something slip through the briars, and was about to flog him for standing mice, when one of the old birds rose and some half-dozen "squeders" undertook to follow, but they made such a poor attempt to get on the wing Jast the old bird lit again within gun shot, and commenced calling them to her in that plaintive note we so frequently hear in the harvest fields when the great destroyer of her qualit, the mower and reaper, goes through a brood of the noor little leptless thines. I ceilled my dog and valked away quently hear in the harvest fields when the great destroyer of her quail, the mower and reaper, goes through a brood of the poor little helpless things. I culled my dog and walked away without firing a shot. It was too much like murder to shoot the old bird when the young were hardly able to take care of themselves. This I did more than once during the day, as the majority of the birds were too small to shoot, and I am fully of your opinion that the season should not commence until November I. There are more late broods this season in our part of the country that I ever saw before. How do you ac-

count for it? Like you, I shall not do any more quail shooting until later, when the birds can fly: there is no pleasure now, they will not lie for a dog, and are ractually not worth carrying when you get them. I think something should be done when the Legislature meets to prevent the wholesale murder of birds, before they can fly, by 'pot hunters,' for I do not think any sportsman would be mean enough to carry home such birds as I saw on the opening of the season this year as the law now stands. Write the matter up in the F. and S. and get the views of others upon it. There is another point that can be made in reference to Oct. shooting. Aslongas we are fifteen days carlier in this state them in some adjoining ones we may expect to be run down with a class of men who shoot for the market and have no other interest in our game birds, and still another class who want and will have a big count of heads and tails, no matter how small they are. I have often thought it was bad policy to have 'pheasants,' or ruffed grouse, come in before quail, for this reason: Parties go out under the pretense of shooting pheasants and woodcock, and shoot quali right along after October 1, because they think and say to themselves, 'Oh, well, it is only a few days to the fifteenth, and if we do not get them this will be my only chance.' There is actually little or no pleasure in shooting grouse before the leaves are off the trees and the birds come in from the flats or barrens where they are now feeding on herries. As soon as we have some cold snaps they will be found in winter quarters, along water-courses and in the ravines. You can't find them there now. I have not seen over a half-dozen this fall while shooting woodcock on grounds where there will be good grous shooting later in the season.'

Your correspondent can assure the readers of the F. and S. that the communication quoted is from the pen of a sportsman thoroughly able to speak on the subject on which he wites, and I am pleased to state he will regularly furnish interestin

#### MICHIGAN NOTES.

Cheboygan, Mich., Oct. 16.

WE are having very good shooting in this county at present. Ducks, partridges, deer and bear in abun-

E are having very good shooting in this county at dance.

The hest duck shooting we have is at the head of Mullet Lake, about eighteen miles from town, and Black Lake, about the same distance in another direction. Mullet Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, twelve miles long and six miles wide, and Black Lake is eight miles long and about three miles wide, and Black Lake is eight miles long and about three miles wide, and Black Lake is eight miles long and about three miles wide, and Black Lake is eight miles long and about three miles wide as open did cover for sportsmen. There are good accommodations at the Mullet Lake House, with boats and everything necessary to make a trip both pleasant and profitable. The boats are managed by H. W. Hodge, one of the best duck hunters in the State. Five members of our Gun Club and a Mr. Stanton, of Detroit, madea trip to the head of Mullet Lake last week, and in six hours bagged left ducks. There is good partridge shooting within a few rods of the Mullet Lake Ilouse, and within three miles from the lake, between Pigeon and Sturgeon rivers, there is as good deer shooting as a person would wish, with an occasional chance at a bear. There is a daily line of loats between Petoskey and Cheboygan, calling at the Mullet Lake House from each way.

We have had some very fine sport during the past two weeks shooting plover. There were a great many flocks on the grain fields, and we had fine sport for a few days. They are all gone now and we have turned our attention to duck shooting. A few of the members of the club are getting ready to go over to the Sneaux Islands, about wenty target extent, and the shooting is many times extraordinarily fine. A present our meat markets are steeled with venison and bear meat that has been sent in from parties who have been out hunting for the past two weeks. If sportsmen visiting this place will make themselves known to any members of our club they will be khadly dealt with, and will be posted on the best places for shooting in the country. I will

### MAINE CAMPING GROUNDS.

New York, Oct. 23, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We notice "Lower Bunk's" note in your issue of the 21st in regard to a good camping place in Maine, cost of reaching it from Hartford, etc. Will give you some information for him in crude form for you to present in your own way. The headwaters of the Penobscot afford all that "Lower Bunk" desires. He can reach Houlton, Arosstook Cu., Maine, at a cost of not over \$15, the cars running to within a very short distance of the town. He can make Phillbrick's Hotel his headquarters for a day or two till be makes arrangements to move into the woods. At this season of the year large numbers of lumbermen are being sent into the woods to cut roads, repair dams, build camp and hovels, etc., and he could get his baggage and provisions, which he can buy very cheap in Houlton, taken in by them very cheaply.

Among many favorable places to be reached from this point we might mention the headwaters of "Jimmy Brook"—a branch of Penobscot. It lies some twenty miles southwest of Houlton in a heavy timbered tract of pine, spruce and hardwood. Along the course of Jinny Brook for many miles are a succession of dams erected by lumbermen, through which immense pine logs are "sulced." Joining deep holes below the dams, abounding with fine trout, which can be caught in proper season. Partridees are very abundant. [Mink and sable are also quite plentiful along this stream and can be readily trapped by rude "dead falls." Moose are plentiful, but are hard to get at. In order to meet with good success in striking moose it is very necessary to employ as guide an Indian or some old hunter, who can be found amone the lumber camps which abound along the streams.

MAINE—Solon, Oct. 23.—The Latlang Beanout & Co.

MAINE—Solon, Oct. 23.—The best place in Maine would be hard to find, but there are plenty of nice places to camp out. Probably up the Kennebee River would be as good place as there is in the State. Moxie Pond is a good place it is six miles from The Forks. The Forks is 45 miles from Skow-

hegan, 'the terminus of the Maine Central R. R. Stages every day to The Forks. Stage fare, \$3 from Skowhegan to The Forks. Expenses is hard to estimate. The first time 1 went alishing I was gone eighteen days, and my expenses were a little over five dollars. "Lower Bunk" and party had better take the most of their catables with them; pork, etc., they can buy in Maine. The law is on iish now. There are plenty of good ponds where game is quite plenty up this way. The further any one goes back from Carraga Roads the better hunting and fishing. If "Lower Bunk" and party come this way I could take a map and show them in five minutes plenty of good places to camp on.

E. M. G.

LAST ECHOES OF DITTMAR SPORTING POWDER.

SACKETTS HARBOR, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am glad you have exposed the Dittmar Powder Co. I have used the powder two years but am done with it.

E. A. P.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10

Editor Forest and Stream: CHICAGO, Oct. 10.

I read your Dittinar powder expose attentively, and I think you have done the right thing in the right way. There is no examing your conclusions.

M. D. E.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19.

Editor Forest and Stream:

By your expose of the "Dittmar Powder" I confidently believe you have saved many valuable lives, and if sportsmen heed the warning there will be a large credit due you in E. H.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 23.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I join hands with you on the raid on the Dittinar powder.

I almost blew my gun to pieces with a cartridge of it one day, and threw away the balance of my canister.

T. S. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Streum:

Thanks for your timely words of warning regarding the treacherous Ditunar powder. A number of us were just going to send over to New York for a supply to last us during our annual trip West. We, however, prefer to remain intact and will order black powder instead.

E. F. H.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Vew Faaland Homestead.)

(From the Springfield, Mass, New England Homestead.)
There is young blood at the head of the Forest AND Stream now. A late stroke of enterprise is a complete expose of the alleged quality of the Ditmar powder. Mr. Carl Ditmar doubtless thinks by this time that some one at the Forestand Stream office knows as much about his business as he does himself.

Winner, Manitoba, Oct 10.

My experience with Dittmar powder has been limited, but quite enough to satisfy any ordinary man. The only time I ever used it after the first discharge it was difficult to open my gun; the second time it was more difficult, and both the heads of the shells (U. M. C.) were torn off. The third time it started the breech of my gun, and this satisfied me that either I did not know how to follow the instructions or there was something wrong with the powder. I would not use the infernal stuff at any price. Fond as I am of shooting I would rather never fire a gun again than use Dittmar powder.

C. H.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Some two nonths since I loaded sixty brass shells and 100 paper shells with Dittmar powder. Following instructions in reference to having the powder well confined I used a hammer to ram down the two wads over the powder. After hammer to ram down the two wads over the powder. After reading your articles in reference to Dittmar powder I concluded not to use same, and proceeded to withdraw the charges from the shells. I found the powder caked together so hard in the shells as to require digging out with some sharp instrument. I desire to ascertain if there is any danger of the powder exploding under these circumstances.

No dauger if you use ordinary care in drawing the loads

PHILADELPHIA, A. P. P. P. Editor Forest and Stream:

I received the Sept. 23, Sept. 30 and Oct. 7 numbers of Forest and Stream the day before yesterday, and have been so completely absorbed in your able and satisfactory expose of the "Ditmar Sporting Powder," so called, that I have converted to the control of the property taken time to sleep. Unless this "suff" called Ditable property taken time to sleep. of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder," so called, that I have scarrely taken time to sloee. Unless this "stuff" called Dittmar powder is like the cat that is reputed to have nine distinct lives it is certainly dead for all time to come. It is impossible for me to imagine anything that you could have done that would have brought every sportsman so completely under obligations to you as the course you have taken in this matter. How I wish that I could have seen this exposition of

matter. How I wish that I could have seen this exposition of the Dittmar compound before I fired the charge that caused the loss of my hand. It is certainly the greatest fraud and the most dangerous article that has ever been placed before the public. No one can feel more grateful to you for the part you have taken in this matter than myself. Although your exposition of Mr. Dittmar's explosive was too late to prevent the almost entire loss of one of my hands (that I would not have given for all the powder that Mr. Dittmar ever had, or ever will manufacture), it will show to those sportsmen who were disposed to censure me, that I was not altogether wrong in reporting my "Disastrous Experience with Dittmar Powder." If all who have had trouble with this explosive had made a fair and faithful report of the cases with Dittmar Powder." If all who have had trouble with this explosive had made a fair and faithful report of the cases the whole thing would have been "squelched" long ago. You have taken considerable trouble to get to the bottom of the cause of these explosions with the Dittmar stuff, but when the cause of these exposions with the Dimbar stant, out when you consider that many lives and limbs (I will say nothing of valuable guns) may be saved by it, you cannot doubt but that your action will be highly appreciated by all who place any value on their lives.

It would undoubtedly have been to our immediate pecuality.

niary advantage had we acceded to the demands of the Dittmanufacturers, and, instead of impartially investigating the powder, been content with letting them cover up its character. But the FOREST AND STREAM is not prepared to evade, at any sacrifice, its plain duty to its subscribers

BLACK POWDER MIXED WITH DITTMAE.—Jersey City, Oct. 1.—Editor Forest and Stream: I perceive that Dittmar powder is coming into use to some extent in the first barrel in pigeon matches, and with good results on account of little smoke. I have used it to some extent during the past year, and found it pleasant and satisfactor? to use, but too slow in ignition to give as good results in the field or at the trap as black powder. This difficulty, I think, is entirely obviated by a mixture of say equal parts black and Dittnar to supply the sulphur in black powder to facilitate ignition throughout. It burns full as clean as pure Dittnar, gives only a moderate recoil, gives as good penetration as any (better than the pure article), and materially reduces the volume of smoke. It is for those reasons that I use it in the first barrel in all kinds of shooting, having been obliged to give up the pure article for various reasons some time since. I have been told in a discussion of the subject that priming the shell with say \(^1/2\) or \(^1/2\) dram of black powder, by putting provder (as quick or quicker than black). I have tried it once or twice, but an unable to say whether it is better or worse from my limited experiments with this. From my understanding of your exposition of the chemical action of explosives it would seem that this would increase the danger by possible detonation, although the method of action in explosion. Please give me the answer in the future discussion of the question in your paper, or otherwise your views on the action and safety of the equal mixture and the possibilities also in ease of imperfect mixing or uniformity of distribution of the different grains in the charge.

Subscriber.

The mixture of black powder with the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" quickens the explosion of the charge. Whether it increases or decreases the probability of detonation, which is always present when the nitro-cellulose compound is employed, depends largely upon the way in which the two powders are mixed. If the entire charge detonates the explosion would be more disastrous than the detonation of an entire charge of Dittmar alone. To load first black and then Dittmar above it is, as you will understand from our article of Sept. 23, extremely hazardous.

### FIRST EXPERIENCES IN BATTERY SHOOTING.

THE morning of the 20th of October, a day long and wistfully expected, broke cloudy, threatening rair, and consequently, although we had expected to start at some uncertily hour before daylight, we did not get away before six o'clock. For weeks previously our genial host and myself had narrowed down our topics of conversation to haunts, stools, fenders, boxes, floats, etc., and when we got on the ground I was very anxious to see the rig set out, my anxiety being whetted by several and repeated detonations (Dittmart) from the West. As we went down the Bay we drove up an immense flock of ducks, I should think at least seven or eight thousand, and in what seemed a wonderfully short, time my battery was out, and all the decoys, 150 of them, on the spot just vacated by the ducks. After some slight equilibrial difficulty I got into the box and lay down. By the way, or a sons dire, that all the readers of FOREST AND STREAM know all about batteries.

And now came the critical moment. I had just got nicely settled and peered cautiously over the edges of the box (how it does crick one's neck to do it!) when all at once, from the direction I was not looking in came whirr, whize, clatter.

it does crick one's neck to do it') when all at once, from the direction I was not looking in, came whirr, whizz, clatter, about a thousand broadbilts, some in front, some behind, right and left, over my head, almost into my face- I made a delirous grab for the gun and did actually manage to knock down two stragglers, but how I did it must forever remain a mystery. So it went on pretty well all day, the ducks seemed possessed to run up to the decoys and get shot——at. With an innate modesty concerning my own achievements I am rather bashful in stating my score. Suffice it to say that I bagged somewhere near half a hundred broadbills, redheads and coots. Had an experienced gunner had my chance he certainly would have got at least a couple of hundred of the sport-furnishing bipeds.

the sport-furnishing bipeds.

In conclusion, as I can never keep a cake all to myself, I In conclusion, as I can never keep a cake all to myself, I would advise every lover of the gun, so he be not of pot-hunting proclivities, to hie him hither, get in battery and shoot, shoot, shoot till his shoulder aches. There are acres of ducks here, and the new law for Shinnecock Bay, which limits the gunning to three days in the week, will certainly insure capital sport for all, and last, but not least, mine host can take care of a man.

CHALACO.

### ORANGE POWDER TRIAL.

MILBROOK, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following is the result of an exhaustive trial of orange powder, manufactured by Laflin & Rand, with Tatham's chilled shot, conducted during the present week. The weather was remarkably fine, just enough breeze blowing to

weather was remarkably fine, just enough breeze blowing to carry away the smoke.

The targets were a counterpart of those which have been used in other gun trials—viz., "a facing of 1½ inch pine, 30 inches in width and 40 inches high, on which was fastened by spring clamps the sheet of paper for recording the 30-inch patterns. In the centre of each of these sheets was drawn a life-size tracing of a duck or pigeon, for the purpose of learning something of the probabilities of killing game of such size at the various discharges. And in the report of the trial the letter K is intended to indicate whether struck in such a manner as would insure killing, or missed. With small shot, including No. 6, the pigeon was used; with larger shot, the duck, which in outline represented a redhead. Through the centre of the facing was an aperture 7 by 9 inches, in the direct rear of which was the test for recording the striking force of the pellets, which consisted of a rack elotted at intervals of \( \frac{3}{2} \) of an inch, in which alots were placed sheets of straw-board of uniform texture and hickness. At each discharge the number of sheets perforated by

placed sheets of straw-board of uniform texture and thickness. At each discharge the number of sheets perforated by any one pellet were carefully noted, and this constituted the record of force for that particular shot."

The recoil was measured by a machine similar to that employed by the London Field some two years ago. "The gun was secured by padded clamps, tightened by thumbscrews, to a hinged slide, which was free to move only in the line of fire. To the breech of the gun a leather strap extended on either side and was fustened by means of a double wedge, which held a solid pad firmly against the heel-plate. This

leather strap took the chief strain of the recoil. Above the gun and fastened at one end to the hinged elide and at the other to the frame work of the machine was a spring balance, on the scale of which, smeared with paint, was recorded the distance to which the gun and slide were driven back by the force of the explosion, and when at rest a constant strain of sixty pounds was kept on the balance. When once in positive the strain of the gun could be loaded and fired as often as required

tion the gun could be loaded and lifed as offer as representation temporal."

The powder used was furnished by Laffin & Rand and consisted of Jorange Rifle, FG, Orange Ducking No. 2 and Orange Ducking No. 4. Tatham's childed shot Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 was used. One of W. W. Greener's new trap guns 10-bore, choked, and weighing 83 lbs., was the weapon.

ORANGE POWDER. 20 shots, 40 yards.—Summary of averages. 

throughout, and metal shells exclusively

throughout, and metal shells exclusively.

In an after trial I verified satisfactorily that between two perfectly straight cylindrical-bored guns of precisely the same gauge, there is, and can be, no difference as regards the shooting. I have given this question a great deal of time and close attention, and hope to give you at some near day a re-

I have also demonstrated to my satisfaction that Orange I have his demonstrated to my satisfaction that Orange powder has no equal, as regards strength and clembliness. I have experimented during the past six months with nearly every brand of American powder, and would send you a copy of the details if it were not for occupying so much of your valuable space.

W. J. Storx. every brand of of the details valuable space. -0--

THROUGH THE MAINE WOODS .- Mr. Thomas Sedgwick Steele's cance trips have now extended over an aggregated distance of more than 600 miles. He has just returned to his home in Hartford from a second tour through the Maine woods. We clip from the Hartford Times the following brief account of the trip:

woods. We clip from the Hartford Times the following brief account of the trip:

The party this season in addition to himself consisted of Colonel Lyman B. Goff, of Pawtucket, R. I., Mr. Steele's brother-in-law, and three guides, one of the batter the most celebrated Indian guide in the Maine regions. The tourists left the Kinco House, Mosokead Lake, with three birch canoes September 13, and reached Woodstock, New Brunswick, October 20, having paddled over four hundred miles through the very heart of Maine.

Those who are familiar with Mr. Steele's work, "Canoe and Camera," which contains the large map two feet square, can easily follow this last trip through the west branch of the Penobscot to Chesuncook lake, and thence through the Unbazookus stream, and the recounted difficulties of Mud Pond Carry to Chamberlin Lake. At this point, last year, Mr. Steele turned south, exploring the mysteries and beauties of the east brunch of the Penobscot, but this season the party followed a northerly course, through Chamberlin, Eagle and Churchill lakes. Turning directly east they canced inrough Spider Lake, crossed Osgood Curry to Echo and the Mansungun lakes, and following the windings of the Mansungun River entered the Aroostook waters. After passing the towns of Masardis and Presque Isle, they landed a Caribou, Maine, where they took cars to Woodstock, New Brunswick, and thence home. The hardest part of the trip was experienced through the swamps and over the mountains lying between Churchill and Echo lakes, which, although only fifteen miles, took the party over a week to accomplish. The season has been the driest Maine has experienced in years, and from first to last the canoeing of the stream was attended with great difficulty. On reaching the head of the Mansungun stream the party were finally obliged to camp several days and build "shoes" or sleds for the three canoes. For over thirty-five miles the canoeis more dragged through the bed of the streams before they reached sufficient depth of water to float them, mak of the season occurred September 24, while the tourists were in camp on Churchill Lake, forming ice an inch in thickness in their camp kettles and about the borders of the lake. They captured thirteen ofter, beaver and mink, hesides other game and fish. The journey was double the length of last year's, and the autumnal scenery was equally enchanting. The tourists nade several important geographical discoveries along the trip, which will be of interest here-

CARELESS HANDLING OF A GUN.—The English journals report another lamentable accident from carelessness with a gun, the victim being a soldier of high standing and a V. C

We consider it a duty to chronicle such accidents in order to impress upon each reader the possibilities which go with the habitual use of a gun. We can none of us be too careful. The following from the London Telegraph bears directly on this point :

this point:

Another lamentable gun accident is recorded, causing the death of a gallant soldier and wester of the Victoria Cross, Col. Hackett, late of the Royal Welsh Fusileers. A rabbitgun has destroyed the valued existence of a man who was present at the siege of Sebastopol, obtained the medal for the assault on the Redan, served all through the Indian mutiny, and won the badge for distinguished valor at Lucknow, where he rescued a wounded corporal of his own regiment, in spite of a heavy fire from the enemy. The deceased officer had been out rabbit-shooting, and in getting over a hedge appears to have been careless enough to drag his gun through by the barrel, whereupon the piece exploded, and its contents lodged

in his body. Only a week or two ago a similar casualty took place in India, when the son of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, Sir Ashley Eden, lost his life in the same way. Taking a loaded gun, he attempted to kill a snake by thitting the reptile with the butt-end of his weapon, snake by hitting the reptile with the butt-end of his weapon, forgetting the dangerous character of the instrument he was nsing. The gun went off, and the result was another pitiful death of a man in the prime of life through the incantious handling of fire-arms. Who does not remember the deplorable accident which put an end to the career of the celebrated African traveler and explorer, Capt. Speke? Yet such casulaties ought not to occur, and would not occur if a reasonable amount of caution were exercised. Surely, in view of the sad waste of valuable life which happens every year through this cause, it is time that sportsmen and all who take a gun into their hands should remember that they are carrying sudden and violent death about with them, larking sond-where between the stock and the barrel that they handle so confidently.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—In the confessions of Fitz-Boodle A HINT TO FARMER.—In the confessions of FILE-Boodle, by the late Mr. Thackeray, he outlines a series of remunerative professions which may be made available to strengthen and fortify a slender income. To this end there is a profession open to our farmers of which they have not with any degree of intelligence devoted themselves—the cultivation of

Gunil.

Many agriculturists possess farms of one hundred acres and upward. The land is available in almost every instance to the habitst of this bird. While the average American may ignore and defy the game-law, the law forbidding trespass enjoys in his eyes a slight respect. Now if every farmer, the proseessor of land conforming to the necessary conditions, will enjoys in his eyes a slight respect. Now if every farmer, the possessor of land conforming to the necessary conditions, will encourage the propagation and protection of quail on his own premises, he will secure to himself within a brief period a most profitable crop and one which, less than any other, is subject to the vicisitudes of the weather. If he will erect suitable shelter at different points for the quail, where they may be fed and seek refuge during the storns of winter; if he will see to it that nests be not robbed and the incubating birds killed; that hawks, owls and other vermin are driven off—he will in the autumn find ample renumeration for his trivial labor. Let him but fissert in a city journal an advertisement stating that upon his grounds may be found so many quail; that individuals, for whom he will find accommodation for so much, may for so much kill so many birds per day per man, and no more, he will promptly receive a renumerative return for his efforts. Moreover, if he he a truly good man, and conform outwardly to the conventional forms required by rural ethics, he may, without loss of reputation, add still more to his revenue by putting the odds in dollars on the quail as against the sportsmen.— Gaston Fay, in Hurper's Weekly.

Weekly.

VIRGINIA— Warrenton, Oct. 20.—This fall will be a good one for the sportsman. The number of partridges and all kinds of game, thanks to a strict enforcement of the game laws, has increased enormously the last four years. From all sections of the State there comes the intelligence of good sport alicad, and in the upper part the slaughter of the birds has begun. But the late summer and intense heat of the present renders bird shooting so uncomfortable, that not until the 1st proximo will the real work begin. In all the tide-water counties of Virginia partridge shooting commences on November 1 and closes February 1. In all other sections of the State the open season is from October 15 to January 15. Gentlemen sportsmen desiring to hunt will find good quarters and fine grounds on the bottoms and low grounds of the Rappalannock River. There is no better in the State. Write to George Myers, Warrenton Springs, Fanquier Co., Va., for information. For deer hunting, quali and rabbit shooting, apply to Capt. William Blow, Littleton P. O., Sussex Co., Va. For ducks, geese, brant, Cobb's Island is the best place. Cobb and Spady can tell you all you want to know.

Sportsmen coming into Virginia are all welcome. Every

best place. Cond and spady can tell you all you want to know.

Sportsmen coming into Virginia are all welcome. Every farmer will give them full and free permission to hunt upon their lands. It is only the pot hunter that they are down upon. The Ches. & Ohio Railroad charge nothing for one dog, the second and third pay a small price. It is strange that the Virginia Midland Road does not follow this liberal example, for by charging a high tariff on pointers and setters it kills the goose that lays the golden egg, and keeps many sportsman away. It ought to be their object to induce the sportsmen to travel on their road, and to hunt all along its route; but by taxing his dog they repel thousands of huntsman annually from taking the trip. It is a penny wise pound foolish policy, for every dollar made by charging the dog they lose a hundred from their masters, who would cheerfully pay full price for themselves, but who hate to be imfully pay full price for themselves, but who hate to be im-

If play the place of the Va. Midland R. R., LATER.—The day after writing you the Va. Midland R. R., any representation, issued an order that dogs should not changed into carried free.

Chasseur. on my representation, issued be charged, but carried free.

Connectiour Notes—Windsor Locks, Conn., Oct. 25.—Partridge shooting has been dull for some time past, though there were a good many birds killed between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1. At Granby and East Granby quail shooting has been good all through the season, which did not open there until the law "went off." Quail are scattered considerably now, and cannot be found in bevis of more than six or seven, where three weeks ago the flocks had from twenty to thirty in. This is due more perhaps to boys and amateurs than to sportsmen, for the poor birds have been actually nearly seared to death. Woodcock are very scarce, a single bird being now and then raised. Gray squirrels are plenty, but are not found much in their old baunts, the scarcity of valuation of the poor birds have been actually nearly seared to death. Woodcock are very scarce, a single bird being now and then raised. Gray squirrels are plenty, but are not found much in their old baunts, the scarcity of valuation of the poor birds have been actually nearly seared to death. Woodcock are very scarce, a single bird being now and then raised. Gray squirrels are plenty, but are not found much in their old baunts, the scarcity of valuation of the poor birds have been actually nearly seared to be plenty. We have a horror of that mode of warfare. A recent visit into Litchfield County gave us some rare sport in moving and shooting partridges and quial. In two days our party moved over forty birds. We paid a visit to Green Pond, a lovely but lonesome sheet of water lying in Sherman, in Fairfield County, and had some fine times there. Mr. Charles H. Andrices, a prominent New York sportsman and fisherman, spends much time in summer there, and has a smaller pond and brook inclus niedy stocked with brook trout, and has them protected by Connecticut statutes. Mr. Andriese is an invalid, and finds much relief in that section.

Спюлео, Oct. 23.—The storm of last week started the ucks South in large numbers, and it is said that more ducks

have been seen in this vicinity than ever before in so short a space of time. On Saturday last a number of our popular sportsmen made for their favorite shooting grounds, and the result of one day's shoot is given 'below: At Calumet, Mr. Abe Klineman Killed 183 ducks, his brother Henry 136, and Mr. Heisler about 140; same day, at English Lake, Almer Price bagged 52 and John Gillespie 45; at Tolleston Lake, F. A. Howe, Esq., President of Tolleston Club, broughi down 91 ducks and a goose; at the Maksavda Club marshes, Mr. Roll. B. Organ brought to bag 60 ducks. All of the above were products of one day's shoot, breides numberless others that I have no record of. At Fox Lake the shooting has been equally good. This evening a party consisting of the following well-known gentlemen start North for a deer lunt: Charles H. Mears, Milton Oliver, John Cowles, Len. Brown, Jonathan Slade and Henry Sloan. They leave on the 5 r. M. train, via C. & N. W. R. R., for Oconto, Wis, thence about sixty miles up the river into the woods, where they go into camp for a two weeks' hunt. A more jolly party cannot be imagined, and with a "stand-pipe" in the party, the dears are liable to be brought to the coles, and no doubt they will be delicious morsels to the anxious sportsmen. Success attend them! Mr. Geo. B. Mansfield, of Connecticut, called this morning, fresh from a tour among the deer since the first fall of snow. space of time. On Saturday last a number of our popular sportsmen made for their favorite shooting grounds, and the

LLINOIS—Butla, Oct. 18.—I see many reports from different sections of the United States as to the prospect for the fall shooting, and will tell how the game is in this section, 118 miles southwest of Chicago. We have the benefit of two good ducking grounds, one being a large swamp lying northwest of here, and the other quite an extensive lake, some fifteen miles southeast. Since the cold snap and high wind of the last few days the shooting has been most excellent, mallard being in the majority. No goese or brant have come in yet. Quail are abundant; jacksnipe and plover are plenty, and prairie chickens seem to get thinned out very slowly. Farmers are opposed to the gumers shooting on their farms, for the average city hunter never closes a gate or puts up a rail after he has passed through, and in many cases fences are kicked down regardless of the stock and crops of the honest farmer.

MICHIGAN DUCK-Shooting.—Grand Rapids, Oct. 21.—

MICHIGAN DUCK-Shooting.—Grand Rapids, Oct. 21.—

Ducks age very plentiful on Indian River in the northern part of this State. One day last week three gentlemen bagged 161 as the result of a day's sport. This river is a connecting link between Burt and Mullett Lakes, and which, with the B. V. and C. L. Ry., Crooked Lake. Crooked River and Cheboyagan River, form what is known as the "Inhand Route." The distance from Petoskey (northern terminus of the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.) to Cheboyagan, via this route, is about fifty miles. If the reader will refer to a late map he find them shown as follows: Crooked Lake. Crooked River, Burt Lake, Indiana River, Mullett Lake and Cheboyagan River. Near where the Indian River empties into Mullett Lake, probably a row of Indian Inour, is the Lake View House, where sportsmen will find good accommodations within easy reach of good sport. The editor of the Petoskey Record, in passing through Crooked River a few days since, saw four handsome deer from the steamer. The region cannot be too highly commended to the tourist and sportsman, being easy of access, with very low round trip rates from June 1 to Oct. 31, which are offered by the G, R. & J. R. R. Co. To the sportsman or pleasure-seeker the trip through the "Inland route" is one to be "marked with a white stone." forever after. A beautifully illustrated guide will be published next season fully describing this and kindred attractions of Northern Michigan, which can be obtained free by addressing the General Passenger Agent at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mich.

Game in the Addrondacks.—It is singular than stall our sportsmen who go to the North Woods do so at a season when game is scarcest. According to our Northern exchanges now is the finest time of the year to be there. Hunting up in the Adirondacks is unusually good at present. The deer are plentier than they have been before in many years; the woods are fairly alive with partridges, and the ponds and lakes in remote regions offer wonderful attractions to the duck shooter. A letter just received from Moose Lake, about forty miles from North Creek, says the hunting there was never better. Elijah Camp, the noted Indian guide, while out on a long tramp last week, discovered three large ponds within four miles of his shanty at Moose Lake that had probably never before been visited by white men; in all his journeyings through the wilderness in that region he had never before caucht a glimpse of them, nor to his knowledge had any other guide or trapper seen them. Camp was surprised at the number and docility of the deer he found around each pond, which, he says, exceeded anything that he had previously noted in all his experiences in the North Woods.—Ithaea Jaurnal.

No Dety on Wild Rice.—Harmood, Oct. 20.—Editor Forest and Stream: One of the greatest drawbacks to the sale of my wild rice in the United States has been the duty sale of my wild rice in the United States has been the duty of two cents per pound, which I now find has been unjustly levied upon it. Last fall I was informed that two cents per pound was the duty, and I advertised the fact, feeling some doubts upon the subject. I secured the services of a friend, and he, making some inquiries at the Custom House, received as answer a note, of which the inclosed is a true copy. Please publish this and the inclosed letter in justice to your readers and myself. Chas. Gilchrist, Fishery Inspector.

"Custom House, Rochester, N. Y.,) October 15, 1880.

"E. C. Burton, Collector of Customs:
"Dear Sir—Referring to the duty on 'wild rice,' I am instructed by Mr. Galusha to say that there is no duty on the same. Very truly,
"Deputy Collector."

TENNESSEE GAME.—Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 19—The quail sesson is now fairly opened, and our sportsmen are having a good time. Birds are very abundant and the weather all that could be desired. Buckholz has a trio of beautiful dogs—"Prince," a pure Laverack: "Jeff.," a red Irish setter; "Belle" and a white puppy. The latter is a prodigy worth mention, as he stood and retrieved the first bird he ever saw. H. C. Pritchett, Esq., is out very often, and being one of the erack shots of our town, never fails to bring home a full bag. The beautiful moonlight nights we are now having induce our lovers of fox chasing to be on the qui vice, and often the delightful music of a pack in full cry can be enjoyed by the

less fortunate inhabitants of the city. Col. Johnson's pack is as fine as any in the State, and a run after them is a joy not soon forgotten. Game is beginning to be brought in from Reelfoot Lake. This is undoubtedly the best hunting and fishng grounds in the South.

Where to Go for Large Game—St. Elmo, Chaffee Co., Colo., Oct. 14.—Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion and smaller game are very plenty in the mountains between Canon City, in Fremont Co., and the South Arkansas, in Chaffee Co., Colorado. Most of the deer (black tail) have left the Continental Divide, crossed the Arkansas River and entered the mountains between the river and the South Park. For good sport among all kinds of large game and within easy access by railroad it is hard to find any that will beat Texas Creek, Plensant Valley and Badger Creek along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., from thirty to sixty miles from Canon City. If any Eastern sportsman wants to try his favorite rifle on elk, black tail deer, mountain lion and smaller game, why all he has got to do is to get a camping outfit and good blankers and come to one of the above-mentioned points and he will find plenty of game. tioned points and he will find plenty of game.

Long Islam's Spoetsmen's Association.—The Executive Committee of this Association will meet in the Royal Areanum Room, in Music Hall, at junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn, on Friday evening next, Oct. 29, 1880, at 8 o'clock. At that time an estimate of expenses of next State Convention will be presented as a basis of assessment on subscribers, and the Subscription Certificates will be ready for delivery. Prize Committee to be appointed. Reports from committees on ground and traps will be expected. The Washington Gun Club Quartette are invited to be present to sing sportsmen's songs. Every member of the association is cordially invited to attend.

ABEL CROOK, Secretary L. I. S. A.

SABBATH MARABDERS—New York, Oct. 25.—Editor Forest, and Stream: For the last three Sundars parties have been going to Pascack, N. J., and openly violating the game laws, not only by shooting on that day, but by skilling quali and other birds protected by the laws. If they had been arrested last Sunday it would have cost the party S472 for fines, yet no one interfered. I procured the services of a constable and searched every train Sunday evening and this (Monday) morning. We found one party, but they had no birds and were badly frightened. I also got a Justice of the Peace to notify them at Pascack that if they shot that day he would arrest them, so probably they will now give it up: but it shows how little our game law is enforced.

W. Holereton.

W. HOLBERTON.

PATTERN—Philadelphia,—Editor Forest and Stroum: Have just read "St. Clair" on gun trials. I think he must have run into an extraordinarily fine lot of guns or his 40 yards must have been very short measure. I do not doubt but what once in a very great while guns can be found to put 361 shor in a 30 inch circle with \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{co.}\) S shot, but I am sure if you go to buy an ordinary B. L. gun with the expectation of getting one to make the above pattern at 40 yards with \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{co.}\) cos. shot, full choked, 99 times out of 100 you will go home with the impression that your gun is inferior to many. I think. The above pattern would be extraordinary with \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{co.}\), and I am sure that your readers can convince themselves by testing their fine shooting guns in public.

J. R.

A New HUNTING GROUND—Green Sound, Ont., Oct., 18.—
Think some of your readers would like to know a new hunting ground for deer, bear and other large game. To get to it start from Owen Sound in a rig travel about 18 miles to Oxenden, northeast; there shoot for a few days, then continue up the Penipsula about forly miles to Lion's Head. Go back from five to fifteen miles from this place and deer, bear, etc., are to be found in dozens, not to speak of fish of almost every variety. The whole country is covered with small deep lakes. Or take the boat from Owen Sound to Lion's Head direct.

There is a lost twice a year. There is a boat twice a week.

New York.—Hayt's Corner, Seneca Co., Oct. 19—In Romulus and Ovid game is now quite scarce; quail having been killed off so close last year there are but few to be found anywhere in Seneca County. Partridge are scarce; a few plower have been seen though none brought to bag to my knowledge. Sunday shooting, I am pleased to state, has gradually diminished: there are a few yet who will get out of sight of more sensible and civilized men, and bang away with old muskets etc., much to the disgrace of the community wherein they reside.

Forest and Stream General Passenger Record.—
East Siginum, Mich., Oct. 15.—The following is a list of huners that went "up into the woods" via the F. & P. M. R.
R., for the week ending Oct. 15:—Mr. Dye and party of 41
from Dayton and Columbus, O., to Reed City: party of 6 from
Union, Ind.; to Ogenaw; party of 9 from Columbus, O., to
Roscommon: party of 12 from Dayton, O., to Harrison;
party of 37 from Toledo and northern Ohio to Grayling, Manton and vicinity, making a total of 105 in six days.

Fisher Boy.—
Chicano. Ill. Oct. 20.—En-route to the hunting grounds of

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—En-route to the hunting grounds of Michigan, via the Ch. & N. W. Ry., are: W. C. Girard and party of twelve from Lebanon, Ind., going to Quinnesec, Mich.; G. L. Barnes and party of four, from Equinumk, Pa., going to Florence, Wis. W. H. S. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22.—The following party is en-route to-day to the hunting grounds on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.: J. Gregory and party of ten, from Zainsville, O., going to Quinnesec, Mich. W. H. S. W. H. S.

Indiana—Vincennes, Oct. 19.—Quail are not as plenty this ear as usual, in fact, there are not half the number in the ower part of the State as there were last year. The weather is fine, but the marshes are very dry.

Canada—Perth; Ontario, Oct. 19.—I am off to-morrow for a bunt, fifty miles North, and on my return will probably drop a line to Forest and Stheam on deer lumning in Canada.

-A party of sportsmen passed through this city last Tuesday ra route for Currituck. Among them were Messrs, W. A. Croyden, A. H. Copeland and J. C. Bates, of Messrs, W. A. Croyden, A the Copeland and J. C. Bates, of Messachusetts. They had their dogs with them and were equipped for an extensive campaign. As they are all good shots we shall look for reports of a big bag.

Quall in Philadelphia.—Our readers will remember Homo's statement in one of his recent letters that quail had been unusually abundant within the city limits of Philadelphia. A correspondent from that city writes us that or, t 16th of October he killed six of these birds in the neighb bood of Fairme mt Park in that city.

Winnipero, Manitora,—Oct. 10,—I have had a splendid trip, but was unfortunate enough to lose one of my dogs on Lake Superior; he was sick but a short time. Chickens are very scarce here, snipe and plover plenty and duck so thick that one gets fired of shooting at them. I shall stay here only a few days longer, and then take in some of our Western States for chicken shooting.

C. II.

EXHAUSTED QUAIL-Detroit Oct. 28.-I saw to-day a bey EXHAUSTED QUAIT—Detroit Oct. 28.—I saw to day a bevy of twenty-two quail that we et drowned in the marsh near the light-house at the foot of Lake St. Clair. They flew across from the Canada side, and becoming exhausted dropped into the marsh and were all gathered in without the firing of a shot. I think the parallel to this incident cannot be found on record.

Texas—Indianola, Oct. 20.—Have had an immense flight of ducks on the 16th and 17th inst.; have not seen the like for years. The prospects for game are fine. Having had plenty of rain the ponds are full of water, and there is a very heavy mast. The scrub oaks on the prairies are full of acorns. Have not seen any jacksnipe as yet; with the next cold snap, I think, they will be along. The marshes are in fine condition for them.

G. A.

condition for them.

Brains AND DEER.—Dayton, (thio, Oct., 20.—A dozen hunters from here, the full membership of the Dayton Bear and and Deer Hunting Club, are now comfortably located at "Smizer Cabin;" built by them in Clare County, Michigan. The party are fully equipped for roughling it in the dense pineries and, as they are men experienced in all that pertains to woodcraft, no doubt will be able to give a good report of this year's hunt; so you may expect one more letter at least.

LLINOIS QUAL SHOOTING—Peekskill, Oct. 23. Dr. H. B. Wygant, J. M. Dyckman and myself have returned from our shooting trip West. Found good quail and snipe shooting in La Salle Co., Illinois. My Irish bitches worked like a charm.

Game in Marker.—The game in market for the present week consists mainly of ruffed and pinnated grouse, ducks, Wilson snipe and bears. The ruffed grouse are received from New York, Maine and New Jersey: pinnated grouse from New Jersey and the West; ducks from New Jersey Maine, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Ohio and Long Island; Wilson snipe from New York; bears from Wisconsin. Deer and wild turkeys laker not commenced to come in yet. The game is very plenty, but not in good condition, owing to the dry weather. dry weather

New Jensey—Warren County, Oct. 21.—Woodcock are very scarce at this time, the country and swamps being dry. Last July there were hundreds of them in our wet lands. We do not like the summer law, nor do we find the shooting is improved.

Had your swamps been as dry last July as they are now you would not have seen "the hundreds" you speak about. This season has been an exceptional one, and does not prove the refliciency of the summer law.

The Marquis of Lorne and a party of thirteen other gen-tlemen have been duck shooting in Ontario, and in two days they bagged more than eleven hundred ducks. The Gov-ernor-General showed himself to be a crack shot, for his score was one hundred and fifteen ducks, the largest but one.

—Mr. W. H. Livingston, of this city, has just returned from a three-weeks' shooting trip in Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. L. says that his dog Ray did some excellent work, but that the birds were, in many cases, too small to afford much sport.

### SHOOTING MATCHES

The Falcon Gun Club-Dexter Park, L. I., Oct. 21,—Regular monthly contest for gold club badge and Westley Richard's breech-

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BROOKLYN, N. Y .- Oct. 19.-Fourth regular monthly shoot of the Washington Gun Club for the club badge. Shot at Hiram Howe's half-nule track, Parkville, L. I.; 7 birds each from H, and T. plunge nail-mute track, Parkville, L. I.; 7 birds each from H. and T. plunge traps; 21 and 23 yards rise; 80 yards boundry. P. Ras enlanl, Jr., won the badge, killing 7 birds straight. Sweepstakes followel; 3 birds each (classified); ties shot off, miss and go out. First money was divided by J. Cotter and T. Obrig, killing their 3 birds; 2d, L. Wilde; 3d, J. Evans.

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J. Dierking23	4 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	0-5
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J. Cotter 1 1 1					- 3
J. Evans 1 0 0	1				- 2
J. Durking 1 0	0				- 1
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L. Wilderman					
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PENNSYLVANIA-Bellefonte, Oct. 21 .- The following is the score of glass ball shooting by some of the members of the Bellefonte Sporting Club; shot from Card's rotary trap, 18 yards rise:

W. H. Wilkinson, 26 out of 26; H. C. Valentine, 25 out of 26; H. S. Hale, 19 out of 20; M. McKeever, 18 out of 20; Chas. Brelsford, 17 out of 20.

### The Hennel.

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, incomes, Ind., Nov. 15th. Chas. De Ronge, Secretary, 51 Broad

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island econic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

Dogs at Auction.-On Wednesday, yesterday, an auction sale of dogs was held at Messrs. Barkers', Thirty-ninth street and Broadway. They were a draft from the kennels of Messrs. Hitchcock and Hellgar, of Warrer, Mass., and comprised 12 lots, all of which were disposed of at prices far below their value. Frank II. imported, 1st Philadelphia, 1877. went for \$35; Carlina, a chestnut belton bitch by Carlowitz ex-Princess Nellie by Pride of the Border, was bought by Mr. J. H. Goodsell of the Graphic, for \$22, and he also took the well-known Irish setter Rufus for \$50. Minto by Dash II. ex-imp Doll, 1st New York, 1879, in whelp to Afton was given away at \$11.50, as was the Irish bitch imp Flora for \$8. Elsie, whelped April 20, 1880, by Afton ex-Lathrop's Brenda went for full value at \$18, but Bandit, by Arlington ex-Flora, was worth more than the \$20 he was knocked down at Sandy, another Irishman, realized \$17, and three puppies by Arlington, ex-Flora, went for \$11. After the sporting dog sale, a couple of half-bred bulldogs were disposed of, one of which went for \$22.50, just about five times bee worth.

BOUND SOUTH,-Mr. S. T. Hammond, of Springfield Mass., passed through this city on Tuesday last, on his way to Virginia and Maryland. He goes South to find some good quail ground where he can work the dogs which he has with him to get them in condition for the Eastern Field Trials Mr Hammond had with him five superb dogs -three pointers and two setters. These were the Westminister Kennel Club's Sensation, Mr. Goodman's Rattler, Mr. Lyman's Robbert, Mr. Lincoln's Afton and Mr. Hammond's Thistle, These animals are all good ones to look at, and Mr. Hammond states, no less good in the field. Old Sensation is well known to many of our readers, and his record on the bench is a high one. Indeed, it has been too much the fashion to sneer at him as simply a show dog. We have no sympathy with those who knowing nothing about his work cast slurs upon him. We have talked with a number of gentlemen who have shot over Sensation, and have yet to meet with one who did not speak of his field work in the highest terms. His nose is an excellent one, and his style is nearly perfect. Rattler will be remembered by visitors to the last New York Show where he would very likely have taken first in the Large Pointer Class, if he had not been withdrawn before the judge ing began. He is a large dog of very great power, and with an admirable head; in fact, one would have to look him over very closely indeed to find anything to criticise. Robert is not as handsome a dog as either of the others mentioned, but his work in the field is said to be very good. Afton, to our mind, approaches more nearly the type of the English setter than any dog that we have ever seen. In his make-up he is in all respects a grand dog, and we would go a long way to see him and still further to shoot over him. Thistle, a daughter of Afton, is only seventeen months old, and has never been out with a gun. She is a beautifully made bitch; shows, her owner tells us, great pose, and has plenty of hunt in her.

Mr. Hammond is the man to bring out the good qualities of any dog, and if he finds birds plenty, as he hopes to, we are confident that the dogs that he is handling will show pretty near the front at the coming trials. We hope to have further news of this lot of dogs after our friend is located.

TRIMBUSH.—We understand that the well-known Clumber spaniel Trimbush, formerly the property of the late Mr. Tileston, now belongs to F. O. de Luze, of this city. Trimbush which is probably the best Clumber dog in America, is now at the Westminister Kennels, at Babylon, L. I.

WIN NOT A BULLDOG CLTB'-St. Leonard, Nicolet (lo., P. Q.—Edilor Forset and Stream: I saw reported in your paper that Mr. J. P. Barnard, of Boston, had received from England two well bred bulldogs, sent out by the President of the Bulldog Club. I think it is a great pity that this noble and brave breed of dogs should be so much neglected by the and brave breed of dogs should be so much neglected by the public, and hope to see soon some improvement in the breed on this side of the Atlantic. I believe some fine dogs are to be seen in the States, but I hear that the quality is not up to the English standard. I know that in Canada a well bred bull-dog is seldom seen. At the Toronto show the prize for bull-dogs was withdrawn, and only two dogs were entered in the late dog show in Montreal. The prize-taker was a thick-headed while bull terrier, with cropped ears; the other animal was something like a bulldog. But had a pointed nose. late dog show in Montreal. The prize-taker was a thick-headed white buil terrier, with cropped ears; the other ani-mal was something like a buildog, but had a pointed nose. All the buildogs I have seen in Canada are poor about the All the bulldogs I have seen in Canada are poor about the head, the skull is too narrow, and the face generally nuch too long. Anything in the shape of a big bull terrier passes here for a bulldog. I should be glad to see something done toward improving the breed, but it is hopeless to expect anything of the sort in Canada. Cannot some of your gentlemen fanciers organize a bulldog club on your side of the line? I, for one, would put my name down, although my home is in the woods of Canada.

Our correspondent, as may be learned from previous communications to our columns, is an enthusiast on this subject. We heartily concur in his suggestion that the buildog is worthy of more attention than he receives. Are there others who will join with "Hemlock" in his proposal to advance the breed in this country?

LONG-LEGGED COCKERS-Editor Forest and Stream attention has been called to a letter from Mr. Burr Hollis, which I think requires some answer. Now in that letter be makes some very wild shots. He informs us that one could as soon "move a steam thresher through the brush without

noise as a ferret-like make of dog, like champion Brush," to whose shortness of leg he objects. I happen to know a little about cockers and working them, and I think that that assertion proves that Mr. H. does not. In the first place, a long-legged cocker, like Mr. Hallis Wildair, for instance, has the advantage only in comparatively open ground, while in thick cover the short-legged dock by itself able to make his way, whether noiselessly or not, for the noise is rather an advantage than otherwise. Again he speaks disparagingly of Brush on account of his weights (40 fbs.), but "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." His Wildair weighs 33 lbs, if I am correctly informed, and as he is a young dog he will weigh more before he will weigh less. I do not wish to be understood as advocating such length of back as Brush shows, nor yet as running down Wildair, which I be-lieve to be a very good dog but for his legginess; but what I wish to say is, cannot we strike a happy medium between the ferret and the stagbound type. Let each one breed to suit his ideas down the throats of the public. What my idea of a cocker is will transpire later, but I think that perhaps Mr. H. is better informed on the subject, game of fowls than on that of the cockers. noise as a ferret-like make of dog, like champion Brush," to

ENGLISH RETERENESS—New York, Oct. 22.—Editor Ferred and Stream: In answer to F. L. H., Hamilton, Ont., von state that there are plenty of genuine retrievers in the United States and Canada. With all due deference, I hardly think the statement is warranted, for I have never yet come across anything like a pure specimen of the English retriever in the States. In Canada there ought to I e some owing to the number of sporting Englishmen who have come over either to reside or on shooting expeditions and brought dogs with them, but during a five months' residence across the line during this year I only met with one retriever. This was at the Toronto dog show, and the dog was exhibited by Mr. John Shaw, of 102 Lumley street, Toronto. Rover, for such was his name, was a black, curly-coated retriever, and with the exception of being undersized was a fair specimen of the breed. With our method of breaking dogs to retrieve there is no necessity for the use of retrievers, lence they have never been imported, and are not likely to be except as stray fancy specimens.

Sales—New York, Oct. 20.—Editor Forest and Stream: Thanks to my advertisement in Forest and Stream: I have disposed of the litter of black and tan setters, by Glen out of imported Belle, as follows: Dog pup to Mr. M. D. Mann, of Hartford, Conn., and named Glen III.; dog pup to Mr. J. B. Montell, of New York, and named Max; dog pup to Pr. Aten, purchased for a friend of his. Bitch pup to Mr. F. H. London, of Rockhill, S. C., and named Belle H. The remnining birch pup I concluded to keep, and have named her Broomhill. If she does well and shapes as she promises to do I think she will be a credit to her sire and dam when seen on the bench next year.

Jas. Warson.

A Long Chase—Ruthaud, Vt., Oct. 25.—There is always some one particular thing that makes me anxious to get my paper, and this week I expected to see that Fox Chase record beaten, not once thinking the old black and tan hound Dan, that lies at my feet, would be the first to put in his record. Two years ago this coming winter he was started with another dog at 8 o'clock Thursday morning and was taken off the track Saturday at half-past two r. M. We can't prove that they ran the same fox all the time, but we can prove by men that were chopping in the woods that they saw them and the fox several times Friday and Saturday; and we know they ran all day Thursday, because we were there. They were all right at the finish and had a splendid appetite.

Day,

Hornell Cocker Kennel Club—Hornelbeville, N. Y., Oct. 24.—As Mr. Hollis has withdrawn his dog from service in our club, we have put in his place one of his sons (Burchelte), a very handsome black and tan of good pedigree. Address all communications to J. Otts Fellows, Sec. H. C. K. Club.

### THE KENNELS AT SANDRINGHAM.

THE following description of the famous kennels at Sandringham, England, the residence of the Prince of Wales, is taken from the correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean

is taken from the correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Passing through the long ball rooms to the conservatory the latter is found stocked with a wealth of rare exotics, blossoming plants, all sorts of new ferns and palms and graceful, flowering vines. Then, leaving the residence, we walk once more down the smooth paths, and turning to the left come to the picturesque "Bachelor's Cottage," where, aid the guide, with a merry twinkle in his eye, as we viewed the innocent and dove-like looking retreat, "when the house is full of guests, or too crowded, the young gentlemen of the company sleep." Strolling on through plats of flowers and broad paths, shaded by superh elms, the "kennels" come into view, and on our appearance a most tremendous "yowl" issues from multitudinous dog throats as the petted animals dance wildly about in their little front yards and bring the keeper from his costy cottage near at hand.

Every dog's day must be a holiday here, and the aristocratic English canine certainly makes his house as much his castle as does his master.

Every dog's day must be a holiday here, and the aristocratic English camine certainly makes his house as much his eastle as does his master.

"These kennels," said the keeper, who had charge of the Queen's for seventeen years, "are the finest in England, and the Prince and Princess think more of them than anything down here. Every Sunday after lunch the Princess comes down and stays a good bit, and gives bisenits to the dogs." In appearance the kennels resemble long rows of thry brick houses, made to accommodate one, two, or three dogs, each having a comfortable bed of straw, and the dours opening into small but separate yards paved with brick, clean as a new pin and fenced in by iron railings, which again face upon large yards, well turfed, in which the dogs are allowed to exercise. All are magnificent specimens of their kind, and many bought at an enormous cost.

There were the Russian bloodhounds, great snow-white animals: English setters, fox and skye terriers, dachshunde or German turnspits, as they are called in Germany, where they have been set this in the body, which almost touches the ground, so short are the legs, terminating in broad feet turned outward.

An enormous Thibet mastiff, almost black, had a house to himself, and two huge, kindly-eyed St. Bernards, unusually light in color, were his neighbors and companions in respect to a thoroughbred English buildog, the Mephistopheles of the

party, who bit viciously at the gates as we passed. The Dalmatian or carriage dogs, black and white spotted fellows, with lavender eyes, are the Princess's favorites, and she has one constantly with her. A party of very raggy fsky etrriers were next to a beautiful Chinese dog, the fac-simile in color and almost in shape and size of a young lion. The Scotch collies, with their black, wavy coats; the ugly brown and white French retrievers; the cunning little pugs, pets of the Prince; the Sussex spaniels, the white Kewfoundland, spotted with tan; the English greyhound, and the Scotch deerhound were all represented.

The keeper knew every one of them by name, and made his presence doubly welcome by the bits of meat biscuit he threw to them. Finally, leaving the noble family of dogs, we passed into a separate yard, in the centre of which we could see a deep, brick-lined pit, in which were sleeping two black bears, "Folly" and "Charlie." On hearing the keeper's voice, they set up a great whining, and "Charlie." a tremendous black fellow, elimbed like a cat up the rough trunk of a tree which was firmly fastened in the centre of the pit. Reaching the top, on which was a board about two feet square, he rose on his bind legs, balancing himself carefully, and begged for a cracker. He was not more than his own length from us, on the same level, but, poor fellow, even with templation, le was incapacitated from making a jump by his clumsy build. When he descended Polly took her turn, and begged in quite a copnetish way for a bit.

"They are American bears, given to the Prince by the Duke of Manchester," said the keeper, adding, with a sort of awe, "I suppose you see them most every day there, ma'am."

Then we called at the monkey house, and saw the queer, uncanny little animals the Prince brought from Jamica, for they are regular boys and like anything that and white mic, which, said the guide, "the Prince brought from Jamica for they are regular boys and like anything that any on four legs, even these nasty creatures," he c

minite disgust. Leaving the monkey house we walked some distance to the neat cow stables of red brick and white facings, where a dozon or more of beautiful Alderneys are kept, and on to the prettiest little cottage that could be devised, known as the "Princess's Dairy." Imagine a tiny building of brownish-red brick, jutting out in quaint little gables, miniature bay windows, and odd portices, and fairly festoned by some beautiful vine with feathery foliage and great purple star-like blossoms, tangled up with damask roses and sprays of ivy. Then think of a beautifully carved bear of Swiss workmanship, life size, with a basket on his back ready to hold the inevitable unbrella. Then open the door and you find yourself in the daintiest sort of nilk room, with a tiled floor and marble tables, upon which stands, in porcelain pans, the rich milk for royal use. Here it is that the fair Princess of Waltes, a lo Marie Antoinctte, comes with noble lords and ladies to make butter in a sliver churn, and afterward to spread it on wafer slices of bread, and have it with her tea in the tiny room adjoining, to which no one is admitted but the Princess's most intimate friends.

#### NOTES FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

QUITE a vigorous discussion has been going on recently in the columns of some of our English contemporaries between two sets of correspondents. One party maintains that a game-keeper has a right to shoot of otherwise destroy any dog found trespassing on his master's property, while the other denounces this view of the case, not even admitting that a dog can be shot while following game.

There have been a number of decisions, bearing on this subject in the English courts, which appear to amount to this: that a dog may be shot if it is in the act of pursuing and "if the game could not otherwise be saved from destruction."

A Norwich (England) than have reconstitutions.

tion."

A Norwich (England) firm have recently invented a new kennel, with yard, which will be a very great convenience to dog owners. The house can be made of any size and can be provided with a separate yard for each compartment. It is made of wood with a corrugated iron roof supplied with gutters and leader. The yards are six feet square, the railings from and fitted with a gate and padlock and with reversible troughs. The invention is certainly a great improvement on anything now in use.

ment on anything now in use.

In the sheep-dog trials held at Ulverston, October 1st, there were thirty-nine entries of dogs and bitches. The money prizes offered amounted to £71, besides three cups valued at 5 guineas each, presented by the Duke of Devonshire, the president of the Northwestern Counties Sheep-dog Trials Association, for 1880.

Bright, the first prize dog in the Local Stakes, on his first trial failed to pen his sheep in 11 minutes, but on a second lot penned in 77 minutes.

Ean the first prize high the da had but but genned in eight

Fan, the first prize bitch, had a bad lot, but penned in eight

inutes.
In the All-aged Stakes Rob, first prize, worked wonderful-well and penned in 94 minutes.
Bess, first prize bitch, penned by careful work in eight

minutes In the Puppy Stakes Mr. J. Woof's dog Bright took first,

In the Puppy Stakes Mr. J. Woof's dog Bright took first, and Guilty, who had taken second in the Local Stakes, took first prize for bitches, penning in 57 minutes. The work displayed by all the dogs entered was excellent.

The celebrated greybound bitch Bit of Fun, owned by Mr. Thos. Sharpless, of Forest Bank, Crawshaw, Booth, England, died October 4th. She was the winner of over ninety prizes.

Among the victims of the recent dreadful colliery explosion at Scahan, England, was a collier, named Ramsey, whose remains were so disfigured that at first another body was taken for his. A Newfoundland dog belonging to Ramsey's father, when the first corpse was taken to the house of the deceased, appeared to be greatly enraged and barked almost continuously, when, however, the mistake had been discovered and which Ramsey's body was brought to the house it ran to the coffin with every manifestation of pleasure, and could scarcely be induced to leave it while it remained in the house.

First Fox of the Season—Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 25.—
Dr. E. C. Bass' parly were out to-day for the first time and killed a fox. W. D. Smith was the fortunate one. We refrain from saying how many times this same party were out last season without shooting a fox, or telling how many times they got one with a spade.

Hammerless.

—The idea of having field trials in a locality where there were no birds, as was the case with the late Nebraska trials. "is a thing that no fellow can understand."

#### DEVESTIMANTA PIELD TRIALS

HE first field trials held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Charles Williams wania State Field Trials Association were commenced on Tuesday, at Quarryville, Laneaster Co., Penn. Among the well-known day, at Quarryvine, Lancaster Co., Penh. Among the well-known sportsmen of the State and the Eastern cities present were: B. J. McClure, J. R. Stayton, Secretary of the Association; J. R. Hen-ricks, W. C. Beerringr, J. S. McIntosh, James Verner, Ed. Gregg, B. F. Wilson, H. M. Short, Walter Passavant, D. McK. Lloyd, J. Palmer O'Neil, President of the Association; F. A. Tremaine, of Pittsburg; W. A. Coster, of Flatbush, L. L; S. G. Dixon, of Pritesing; W. A. Coster, of rentonsa, E. C. S. G. Dixon, of Philadolphia; T. S. Thompson, Thompson, Pa., Albert A. H. Meredith, of Boston; J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky.; Jos. J. Snellingburg, of New Brighton, Pa.; W. L. Met'onnell, of New Castle, Pa.; Wm. Senger, of Gleufield, Pa.; T. A. Smith, of Stock-

holm, N. J., and Geo. W. Porter, Jr., of Harrisburg, Pa.

An early start had been arranged. A special train had been chartered to run down to Quarryville, a small village which lies about fifteen miles to the southeast of Lancaster, and at nine o'clock we found ourselves puffing down with the judges, contestants, dogs and a number of the residents of Lancaster, among whom was F. A. Diffenderffer, in whose hands the arrangements of all the detail of the trials had been placed. It was not until eleven o'clock that the destination was reached. Before going on the grounds a glance at the official entry book showed that it had closed with 43 entries, of which 17 were in the All-aged Stakes, 13 in the Puppy, 4 in the Nursery and 9 in the Association. The tollowing were the

Entries-All-aged Stakes.

J. R. Stayton, Pittsburg-Setter dog Belton III. (Belton-Floss), J. B. Hendricks, Pittsburg—Setter dog King Dash (Belton-Floss),

l w and t.

Isaac Yearsley, Jr., Coatsville—Setter bitch Roxey (Liecester-Tanborne's Nellie), b and w; setter bitch Countess (Leicester-Pocoboutas), b and w; setter bitch Little Lady (Dash III.-Roxey), b and w.

and w. Glenfield -Setter dog Doctor (Macdona's Ranger-

Roxey), b and w.
Wm. Seager, Glenidel -Setter dog Doctor (Macdona's Ranger-Pern), b w and f.
K. C. Stealman, Middletown—Setter dog Pat No. 2 (York-Countess), red.
J. Snellenburg, New Brighton—Fointer dog Button (Bob-Fan),
1 and w.; setter dog Thunder (Pride of the Border-Fairy IL.)
bline belfon; setter bitch May Laverack (Thunder-Spot), b
L. Shaw, Jr., Pdihadelphia—Setter bitch Cornelia (Leicester-Dart), b w and t
W. L. McConnell, New Castle—Setter bitch Lady Laverack (Thunder-Pecess), 1 and w.
F. A. Diffenderffer, Lancaster—Setter bitch Leah (Roybel-Livy IL.), b and w.

der-Peeress), I mu w. F. A. Diffenderffer, Lancaster – Setter bitch Lean (100yoc....., IL), b and w. F. W. Seiler, Harrisburg – Setter dog Dash (Colburu's Dash-Mullen's Belle), b w and t. E. A. Givens, Pittsburg – Setter bitch Minerva (Leicester-Nellie), b w and t. Samuel S. Brown, Pittsburg – Setter dog Dash – — roan, PUTPY STAKES.

PUTTY STAKES.

Isaac Yearsley, Jr., Coatesville—Setter bitch Little Lady (Dash III.-Roxey), b and w; setter bitch Bess (Penn-Pecohontas),

b and w. ... McIntosh, Pittsburg—Setter bitch Abbey W. (Elcho-Gypsey

A. McIntosh, Pitt-barg.—Setter lateh Abbey W. (Etcho-trypsoy Queen), red.
a. Seager, Glenicld—Setter dog Mack, (laka-Pera), b w and t.
d. Suddenburg, New Brighton—Setter bireh May Laverack
(Thunder-Spot), b and w; setter bireh Daisy Laverack (Thunder-Pecress), homon Belfon; setter dog Bokel Laverack (Thunder-Pecress), homon Belfon,
better bireh Lady Laverack (Thunder-Pecress), homon Belfon,
b. W. Porter, Jr., Harrisburg.—Setter dog Dart (Seiler's DashPorter's Bessio, red and w.
ward Gregg, Pittsburg.—Setter dog Bob (Stodard's Bob-Nellie),
red.

D. McK. Lloyd, Pittsburg —Setter dog Ned (Stodard's Bob-Nellie),

. Diffenderfer, Lancaster—Setter dog Roxey Boy (Dash III.-Roxey), band w. J. M. Speer, Harrisburg—Setter dog Count, black.

NURSERY STAKES.

J. B. Henricks, Pitisburg—Setter bitch Dolly Edwin (King Edmore-

J. R. Henricks, Pittsburg—Setter ones Desc.
Cartrue, liver.
Wirs, Seager, Glenfield—Setter dog Smart (Rake-Pera), b and w.
J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton—Setter dog Pet Laverack (Thunder-Percess), blue belton; setter bitch Sue Laverack (Thunder-Percess), lemon belton.

Association Stares.

J. R. Stayton, Pittsburg-Seiter dog Belton III. (Belton-Floss), b

w and t.

J. R. Hendricks, Pittsburg—Setter dog King Dash (Belton-Floss),

J. R. Hendricks, Pittsburg—Setter dog Ring Dash (Betton-Ploss), liver w and t.

J. L. McIntosh, Pittsburg—Setter dog Biz (Dash-Flora), red.

J. J. Suellenburg, New Brighton—Setter dog Thunder (Pride of the Border-Fairy II.), blue belton; pointer dog Button (Bob-Fan), liver and white.

Israel Yearsley, Jr., Coatesville—Pointer bitch Rosey (Leicestor-Nellie), b and w.

W. L. McConnell, New Castlo—Pointer bitch Lady Laverack (Thunder-Peress), lemon and belton.

E. A. Givens, Pittsburg—Pointer bitch Minerva (Leicester-Nellie), b w and t.

Samuel S. Brown, Pittsburg—Pointer dog Dash (————), roah.

roan.

The judges were Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky.; B. F. Whish, L. I.
bush, L. I.

The judges were Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ay; B. F. Wilson, of Pittsbung, Pa., and Washington A. Cosler, of Flatbush, L. I.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1880.

ALL-MGE STARES, at \$10 each. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50, and third prize, \$23.

Steahman's Pat against Brown's Dash.

Stayton's Belton HL against Brown's Dash.

Stayton's Belton HL against Brown's Dash.

Scalenburg's Thunder against Breefer's Rotte.

Sullers Dash against Hendrick's King Dash.

Yeardey's Countoss against Suellenburg's Button.

McConnells Lady Laverenck against Yearley's Little Lady.

Seager's Doctor against Steahman's Biddy.

Shortly after eleven the first brace was ordered down, and Pat, handled by T. W. Ferrington, and Dash, winner of second in the free-for-all at Pathka, Ill, in the N. A. F. ritals of last year, by H. M. Short, made the start. The weather in the morning was clear, with a good seenting wind blowing from the southward, but later on clouds began to thicken and the rain to patter down, and this and the scarcity of birds made the first day's work extremely tedious; so that at the end only two heats had been run and one remained unfinished. We saw at once that the Trials had been run and one romained unfinished. We saw at once that the Trials had been run with discovered the trees, and many of the farmers were at work in the work of the country of the farmers were at work in the old.

Add de to bis, the birds had been shot of, and with one exception the bevies moved were broken ones. The best lay through several beautiff valleys, such are only seen in the Keystone State, the long stretches of state being hemmed in by rolling hills, covered with highly cultivated farms, many of which were

so tidly kept as to deprive even the fence rows of the slightest cover. The first field was an old clover lot; the dogs were slipped at the leeward end, and it was drawn blank. When balf way down the next—a burn fot—bask, who was by far the faster dogs, pointed, drew on and pointed a flock of Guiner fowls, but left them when ordered; and this field also proved a blank. The next field was a rag-weed one, and in it a bey of birds had been sentired by a local binder. He was requested to leave, but not before he had local birds. He was requested to leave, but not before he had sent by the leaves and the bettom, which was seriful oaks the judges ordered the dogs, and the bettom, which was seriful oaks the judges ordered the dogs, and the bettom, which was envired by the lately fallen leaves, proved a poser, for neither of the dogs showed gaine. A cornicied was then leafen out, Dash quartering his ground with good speed, and showing excellent style as he warmed to his work. Tat also recented under good command, but was behind the scenes alongade of Dash. An hour had now clapsed without a find, when a shoul from the noble array of spectators amounced that a beyty had been fushed by the crowd. It was then learned that five birds had been marked into some chestnut sprouts. The dogs were ordered into the brush, and Dash at once found and pomited magnificially. Pat was given a chance to back, which he refused to do, working up insied and sharing the back, which he refused to do, working up insied and sharing the Bellon and Cornelia were then called, but the latter was not fortheoning.

Thunder and Roxee cause next, handled by their owners and

back, which he refused to do, working up neted and sharing the point in an uncertain way, which resulted in a flush. The dogs were ordered up and the heat awarded to Dach.

In the point of the point o

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#### CURRENT DOG STORIES. ſ.

The Council of Brantford township have recently offered a fee for each dog killed. One innocent old geutlenan slow a cur, and, instead of lopping off the tail, carried the carcass bodily before a magistrate and got his check. Then, taking the body away, he cut off the tail, exhibited it and got another check. Yet once more he tried the venture, and this time it was to cut off and present the head, and he got still another check! Another spotless youth of ten summers drowned a litter of pups and got \$2 apiece for their tails,-Paris, Ont., Transcript.

IT. John T. Raymond had a curious experience at Lincoln, Nebraska, John I. haymon and a curous experience at Lincoln, Achraska, while acting in the trial scene as Colond Scherx. Two dogs began to fight in the centre aisle of the theatre, and all attention was instantly diverted from the stage to the fight. "I move we suspend proceedings in this court," said Raymond, "and I'll bet a dollar on the white dog. "I'll take you," cried a man in the audience. The white dog won, the dollar was passed across the footlights to Mr. Raymond, and the acting of the play was resumed. - Evening 111

An interesting right was seen at the waterworks this morning, Superintendent Hamilton has a small terrier dog that knows every nock about the works, and knows where things belong. This morning an alligator got out of his cage and started for the river. At the time the dog was playing along the water's edge. It saw the alligator as it was about to enter the stream, and immediately comprehended the situation. The alligator was out of its proper place, but there was no time to give an alarm. The dog immediately started for the scaly trespasser and caught it by the tail.

A bitter fight then ensued. The dog attempted to pull the alligator up the bank to its cage. It also appeared to try and give an alarm, but seemed afraid to open its mouth lest its hold would slip and the alligator would get away. At this point in the battle the tide turned. The alligator caught the dog by the neck and gave him ample time and cause to raise an alarm. The dog did so. The men who had been witnessing the affray came to the dog's rescue.

Their appearance frightened the alligator, which released its hold and endeavored to get away. The dog again seized it by the tail, pulled it to the bank and held it securely until the men could put it into its cage.—Indianapolis News.

A mutilated five-dollar note was received at the Treasury to-day from Marion County, Indiana, and redeemed. Accompanying it was the following affidavit: "Before me, John E. Scott, a notary public in and for said county and State, comes Walter Rivers, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 2d day of September, 1890, in the city of Indianapolis, a dog owned by the deponent did feloniously and with malice intent seize a five-dollar bill numbered B 256,460, series 1875, and bank number 40, and after chaving off the right-hand lower corner and the entire lefthand edge of the aforesaid bill, in spite of all due effort on the part of the deponent, succeeded in swallowing the same, and no amount of after effort in choking the storesaid dog availed to re-

cover the torp portion of said bill : and, furthermore, deponent decover the form portion of said on; sunt, furnishing, deposits to-clares the said dog to be duly licensed by the city of Indianapolis under No. 187, taxes paid in full to May 1, 1881, and socks to ob-tain from the Hon. Treasurer of the United States all proper relief in the shape of a new five-dollar William." The new bill was sent. Washington Star.

#### ..... KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED—Bragg— Vanduara.—J. Otis Fellows, Hornells-ville, N. V., claims the name Bragg for black dog, and Vanduara for liver and white gyp, whelped May 29, by Wildiar ex-Little But-tercup, now dead. Davy Jones.—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall claims Davy Jones for black cocker dog, whelped August 1, by Herbert's Dick out of Duclos' imported Beauty (bred in Ottawa, Ont.) Adulhin, for black cocker dog pup whelped Oct. 25, by Wildiar out of champion Cora. Hazel, for black cocker bitch whelped Oct. 19, by Rollo out of Madcap.

Nales - Victor-Lucy Webp.—Mr. N. Elmore has just sent to Dr. F. H. Rehwinkle, Chillicothe, Ohio, an English hare beagle dog pup, out of Lucy by Victor. Elcho II.-Del. Dr. J. J. Jennelle has sold from his Elcho II.-Del. Hiter of Irish setters, to Thos. Osborne, Dn Quoin, III, a dog: to T. D. Geoghegan, Louisville, Ky., a blick.

PRESENTATION—Rays-Delta Whelps,—Mr. H. W. Livingston has presented to Dr. John Thornley, U. S. N., Charlottsville, Va., a white and lemon dog pup, and a liver and white dog pup, by Ray out of Delta.

will be the word of the color of the MacLand MacLand Age of Computer Statileen, third in the miscellaneous class at the New York Show, 1880, two dog mups by Mr. Leake's Tim of Toronto. Neroh.—Dr. J. S. Nivens, of London, Ont., imported Norah, by Spring out of Nettle, sever puppers, four dogs and three bitches by Mr. Frame's dog, of Comber, near Belfast, Ireland. Madcap.—At the Lachine kennels, Oct. 19, the black eccker bitch Madcap, ix pups, four dogs and two bitches, to Robertson's Rollo thack. Cora.—On Oct. 25, the liver colored cocker bitch champion Cora, six pups, four dogs and two bitches, to Burr Hollis' Wildair (black).

BRED-Dayton.—Dr. J. J. Jennelle's Irish setter bitch Dayton (Rob-Duck), litter sister to his Dell, has been bred to his Elcho II



RANGE AND GALLERY.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.—Yesterday the Worcester Light Infantry, Co. C. Second Regiment M. V. M., had their annual shoot. The distance was 200 yards with a possible score of 25. The principal content of the principal co pal scores and the prizes awarded are as follows: The first prize was given by Capt. Child, who commands the company. It is a gold pin supporting an archamatked "First Prize;" From the centre of the arch hangs a tiny knapsack inscribed "Co. C. 2d Regt., M. V. M." Below is a target with two guns crossed over the face, while below all hangs the company's monogram, "W. L. I." This prize was awarded to F. A. Hatch for a score of 19. The second prize a silver target hanging from the company's monogram, was received by H. Haynes, his score being 18. Mr. F. L. Allen ranked third with a score of 14.

Thursday, the 21st, the City Guards, Co. A. Second Regiment M. V. M., had their annual target shoot and observed the fortieth anniversary of their organization. The prizes awarded and the scores made were as follows: First prize, the company gold medal, awarded to Capt. E. R. Shumway for the third time, score 17 points second, Sergt. James Early, score 16, a gold chain and charm third, Geo. N. Lougee, score 15, an alarm clock; fourth, William H. Morse, score 15, an order for a hat; fifth, William E. Aldrich score 13, a pair of sleeve buttons; sixth, William G. Tainter, score 12, a scarf pin; seventh, George W. Bemis, score 11, a pocket knife eighth, Thomas S. Danforth, score 2, a leather modal. Mayor Kelley, in presenting the last prize, called the recipient the hero of the cession, and informed him if he always were it next to his heart it would keep off the rheumatism and the neuralgia. To the past members the following prizes were awarded: To Warren Willard a cane, score 16; to Lieutenant Forbes B. Fay, score 14, a paper weight. In the evening there was a banquet at the Bay State House, which is owned by Messrs. Pond & Shepard, who are wellknown sportsmen.

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY-Boston, Oct. 22 .- The third week in the Inaugural Rifle Match has shown some good shooting, and the best so far this month. Mr. George F. Ellsworth, of the Gardner Rifle Club, was nearly successful in getting a clean score of eight con-secutive bullseyes. He made a splendid 39; his fourth shot was a two-o'clock four, close to the two-inch bullseye. Mr. E. F. Rich ardson, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, also was nearly successful in getting the extra prize. His fifth shot was a fivesuccessful in getting the extra prize. His fifth shot was a five-o'clock nipper, so close as to split the bullet. Both Mr. Ellsworth's and Mr. Richardson's scores were fine, and worthy of especial men-Mr. Richardson heads the list with 191 out of a possible 200 his five scores of four 38's and one 39 will be hard to Frank Hollis, of the Medford Rifle Association, is second with 189, ream months, or the mentioral rune Association, is second with 189, he having increased his score two points over last week. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date; 50 yards; rounds, 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200:

E. F. Richardson	38	38	38	39-191
Frank Hollis	38	28	38	38-189
I'. A. Pollard36	37	37	35	39-157
Geo. F. Ellsworth	36	36	36	39188
	36	36	36	38152
L. W. Faitar	36	36	36	37-151
Geo. D. Edson36				37-178
Chas. B. Robinson35	35	35	36	
A. C. Goodspeed	35	35	35	35-175
Chas, B. Otis34	35	35	35	35-174
G. Warren34	35	35	35	35-173
S. S. Fogg34	34	35	35	35-178
R. C. Sawyer	34	35	35	35-178
J. F. Witherell34	34	34	35	35-172
O. T. Hart34	24	84	34	34 -170
B. H. Daley38	34	3+	34	34169
B. 11. Dailey	33	83	33	34-166
F. J. Snow33	32	33	33	33-168
E. Shumway32	32	32	33	88-162
Geo. Estes32	02	02	00	00-102

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23 .- An erratic wind and strong light met the short-range rifemen who faced the butts in the early part of the shooting at Walnut Hill. The attendance was not large, but the shooting was first-class. The few entries in the autumn match are hardly worth mention, consequently only one is given, that of Mr. Harris, which is capital. The 500 yard off-hand match did not fill burgely, and owing to a sharp shower which occurred no scores were tinished, the participants being driven to shelter with wet traps, while the scorer watched the targets from the observatory under the hill. Following are the best scores only in detail:

The Creedmoor Tayget,		i
H. S. Harris5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4	4 5 5-48
J. Nichols 4 5 5 4 4		
R. Davis4 4 4 75 4 5		
J. B. Fellows 5 5 4 4 4 4		
J. Borden 5 4 5 5 4	-5	4 5 4-45
C. H. Eutebrouk 5 4 4 5 5 5	-1	5 4 3-44
E. A. Borel 5 4 4 5 4 3	-\$	4 4 5-42
The Massachusetts Target.		
R. Davis 9 9 11 10 11 11 11	11	12 11-106
W. H. Jackson (Mil) 9 11 10 11 10 11 11	8	11 12-104
J. Nichels	12	10 9-103
The Amateur Match.		
H. S. Harris 5 5 5 5 5 5	4	4 5 5-48

MAGNOLIA RIFLE GALLERY .- Boston-The third week of the October match has shown good work. Outside of the regular competition an improvised match was shot with rides at 100 feet between Mr. T. C. Banks, of the Forest and Stream, and Mr. R. F. Scha efer, a well-known shot of this city. The conditions were fifteen shots. Mr. Schaefer won by nine points, his total being 58, and Mr. Banks, 49. The summary shows what has been done with the rifle and pistol as follows—100 feet; possible total, 250:

												m.									
R. F. Schaen																	6	47	48	4	7 -235
W. H. Farnh	an	α		 		 					٠.				.45	4	5	45	46	-4	6 - 227
J. C. Rogers.															.44	4	4	45	47	4	6 - 226
8. S. Fogg																	3	43	43	4	3 - 216
W. H. Henry															.42	4	3	44	43	4	1 - 213
C. M. Gueth																-4	1	42	44	4	1-211
O. A. Gruss.										٠.					01.	4	1	43	41	4	3 - 201
M. S. Hardy					ď.	 	 ï								.39	- 3	9	40	39	-4	1 - 198
												ch.									
27 61 614															,						
N. C. Stone																4	4	- 0	4	4	4-11
J. B. Osborn.												.4	4	4	5	4	4	4		4	4 - 41
W. H. Henry						 						.4	5			4		4		5	4-41
S. S. Fogg													4	4	4	4		3	4	4	5 - 40
J. J. Ross				 								4	4	4	4		-4	4	3	5	4-40
F. Williams.				٠.								4	4	4		4	4	3	4	4	4 - 39
J. E. Harris.						,						.4	4	4	4	4		4	3	4	4-39
W. Smith			٠.	 ٠.,		 						.4	4	4	4	4	4	-4	4	3	4-39
W. Brown												4	4	-1	4	4	- 3	4	3	4	4-38
C. Gliman			Ċ.					Ċ.	ď			4	3	4	5	3	-4	3	4	4	4-35
																	-11				

On Friday, Oct. 29, the Raymond Sportsman's Club have their regular meet ; also a team match with the New Bedfords

New Haven, Ct.-The Second Annual Rifle Tournament of the Connecticut Brigade opened on the Quinnipusc Range, Oct. 21, and ran through two days very successful work. The first brigade shoot of the Guard was held at the same place last fall. Then twenty-nine company teams and five regimental teams (counting the fifth battalion) competed. This year but nineteen companies and three regimental teams were entered. In the brigade are forty-six

The officers of the meeting were well satisfied with the prospect however, considering the great political excitement and the dissat isfaction that resulted from the First Regiment marksmen being al-lowed to carry off prizes last year won with alleged improper sights. Among those present at the range this forenoon were General Smith and Majors Watson, Stetson and Bissell and Licutenant Colonel Morgan of the brigade staff; Colonel Barbour of the First Regi-ment; Colonel Crofut of the Fourth Regiment. Major Fisher and his Hartford Foot Guard team were present, this company last year being unrepresented. There were no entries at all from the Third Regiment.

The shooting was kept up without intermission all day, excellent luncheon being furnished on the ground.

interior neing infinished on the ground.

In the company team match, open to teams of eight from any commun in the Brigade of Foot Guards, each man fired seven shots at many on the Brigade of Foot Guards, each man fired seven shots at least 200 and the 500 yards distances. The largest number of points had could be made were 280. Those were the scores:

	200 yds,	500 yds.	Total
Co. E. New Britain, First Regt	219	195	414
Co. K. Wallingford, Second Regt	193	211	404
Co. I. Meriden, Second Regt	210	193	402
Co. F. Hartford, First Regt	200	193	393
Co. G. South Manchester, First Regt	205	155	390
Co. H. Hartford, First Regt	199	150	385
Co. A. Waterbury, Second Regt	200	185 .	385
Co. K. Hartford, First Regt	192	187	379
Co. K. Stratford, Fourth Regt	156	192	378
New Haven Co. Foot Guard	196	163	362
Co. B. Bridgeport, Fourth Regt	199	159	358
Co. E. New Haven, Second Regt	159	166	355
Co. F. New Haven, Second Regt,	203	130	333
Hartford Co. Foot Guard		128	324
Co. B. Hartford, First Regt	193	121	304
Co. D. New Haven, Second Regt	159	119	277
Co. A. New Haven, Fifth Bat	148	83	281
Co. D. South Norwalk, Fourth Regt	131	84	215
Co. F, Norwalk, Fourth Regt	130	65	195
The prizes, 11 in number, were awa	rded to	the compar	ay in th

CREEDWOOR-Oct. 20.-The second series of the Seabury matches was shot at Creedmoor, under the most favorable conditions; the natch was well attended chiefly by the long and short-range New York amateur riflemen, as professionals are debarred by the conditions in all of the Scabnry matches. The weather was splendid, especially for the short-range men. The scores put up by them, particularly in the first-class, were by far the best yet rolled up in any match. Nearly all of the crack shots were present. In addition to these was added Chas. E. Blydenburgh, an old habitue of the range, who shot in the first international match and who was here on a visit from the far West. He was very warmly welcomed.

While the short-range men were in their glory the long-range men had a very troublesome time of it. The wind was fickle, and the dense mirage (the so-called "Gin and Sugar" atmospheric condition) before the targets prevented marksmen from locating their shots. At 800 yards this difficulty has a very triflling effect, their shots. At 800 yards this distance shot at, it forms a thick, wary, dizzy veil in front of the targets. Still the shooting at this distance under difficulties pleased "Old Reliable," Colonel John Bodine, who was the executive officer of the long-range match, while Sect'y Donaldson did the honors for the short-range men in

Prize winners in long-range match.—Distance, 1,000 yards;

mgnest possible score,	100:		
N. D. Ward	95 (	J. P. Waters	91
S. T. G. Dudley		L. Weber	91
R. Rathbone		J. H. Todd	91
G. L. Morse		R. Simpson	89
John Bodine		D. F. Davids	87
A. H. Cobb		F. H. Holten	57
Thos. Lamb, Jr	92	A. McInnes	\$6

Short-range -- Frest-class riflemen : off-hund : 200 rds : highest

oossible score, 90 :	
A. McInnes. 68 I. H. Browu. 68 I. L. Paudiding 68 W. H. Duniap 67 J. F. Davilds. 67 A. J. Howlett. 67 J. J. Seabury. 66 A. H. Anderson. 66 P. H. Holton. 66	F. J. Donaldson 63 J. H. Roche 155 A. H. Cobb 65 J. A. Todd 94 Fred Alder 64 T. P. White 64 Captain J. C. Mallery 63 J. Ross. 63
D. A. Banks	J. A. Wangam

Winners-Short-range, second-cl	ass riflemen; out of a possible 70:
D. Miller	Swift
C. Riggs	Gregor
A. Knebs	Higgms
R SI opson 65	Holges
W. Simpson	J. H. Meeker
J. A. Grove	Cadwell
W. A. Overbaugh	Valentine51
Farrell	Detletsen
Eloin V	

WATERTOWN, N Y., Oct. 7 .- The annual meeting of the Watertown Rifle Association began to-day at the range on Bradley street, Following is the record:

First match open to all members of "C" company, Thirty-fifth Battalion N. G. S. N. Y., in good standing. Remington military rife; 200 and 500 yards. Prize, gold medal champion badge, pre-sented by Captain Miller. This match was very interesting, the shooting being excellent at both ranges and the contest between Messrs. Zimmerman and Reeves being very close and exciting Both gentlemen exhibited a great amount of nerve and skill. In the scores it will be observed that several men made the same totals Those, however, are considered best which increase in numbers from the start. The score is as follows:

									Total,
Zimmerman5						4	4	4	4-21-43
Reeves 5	5	4	3	3 - 20	-4	4	- 5	4	5-22-42
Luther5	4	4	5	4 - 22	4	4	5	3	3-19-11
Luther	4	3	4	4-19	- 2	4	5	5	5 - 21 - 40
Richey4									5-14-35
Miller4									2-14-34
Adams3	-1	3	4	2-17	2	4	2	4	5-17-34
Scott 4	4	3	5	4 - 20	2	2	2	4	2-12-32
Otls4	-4	4	3	5-18	3	4	2	5	5-19-37

The next shoot was a subscription match open to all comers. Any rifle 200 yards seven rounds. The score was as follows

Reeves	30	Miller26
Zimmerman	29	Settle26
M. Cooper	27	W. Cooper36
Baker	26	Cooke25
Luther	26	Adams25

The next competition was for the association match. Open to all members of the Watertown Rifle Association. Any rifle; distance, military rifle, 500 yards; special rifles, 600 yards; Urcednoor rifle, 700 yards. All at the 2d class target. Prize silver club medal, to be shot for at the spring and fall meeting of the association and to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. This match was the most exciting of the day. Reeves had already made the best score when Zimmerman shot, and he was obliged to make a bull's eye the last shot or fail to win. He made it and now holds the medal, he having won it three consecutive times by

BC	ores o	Y G	٠,,	-0	v	er.	111	4	ж.	ž,		1	4	С	p	U	D)	 2	10											
	mmer																													
	eves																													
M	. C'00T	er.	٠.							٠.			٠,					 			, ô	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4-42
11.	. Coop	er									,										. 3	4	3	3	3	5	ũ	5	5	4-42
A	lams.		٠.				٠.							٠,							.4	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	ō	4-42
B	ker							٠.													. 4	3	5	4	4	-}	4	5	-1	4
80	ott						٠,												٠.		.4	3	3	4	3	5	5	ō	5	4-41
()1	115													٠.						٠	, 4	5	5	3	5	3	5	2	4	3-39
Li	ther.																			٠.	. 4	2	3	4	4	3	5	5	5	2-37
13	chey.																				.5	2	5	2	4	.3	3	6	5	2-36
Si	ttle																				. 2	2	4	3	ũ	4	3	-1	5	4-36
M	iller		٠.																		.4	3	2	4	3	5	3	8	2	4-38

The last match shot was a subscription match open to all comers.

Baker32	Richey
W. Cooper 32	Zinimerman
Otls22	
Settle	Reeves 30
On the second day the first shoo	ot was a subscription match open

to all comers. 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each. The leading scored were: 40 Middleton.

Otis41	Reeves 37
Luther,	Baker
Zimmerman	Miller34
W. Cooper38	
The next was the State prize n	atch, open to teams of five from
THO HOTE MED THE DEATE BYING II	meen, open to temme or mee sceni

each company of infantry that belonged to the division known as the 4th division of the National Guards, S. N. Y., previous to July 1, '79. Remington, State model; 200 and 500 yards. Prize, two bronzo knights, presented by the State, to remain the property of the company winning them three times, and to be shot for once each year. There being no competitors from other companies two teams were chosen from C company, and Messrs. Miller and Settle were made captains. The score was :

	Capt	ain	Set	tie's Te	am.				
	Settle4	4 .	5 5	4-22	-5	5	5	5	5-24-46
	Reeves4	4	5 4	4-21	8	4	3	5	5-20-41
	Roker	3 :	3 4	4-17	4	3	- 5	- 5	4-21-38
	Adams	4	4 4	3-13	8	4	3	2	4-16-34
	Shepard4	4 .	4 3	4 - 19	U	2	U	3	2- 7-26-18
ı	Capta	ain	Mill	er's Te	eam.				
	Otts4	4	4 4	5 - 19	3	3	4	4	4-18-37
	Zimmerman4	3 -	4 4	3-18	S	5	4	6	2-19-35
	Richey 2	4	4 5	518	4	3	3	4	3-1755
ł	Luther 4	4 .	48	3-16	4	3	3	3	2-15-31
	Miller4	4 .	40	3-15	0	S	ä	3	4-13-25-17

The final shoot was the Association Badge match, open to all

members of	the	Water	town	Rifle	Associa	tion	1,	P	ri:	ze,	a	C	ht	ıll	er	1gB
gold badge.	The	score	stood	l :												
Zimmerman.				44	Win. C	oope	r.									.34
Mitter				41	frichey										٠.	.37
Luther				4!)	0015											- 36
Adams				39	Settle											.36
Transaction				1/2	Dial tor											

STRACUSE, N. Y. Oct. 20.-The fall meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association opened to-day on the range at East Syracuse. There were present a numerous gathering of militiamen and rifle shots from Central New York, representing several organizations of the National Guard. The weather was not so favorable for good marksmanship as it might have been, but despite the bitter coldness of the air and the prevalence of s strong breeze, some excel-lent shooting was done. The programme of matches and the resells were as follows:

Subscription Match-Open to all comers; 200 yards; any rifle | Silbert | District | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office | Office

Sixth Division N. G. Match-Open to teams of twelve from each regument, bettalion or separate company of infantry in Sixth Division. Remington rifle, State model. First prize—To the regi-racnt, battalion or company, whose team make the highest aggregate score, a Trophy, value \$100:

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, OF	OSWEGO.	
	500 Yards.	Total.
Houghton	599 1 5705. 4 4 5 5 4 - 22 3 5 4 5 5—22 5 4 4 4 5—22 3 4 4 4 4—19 5 5 5 3 4 5—21 2 5 3 4 5—19 4 3 0 4 3—14 4 0 8 3 4—18	43 43 41 40 89 88 36 86 84
Cleming	4 4 3 3 2 -16 2 4 5 2 3-16 2 4 3 0 4-13	33 33 32
231 FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT TEAM O	217 F SYRACUSE.	448

200	ards.	500 Ya		tai.
1. J. Blakely 4 3 4	3 4-18	4444		
Gelffin 3 4 4	4 4-19	4430		
R Randall 4 4 3	4.3 - 18	3 3 5 5		39
. W. McElrov 3 4 5	3 5-20	5 4 2 5		41
1. Lyman	4 420	3 0 4 3		34
W Kendall 4 4 5	2 419	- 4 4 4 3	419	35
a willigingon 453	4 5-21	3 4 3 5	5-20	41
		0 0 3 3	3 9	26
G Louberd 3 4 4	4 4-19	3 3 5 3 -	4-15	37
H Furness	4 0-13	3 5 0 2	010.	23
M I pievie	0 0-18	4445		32
A. Butter 4 4 4	4 4-20	8 4 5 3	419	39
	-			-
	223		212 43	34

or troop in the Division. Remington rifle or carbine; 200 yards rounds, seven : COMPANY A, FORTY-LIGHTH REGIMENT.

Barnes	Miller25
Total	
TROOP C, YATE	S DRAGOONS.
Jones.         .30           Mantel.         .22           Albiter.         .23	Smith25
Total	
COMPANY D, FIFTY-	
Lefever.         25           Lyman         27           Kendall         26	Randali
Potal	
COMPANY G. FORTY-I	
Hillick 25 DeRusha 23 Watson 27	Campbell 22 Patterson 26

Officers' Match—Open to all commissioned officers in the Sixth Division; 200 yards: Remington military rile or carbine; rounds, seven. To the highest individual score, an officer's gold badge, worth \$30, to be won at three regular uncetings of the Sixth Division

THIRTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY. 
 Burdick
 24 Satterly
 26 Carona

 Carona
 28 Wheeler
 bs

 Eddy
 25

Total.....

C. V. Houghton... 3 5 4 5 4 3 4-29 Directors' Match—Open only to Directors of the Sixth Division Rifle Association; 200 and 500 yards; Remington military ritle or earbine; rounds, five at each distance. Prize—Directors' gold badge, to be competed for at each regular meeting, and held perma-mently by the winner of three contests. The badge has been won ence by Major Nichols, once by Capt. Birchmeyar, once by Licut. Col. Griffin, once by Capt. Aucr, and was held by Col. A. C. Chase

KOZ ZDID.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
F. B. Chapman4	4 4 4 3-19	3 5 4 5 3-20	39
W. B. Randall	3 5 4 4 -21	3 5 5 3 420	41
M. Auer	4 3 5 4-21	3 5 4 4 5 -21	-12
R. Griffin4	4 4 5 4-21	4 4 5 4 4-21	42
W. A. Butler	1444419	3 5 4 5 5-24	43
Col. Houghton5		3 5 5 5 4-22	44
On the second day of	the meeting the l	long-range match	only re-

mained for contest.

Sources Norva - Hoboken, Oct. 21 .- At the annual meeting of the Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, held at their headquarters, 66 Adam street, the majority of the members were present to hear Adam street, the majority of the members were present to hear the annual reports of the secretaries and treasurer, which were read, and showed that the corps is in a prosperous condition. The result of the election for the coming year was as follows: Wm. Bremanermann, Captain; H. Intetich, Cor. Secretary; J. Widmann, Fin. Secretary; G. Nelchior, Treasurer; O. Keller, Trustee; F. Reith, First Lieutenant; H. Stappenbeck, Second Lieutenant; A. Schleuss, First Shooting Master; H. v. der Leith, Second Shooting Master. A motion to procure new uniform (instead of the green blones) was adopted. Preparations for a ball, to be held in February, 1881, was left to a committee.

STOCKTON RIFLE RANGE—Canden, N. J.—The Directors of the Stockton Rifle Range, of Cainden, N. J., announce the matches for November, and say :

"This being the last programme of the season, the officers and directors of the Stockton Rifle Range Association take this oppor tunity to return thanks to their numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement given them, and to inform them that the additions and improvements necessary to make Stockton what its advantages of location and facilities of access entitle us to expect it to become - the most popular range in the country—will be completed before next spring, and the season of 1881 will open with a new range of 1.000 yards in addition to those now in use, and it is earnestly hoped that our friends will continue to give it their support, and that those who have availed themselves of the recreation offered by the noble pastime of rifle-practice will continue to patronize the range that has in such a short time become their favorite resort."

The programme includes the following:
November 1—Shurps' Match for Military Rifles, Second Series. This match will open Monday morning at ten o'clock, and remain open until 20 scores have been made, when the rifle will be awarded to the competitor making the highest score of the 20. Immediately thereafter another competition will be opened and a rifle awards to the highest score of the 20 made, and so continued until the 15 competitions of this series is completed. Competitors can thereby shoot between ten and four o'clock on any day in the month except Open to all comers; 200 yards; ten rounds; Sharps Sundays. Open to all comers; 200 yarus; ten rounds, standard military rifle, without cleaning. Competitors having won a rifle in the first series of Sharps' matches, with a score of over 40, will be handicapped two points in these competitions.

The Association has provided a Running Deer target, which will be run as a bull-seye target on Tucsdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Deer to be run by signal from the firing point only; any rifle, including repeaters; as many shots as practicable may be fired during each Tickets entitling the competitor to one run will be sold at ents each. A fine of ten cents will be imposed for not firing, ten cents each. for firing while the deer is out of bounds, or for hitting the haunch. Firing is only allowed while the deer is crossing a space 90 feet long in the centre of the run, which requires about five seconds.

-Champion Marksman's Badge of 1880.—Open to November 13—Champion Markman s range of 1899.—Open to all members of the Second Brigade, National Guarda of New Jersey. 200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each, with the military rife in use by the State. This badge will be awarded to the competitor who, at the close of the season, shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score of all the competitions participated in up to that time to decide.

November 20—Hunter's Match, for Rapidity and Accuracy at the

Running Deer Target.—Open to all comers; 100 yards; any rifle (including repeaters), no wind gauge to be used, but sights to be over the centre of the barrel; six runs, as many shots as practicable to be fired during each run and while the deer is within bounds

November 25-Thanksgiving Day-Turkey Ritle Match, -100 yards; Position, off-hand; Weapon, any rifle under the rules: turkeys to be placed so that the head only will be exposed—to be killed outright before being awarded as a prize; entrance fee, 25 cents, and ten cents per shot; number of shots unlimited.

Same Day—Glass Ball Subscription Match.—Weapon, any rifle not over .22 calibre; ten shots: entrance fee, 50 cents; re-entrics permitted, but only the highest score to count.

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 25.—The rifle teams of the Oakland Light Cavalry and of the University met to-day on the University's shooting range. The University team was victorious by four points, 200 yards. Score as follows:

yarus. Deore as rome to .									
University	T	ear	ú.						
Col. Edwards4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-1		4-40
McGilliyray 3	3	3	4	4	4	4			5-37
Hayes	-1	3	3	-4	4	4		4	4-35
Prick	4	-4	4	4		3	5	4	4-35
Bowles4		4				3			8-38
Newman	4	3	3	4	8	-4	4		4-36
Berry4	4	3	5	3	-1	-5			3-37
Jasper4	4	2	2	4	4	3	-1	3	4-33
				4	-\$	3	4	3	4 - 37
Martin	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	3-35-36
Light Caval	ry '	Tea	ım.						
R. I. Bromley	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3-84
Marsh4	4	4	-4	- 4	(3)	4	4	4	411
McKilliken4	4	4	4	4	ñ	4	-4	4	441
Kellogg4	-5	4	-5	3	-4	4)	4	-\$	435

The Cavalry used carbines and the University the rifle.

### Dachting and Canoring.

THIS YEAR'S RECORD

THIS YEAR'S RECORD.

THE season now closing has been in many respects the most successful in the history of American yacking. If devoid of sensational features, such as "grand events," "great festivities" and similar ostentations display, it has seen a more rapid growth of "true yachting" than any of its predecessors. There has been quite as much racing done and fully double the amount of cruising, of the property of the property of the season of cruising of the season of the season of the deep has been working for some time and has cropped out in a more promising degree this season than ever before. We allude to the education of the yachting fraternity as seamen and rapid substitution of saling for the love of sailing in place of the mere owning of big yachts for the display of wealth or for the indulgence of social excesses. If the sensational writers of the day, who love to disport in the huge headlines of a poster in answer to a craving for notoriety, have found but little food for fleir pens, those who wish to see the sport elevated in America to the same thorough salter to see the sport elevated in America to the same thorough salters are supported by the same thorough salters and the support of the same thorough salters are supported by the same thorough salters and the support of the same thorough salters are supported by the same thorough salters and the support of the same thorough salters are supported by the same thorough salters and the same thorough salters are supported by the same should limit his aspirations in the way of cruising, in constant communication with a boundard or respondents scattered all over the country, no one is a long and the salter of the same and cruising qualities of the interest of the same thorough country, and the should be saltered and the saltered and the saltered surface. For this reason alone, if for no other, we deen the year now closing as one having added a greater store of wholesome experience in the saltor's art than any of its predecessors. We will publish our

spared the vulgar newspaper sensations of former years and who judge the entire community by the two or three mecs given by the leading metropolitan club. Nor need there be any fear of the half dozen steam yachts built swamping the sailing interests altogether, as supposed in some quarters. The additions made to the steam feet are simply so many indications of the increasing wealth of the nation, and their construction always will go hand in hand with the spread of a love for the sea. It is erroneous to assume that none but addle-pated individuals, with time langing bear imposed their bands, can see any desight in curtising in steams of the steam that the spread of a love for the sea. It is erroneous to assume that none but addle-pated individuals, with time langing bear imposed in their bands, can see any desight in curtising in steam care to be applied in navigating under steam from port to port as there is in handing a vessel under sail. There is quite as much room for the acquisition of health and fanniherity with all the ways of mean and things salout on the bridge of a fine screw yacht as there is in the cockpit of the clipper schooner. There is the same nied tor study and experiment in the science of design and engineering on one hand that there is in the science of seign and engineering on the other. If about the science of modeling and sparring on the other. If about the science of modeling and sparring on the other. If about the science, and the whole of the sail and third the sail and the science of acquiring out and the whole of the sail on the transoms of a vessel under sail. But if you are a man unbitious of acquiring equal rank in point of knowledge with your professionals—if you propose, in short, to be captain of your own ship, there is as great, if not greater, opportunity with your hand at the bell than with your hand at the tiller. It is only the sensational writers of the press who will bowall the taste for yachting mode steam, because "they do not race," and their names and doings do not c spared the vulgar newspaper sensations of former years and who

### STEAM CATAMARANS.

POREST AND STREAM is a thoroughly practical journal. Practical because it combines the process of reasoning with an intimate knowledge of the mechanical operations and questions at later. There is a large class laboring under the delusion that the less they read, study, learn or think, the more "practical" they are. They refuse to accept any process of reason unless they stumble upon the same results while wielding their adae or bending a rivet. To this class belong the projectors of steam catanarans. Some time ago, when a deluded countryman was going to astonish the world with what he thought something new, we wrote as follows, Sept. 13, 1879:

they read, study, learn or timis, the more "practical" they are. They refuse to accept any process of reason unicos they stumble mont the same results while wielding their adze or heading a rivet. To this class belong the projectors of stem catanarams. Some the world with what he failed the method of the world with what he failed the method with what he failed the world with what he failed the world with what he failed the world with what he failed the world with what he failed the world with what he failed where the world with what he failed where the world with what he sailing catanaram sails faster than anything aleas aton, because the sailing catanaram sails faster than anything aleas aton, because the sailing catanaram sails faster than anything aleast on the sailing catanaram sails faster than anything aleas aton, because the sailing catanaram sails faster than anything aleast on the sailing that the world before, and that it was left to 'the theories of a Mr. ——, and the practical expenditual theory of the world when the possibilities hidden in the secrets of two inlike the acceptance of the world when were known, even in the town referred to, to have cuded in failure, were matters of minor consideration; for those experiments have been tried often enough, that many of them were known, even in the town referred to, to have cuded in calliest engineers of Europe, just lacked that little bit of extra genius which is depended upon to reverse the results of former years in favor of the two good citizens who have undertaken to startle the world afresh.

The same property of the wear of the world when the same catanaram, and any any to be led astray by designations have been fired at the thought of thirty miles an hour in a steam catanaram, and and that they are the sailt of the catanary with a minimum of resistance, which we have a sailer, altogether vanishes as a benefit as soon as we apply steam. Further, with a great and undhing more. If we now turn to the adjutance of the catanary with a proposed and much

be obtained from such a hull than any catamaran can ever afford, the hopes of high speed from this eight beat for sure to be ruth-lessly disappointed; but possibly the Commodore cares more for the deck room, and will be satisfied with as much speed as he can

the deck room, and will be satisfied with as much speed as he can get."
And again, July 22:
And again, July 22:
"At a second attent to launch this nondescript more butt straigs gave way, and she was again hauled out for require. It is crudent that some very questionable engineering talent has been brought into requisition in this new wonder, and should she ever actually be put into the passenger service we bespeak the most rigid inspection of hulls and machinery by the proper authorities. The latest reports are to the effect that she will steam 28 miles an hour. It is needless to say that such espectation is doomed to disappointment. If is needless to say that such espectation is doomed to disappointment. If she realizes 16 or 18, at an enormous waste of power, her visionary projectors will have cause to rejoice, and then she will only be a slow boat after all, wasteful in Ind., unhandy, and of daugerous, not to say untrustworthy, construction. We are atrial that in her the blacksmith has usurped the engineer, and that 'enterprise' has constituted itself a naval architect for the nonee,"

she will only be a slow boat after all, wasterul in Iucl, unhand, and of dangerons, not to say untrustworthy, construction. We are attraid that in her the blacksmith has ustriped the engineer, and that 'enterprise' has constituted itself a naval architect for the homes."

And in answer to a correspondent, Ang. 5:

"We never wavered on the steam catamaran question, but pronounced the expectation of high speed from such craft as visionary and not founded upon the sound principles of naval science. Now, to honest 'experiment' there can be no objection; it is the soul of progress; but we do pity the visionaries grasping at the ridiculous steam catamarans. We are once more borne out he no does the estimation of the control of progress; but we do pity the visionaries grasping at the ridiculous reteam catamarans. We are once more borne out he no does the estimation of the control of progress; but we do pity the visionaries grasping at the ridiculous decision of some bystander, who witnessed the abortive attempts to launch the affair as she lay on the ways. She made a trial trip, and then through the water at the dangerous speed of seven miles. Then half her blades were thrown aside, and the pitch increased from 8 to 12 feet—small difference. She started out once more, and report gives her ten miles—probably about eight in fact. There is some difference between this and thirty miles, but a recsonable margin was 200 per cent. Of course, everybody concerned is fully published that, with some slight changes, she will make thirty miles—they are 'quite confident'—and all the blame is to be put upon the propeller, if a windmil contriviance can legitimately be termed a propeller. There will be some more experimenting done with her, and very likely a few more miles made, and then the scrapheap of the Nyack cobble yard will be carricked by sundry tons of old iron. Sad to think of the twenty thousand dollars gone, and Fonesy and Strikam on an analogy. The sailing catamaran seriors oped from the prosecsion of excessively large st

an impossibility."
Finally, while discussing the question with a contemporary, Sept.

transportation and exemsion purposes, and then they must contine themselves to smooth water. As 'high speeds,' set them down as an impossibility."

Finally, while discussing the question with a contemporary, Sept. 10:

"The South Boston Inquirer has been discussing steam catamarans, and very plainly showed that the Ysack experiment was bound to be a failure with the first propeller used, as the number of revolutions multiplied by the pitch was only enough to produce 7 or 8 miles, and it very justly takes the projectors to task for the crude engineering. Or on men who have had a life-long experience with contractors' work, and the want of judgment displayed screes to show that purely practical men, without the least scientific atamments, are the most liable of all to bungle as soon as they leave well-beaten paths. But the Inquirer thinks that in spite of the long series of failures recorded, steam catamarans are capable of bligh speed. To this we cannot assent, for reasons already published in these columns. By using enormous power, and using it wastefully, double hulls may be propelled at a moderately high speed, but the same power and money expended upon a single hull would be a supplied of the supplied of thi

### THE AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The nuedling of American canocists at Lake George during the mouth of August last has given an impetus to canocing all over the United States. Since the organization of the American Canoc Association the writer has received many communications from persons desiring to become members of the new brotherhood, which embraces all the different schools of canociests. It is now known that Rulgitts of the Paddle have been pursuing their pastime as solitary

crusiers, and without sympathy from their fellows in many localities, far removed from club organization, where a canocist and his canoc excite the mirth and sometimes the derison of "the wise." These solitary lovers of nature and the delights afforded by the cruising canoc now extend the right hand of fellowship to the American Canoc Association, and are eager to carry its flags on their little craft into whatever region they may penetrate in another season. They will now be recognized by the brotherhood as fellow cruisers, and will receive at the sympathy and support that a true canocial method of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of t

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Cabix Locker,—Rule of Thumb for canyasing sloops of the usual type: Hoist of mainsall, 85 to 100 per cent, of load water line; boom, equal to length over all; gair, 55 per cent, of boom; bowspire outboard, 45 per cent, of load water-line; mast, stepped 30 to 33 per cent, from forward end of load water-line; topmast, 90 to 50 per cent, of load; for load water-line; topmast, 90 to 50 per cent, of length of load water-line; topmast, 91 to 50 per cent, of length; of load water-line; topmast, 91 to 50 per cent, of length; of load, 18 th, 18

win or the indicated norse-power.

San Francisco Yautr Clue.—Mr. Bowie's new schooner is pronounced the "most wholesome" of any Turner has built. She has more depth than customary, but would be improved by more overhang aft which the length will prevent. The club is considering a change in the regatta course to obviate the "calm streak" at Osldand, where the high bluffs completly kill the wind. The harbor masters have granted the yachts a new anchorage in a snug bight and will build a breakwater, so that the club will be assured of a fine and safe anchorage in the future. Com. Harrison has summed up his log for the year, and thus that he has been absent cruising in the yaw! Frolic over 100 days.

-Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy.

### Archery.

### PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

AUGUST SCORES.

BECAUSE of the pressure of other work, the Secretary cannot give such comments upon the records made by members for the month of August, though some of the performances will merit special notice. The report has been long delayed in the vain hope that all the members would send reports. We trust that every member will appear in the report for September, when the Secretary will devote some attention to the more marked features

	Eds	rard P. We	eston, High	iland Par	k, 111.		
72 arrow	s at 100 va	rds				1549	
			ows at 60				
18., 82	24., 94	17., 85	2052	19., 93	21111	18., 76	
21103	19., 85	16., 72	21 95	17 89	1991	18 66	
19., 77	18 71	19 65	19., 91	15 51	1969	20110	
19 89	18 82	19., 59	15 76	19 SI	20109	22112	
22102	20108	22114	24 92	24104	21. 79	23101	
	18 74	22114	20114	19., 89	23 99		
19., 69	21 93	18., 98	1668	15 69		18 52	H
22 72	19., 85	21 99	22. 100	23., 92	21 95	1979	Пž
21107			19., 78		22., 84	23119	1
21113	22110	21103	19 70	19 . 81 20 110	19,, 91	15 85	1.
20., 96	21105	21 51			23 A9	20., 86	
22 98	21 85	18., 86	19 S3	1572	2078	19 73	
15 67	20 74	21 67	22., 68	17 71	22 59	20 92	2
22 90	2298	18 75	1973	19., 81	22100	20,, 90	
23101	21,.111	21., 57	21 71	20.,102	22108	22 94	
21 97	16., 60	11 63	19., 51	19., 83	24 80	22108	
20. 86	22,,103	17 75	21, 111	20., 90	23127	23.,123	1
22.,102	23., 81	93. 96	17 83	22, 100	23111	24., 86	
21.,115	20 54	18 84	1582	20108	19., 93	20. 92	-
22., 92	23., 97	16 50	10 79	17 81	18 90	101,,12	í
24.,104	19,. 71	28 89	1971	19., 84	20., 90	2080	
23 87	22.,104	2175	15 69	22 94	19 S1	13., 57	
19., 87	15., 49	20110	12., 54	19., 79.			
Average	at 100 yar	is				49	
Average	at 80 yard.	5				.70	- 1
Average	at 60 yard.	S				85 11-79	
	Mun	rice Thom	nson Oraș	vfordsville	Ind		
	.400		oric Roune		1 20000		
		_					9
		100		yds.	60 yds.	Total.	
August 3	\$	30.		115G	22. 95	56378	- 1
** 10		33.	135 33	3182	21115	92,.432	- 1
64 17			126 43	2 104	24126	100446	-1
11 29			.137 de	1198	22130	99465	1
		ords: 86		s. 87167.			1
94 arro	WS 21 60 YE	rds: 21	109, 21., 7	5, 20, .110,	22., 110.		11.4.4
						12013	1
Average	YORK TOWN	(l				1302	1
Average	for yours.					100 5 7	3
Average	on yards.					1001	
A few	scores at (	30 yards, r	eported by	this arel:	er, have b	een lost.	

and, not having been copied into his record, cannot be supplied.

Will. II. Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind. York Rounds.

	LOON	OBER 25, I	000.
August 3 and 459, .143	45223	24152	108528
August 3 and 4	44208 37169	24134 23133 24140 20106 23123	107.,467
11 26 24 118 13 30 33 153	25101 26156	20140 23123	102496 69825 92,.432
24, 140 22, 122 23, 115 23, 22, 124 24, 146, 24, 150 20, 141 23, 24, 146,	t 60 yards. 113 24134	24134	24136
22124 24150 20141 28 24146	107 22125	20, .118	
Average York round			. 155 6- 1
Average 100 yards. Average 80 yards. Average 60 yards.	lightand Park	. In.	.150 1 22
10, Hantagoud, 1  Vork E  100 Ads.  August 3. 30 at 14  10. 5. 5. 5. 50  10. 5. 30 at 14  10. 11. 43 at 140  11. 43 at 140  11. 5. 10. 15. 60  12. 51 24.110 24.100 24.  25.100 16. 75 24.10 24.  25.100 16. 75 24.10 24.  25.101 16. 50 25.  25.100 16. 50 25.  25.100 16. 50 25.  25.100 16. 50 25.  25.100 16. 50 25.  25.100 16. 50 25.  25.100 16. 50 25.  25.100 17.  25	ounds.	en vila	Total.
August 3	31149 31145	23131	54894 92419 98446
34,,140 11,,43,,149	80125	23185 22 50	98446 95567
4 20	23 81	2157	95,.561 84, 344 62,,254
19., 87 24.,110 21., 91 23., 23.,103 16., 78 24.,118 25.,	79 IS., S4 97 IG., 68	17 79	21.,107
15. 54 15. 82 20. 100 24 23. 137 23. 115 24. 86 17	126 22128 71 21111	23119 22108	22100 2190 23119
21, 113	55 20., 58 82 24.,140.	24.,134	17 79 15. 65
Average York round			370 2-3 125 1-8
Average 60 yards			136 1-6 102 31-50
York R 100 yds, 100 yds, 121 27,115 21 21 29,121 25 25 22 24 surrows at 80 yards; 25,78,87,	50 yds. 27109	60 yrls, 16., 52	Total. 67.,248
** 21	27,,105 32,,118 32, 112	15.,102 20., 58 15 76	51.,322 51.,327 72.,250
4s arrows at 80 yards: 25.,79, 37,	.147.		******
45 in rows at 50 yards; 25, 49, 51, 24 arrows at 17, 79 17, 75 19, 101 19, 22, 116 22, 165 15, 65 23, 19, 95 22, 120 19, 91 21, Average York round.	94 23 .113 103 23 .113	22 95 16., 92	20110 21 95
19., 95 22.,120 19., 91 21., Average York round	57 23,.119	- 23,.103	21 95 293
Average 100 yards. Average 80 yards. Average 60 yards. O. W. Kyle, Hig			1025
O. W. Kyle, High	hland Park, H	i.	10 5-0
24 arraws a 16., 76 18., 69 20., 16., 76 18., 192 13., 47 11. 14., 68 19., 81 20., 92 20., 18., 86. Average at dayards, 76. P. 8. De Graff, 6.	78 15 67 53 19 77	15 49 15 62	21107 1767
14., 68 19., 81 20., 92 20. 18., 86. Average at 60 yards, 76,	102 15,69	17,. 67	19., 71
P. S. De Graff, C York R	mariotte, Me ounds.,		
York R  100 yds, August 2 20, 62  12 46, 48  16 32 16  24 24 120	80 yd ~, 16 60	60 yds. 13., 55 22., 92 22., 110 19., 95	Total.
16	31107 2284	22110	85,,321 66,,299
12 STHOM 2 HE GOO'L STARS			
and an account of	t 60 yards. 103 - 23117	21 99 18 94 25111 21113 19101 19101	24.,182
17., 55 21., 97 22., 98 23., 119 22., 18, 99 19., 89 23., 119 22., 20, 100 21., 81 9., 85 24., 21., 169 18., 91 17., 77 18., 21., 101 18., 85 19., 87 22.,	104 22,,106 89 22,,1.4 80 23 05	25.,111 91 (13	11., 58 23.,103 20.,108
21, 191 1s., 85 19., 87 22., 21, 123 19., 89 18., 76 20.,	116 1668 84 2086	19.,101 19.,101	2098 23105
19., 51 19., 89 23., 95 21., 20, 102 21., 94 22., 1co.	102 23.,119	1618	22,.110
			. 74 4- 5
Average of yards  E. T. Church, C York R  101 yds, 117. 67  12. 14. 44  13. 21. 55  16. 21. 69  5 structured by Ards St. 17. 38, 59	harlotte, Miel	h.	. 96 4 56
York R 100 yds,	ounds, 8) yds.	(01.) (ls,	Total.
August 2	1864 25125	20104	54234
16	16. 52	20 50	57201
24 arrows a 22, 104 20, 84 22, 104 18	£ 61 yards,	14 61	16 68
14., 60 14., 52 17., 81 15.,	80 20.,100 76 13., 49	18., 64 21, 103 17., 77 22., 86	21 59 14 76
14. 56 19. 83 21. 117 21. 16. 58 17. 71 20. 82 14. 15. 67 17. 75 18. 61 15— 16. 64 17. 87 24. 102 15. 17. 5 12 65 10 91 15	62 15., 69 65 16 66	22 86 19 91 16 58	15 35 17 77 13 71
16. 64 17. 87 24. 102 15 17. 45 18. 68 19. 91 15 Average York round.	69 21 91 64 17 83	11., 49	16,, 62
Average York round			217 to
Average 60 yards	Galesburg, Ill		82 / 77 35 59
York b	tounds.		Total
August 19 and 20 22 93 93 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	80 yards. 25101 2577 2557	90 yards. 20., 92 16., 84 19., 95	Total. 74.,286 66,,234 69, 973
23	2547 2547 20117 25117 49139 25118 27109	19.1. 95 19.1. 85 23.113	68,.276
28	29139 25135	23113 19 95 20 92	67311 74325 78313
" 81	27. 109 28.,136	20104	74328 78313 63295 70332 71321
24 arrows a	t 60 yards.	21 59	11321
16. 62 20. 104 19. 77 17. 20. 72 22. 108 23. 109 20.	67 92108 80 1654	17 69 19 91	15 69 20 94 19 79 21111
" 27	80 2187	22.,120	91111
Average for York round			. 69 8-10 . 69 5-10
24 arrows a	5 50 yards, 560 yards, 90 17 57	19 75	98 119
14. 47 16. 65 22. 105 21. 22. 116 19. 81 16. 80 19. 17. 65 19. 69 19. 95 18. 19. 93 19. 75 13. 61 Aver.	79 19., 81 80 15., 55	21109 1880	20. 94
A. S. Brownen.	BOSTOR, Mass	rds, 82 73-21 S	
			Total.
August 7	2650 2478	19. 79 17. 83	55209 55205
15., 74 17., 89 20., 96 16., 17., 71 16., 60 17., 71 15	65 16., 66 67 16. 69	15., 61 17. 62	21103
15., 53 11., 49 18., 66 21., 1 15., 51 20., 72 19., 81 14.,	09 1559 58 1767	19 70 16 86	17 77 20. 98
18., 76 16., 66 16., 72 19., Average York round.	83 22., 95,		.207
Average 100 yards. Average so pards. Average 60 yards.			. 48 . 85 0- 5
9. 31 (24 arrows) 1555 26. 17. 17. 18. 29. 24 arrows a 17. 17. 19. 24 arrows a 17. 17. 18. 17. 18. 17. 18. 17. 18. 17. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18	Sing Sing, N	. Y.	. to dead
York R 100 yds. 20. 3.5.51 24. 10.67 25. 18.74 27. 11.73 4 28. 16.00	80 3 ds. 21, .85	60 yds. 14., 70	Total, 43, 175
20	1663 1656	17108 1878	40Y21 53201
27	15, .51 2209	20. 90	52,.214 53,.236

	40. 17
2 arrows at 100 yards 18 arrows at 80 yards 24 arrows at 60 yards 1252 1862 1854 1678 1549 14 Average York round	3. 47, 12. 40, 16. 62, 21. 77 F
24 arrows at 60 ya 1252 1862 1854 1678 1549 14	rds. 52 1773 1152 1448
Average York round	214
Average 60 yards	68 1-15
F. O. Hyatt, Cortland	, N. Y.
York Rounds, 100 yds. 80 y	ds. 60 yds. Total.
August 3	75195226 1 11382261 1
" 16	109 \$1 270
14.66 24	50 20., 90 68, 286
* 24	70 20 91 49231 I
" 25	84 19., 77 54.,208
0 27	93 16, 55 47 185 1 83 14, 64 56, 220 I
* 27	115 17., 99 53.,253 2 102 21., 89 60.,258 2
6 Bo	89 19., 95 53.,239 I
6 31	89 18., 94 56., 250
" 31	101 23.,121 61.,290
24 arrows at 60 yards	1761, 20100, 23105
Average 89 yards   F. O. Hyatt, Cortland   York Rounds   100 Yds   80 3	
Average 60 yards	cole NT T
York Rounds.	10h, N. 0.
100 Yds, - 80 J	ds. 60 yds. Total.
August 14	64 1650 51,.155 151 1553 42166 1
** 80	,,50 13.,49 59.,163
W. Holberton, Hackens Vork Roumds. Aucust 14. 100 yds, 80 a 20. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 14. 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16	65, 1680, 951, 1751,
Average York round	171 1-3
Average 100 yards	62 1-3
A verage 60 vards	60 1-15
Edward P. Bartlett, Man	letta, Ohio.
York Rounds,	vds 60 vds Total
August 4925	.,83 16,.66 20,.124
Algust 4. 24 arrows at 60 3; 14. 72 6. 22 11. 35 15. 53 12. 55 9 15. 51 2. 8 15. 53 14. 49 17. 69 18 33. 53 18. 56 10. 35 14. 42 13. 57 17. Average York round.	letta, Ohio.  lyds. 60 yds. Total.  1.83 16.66 20.124    1.83 11.51 10 14 11 45 12
1551 2 8 1553 1449 1769 18	.58 943 925 1571 .53 1666.
1353 1856 1036 1442 1357 17.	.53 16.,66.
Average 10s yards	
Average 100 yards Average 30 yards Average 60 yards	
York Rounds	]
A. B. Exect, Solida Ber York Rounds 100 yds. 80 August 3. 931 1 20. 935 1 21. 11,43 1 1. 11,43 1	yds. 60 yds. Total.
20 9.35	47 1353 35133
** 211143 1	47 1771 89161
* 91	.66 1246 1032 1458
10. 32 17. 51 16. 58 7. 29 6. 26 16.	71 17 67 14 18 19 49
12.,46 12.,54.	
Average York rounds. Average 100 yards. Average 50 yards. Average 60 yards.	
Average 100 yards	
Howard fery, whitams;  York Rounds.  August 13. 9, 33 11  August 19. 4, 20  48 arrows at 80 V	ort, renn.
August 13933 19	13.50 32.114
August 19	s., 22 12,, 45 21,, 90 c
48 arrows at 80 y s31 io36 731 iI33 i238 i	5.,57 7.,25 11.,35 8.,36
1141 1143 1450 1454 1246 i	2.,58 10.,57 11.,41 17.,49
\$ .31   i035   721   1133   1235   1   1141   1143   1450   1454   1245   1   8   26   1235   1044   1225   1232   1   1052   1244   825   1634   1245   1125   1246   1042   1125   1246   1042   1125   1245   1125   12.	3 .50 S. 28 1553 721 951 1329 1252 1769
Average Verk rounds	tos
Average 100 yards	261,
Average 60 yards	35 2-11 41 29-82
11. 29 12. 46 10. 42. Average 700 yards. Average 80 yards. Average 80 yards. Will. 1	I. Thompson, Sec. P. P. C.
HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Oct. 6.—The t	hird match of 96 arrows at
60 yards, between the Wabash Merry B	winch and the nightand
Park Archers, resulted in a victory for	the latter club by 13-5, as

Park Archers, resulted in a victory for the latter club by 13-5, as seen by the following scores :

Highland Park Archers.

Dr. Weston23-121	21- 99	22- 10	22-110	35-120
Mr. Swartwout21-113	20- 63	21-103	23-119	85 - 423
Mr. Taylor19-113	19-105	21 - 93	20 - 102	79-413
Mr. Hammond 22-126	19 - 83	21 - 87	21 - 105	83-491
Mr. Hall22— 92	22 - 98	20 04	19 —87	S3-371
Grand	total, 418–	-2,034.		
Wabash	Merry B	owmen.		
Will, H. Thompson23-133	23-131	24-122	23 - 149	93-535
Maurice Thompson 21-119	23-129		22 - 132	89-216
Mr. Booe19— 83	20-94		23-107	80 -264
Dr. McMechap17- 65	29 9-	22— 8ri	15- 75	17-327
Mr. Klein	16-68	17- 75	19 87	65 - 257
Grand	Total, 405	-2,029.		
Highland Park Archers w	on two of	the three	matches,	and the
Wabash Merry Bowmen one,	as follows	: :		
Highland Park Archers won fi	rst match	by		6-126
Wahash Merry Bowmen won s	second ma	tch by		9-119
Highland Park Archers won th	aird matel	h by		13 - 5
Oct. 19.—Below we give t	he scores	of the	second m	atch. 96
arrows at 60 yards, between	the Oakl	ина вож С	run, of Ca	лиогиа,

	Oakla	nd Bow Cl	ub.		
F. C. Havens		20 - 132	19 77	23-115	54-436
Mr. Cook		20-65	21- 89	19 - 89	79 - 345
A. W. Havens		10 50	15- 76	20-116	62 - 322
Mr. Coftin		15- 92	15- 76	16 54	64-300
	Grand	total, 259-	1,403.		

Highland Park Archers won by 50-21s.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Oct. 21.-The gentlemen of the Highland Park Archers shot for the society's champion medal this afternoon. The winner, Mr. Taylor, commenced the use of the long bow only last July. The following scores gave Mr. Taylor 41, points, Dr. Weston 2 and Mr. Swartwout 11/2 points:

1		80 J.ds.	60 vds. Total.
	fl. S. Taylor	127—127 121—127	49 9 1 100-45*
	E. B. Weston	126- 100 134 -136	22 1144 100 410
Į	N. E. Swartwout	124- 54	21 1211 91-407
Ì	F. P. Hall	(25 -101 (18 - 58	15 55 69 -259

PROSPECT PARK, Brooklyn, Oct. 13.—Match between ladies and gentlemen of the Brooklyn Archery Club and the Toxopholite of Newark, N. J. Columbia and American round:

THE TOXOUTILITE.

Ladies' Columbia Round.

Mrs. A. H. Gibbes         .17-47           Miss Palmer         .15-39           Miss Speacer        26           Miss Miller         6-23	49 yds. 2[-103 21-111 13- 51 15- 65	20 yels, 23—123 28—125 21—103 21—107	H. S. 61—273 59—275 61—180 45—195
Totals46—132	13-333	88-455	207-923
Gentlemen's Americ	an Round		
J. E. Hurd. 20 -104 Theo, Baldwin 12 - 50 T. A. Hines 15 - 73 A. H. Gibbes 12 - 38	20— 82 24—114 23— 71 15— 58	$2 \leftarrow 154$ $30-138$ $21-111$ $23-111$	68—340 66—369 59—255 58—297
Total	85—325 es, 207-923		216—1,101 men, 246
1,104-453-2,027.	rr r		

### Ladies' Columbia Round Miss Horsman.... Mrs. Nash.... Mrs. Scudder.... Miss Woodland.... 46-178 124-510

Gentlemen's	American	ROHAU.		
dr. Nash			23 - 113	69 - 30
dr. Pearsall	16-84		25-146	66 - 34
Major Constable			\$2 <b>-</b> 93	60 - 25
dr. Peddingham	19-79	27125	25-156	74 - 36
-				
Totals			101-505	
Grand totals: Ladies, 124-510	; gentlen	aen, 269-1.	252-393-	1,762.

Saratoga Springs-N. Y., Oct. 24.—The following match at the York Round was shot Oct. 19, between Will H. Thompson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and Frank H. Walworth, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Mr. Walworth being allowed to add to his score the excess of his 80-yard score over his 100-yard score. Mr. Thompson's score at 100 yards surpasses any we have seen made by any other archer in the country:

	100 yds.	so yds.	60 y.ds.	Total
Will H. Thompson		36-444	23-109	105-4
Frank H. Walworth	.26-98	36 - 162	20-S0	52-3
Add excess at 80 vds				. 4

Mr. Thompson won by 69 points.

-For close confinement, sedentary habits and brain and nervetire, trust in Hop Bitters.

WILLIAMSBURG ATHLETIC CLUE.—The annual fall games were contested Saturday, Oct. 23. The weather was rather unpropitions, it being bleak and very windy, which interfered with fast times that otherwise would, no doubt, have been made, as the track was in fine condition, owing to the efforts of Mr. Mc dasters, the club

In the 100-yard run H. M. Johnson, of the Lafavette A. C., was the winner in 10% sec. from 4 yards; A. C. Cooper, N. Y. A. C., second, from 5 yards.

The 220-yard run was won by Walter A. Smith, W. A. C., in 241%

The 220-yard run was won by water A panen, e. 2. 3, a. 2. 3, e. 2. 5, e. fron 17 yards; I. M. Wales second.

The 220-yard hurdle race was won by H. M. Stone, Pastime A. C., in 29% sec.; J. B. Hanna, S. A. A. C., second.

W. H. Parry, W. A. C., won the one-mile walk in 7 min, 18½ sec.;
G. H. Hanon, American A. C., second.

G. H., Hanon, American A. C., second.
The 660-yard run was won by G. J. Bradish in 1 min. 18½ sec.;
C. A White, S. I. A. C., second.
The most exciting event was the 1,000-yard run, special handicap.
L. E. Meyers, M. A. C., seratch, was the winner by about two inches from J. Saunders, W. A. C., 50 yards handicap. Meyers

was not up to his usual form, and had a struggle to win.

The final tug of war was won by the Union A. C., from the Orion R. & A. A. by 3 inches.

HARVARD VS. COLUMBIA.—The return of this inter-collegiate match was played at Hoboken, on Oct. 18, and resulted in the New Yorkers' defeat by one innings and twenty-seven runs.

### Answers to Correspondents.

18" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

A. II., Painesville, Ohio.—The armory is at New Haven, but manufacture has been suspended. Will resume at an early date, and due notice will be given in our advertising columns.

D. P. S., Glen's Falls.—Your dog has a bad attack of mange. Avoid giving any meat, and feed upon cooling diet. The disease is contagious, and you should at once quarantine him. Give him, twice a day, five drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his food. Keep his kennel clean, and change his bedding constantly. Once a week give an aperient of Epsom salts, and a teaspoonful of sulphur and magnesia in food three times a week. Rub the parts afflicted twice a day with Glover's mange cure, and write results.

J.W. E., Pottstown, Pa.-Your dog is troubled with constipation. Feed boiled liver, twice a week or oftener. Give plenty of exercise, and at regular times, Costiveness is frequently the result of in-dianimation of the bowels or liver. In addition to usual food, give holled green vegetables. If the trouble has become chronic, give a pill of rhubarb and ipecacuanha—five grains or more of the former, with a half grain of the latter-at the time of feeding every day.

Massachusetts-Worcester, Oct. 23.-This week there has been somewhat of a let-up in sporting news in this vicinity. The local sportsmen have many of them had the pleasure of taking Mr. T. C. Banks Business Manager of the Forest and Stream, by the C. Danks, Business Manager of the Forest And Strikan, by the hand and renewing old acquisitance. During the week there have been two trials of skill in this vicinity. One of the local clubs had what they called "President's Day," Mr. C. B. Holden broke 38 out of 40 balls; Mr. George McAleer, 47 out of 50; A. L. Gilman, 44 in 46; and M. D. Gilman, 22 in 28 balls.

H. A. M., Hammond, N. Y.-1, My Gordon setter has a very small white stripe on her breast, and for that reason she is said to be of impure breed. 2. Does it necessarily follow that if a so-called Gordon setter has any white in its coat, it is of impure blood? Ans, 1, "Stonehenge" says: "It is admitted that the original Gordons were often black, tan and white; but as in all our shows the classes are limited to black-tan, the long arguments which have been adduced on that score are now obsolete. A little white on the chest and a white toe or two are not objected to, but a decided frill is considered by most judges to be a blemish," 2. Certainly not,

D. T. L., Yonkers.—My dog has been lame in one foreleg for some time, and now for a week past has been afflicted in the same way in all of his legs. When I take hold of his limbs to work the joints, he howls and whines piteously. Ans. Your dog has the rheumatism. Keep him warm and dry. Feed on plain food. Rub rheumatism. Keep him warm and dry. Feed on plain food. Rub the parts afflicted with a good stimulating liniment, such as is used for horses. Administer internally bi-carbonate of soda (baking for lorses. Administr internally obtained to solar dealing sodal dissolved in a little water, three times a day. As you neglect to state breed, ago or size of dog, we are unable to state exact quantity, but to a fifty-pound dog about one-half teaspoonful is the thing. You can gauge dose accordingly.

—One of the firm of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., wholevale and retail carpet dealers, Boston, Mass., is, or claims to be, a sportsman, and he will at all times take great pleasure in doing a favor for a fellow sportsman in want of any kind or grade of carpeting, rugs, etc., etc. Correspond with the house, or call and see him, and see if he means what he says, -Adv.

Many replies have been unaccidably crowded out, and have been sent by letter.

-For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters.

### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Pleasures of Hope.—When the body is bowed down with pain an intense longing for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering, but it does not cure. At such a time as this, how welcome is such a friend as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, bringing home health and happiness and the joys of a renewed life, -. 1dv.

-See kennel advertisement of H. B. Vondersmith.

—Mange-ine cures, or no pay. Trial box mailed for stamp Hepworth, Druggist,  $296\,\mathrm{Madison}$  street, Brooklyn.

—The Holabird Shooting and Fishing Suits, Upthegrove & McLellan, sole manufacturers, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circular, -Oh, why will you let that invalid friend suffer that Hop Bittres

NEW YORK PRESS CLUB .- The regular fall meeting of the New York Press Club will take place on Monday, November 15, that date being the eighty-third anniversary of Mr. Thurlow Weed's birthday.

# Forest and Stream

and the Highland Park Archers | Highland Park Archers | Highland Park Archers | Dr. Weston | 23-12| 21-99 22- | Mr. Swartwout, 21-112 22- 99 22- | Mr. Weston | 21-112 22- | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. Weston | Mr. W

### ROD AND GUN.

At the single subscription price of \$4 a year, A TWENTY-FOUR PAGE WEEKLY JOURNAL, catering to the tastes and devoted to the interests of

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Natural Bistory, Shooting, Yachting, Fish Culture, The Kennel, Archery, Fishing, The Hifle, Cricket,

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Stockings, full length, any sized foot, per pair, - - - Pants, reaching nearly to the arm-pit, Heavy flax ground sheets, weight 6 1-2 lbs.; size 7 1-2x4 1-2 ft., each,

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are the only sure and sate remedies for this dis-ease.—Easily administered—effective—prompt. The Specifics for this disease are: A.A. at first; to be followed by or alternated with the C.C. or E.E.the C.C. if in the throat; the E.E. if the disease has extended to the lungs. Full directions with each bottle. PAMPHLET FREE.

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LEATHER HUNTING JACKETS FOR DUCK AND PIGEON SHOOTING.

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THE BEST PAPER SHELLS IN THE MARKET We have a lot of No. 12 gauge which we will set in lots of 1,000 for \$\frac{1}{3}\$. Larger quantities cheaper will be sent to any address on receipt of the money This is a rare chance to get a first-class article.

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At Robin's Island, Peconic Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

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Open to all Setters and Pointers. Limited to 50 entries. First Prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$25. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15. PUPPY STAKES.

Open to all Pointers and Setters under 18 months of age. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$15. Entrance fee, \$15; forfeit \$10.

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Open to all Setters and Pointers under 12 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10; forfeit, \$7.50. BRACE STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Five braces to run or prizes to be scaled. Frize, \$250; second prize, \$125; third prize, \$50. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15 CLUB STAKES.

Open to members of the Club only; dogs to be owned and hunted by the members making the entry. Prize, a hundred dollar piece of plate, to be selected by the winner. Entrance, 10 per cent, of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Brace Stakes, and entries close on Nov. 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to mid day of Nov. 27th, at the office of the Club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial.

JACOB PENTZ, Secretary.

P. O. BOX 274, NEW YORK CITY.
Entries must be accompanied by forfeit money in all cases. Judges to be named one month before trials.

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HAMMERLESS GUN FOR SALE—Just imported gauge: 10b. 10z. weight; 33-inch burrels; top snap, extension rb; 3's-inch drop; 14-inch stock; patent tore end; lett barrel, full; right barrel, modified choke; pistol grip. Price, \$210. AUG. FRANKE, Wapakoueta, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Having no use for it, I offer a Scott & Sons breech-loader of the following description In Sons breech-loader of the following description for sale: No. 10, 10 lb, at-line, top snap, double bolt, ex-rib, patent fore-end, heavy strikers, damascus barrels, plstol's ock, choke-bore, with 9 (innetty) brass shells and loading implements for same. Gun alone cost 137 and 1s as good as new. Will send C. O. D. with targets, giving privilege of examination, providing charges are paid both ways fin of satisfactory. Entire outfit, \$90. A. H. WORTHEN, Jr., Warsaw, Hillows.

A NGLING LIBRARY FOR SALE.—An unusually large assembliage of books on Angling and Sporting, mainly English, collected by Mr. Jno. 6. Fenell, numbering 232 titles, including many volumes of considerable rariety.

J. W. ROUTON, 706 Broadway N V A printed list of the above may be had on appli-cation. Oct28.31

POR SALE—Breech-loading shot-gun, W. & C.
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Weight, \$42 drop, pistol-grip. In fine condition.
Cost \$150. Will self for \$15, including pig-skin cases
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WANTED.—About Nov. 7, quall and duck shooting within 100 miles of city. Address, stating expense of guide and board for two or three weeks, JACK, P. O. Box 3,583, New York.

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NAILER—by Champion Buff-Activity; Activity
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by Tonic-Nottingham Nettle, by Oid Sam-Rose, by
Jock; Tonic by Bitters-Bully, by Folier-Champion
Myrtie; Buff by Bitfet-Puss, by Dazzler-drace;
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SALE.—Pure bred red Irish setter Roxle AUGALLE-STUDENT FOR THE TITLE SECTOR AND STUDENT SECTOR AND STUDENT SECTOR AND SECTOR

POR SALE.—The beagle bitch Charmer, imported April, 1879; color, black, white and tan; winner of 1st, classes 43 and 44, at the Philadelphia Bench Show, 1879; two years old, handsome, and in perfect condition. Also, the well-known dachshund Unser Fritz, 1st Centennial, 1st Builtinnor. bench Show, 1819; two years out, manusone, and in perfect condition. Also, the well-known dach-shund Unser Fritz, 1st Centennial, 1st Builtimore 1877; 1st Philadelphia, 1st4. Color, failow red Whelped, Jan. 2, 1816. A keen hunter and first-class dog. Apply to J. A. STOVELL, 229 South Front st., Philadelphia.

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A COMPETENT PARTY, who is located in an unequaled spot in the Allegheny Valley of western Penna, will receive for Brasking or ruffled grouss and woodcock a number of settlers and pointers. First-class references given and required. Address "SETTER," Bradford, McKeau Co., Pt., Oct. S. (1988) and Co. (1988) and Co. (1988) and Co. (1988) are considered from the control of the contr

FOR SALE.—Pure bred cocker spaniel bitch Floretta, liver and white, three months out; imported stock; full pedigree. Price, \$15. Also, litter brother Chang, same color and markings, \$90. CHAS, DENISON, Hartford, conn. Octs, it

WANTED—A hound or harrier for rabbit hunt-ing; must be first-class in every respect. Address P. SINGER, 517 East 19th st. Oct 25, 12

FOR SALE—Well broke setter dog, 4 years lod, white, with brown ears; his father sold for \$125. I will sell him for \$50, and warrant himserpresented. Inquire of H. T. GOULD, Brocklon, Mass.

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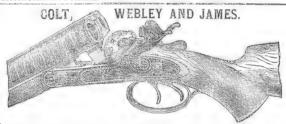
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### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

Vol. 15-No. 11. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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The Private Practice Club : Matches

Answers to Correspondents.....

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

\*\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays. Correspondents are requested to mail their communications so that they may reach us before that day.

A BROADENED FIELD .- Although the cricket department of the Forest and Stream has from its inception been accorded a very substantial support by the devotees of that game, we are compelled, by reason of the other demands upon us, to discontinue the department. The space thereby gained will be devoted to our specialties-fishing, shooting and the kennel; and we shall give our undivided attention to these branches of American field sports. Our game columns each week are now filled with a rich abundance of matter, which indicates either that an unusually large host of sportsmen are in the field this fall, or, perhaps, that the Forest and Stream has been more successful than ever before in eliciting from its hosts of friends their experience in the pursuit of game.
By narrowing our field we have broadened it, and we shall

strive now to make the paper more than ever before a repository of all good things pertaining to the gun, rod and kennel.

OPENING OF THE QUAIL SEASON. - The season for quail in this State opened on Monday the 1st instant. This date is vertainly none too late, and in the opinion of many sportsmen We shot last week in Connecticut, and found it is too early. that several of the bevice moved were not yet full grown. We have sometimes seen in November little quail just hatched, but of course in such cases the nests had been broken up so that the second brood was exceptionally late.

We think the opinions of the oldest sportsmen, those who have the widest experience, would agree that the birds should never be shot before this time. The law in Pennsylvania is defective and so is that of Connecticut in permitting quail to be shot too early. Still it must be said that few men, we hope, trouble the half-grown bevies. The sportsmen have too much self-respect to meddle with these broods, and as the marketmen will not buy the little things, the pot

#### THE WICKERSHEIMER PRESERVING FLUID.

FEW weeks ago, in an answer to a correspondent, we referred to the "Wickersheimer process," and it has brought us a flood of letters which we have delayed answering until we could get the formula for its preparation and so not only give our readers valuable information concerning the preparation of fish and other animals for natural history purposes, but also how to make the fluid to do it with. We first became acquainted with this method at the International Fishery Exhibition in Berlin this last summer, where in the display of Prof. Jean Wickersheimer, Conservator of the University of Berlin, we saw many animals lying on the tables, without even a glass over them, which were said to have been kept for three years. Among these were serpents of fifteen to twenty feet in length; birds, fishes, seals and crustaceans. Skeletons also were shown which were kept together by the natural ligaments and were perfectly flexible, among them a snake and a crane-perfectly charming specimens-bearing even the rude handling of the ordinary exhibition visitor and exhibiting every motion which the animals were capable of in life. Vegetable tissues were also preserved, and great sea weeds hung around looking as if newly gathered.

We naturally wanted to see how the fluid was used, and by invitation of Prof. Wickersheimer we saw some fishes in jected. A fountain syringe was used, made of a tin can holding a quart, which hung on a nail about six feet high; a rubber pipe led from this, in the end of which was an injecting needle about four inches long. Laying a fish upon its back the Professor inserted the needle in its breast until it reached the heart, and let the fluid run until all the veins were filled. "But," said we, "how are you certain that it exactly strikes the heart?" "If it does not, then the fish will puff up about the heart?" the gills and you try it again," auswered the operator; "but if it is all right, then in a few minutes you will notice the pectoral fins begin to expand and stand out. If the fish is fresh the dorsal and other fins will also expand." The fish operated upon would weigh about six pounds, and as soon as the fins were expanded he threw it into a tub of the liquid, where it was allowed to remain for two or three days and was then ready to be placed on exhibition. The Professor explained that in the case of those large serpents, seals, etc., he injected them in all the large arteries which were accessible, as well as in the heart; but that for crabs, lobsters, spiders, starfishes and such small deer it was only necessary to keep them immersed for a few days. Collectors of insects will readily appreciate a method which leaves the legs flexible and not liable

The colors in the serpents were well preserved. The fish faded somewhat, and their eyes sank as much as fish in market do when kept too long; but they were well preserved, and fish are the worst things which the taxidermist has to deal with, while the collector is aghast at the bills for jars and alcohol After we left Berlin the newspapers chronicled the fact that Professor Wickersbeimer embalmed a boy and exhibited the body in the open air for several months, during which time it "looked like a sleeping child, preserving its softness and life like appearance;" while we saw the lungs of a turtle in a jar which could be inflated by a pipe through the cork to several times their size. At this time we knew that the Prussian Government had bought the formula, but did not know that it had been published by the Department of Instruction in the Staatsanzeiger, the official organ of the Department. ing this we sent for a copy, and now take pleasure in laying before our readers the following translation:

FORMULA OF THE WICKERSHEIMER FLUID.

"In 3,000 grammes of boiling water dissolve alum, 100 grammes; common salt, 25 do.; saltpetre, 12 do.; potash do.; arsenious acid, 10 do. After cooling and filtering the above solution add to every ten litres of it four litres of glycerine and one litre of methl, alcohol,"

The directions given in the paper alluded to are as follows: "The mode of application varies with the nature of the bodies requiring to be preserved. Anatomical preparations, entire bodies, etc., which are to be preserved dry, are laid in the fluid from six to twelve days, according to their size, and are then taken out and dried in the open air. The ligaments and muscles will now remain flexible and soft, so that all natural movements can be executed. Hollow organs, lungs, intestines, etc., must be filled with the fluid and then laid in it; I

afterward they are taken out and dried, first being distended with air. Smaller animals, such as crabs, beetles, lizards. frogs, etc., are not to be dried, but put up in bottles of the fluid, if the natural colors are to be kept unchanged.

"If human or other large bodies are to be preserved for a longer period before they are used for scientific purposes it is sufficient to inject them with the fluid. Two litres, f. i., will suffice for a child of two years; about five litres are required for an adult. By this treatment the muscles will appear as if fresh, when sections are made even after years. thus injected if human bodies are preserved in the open air they will gradually lose their fresh appearance and the skin will become brown. This can be avoided if the fluid is rubbed into the skin and if the access of air is prevented as far

"This latter treatment is recommended for bodies which are to be exhibited or to be preserved for some time before burial, for the features will remain unchanged and there will be no smell.

"For real embalming a method combining injection and immersion is to be applied. The bodies after injection are wrapped in cloths which are saturated with the solution and are then kept in tight cases."

### THE RHODE ISLAND FISH COMMISSION

THE ninth annual report of the Rhode Island Fish Commission, made to the General Assembly at its January Session, is just at hand. The sea-fisheries of this State are of great importance, so far overtopping the fresh water interests that the Commissioners look more toward means of preserving the former than increasing the latter and call the attention of the law-makers to the fact that their law requiring all taking of fish by traps, weirs, and similar contrivances, to be suspended from Saturday morning at sunrise to the same hour on Monday, from May to August, is not enforced. The Commissioners have done all in their power to call public attention to the law by publishing it once a week in the principal newspapers and appointing deputies who shall have supervision of certain parts of the bay shores included in the act.

In order to render their report perfectly clear it is accompanied by a map showing the traps at Seaconnet in the spring of 1879, and another exhibiting the heart-nets or pounds set in Narragansett Bay during the same summer, together with the depths of water in which they are placed. found to be more generally observed after this, only one instance of its violation being reported. The difficulties of enforcing the law were very great, as during a run of scup (the "porgy" of New York), Stenotomus argyrops, the traps are overhauled every two hours, night and day, and when the weather is rough it is imposible to tell what is going on about a trap unless a boat is anchored beside it; and when no fish are running the fishermen are very law abiding, but frankly say that in the event of a run of fish on close days they would run the risk of prosecution. The Commissioners decline to argue the question as to the spring trapping interfering with the hook and line fishing in Narragansett Bay as after all that has been written on the subject they seem no nearer a solution of it than twenty years ago. "The argument," say they, "has been a bitter one, and neither side has been at all disposed to listen to reason. The trappers have fought a bard fight with a bold front, and have never failed to appear when called upon to assert their position, backing it up year after year with the same arguments by the same parties. One wiseacre asserts that the pollution of the water from the sewage of the City of Providence has ruined the bay fisheries; an opponent takes the floor and proves exactly the contrary. \* \* \* "A glance at the map shows that the traps are so set as to take the fish as they go out and not as they come in, and this year the most southern and eastward one at West Island took more than any other, showing that the fish so taken were bound still farther East. In proof of this, it is a fact that the trappers at Buzzard's Bay have found that their business has come to an end since trap fishing has become systematized and carried on on so large a scale at Seaconnet."

In referring to the old saying that the fishes of the sea can never be exhausted they very truly say that this maxim is applicable only to those species which remain at sea, while others which are obliged to seek the vicinity of the shore to spawn should have some mercy shown them, "or our children's children (if we are so fortunate as to have any) will have no fish." They treat the pound-net question very fairly, recognizing the fact that it has been a business pur sued for twenty years or more, and its sudden stoppage would work injustice to those having their means invested in it, adding: "We are, all of us-legislators, commissioners, fishermen and arguers, pro and con.-unfortunately very ignorant of what goes on under water; it is an element that offers many difficulties to the student, and we must then submit to learn what we do of nature's work slowly if we would learn surely, and avoid jumping at conclusions," and Prof. Baird is quoted as holding the same views. A license of fifty dollars, or such sum as the Legislature deems fit, is proposed for all pound-nets or for each captain of a trapping gang who is to make return under oath to the commissioners us to the catch during the season, prices, etc., any evasion of which is to be punished by fine or imprisonment.

In their report on the inland fisheries they mention that black bass have multiplied throughout the State and are now comparatively abundant where they were unknown ten years They speak favorably of the carp and request those having suitable waters to make application for them which will be considered when they receive the promised lot from the National carp ponds at Washington.

-We understand that Mr. J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway, New York, is receiving subscriptions for the reprint of Dame Juliana Berner's "Treatyse of Fysshynge," The publisher's announcement tells us that the extreme rarity of this work and the great interest taken in it by connoisseurs has suggested a facsimile reprint for the use of those collectors and anglers who can never hope to possess the almost priceless original. The "Treatyse of Fysshynge," by Dame Juliana Berners, was first printed by Wynkyn de Worde in the second edition of the "Book of St. Alban's," in 1496. Some ten or more editions of the work are known to have been issued between the date of its first publication and the year 1660, showing the comparative popularity of the work in the early days of printing. All these possess more or less value from their varying features and degrees of rarity, and are eagerly sought after by collectors. The present for is reproduced from a copy of the original edition in the British Museum, by means of photography, and consequently renders every peculiarity of the original in faithful detail; the rude illustrations which adorned the first edition of this "Ivtvll plaunflet" are here given in all their quaint roughness The work is printed on hand-made paper of the same texture and color as that on which the first edition appeared, and the binding is of contemporary pattern and material, so that the reader of to-day in handling this volume can realize the form and appearance of the original, which must have delighted the eyes of those who studied "treatyses perteynynge to dyuers playsaunt matters belongvinge vinto noblesse. subscription price of the favsimile reprint will be \$5. -----

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIALS.—In stormy weather the inaugural meeting of the Pennsylvania Field Trials Association began and in dismal weather it ended. Four days had been allotted for the running off of the stakes, but on account of the scarcity of birds, the change of location and the steady downpour of rain during most of the time, only seven heats in the first stakes-the All-aged-were run off, and all the prize money was pooled and divided.

The meeting, for an inaugural one, was well attended. Pittsburgh was largely represented, but we were surprised to see, in the list of forty-three entries, but one name from Philadelphia. It seems to us that these trials were run somewhat too early to give stay-at-home people an equal chance with men who may choose to send their dogs to the West for work at the opening of the season there. Would it not be better to have succeeding meetings fixed for a date at least a month after the opening of the season in Pennsylvania? In such a case dogs, whose owners for any reason cannot send them out of the State, would have an opportunity to have a fair amount of work on local birds given them before the trials are run.

A very full account of the meeting will be found in our kennel columns this week, where also all remarks on the events of the meeting appear.

BATTERY SHOOTING.-Duck and goose shooting from batteries and from bush houses, or blinds of any description. built away from the shore, should be everywhere forbidden. There is no method of shooting that has so great a tendency to drive fowl away from any locality as one which disturb them on their feeding-grounds. No matter how much the birds are shot at on the open water or while flying across points they will still continue to frequent a locality where they are allowed to feed in peace. As soon, however, as gunners begin to disturb them while on their feeding-grounds the suspicions of the birds are aroused at once and they become very wild. They dare not alight with other ducks, for they have learned by sad experience what decoys are, and every bunch of birds on the water is shunned. Persecution of this kind cannot fail to result in driving the birds away to other grounds where they will be free from attacks of this kind.

Batteries and bush houses are nearly always placed on the feeding-grounds, and their use should therefore be forbidden. Sailing for ducks also tends to harass and drive away the

birds, and should nowhere be permitted. The law for Long Island on these points should be the same for all parts of the

FISHWAYS AND FISH LAWS.—The construction of fishways is an essential point in the protection and propagation of fish and with proper passes at Troy, Glen Falls and Cohoes there no doubt but that the Hudson and its great tributary, the Mohawk, could be made salmon streams, while it is apparent to every thoughtful man that, many front, streams have mill dams which have cut off the fish from their spawning beds. If it is necessary for the sake of the water power to dam a stream it should be made obligatory upon those who derive pecuniary benefit therefrom to erect a fishway in order that the rights of the people to an unobstructed passage of fish to and from their breeding grounds is not interfered with, and it needs not only the assistance of Fish Commissioners and the laws referred to but every friend that can be interested, to fight for the enforcement of the fishway law which is now ignored by dam owners. The black bass spawn in June in many waters, and the close season prescribed by the New York law should be extended to at least July. Dyestuffs, sawdust and coal tar should be taken care of by those who handle or make them, and it is unjust to exempt any streams from the provisions of the law regulating the emptying of deleterious refuse in our We hold that no individual or corporation should streams. have the right to deprive the people living upon or near a stream of their right in the fish in it, which is older than any law authorizing the building of dams or the erection of

STRIPED BASS.—This fish has been very scarce in the vicinity of New York throughout the season, and anglers have bewailed its supposed disappearance; but the past ten days the professional fishermen along the Massachusetts coast have been taking the large ones quite freely, and on Tuesday, the 26th inst., Mr. Blackford received the first lot of large fish, and his stand was piled with them. They were hung around, making a beautiful show. They ran from thirty to sixty pounds, averaging forty-five, and were selling at sixteen cents per pound, while the smaller ones, from two to ten pounds, brought twenty cents. As they have probably come to stay, there will be a great decline in these prices by the end of this week. Anglers may now look for good fishing in the East River and up Long Island Sound.

THE SALMON MYTH .- In all lands where the salmon is found there is a tradition on each river that in former times of plentiful fish a law was passed for that particular district forbidding employers to feed it to their appentices more than twice a week, sometimes varying it to three times during that space. This legend obtains on the Connecticut, Housatonic, Penobscot and other American rivers. We have heard it in Germany on the Rhine, the Weser and the Oder, and in England it also exists. We have just come across it in an old volume of the London Sporting Magazine for 1833, vol. 32, in which a writer tells that "Perth servants were not obliged to eat salmon more than twice a week." The singular part of this legend is that it is always told to you as a rich joke, peculiar to that locality, and that the narrator firmly believes it.

FLORIDA.—We call the special attention of Florida tourists to the reliable information contributed in this issue by our well-known correspondent Al Fresco. Those who contemplate a trip down the southwestern coast should not fail to consult the map of that region which Al Fresco so courteously places at their service. We shall take great pleasure in forwarding the success of projected Florida cruises.

Pullman's Palace Car Co.—Col. D. N. Welch having, on account of continued ill health, tendered his resignation as General Superintendent of the Company, and the same having been accepted, to take effect on the 25th inst., Mr. George F. Brown, heretofore assistant to the General Superintendent, will, until further notice, perform the duties of that office under the title of Acting General Superintendent.

A WORD TO OUR READERS .- Every reader of the Forest AND STREAM is requested to send us the names and adresses of such of his friends as are interested in field sports, but who are not among our subscribers. To all such we will send free specimen copies.

Bunched Shor—Honorer County, Va.—I notice in the last number of Forest and Stream a communication from one of your correspondents about shot bunching, which possessed a peculiar interest for me, as it showed me that experience in this was not singular. In September I t sessed a peculiar interest for me, as it smowed me that my experience in this was not singular. In September I think it was, I took my breech-loader to try its range, closeness of shooting, etc. I fired at the side of an unoccupied house eighty yards off. On examining the radius and penetration of the shot, I found to my surprise a freshly made hole of irregular shape, as if made by a tumbling rifle ball of .32 cal. A glean as of lead caught my eye, and taking my shife I extracted fourteen shot from the hole. I used Tatham No. S chilled, out of a 12-bore Porter gun, which, I am assured, is a second quality Scott gun. I understand that it is the habit of gunmakers to put some other than the firm name on those guns which on trial do not come up to their standard. This may bear out your view—that the defect is of the gun and not of the shot. In a future communication I may give your readers some account of partirdge shooting in Virginia, such as we hereabout indulge in. Though an enhusiastic sportsman, I am hardly naturalist enough to say whether our partirdge are really qualt, but one thing I know—they will continue to be known as partridges in Virginia.

J. In September I think

### The Sportsman Tourist.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

In your issue of Oct, 7 I notice a communication entitled "A Florida Cruise," In the columns of the Forest AND STREAM in years gone by, I directed the attention of sportsmen to the attractions of the southwest const of Florida; as I am personally acquainted with it, and as I write an annual letter, I have something to say in 1880. Your correspondent asserts that "among the islands of Chriotte Harbor there is a species of panther called Mexican lion, and we are narricularly anxious to thin, out these fellows." The bor there is a species of panther called Mexican lion, and we are particularly anxious to thin out these fellows." The words "thin out" imply that these animals are plentiful, but to "Al Fresco" and some of his sporting friends who have visited these islands, the statement of your correspondent is too "thin." If these animals ever existed on these islands it will require a forty horse-power telescope to find them in thinning out quantities in the year ts80.

Your correspondent states that "when they get away down they will quit their boat and take an ox-cart for the interior." When sportsmen get "away down" they will discover the fact that ox-carts are not obtainable. The most southern point where an ox-cart is obtainable is Fort Meyers, on the Coloosabatchie River—but this is not "away down." The only vehicle used on the coast "away down." a beat.

point where an ox-carr is obtainable is For Meyers, on the Coloosahatchie River—but hits is not "wavy down." The only vehicle used on the coast "away down." The only vehicle used on the coast "away down." If he writer refers to guides. My experience, and that of others, is that they are not always reliable. Last winter some of my friends chartered a sloop and engaged the services of the "best pilot on the coast." I allowed my friends to copy my maps of the coast south of Charlotte Harbor. On one was shown the islands, passeges, channels, entrances of and streams emptying into Estero Bay. The pilot ridiculed the idea of using maps, and would not refer to them. My friends were desirous of ascending the Corkscrew River, and as the pilot refused to be guided by charts they failed to find this stream. Pilots are familiar with the coast north of Punta Rassa, but south of this point, with the exception of Estero and Marco Passes, they know but little of the coast. I have compiled a map from actual surveys, on a scale of two inches to the mile, of the coast from Little Gasparilla Pass to Cape Romano, showing each island, pass, channel, lagoon, bay and stream, and if any gentleman calls at my residence in this city and presents a note or card for from you, such person will be allowed the privilege of copying the maps.

Let me repeat what I have already stated in your columns—that for shooting, hunting and fishing the coast south of Charlotte Harbor cannot be excelled by any portion of the United States. The winter is the dry season, and unless an exceptional season occurs, rain is seldom seen during the winter months in South Florita. The climate is all that can be desired and its healthfulness is beyond a doubt. On the

United States. The winter is the dry season, and unless an exceptional season occurs, rain is seldom seen during the winter months in South Plorida. The climate is all that can be desired, and its healthfulness is beyond a doubt. On the coast fish exist in great variety and in endless quantity. Northern tackle stores advertise: "fishing outlits for Plorida waters," and while that supply is adapted to the St. Johns River and lakes, it is unsuited, as a rule, to the southwest coast, unless the piscator conflues hinself to the capture of sheepshend, black base and sea trout. To capture cavalli, channel base, tarpon and jewfish, superior hooks and strong lines are a necessity. A full line of tackle adapted to the capture of our large fish can be purchased in this city on as reasonable terms as in the North. In this connection I may remark that we require a spinner for Florida, waters of suffichanner bass, tarpon and pewish, superor books and strong lines are a necessity. A full line of tackle adapted to the capture of our large fish can be purchased in this city on as reasonable terms as in the North. In this connection I may remark that we require a spinner for Florida waters of sufficient strength to hand fish varying from ten to firty pounds. Spoon baits, as usually made, are too flimsy, and if a twenty or thirty pound bass is hooked and landed, the bait is benit, twisted and rendered useless. What is required for the southwest coast is a spoon or spinner, with a strong brass swivel, a stout snood, and one or two strong, reliable hooks. Three years since one manufacturer endeavored to supply the want. His spoons possessed strength, but they would not revolve, and in consequence were useless. Sea front take the spinner, and although a small one is required, it should be strong, for a bass may be hooked running from twenty to thirty pounds. Cannot some manufacturer supply a much needed want—a spoon or spinner suited to the capture of cavalli and channel bass?

The southwest coast affords a fine field for the fly fisher. One of my friends captured eleven distinct species of fish in one season on one stream. Cheng gaudy and large flies with stout hooks are required. To the bait fisher the channel bass furnishes unrivalled sport; but to the expert, the noble tarpon offers an opening for fight and sport that cannot be equalled in any other portion of the world. For activity, fight, speed and gymnastic performances the tarpon exceis anything in the way of fish life; tarpon range from 50 to 150 pounds, and I would not recommend any rod fisherman to indulge in this description of fishing unless he is provided with a red which will carfodon's Pass, but all escaped. The within one hour at Gordon's Pass, but all escaped.

the past seas

rieit this river (St. John's) in the summer months, and during the past season at least 50 were hooked near Mapport, but more landed. Last winter some of my friends hooked five within one hour at Gordon's Pass, but all escaped. The difficulty was in the short lines and the application of too much muscle in the part of the fishermen. In many of the inlets and streams of the southwest coast these fish exist in great quantities, and are worthy of the notice of Cuttyhmic-res. When hooked they take a lightning run of 50 or 100 yards, followed by a series of leaps in the air of six or seven feet. If they fail to shake out or straighten the hook the performance is kept up.

At many of the inlets, at the young flood, the rod fisherman can stand on the shore and hook channel bass at almost every east. On the Coloosahatchic, allowe the islands, and at other points, large cavalil can be hooked almost as rapidly as the can bair and land them. If a change of sport is desired, at certain points and land them. If a change of sport is desired, at certain points and land them. If a change of sport is desired, at certain points can indulge in the capture of loggerhead turtles, from 200 to 600 pounds. If such sport is esterned to tame for the arient fisherman, he can amuse himself capturing sharks of almost any size desired.

When I went "away down" the coast I was compelled to Start from Cedar Keys or transport a boat to Key West and make that my point of departure. But recently a change has heen effected in the way of transportation on the second.

When I went "away down" the coast I was compelled to start from Cedar Kevs or transport a boat to Key West and make that my point of departure. But recently a change has been effected in the way of transportation on the southwest coast. Through the enterprise of Miller and Henderson, of Tampa, a number of new, commodious and full powered steamers have been placed on the coast. A steamer leaves Cedar Keys for Manatee, Tampa and Punta Rassasmi-weekly; To Chrystal River, Bayport and Clear Water Hurbor weekly, and to landings on the Suwannee as far as New Troy once each week. It is probable that a steamer will be put on the

route from Cedar Keys to the Waussa River and St. Mark The price of passage on the steamers is reasonable, and t cost of transporting boats from Codes Karsata Pasts, Pasts

route from Cedar Keys to the Waussa River and St. Mark's. The price of passage on the steamers is reasonable, and the cost of transporting boats from Cedar Keys to Punta Rassa or Key West would be from six to twelve dollars, according to size and weight. Major Galphen, the agent of the steamship line at Cedar Keys, is an ardent sportsana, and I will guarantee that he will extend the hand of fellowship to disciples of the rod and gun, and aid them in every way possible.

Dr. Macllvaine is completing a large bodel at Cedar Keys, which will be finished about Dec. I. The Doctor informed me that it would be supplied with new bedding and furniture, and managed by a Northern man who knows how to "run a botel." Comfortable hotel accommodations have long been needed at the Keys, and we feel assured that "The Seewannee" will merit and receive a full share of patronage. Sloops of from four to six tons, capable of accommodating four persons, with capitain, can be chartered for about \$100 per month. The charter party would have to supply necessary provisions. A party of say two could enjoy a pleasant cruise by transporting a boat of from sixteen to twenty feet in length by steamer from Cedar Keys to Punta Russa until wanted. Between Punta Rassa and Cape Sable sportsmen could enjoy hunting, fishing and shooting to their entire satisfaction. In my last trip I transported a boat from Cedar Keys to Key West, and from the latter city worked my way northward to the former place. The boat was sixteen feet long and six feet beam. In her I found room for five weeks' provisions, three free-gallon water kegs, bedding, gun, rille, fishing-rods, tackle, charts, compass, stove, etc. teén (cét long and six feet beam. In her I found room for five weeks' provisions, three five-gallon water kegs, bedding, gun, rifle, fishing-rods, tackle, charts, compass, stove, etc. At night I spread an awning over the boom, placed stove and water kegs on deck and secured comfortable sleeping accommodations for two. For a canoe trip the southwest coast is unequalled. The coast is shallow and harbors can be made every few miles. Unless the wind is blowing on shore the water is as calm as a mill pond. The wind is generally from the northwest to northeast during the winter, and rough water is seldom seen.

There are but two points along the coast where it is necessary to run outside—from Girdens Pass to Estiro Inlet, a dis-

There are but two points along the coast where it is necessary to run outside—from Girdens Pass to Estiro Inlet, a distance of eleven miles; and from Kettle Harbor to Caseys Pass, a distance of fourteen miles. In my last trip, in a sixteen foot boat, I made most of the run outside. As I have enjoyed so many pleasant hours on the Southwest coast I wish others to follow in my tracts. Persons can ship boats from New York by schooner to Jacksonville for a trifle; and if consigned to Peter Jones he will take charge of them until called for, and his charges will be moderate. Parties can purchase boats in this city on favorable terms. The freight on boats from this city to Cedar Keys is \$1 per hundred weight.

on boats from this city to Cedar Reys is \$1 per hundred weight.

Col. Allen has placed a steamer on the Kissimmec River, and will make seni-monthly trips from Lake Tohopekalega to the lower end of Lake Okeechobee. He has had suitable boats constructed for sportsnien. By leaving the steamer at Istopoga Creek, where it enters Kissimmec River, and by ascending the former stream to Lake Istopoga, sportsnien can reach an almost unknown and unsettled region north of Lake Okeechobee—a region where game has not been disturbed since the last Indian war. Deer, bears, panthers, turkeys and ducks exist in plenty, and have not been disturbed. The fishing is said to be superb. A friend in whom I can place dependence visited Istopoga, and from his statements the neighborhood of this lake must be a sportsman's paradisc. To reach this point the sportsman must statements the neighborhood of this lake must be a sports-man's paradisc. To reach this point the sportsman must take steamer from Jacksonville to Sandford, railroad from Sandford to Orlando, from Orlando a back line 18 miles to Lake Tohopekulega. The steamer leaves the Okeechobee on the 1st and 15th of cach month. W. H. Bliss, 31 East Bay street, Jacksonville, is the agent of the boat, from whom information can be obtained. Adventurous sportsmen can

Lake Tohopekalega. The steamer leaves the Okeechobee on the 1st and 18th of each month. W. H. Bliss, 31 East Bay street, Jacksonville, is the agent of the boat, from whom information can be obtained. Adventurous sportsmen can transport a boat from Sandford to Tohepekalega, descend the Kissimmee River to Lake Okeechobee, cross the lake and accard Fish Eating Creek to New Fort Centre. One of the party could follow the old Military road to Carleston's, distant 10 miles, and at that point secure a bullock team and wagon to transport a boat to Fort Thompson, distant twelve mites from Fort Centre. The Calloosahatchie can be descended to Fort Myers, where a supply of provisions could be worked to Cedar Keys or boat and outlit sold, and steamer taken at Panta Rassa for the return trip. From Lake Tohopekalega the entire route to Fort Myers is through an almost unsettled country stocked with game of all kinds.

Another pleasant boat trip is up the St John's to Salt Lake. Railroad to Titusville, and boat to Lower Indian, River and Lake Worth. At the lower end of I. R. and the inlet of the lake most excellent fishing can be secured. If the turists are adventurous and desire an extended trip they could amuse themselves at Lake Worth until a westerly or northwesterly wind set in, and with a fair wind and a smooth sea they could make the run to Eap Biscayne, a distance of about 70 miles. Easterly or northeasterly winds make an unpleasant sea on the Atlantic coast. But during the winter months coldsnaps are accompanied by westor 1 orthwest winds which blow for two or three days, and a run like that referred to can be successfully and pleasantly and a run fike that referred to can be successfully and pleasantly made. From Piscayne Bay no dilinculty from rough water would be encountered in making a trip to Key West, Punta Rassa or Cedar Keys. The navigation among the Keys is somewhat dillicult as a consequence of shoal water, and parties attempting it should secure the services of a plot or purchase in the North a scries of the reef, and to the east of the reef and channels between the keys, but without a pilot or charts the sportsman would dis-cover that mud flats and sand banks render the navigation somewhat difficult. In conclusion I will remark that if any or your subscribers will visit me and present a note from you I will render them any needed assistance, or furnish them with any information in my possession. \*\*Jucksanville\*, Oct. 1880.\*\*

Al Freeco.

—Most of the game served on a Paris table comes from abroad. Thus, England and Bohemia send the pheasant; Scotland, Spain and Algeria, the red or Guernesy partridge; Egypt, and especially fully, he qualit; Russia sends the heathcock, the hazel hea, the la opede, and the bustard, a mre bird in the French captal; Corsica, the edible ousel, and Italy, the titlark and the white tail. Snipe, water-rail, teal, wild duck, and wild swan gome from Holland and Italy. Pour or five bears are on an average sent up to Paris every year from the Pyrenrees or the Berness Alps. Deer usually come from England and Germany. Hares of a superior quality are furnished by Austria, while Sweden and Russia send white hares and even reindeer. ity are furnished by Austria, v white hares and even reindeer.

### Matural Distorn.

RAIL INLAND .- A correspondent writes us from Coatesville, Pa., saying that he killed a sora rail there on Saturday, October 23, and asking if it is not a stranger so far inland. These birds are by no means uncommon in the Chester Valley, and we have killed them there. It is a mistake to imagine that they are only found on the sea-board. They are very abundant almost everywhere if there is good ground for them. In Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin they are killed in great mumbers, and we have found them in the reeds about alkaline lakes in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains.

### THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

HEW problems have caused more thought to zoologists than that which concerns the migration of birds. The many observations that have been made by ornithologists in many countries, though they have served to throw some light on the subject leave it still obscure, though we may hope that the day is not distant when we shall know more about these matters. The London Standard recently printed some interesting facts with regard to the flight of birds, which we give below. It says:

give below. It says:

We know that most migrants fly after sundown, though many of them select a moonlight night to cross the Mediterranean. But that their meterological instinct is not unerring is proved by the fact that thousands are every year drowned in their flights over the Atlantic and other oceans. Northern Africa and Western Asia are selected as winter quarters by most of them, and they may be often noticed on their way thirter to hang over towns at night, puzzled, in spite of their experience, by the shifting lights of the streets and houses. The swallow or the nightingale may sometimes be delayed by unexpected circumstances. Yet it is rarely that they arrive or depart many days sooner or later, one year with another. Prof. Newton considered that were sea-fowl satellites revolving round the earth their arrival could hardly be more

Prof. Newton considered that were sea-fowl satellites revolving round the earth their arrival could hardly be more surely calculated by an astronomer. Foul weather or fair, heat or cold, the pullbar repair to some of their stations punctually on a given day, as if their movements were regulated by clockwork. The swiftness of flight which characterizes most birds enables them to cover a vast space in a brief time. The common black swift can fly 276 miles an hour, a speed which, if it could be maintained for less than half a day, would carry the bird from its winter to its summer quarters. The large purple swift of America is capable of even greater feats on the wing. The chimney-swallow is slower—90 miles per hour being about the limits of its powers; but the passenger-piecon of the United States can accomplish a journey of 1,000 miles between sunrise and sunset. It is also true, as the ingenious Herr Palmen has attempted to show, that migrants during their long flights may be directed by an experience partly inherited and partly acquired by the individual bird. They often follow the coast lines of continents, and invariably take, on their passage over the Mediterranean, one of three routes. But this theory will not explain how they pilot themselves across broad oceans, and is invalidated by the fact, familiar to every ornithologist, that the old and young broads travel together; then come, after an interval, the parents; and, finally, the rear is brought up by the weakly, infirm, molting and broken-winged. This is the rule in autumn. The return journer is accomplished in the reverse order. The distance traveled, seems, moreover, to have no relation to the size of the traveler. volving round the earth their arrival could hardly be more

is the rule in autumn. The return journey is accomplished in the reverse order. The distance traveled, secus, moreover, to have no relation to the size of the traveler. The Swedish blue-throat performs its material functions among the Laps, and enjoys its winter holiday among the negroes of the Soudan, while the tiny ruby-throated humming bird proceeds annualy from Mexico to New Foundland and back again, though one would imagine that so delicate a little fairy would be more at home among the cacti and leaves of the Cheen Chilente than among the first and togs of the the Tierra Caliente than among the firs and fogs of the

Does the Flying Fish Fly?-This question having been raised by those who do not consider that the motion made by the flying fish is such as to be properly called flying, Prof. Jordan in a recent letter to the American Naturalist gives the following extract from his field notes containing his observations on the Western species known as Exocatus califor-

nicus, Cooper:

It flies for a distance sometimes of nearly a quarter of a mile, usually not rising more than three or four feet. Its motions in the water are extremely rapid, and its motive power is certainly the movement of its powerful tail in the water. On rising from the water the movements of the tail are continued for some seconds until the whole body is out of the water. While the tail is in motion the pectorals are in a state of very rapid vibration, and the ventrals are folded. When the action of the tail ceases, the pectorals and ventrals are spread, and as far as we can see, held at rest. When the fish begins to fall, the tail touches the water and the motion of the pectorals recommences, and it is enabled to resume its flight, which it finally finishes by falling in the water with a spirash. When on the wing it resembles a large dragon-fly. The motion is very swift; at first it is in a straight line, but this becomes deflected to a curve, the pectoral on the inner side of the are being bent downward. It is able to some extent to turn its course to shy off from a vessel. The motion seems to have no reference to the direction of the wind, and we observed it best from the how of a steamer off Santa Catalina Island, in early morning, when both alr and water were free from motion. free from motion.

Habits of the Beaver—Wellsborg, Oct. 28.—My attention has just been called to an article in Forest and Stream, criticising my remarks as to the beaver being first of the more important animals to vanish before the white hunters and trappers. If "E. B. B." will "take his eye and throw it along" the route from Eastern Maine to Western Oregon, and then repeat from northern Minnesota to the seashore, he might take in a half a million—more or less—of so-called beaver dams. In most localities where these exist old people may be found who at one time hunted deer, bear, wolves and pauthers. Such is the ease here in northern Pennsylvania It is the same in northern New York. So of all, or nearly all

the middle or western States. Now, how many of the oldest hunters ever saw a beaver colony in active operation, or even a beaver in his native wilds? I confess I never did, and I have hunted, fished and trapped for the last forty years and in ten different States, in all of which, saw one, deer and bear were yet extant, but not one tail of a beaver. I concede the semi-domesticated family of beaver in Iowa. More. If "E. B. B." will go to Jasper County, Miss., he may find several beaver towns in working and active condition. At least such was the case eight years ago. They existed through sufferance and because no one thought of hunting or trapping them. They became a nuisance and an eyesore to the planters by "backing the water" with branches, and flowing arable hand. They were driven away by abstracting a few sticks from the upper portions of their dams at intervals of a few days. At first they would work industrionsly to replace the lost timber, but after three or four attempts to keep their dans in order, finding their work in vain, the entire colony would suddenly disappear to come back no more. And all the same, the rule is as I have stated. The exceptions are barely sufficient to prove it. If gentlemen the middle or western States. Now, how many of the oldest keep their dams in one entire colony would suddenly disappear to come more. And all the same, the rule is as I have stated. The exceptions are barely sufficient to prove it. If gentlemen in the Valley of the Mississippi who know of beaver towns would send notes thereof to Forest and Stream it would make the most instructive reading matter.

NESSMUK.

American Museum of Natural History.—The autumn reception of the Museum of Natural History took place on Tuesday, October 26, and was an occasion of no little interest. A large number of visitors were present, among whom were many of the Trustees of the Museum and a number of scientific men from out of town. Among the recent additions to the collections were the Binney and Bland collection of shells, now arranged in the lower hall. This collection includes the types of the species described by those authors in their work, and is thus of very great value. The skeletons of three native Australians form interesting addition to the osteological collection. The Maximillan collection of birds have been looked over carefully, put in order and mounted on new stands, and the collection of North American birds has been increased by the addition of six hundred specimens.

and mounted on new stands, and the collection of North Amorican birds has been increased by the addition of six hundred specimens.

The Ethnological collection is now very large and contains many unique specimens.

The gallery stairway shows a detailed ethnological map of Africa, drawn on a large scale by Professor Bickmore. The additions to the ethnological collection from the South Scas consists of a war cance (case No. 1), New Zealand weapons and carvings (case No. 3) and stone axes from New Guinea (case No. 4). The set of ornaments and carvings from British Columbia, presented by Mr. H. R. Bishop (case M), proved to be interesting, as many items were included which appeared unfamiliar to most people present. The geological hall received seven geological maps of Eastern North America, some encrinites and other fossils from various formations. Cases A, B, C, D and E have been rearranged and labelled. In the desk cases specimens were placed which served to illustrate Dana's "Manual of Geology."

The collections are in admirable order and are under the care of careful workers, and the Museum is more attractive than ever. The Elevated Railroad has largely increased the number of visitors, and it is evident that its usefulness as a public instructor is only beginning. Its value to the schools of our city can scarcely be over-estimated.

Sharks are Viviparous.—While spending the winter with my family in St. Augustine, Florida, I saw a large shark, about eight feet long, caught by some fishermen from the dock at that place. It was cut open in my presence, and the dock at that place. It was cut open in my presence, and from the womb there was taken some five young ones (there were this number at least, but might be more, as I took no notes), just about ready to come into the world, each having an umbilical cord. I took one of the young sharks and threw it into the water, and it was off in a second, showing that it was near its birth when its mother was captured. The others were killed by the fishermen, and were fifteen inside to hand!

F. G.

A MONKEY USES TOOLS .- It has been said that man is the only animal that makes use of tools, but the statement has been controverted, observation having shown that others animals do occasionally employ tools. This is especially the case with monkeys which in confinement have been observed to use stones to crack nuts, and sticks or leather straps to draw toward them objects which lay beyond their reach.

An instance of special training bearing directly on this point is given in a recent London paper:

An instance of special training hearing directly on this point is given in a recent London paper:

Hollinwood, near Manchester, was the scene of a rather novel rat-killing match the other day, between Mr. Benson's fox terrier tog Turk, and a Mr. Lewis's monkey for 15. The conditions of the match were that each one had to kill twelve rats, and the one who finished them the quickest to be declared the winner. You may guess what excitement this would cause in the "doggy" circle. It was agreed that Turk was to finish his twelve rats first, which he did, and in good time, too, many bets being made on the dog after he had finished them. After a few minutes had clapsed it now came the monkey's turn, and a commotion it caused. Time being called, the monkey was immediately put to his twelve rats. Mr. Lewis, the owner, at the same time putting his hand in his cost pocket and handing the monkey a peculiar hammer. This was a surprise to the onlookers; but the monkey was not long in getting to work with his hammer, and, once at work, he was not long in completing the task set before him. You may talk about a dog being quick at rat-killing, but be is really not in it with the monkey and his hammer. Had the monkey been left in the ring much longer you could not have told that his victims had been rats at all—he was for leaving them in all shapes. Suffice it to say the monkey won with ease, having time to spare at the finish. Most persons present (including Mr. Benson, the owner of the dog) thought the monkey would worry the rats in the same namer as a dog does; but the conditions said to kill, and the monkey killed with a vengeance, and won the 45, besides a lot of bets for his owner. dog does; but the killed with a veng bets for his owner.

Northern New York—Moira, Oct. 24.—Several bears have been seen near the village lately. Fourteen were seen last week on a farm only a mile north of the village. One was killed in the town north of this last week. A few days ago a partridge flew into or through a window here and was killed by the force with which it struck the glass and was found dead on the floor. They are very plenty in this vicinity.

### Sea and River Hishing.

#### FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Mock Bass, Ambiophites. species.
Species.
War-mouth, Chemobrytus gue Crappie, Ponoxys nigromacul Bachelor, Ponoxys annularis.
Chub, Semotilis corporalis.

Sea "Trout," Cynoscyon carolin sis.

sis. Shore Whiting, Menticirrus littor alis.
Croaker, Micropogon undulatus.
Bluefish, Pomatomus saltatriz.
Spanish Mackerel, Cybium ma latum.
Cero, Cybium regale.
Bonito, Sarda pelamys.

Bonito, Sarda pelamys. Kingfish, Menticirrus nebulosus. Smelt, Osmerus mordex.

Maskalonge, Esox nobilior. Black Bass, Micropterus. (Two species).
Rock Bass, Ambiophites. (Two erel, Esox reticulation or Pickerel, Esox lucius -perch (wall-cycd zolethium americanum

Stizolethium americanum, griseum, etc. Yellow Perch, Perca floviatilis. Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus. White Bass, Roccus chrysops.

SALT

Sea Bass, Centropristis atrarius. Sheepshead, Archosurgus probe

Sea mass.
Sheepshead, Archosury...
rephatus.
Porgry, Stendtomus argyroys.
Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus.
White Perch, Morone americana.
Spot, or Lafayvtte, Liostomus ob-Reddish, or Channel Bass,

Sciwnops ocellatus. Tautog, Tautoga unitis. Pollock, Pollachius carbonarius. Wenkfish, Cynos: ion regalis.

factory cotton tent, trunk, and some other fixings, to the vil-

factory cotton tent, trunk, and some other fixings, to the village. "Thirty cents," replied the man. "Thirty cents "screamed the spokesman with horror," vill give you twenty." I resently he ascended to a quarter, and there took a firm stand; it was declined, however, and the thirty cents had to be given. "I can't take you on now," said Jehn, "but will be back for you in a few minutes." Accordingly, after leaving us at the hotel, he returned that mile for his thirty-cent fare. We had ordered dinner to be ready on our arival a day or two ahead, and, as from this circumstance we had been thought to be somewhat toney, extra preparations had doubtless been made. The food was plain and substantial, and the manner in which it was served, as well as everything about the place, evidenced the greatest care and cleanliness. Presently the stage returned with the three young bloods, who were evidently bent upon having a good time at as little outlay as possible. No sooner were their effects out of the stage than the general manager asked Mr. Baker, who was stagedriver and hotel-keeper all in one, what would he let them have a beat for a week for. "Three dollars," was the reply. than the general manager asked Mr. Baker, who was singe-driver and hotel-keeper all in one, what would he let them have a best for a week for. "Three dollars," was the reply. "Can't give that much," said the manager, and "must therefore try to hire one somewhere else." As he was walking off, "Won't you take dinner?" says Mr. B. "How much will you charge?" "Twenty-five cents each." "That's too

try to fire one somewhere eise." As he was walking off, "Won't you take dinner?" says Mr. B. "How much will you charge?" "Twenty-five cents each." "That's too much," and off he went. Shortly after, himself and his companions started for an island some two or three miles off in a hybrid, partaking somewhat of the character of a punt, raft and wash-tub, which he had obtained for two dollars for a week, eash down, the owner doubtless concluding that if he never saw the craft again he would, nevertheless, be the gainer by about \$1.93.

"All aboard," was shouted along our line as each man took up his apportioned load of tackle, worms, or bottles (to put any rare fish we might capture in), or lunch, and filed down the almost descrited village to the wharf. One man composed the entire crew of the safe and lively little vessel, but the landlord's son-in-law tied his skiff to the yacht's stern, and accompanied us. He proved a useful and obliging fellow. When we had salled some five miles in a certain direction, all eyes were searching for the buoy which denotes a shoal. At last we approached it, when it was found to be nought but a bare pole painted black, standing up out of the water. As that was the place for fishing, our useless trolling lines were bauded in, hooks temptingly baited with genuine Toronto worms, and every man was anxiously waiting for a bob of his float or a tug at his line. "Who'll catch the first fish?" cried Demosthenes. "Take to your tub," was the re-joinder, to the merriment of the party, while cach one was doing his best to land the first bases on the deck.

"I're got one" yelled La Grenouille; "The first fish. What you say to that. the Poisson, fally Boy?" as we all

doing his best to land the first base on the deck.
"Tre got one!" yelled La Grenouille; "The first fish.
What you say to that, ch. Poisson, Billy Boy?" as we all
threw down our rods and made toward him. "Take care, or
you'll lose him," quietly observed Pratie. "No fear, I've got
him tight. I'll show you how to catch the first fish," and he
raised the base from the water. in an attempt to land him.
But that was a wily fish. He gave a knowing wink with his
left eye, shook his head, twisted his tail, doubled himself up,
and with a spring loosened the hook from his jaw and took a
dive. "Parblen!" eried G., with a national struct of the and with a spring loosened the hook from his jaw and took a dive, "Purblea!" cried G., with a national strug of the shoulders as he peered in bewilderment over the side of the vessel. "He's gone. That was a big fish." "About a pound bass," was slowly and solemily drawn out by the Deacon. "What you say! I'll pound you, you sanctimonious devil you, if you preach such lies as that." All returned to their rods in different parts of the yacht, while for the next quarter of an hour, "I've got him," "I'll pound you, 'resounded from every quarter, accompanied by a general horse laugh by way of chorus.

carcin the first sist, "ramble," and looking around, we saw his line taut, rod-tip bending as though it wanted to kiss the ripples, and heard the click of the reel as G. was letting the scooting one take line. As our presence had not assisted him materially to secure ris first hooked fish, we all kept our places and led him attend to bis own business. Presently he began to wind in; but a wrigde, and off went the bass again. This was repeated several times, till finally G., overcoming the struggles of the darter, lifted him triumphantly out of the water toward the deck. "Pve got him anyhow," said G., while a self-satisfying smile radiated his whole countenance. Unfortunately the bass struck the taffrail, and with a double and shake of the head, it jerked out the hook and plunged into the deep, to the consternation of G., who, gazing after his lost one, exclaimed in bitter accents: "Mon Diea! but that was one grand poisson—a big, wicked fish." "Another pounder," slowly cjaculated the Deacon. "What you say, you saint, you! Would a pound fish bend my rod like that one did?" "Oh, but you forgot the two hundred and fifty at the butt end," was the cool reply. This brought down the house. G., exasperated at the loss of his fish, and maddened by the jeers of his compagnons de copage, put for the Deacon, whom he soon captured, and a universal yell of "Pve got him!" "I slow you how to eatch the first fish!" Taking him by the collar, he shook him pretty lively, till he publicly confessed that the lost bass urwon? a postuder after all, and with this G. was appeased—so little does it take to satisfy some people.

After a while "I've got another!" came from G. To make

with this G. was appeared—so fittle does it take to sailsry some people.

After a while "Tve got another!" came from G. To make amends for former annoyances, the Deacon went to his assist-ance, and safely landed a two-pounder. So, after all his mis-

nce, and safely landed a two-pounder. So, after nit ans may, G. actually caught the first fish. Having spent more than an hour on this "celebrated" should a total catch of half a dozen bass, anchor was weighed, dd another "splendid" place about half a mile off tried tith even worse luck. "There's fine fishing to the lee ov Island." remarked Pratie. "Pve had capital sport there." and another "splendid" place about half a mile off tried with even worse luck. "There's fine fishing to the lee of Fox Island," remarked Pratie. "Pre-lad capital sport there." So away we sailed to the place indicated, but the de'il a fish was there. "Up near the lighthouse is a good point," said the son-in-law, and off we went, with our usual luck. "Let's try the shoul to the south: that ought to be a good place," observed the same party, who was really desirous that we should enjoy ourselves. It took but a quarter of an hour to reach it, and we were rewarded with two or three more lish; when, as mone of us were getting bites, we concluded we had cleaned out the place, hoisted sail, and made for Big-Cedar Point, which the same party assured us "must be a good place with this wind." Here another base or so was added to our stock, and about a score of perch from two to eight ounces taken. good place with this wind." Here another base or so was added to our stock, and about a score of perch from two to eight ounces taken. At first there seemed a promise of some fun, and the captain and whole crew rigged up tackle and joined in. Presently the son-in-law went ashore to get a stone for an anchor for the skiff, and while on the way captured a for an anenor for the skin, and winte on the way Captunet a young ground hog swimming from one point to another across a slight indentation in the land. Lifting him on board by the caudal appendage, he made us stand round by his show of pluck, not one in the crowd daring to tread on his tail. He was brought to the city on our return, and now adorns Harry

Piper's museum as the Belle Ewart grizzly. Pratie and the son-in-law went off in the skiff about a quarter of a mile west, where they caught a half-pound buss and a few perch. The wind dying away, they were called on board, and we sped for the village, trying on our way for a few minutes Little Cedar Point, with a like result.

On sailing up the bay to the railway wharf we saw numerous good-sized flsh springing at flies, and the son-in-law assured us that good fishing was to be had there sometimes. It was a fine place for mascalonge: only the other day a boy caught a soven-pounder off the Marine dock wharf with a worm. It was then just passing from twilight into darkness, and along the shores could be seen hoats with jack-lights, the occupants paying \$1 a year for the privilege of spearing. "Wonder if we could get a light and try spearing after supper," observed Demosthenes. "In a tub," chimed in Billy Boy. "I're got some fat pine," said son-in-law, "and we'll have a couple of hours' spearing, if you like." It was promised that we'd think about it.

On reaching the wharf it was found that a basket of strawberries taken out with us was compty, a hamper of sandwiches ditto, and all the bait-boxes likewise. On counting our bass it was learnt that every man had caught one, while G, had taken three, and several others two each. Altogether there were fif-

ditto, and all the bait-boxes likewise. On counting our bass it was learnt that every man had caught one, while G, had taken three, and several others two each. Altogether there were fifteen bass, from eight ounces to two pounds, to be apportioned among nine anglers!

Supper over, we all felt too well satisfied with our afternoon's sport to attempt spearing; so, pulling out a couple of decks with which some of the party had provided themselves, we sat down to business, jokes and songs enlivering the evening, while little grizzly, who was tied in a corner, would now and then make a spring for liberty, and getting in too close proximity with the legs of some one, would cause them to jump and yell with tright, to the amusement of the rest of the company. Feeling our disappointment keenly, as we had promised to express hundreds of bass, from three to five pounds each, to our friends, we resolved to return home next morning and excuse ourselves as best we could.

Though we didn't catch a great number of fish, this I will say, a happier or more jordal set I never spent an afternoon with; and I've fished for roach and perch in the royal Thames and Seepentine; for grise in Scotland; for anything I could catch in Niugara and St. Lawrence, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in Lakes Ontario, Eric, St. Clair, Huron, Conchiching, Muskoka, Rosseau, St. Joseph; for mullet in the Rio Grande; for cartish in El Rio Sau Junn, and El Rio Nasis in Mexico, and for dolphin in the Gulf Stream. This last exploit is worth relating, and I therefore reserve it for a future epistle. Well, we all turned in at Baker's, Belle Ewart, before II P. M. As we were somewhat fatigued and throwing ourselves down, we soon fell into a sound sleep. Shortly after midnight we were aroused by a violent battering of sticks and kicks at the hotel doors. Raising his head and rubbing his eyes, 6. exclaimed: "What's that noise?" It being a warm night, the room doors had been left open, and the thumps and kicks had aroused every one. Recognizing G-'s accents,

an hour or two.

Morning come and breakfast over, each man went up to
the bar, and asked for his individual bill. How their faces
reddened when the landford told them \$1 a head and \$2 for reducined when the mandord rold them \$1 a need and \$2 for the use of the yacht and services of the captain and crew the day before. Talk of extortion at country horels! This beat all I had ever experienced. Taking us to and from the sta-tion, supplying three fair meals, clean bed—and only a dollar! How can such people live? I may never see them again, but they deserve encouragement. To those who wish to spend a week or two in some salubrious spot in the hot summer they deserve encoungement. To mose who wast in spent a week or two in some salubrious spot in the hot summer days, and to enjoy a little flshing now and then—for really splendid flshing is frequently to be had in the vicinity—and cannot afford fancy figures, I would say let them try Bakers,

at Belle Ewart.

The musquito feeders were sound asleep when we mounted the stage. "I know those cheap jacks that kicked up such a fuse in the night are Down-Easters—from Massachusetts or thereabouts. Mean cusses! I've met the like of them down South before," observed Pratie, as the "stage was start-

South before," observed trane, as the state of the property of

r Northern waters. Toronto Gun Club, 1880.

"Red Drum" Fishing at Care Max.—This fish, Scienaps occllatus, Linn, Gill., variously known as spot-bass in New York markets and parts of the Carolina coast, while in other parts of the latter it becomes "channel bass," the "red fish" of the Gulf and New Orleans, is now plenty at Cape May. The menhaden, or bony-fish, is used as bait on a large

### FISHING AT BELLE EWART.

FISHING AT BELLE EWART.

NOW, let me try your geographical knowledge, just a little. Do you know where Belle Ewart is? Of course you don't, so I might have sparred myself the trouble of putting the question, and you the humiliation of showing you don't know every hole and corner in the universe and everywhere else. No. It isn't one of those backwoods places that's never heard of beyond the nearest oll-gate. A few years ago its building lots sold by auction; saw-mills were in operation: lumber was shipped (by rail) to Buffalo, Albany, New York, etc.; it had a daily steamboat, a marine dock, and was the terminus of a railroad. In those days it was o place, and you should have seen it in its prosperity. There were life, and sport, and money there then; and good fellows who knew how to carn and spend the last and enjoy the other two. Deer were found in its vicinity; at the marsh, a few miles off, ducks were plentiful in their season; woodcock were not unknown, and it was just the place for partridge. But now it is a very quiet place, just the spot for those who wish to enter upon deep studies without the fear of being disturbed by railroad or steamboat whistles, the buzz and jarring of the saw-mills, the shouts and songs of the lumbermen, or any other real noise. Now, I see you're in a flurry and wish to hear where Belle lu jolie is situated, and what has wrought such a sad change in her history. Ecouter cost. Listen. Just cast your eye northward along the N. R. R. from Toronto till Lefroy catches it or your eye catches Lefroy, a station 52 miles from the place of beginning, as surveyors say. Well, Belle Ewart lies about one mile to the north of that, on the shore of one of those beautiful bays for which Lake Sinucce is so famous. That's where it is. Now let me tell you what killed it. The Northern Railroad north of that, on the shore of one of those beautiful bays for which Lake Sinnce is so famous. That's where it is. Now let me tell you what killed it. The Northern Railroad originally had its Lake Sincoe terminus here; the steamer net the morning train and conveyed the passengers to Barrie, Orillia and other points. In course of time it was decided to continue the road around the western extremity of the lake to Barrie and Orillia, and subsequently across the Narrows between Lake Simoen and Couchicking (Indian, I suppose, for "Wipe your chin") to Gravenlurst, Lake Muskoka. So Belle Evart wasn't 'wanted' any more by the railroad; the rails were removed from the track, and the embryo town was left to its own resources, at a time when it couldn't 'go it alone." In short, the railroad brought the place into existwas left to its own resources, at a line when it couldn't "go it alone." In short, the railroad brought the place into existence—gave it life; and the railroad has killed it—virtually destroyed its own offspring. Consequently the inhabitants don't much inhabit it now, and those that are left—well, don't bless the railroad. (Parenthesis.) The undersigned has hopes that the spot may yet return to its natural state again, and that at no very distant future it may be his "happy hunting grounds."

You and your readers may ask, What has all this to do with fishing? Pray, don't be impatient; there's always a good dead to be seen after, when a party of seven citizens (beg pardon, subjects) are about to start on a week's fishing, miles from home and all they love. And is it not a fact that all authors have a preface or prelude to their works, while a good many interludes are generally dovettiled in to add interest to the tales?

Not to keep you and your patrons (I hope they are all pay-

good many interludes are generally dovetailed in to add interest to the tales?

Not to keep you and your patrons (I hope they are all paying ones—interlude No. 1) longer in suspense, to my fishing.

After preliminary arrangements, Messrs, P. and W. H., Mr. Mac L. and your correspondent took the Northern one Thesday moraing, in the beginning of this present month of July, 1880, for Lefroy, thence to Belle Ewart by stage. As Mr. E. was to join us at Aurora, and Messrs, M. and K. at Newmarket, we took six rods, the necessary hooks and lines, minnows and handing nets, and enough worms to suffice for a month's fishing. Our three friends put in an appearance according to promise, and then seven as "jolly good fellows" were we as ever went a-fishing. According to universal custom on such occasions, every man had to get a new name, derived from some trait of character or appearance or deficiency. P. was dubbed by our French companyon. E. Poisson, because of a remarkable feat he had accomplished a few days before, by tumbling out of a boat into the natural dwelling place of fishes. W., because of his genial turn, just got Billy Boy. of a remarkable feat he had accomplished a few day's before, by tumbling out of a hoat into the natural dwelling place of fishes. W., because of his genial turn, just got Billy Boy. M., from his cognomen, took Pratie. K., who was from New York, on account of his eloquence and philosophical observations, received Demosthenes: and as he had confessed that he had traveled at all hours from the Battery to 159th street without ever having hooked a fish, was advised to try his buck in a tub. E., in consequence of his nationality, got La Grenouille, while because of his diminutiveness, the adjective petite was interpolated between the article and noun, and thus he became La petite Grenouille, the little frog, whose avoirdupois is bound to turn the beam at considerably over 200. Mac Le got simply Mac. Your correspondent R., from he pristine gravity of his demeanor and the solemnity of his countenance, was permitted to retain his time-honored title of Deaxon.

In the midst of par jubilee the car-door was opened and "Lefrog" shouted by a brakesman. Ourselves and impediments were soon off the train on the platform, and the stage inquired for; this was an open spring wagon, by no means uncomfortable, but more than one-half too small for the passengers offering.

Just as we were about to start three young men, probably clerks or students, approached and asked the driver what he would charge to take them and their equipage, consisting of a

hook and heavy tackle, generally, for it is a powerful fish, often weighing fifty pounds and very gamy. They are taken from a boat, and when a stout bass rod with large reel, capable of holding fifty to seventy-five yards of heavy line, is used they afford good sport and only succumb when completely vanquished.

#### FISHING IN FOX RIVER.

FISHING IN FOX RIVER.

Tox RIVER sources in Lake Geneva, a beautiful sheet of water in the southeast corner of Wisconsin. It was named by the Indians "Kish-wa-ke-la," signifying "crystal water," on account of its uncommon transparency. Its outlet is Fox River, which flows due south into the State of Illinois, then a little westward until it greets the waters of Des Plaines at Ottawa, where they together form the Illinois River. It is about twelve rods from shore to shore, and very uniform in width, like most rivers in prairie countries, where very few, if any, hills and rock-ledges are encountered sufficiently formidable to interrupt their even flow. Fox River has a swift current and furnishes a splendid water-power, which is ntilized by the many and various manufactories at Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Aurora and other thriving cities and villages situated upon its banks. It also has attractions for sportsmen, armed with rod and gun. It is quite a rendezvons for wild ducks; many laws been shot this month along this river. A neighbor of mine went out a few mornins since for a little hunt before breakfast. He brought home seven ducks, which he espied from behind a thicketed shore disporting together in the river. With one barrel he killed three outright and winged two, which his dog soon retrieved: and before returning home he added the renaining two to their unfortunate mates. This was certainly a specimen of good markmanship, and sport enough before breakfast to give a man a good relish for his coffee and to make him good-natured all day.

Also, the fishing is first-rate. Black bass predominate, though many wall-cyed pike are eaught, the meat of which is, by many, considered superior and preferred to hass: it is very white, juicy and sweet. A party of four of us went up in August to South Elgin and caught, in one afternoon, fifty pounds of black bass and pike, the heavier ones weighing four pounds each. I have been up twice since with a friend, and returned home with a handsome string each time. I find

### A PLEA FOR THE "SUNFISH"-[Eupomotis, 1

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.

You speak of the "sunfish" or "pondfish" as a worthless animal. How can you say this of a fish that gave so much sport to me in my boy days, and is ever the pride of the youthful fisher? He is harmless, never eating the spawn or young of any other water animal, and as a pan-fish he is not excelled; a beauty in his spring colors, and fectum beyond all measure. In June he fans out his round nest, a foot in diameter, in the fine sand, deposits his eggs and milt and guards them closely until the young are able to care for themselves. Please remember that little boys and girls like to go a-lishing. I am in favor of the sunfish and bullhead (see Dr. Gartileck's book, page 106). In the sunmer months the sunfish will take the dry as readily and with as much vigor as the trout. Fishing with the seine is much practiced during the winter under the ice in the estuaries and marshes on the south shore of Lake Erie, when the fishes of the locality bed in the sunken water-weeds in numbers almost incredible. Thave seen taken at one hand of the next seventy-five barrels, consisting mostly of sunfish, straw bass, big-mouthed bass and a few pickerel. The flat fish are sent to market, skinned and dressed, and Oring readily ten to twelve cents per pound. Excessive fishing has finally exhausted this harvest. Would you believe me when I relate that I have seen five cords piled up frozen in one mass? But it is so, and the entire lot was taken in the space of three acres of water. No wonder they are all gone, and hardly a "kiver" or straw bass of a decent size remains to tell the tale.

CATFISH TAKE THE FLY.—A correspondent writes us as fol-"In your last issue I notice that a catfish was taken with a fly in the Pardonales River, Texas, and that you speak of the event as the first recorded instance of this kind. I send you herewith an extract from a letter to the Syracuse, N. Y., Journal, of April 5, 1880, written last winter by the well-known sportsman Mr. James Geddes, of that city, who took a ten-pound catfish on an eight ounce Skidmore rod. The fact that these fishes take a fly at all is new to us, and we are glad to place the valuable testimony of so excellent a fly fisher as Mr. Geddes upon record. Here is the extract

At Palatka we found that the hotel on Drayton Island, near the fishing ground we were bound for, had been burned, so we went by steamer to Mt. Royal, where we found Messes. Kirby and Wright, of Auburn, N. Y., living among their orange groves. We chartered a large sail boat of Mr. Varnum to take us over the twelve miles between Mt. Royal and the famed Sait Creek. This creek is made from a luge spring

about five miles from Lake George, which lake is simply a widening of the river St. John. After a delightful sail of two hours we cast anchor at the mouth of the creek and went over the har in a small boat. When once in the creek you are in water as pure and clear as crystal. Up the creek to the grand pool at the spring the sportsman is in his paradise. The Captain fointed his eight ounce fly rod, while I did likewise, and business commenced. Hardly a moment passed when I heard from the other end of the boat, "Ain't he a whopper?" and I cast my eye over my shoulder to see the Captain wrestling with a monstrous bass. At that moment I was fast to his mate, and the fight went on; first out of the water four feet, then the whirr of the reel and he would run fifty feet before another leap. At last they were brought to net, and a pair of Oswego bass lay at our feet that would crowd six pounds each. The sport continued till the skipper who accompanied us stood up to his knees in fish, and suggested that it was about time for lunch, a suggestion always in order. We dined from a well filled lunch basket at the side of the great boiling spring, among tropical scenery and gested that it was about time no more, the side of the great boiling spring, among tropical scenery and regetation. The lunch over we again took our places in the boat, when the Captain fastened to another "whopper," and seemed to have the game all in his own hands, as I had seen him land three large base and I had not had a rise. But I had my revenge. Soon up came to my fly—which, by theby, is an R. W., named after our renowned and accomplished sportsman, Reuben Wood—a fish of huge dimensions. I strike, and in a moment fully fifty feet of my line is run out. To the surface he came, but not to jump, and what did I see. Only a glance. It looked very much like an enormous cathely but I could not believe a catish could ever be induced to sportsman, Reuben Wood—a fish of huge dimensions. I strike, and in a moment fully fifty feet of my line is run out. To the surface be came, but not to jump, and what did I see. Only a glance. It looked very much like an enormous eathsh, but I could not believe a catish could ever be induced to come up twenty feet for a fly; but the R. W. has been known to do unheard-of things. The Captain said, "You have got the boss bass this time," I replied, "Catish." He said, "Nonsense; such a thing was never heard of." I still insisted on "cat." The skipper said, "huge bass," and I "cat." The Captain wagered a bottle of the best wine "it was not a cat." I accepted on the understanding that the fish must be brought to not to declie the wager; and, Mr. Editor. I had a twenty minutes' fight with that cat, and any one who says that a catish on an eight-ounce rod is not "some pumpkins" is saily mistaken. The pliant Skidmore won the day, and Mr. Catish, of about ten pounds, was safely landed. The Captain looked and said, "You always were hooking all kinds of monstrosities, and now you have gone and hooked a catish. I give up the bet."

Two hours more at the bass, and our boat looked like a fish market, and the Captain remarked "iss we were not fishing for market, we had better quit," which we accordingly did, and at 10 r. M. were again at our hotel, having enjoyed a splendid day's sport, like many I have enjoyed in the same pool in years gone by.

ool in years gone by.

This creek can never be depleted, as the immense river St. John sends up its millions of base into this pure, clear spring, which, not liking the warmth of the river, remain there. The spring is enormous, making a creek two hundred feet wide and ten deep.

On this subject our Cleveland, O., correspondent, Dr. E. Sterling, writes :

You speak of the catfish taking the fly. I had one take a red spoot that was dangling two feet above the water; and "cat" has an adipose dorsal fin. Taking these facts altogether do you not think it might have contained some saimon blood?

We can't say; we only know that, dazed with wonder as we are, we would not be surprised if it could be shown that the gentle catfish, who usually gropes the bottom and roars, when he does roar, as gently as a sucking dove, was even now a-evolutin' into a fierce fly-devourin', lofty tumblin' salmon, a-goin' about a-seeking what inoffensive insect he

SMELT FISHING .- This is the way this duinty little fish is taken near Boston, as told by the Sunday Budget:

MELT FISHING.—This is the way this dainty little fish is taken near Boston, as told by the Sunday Budget:

Almost any of these frosty mornings groups of fishermen may be seen along the city wharves, with rod and line and the strawberry box for bait, endeavoring to catch these shiny little denizens of the harbor. The season is now at its height and will continue until the first fall of snow, when the smelts disappear for a period. About the first of January they are again abundant and may be caught through the ice until the first of March. The best time to catch them now is during the flood tide, on days when the sky is overcast and the air cool. They may be caught at almost any of the wharves, although there are a few places where the fish congregate in considerable numbers, especially where the incoming tide makes a small whirlpool or edity around the piles of the wharf. The unfrequented wharves of East Boston and Chelsea, the stone walls at the mouth of the Mystic River, and the Boston & Albany railroad bridge, between East Boston and Chelsea, are favorite resorts for fishermen, large numbers of smelts having been caught at the latter place. There is a law in this Stute against seining the fish, and consequently they bring a good price, twenty cents a pound being asked at the markets, and there is always a demand for them. Alight pole, delicate tackle and fresh shrimps are needed, and if the sportsman is skillful—for there is quite a science in securing them—a good haul may be obtained.

Spawn Fishing in the Rangelley Large-Rodon Menter of the securing them—a good haul may be obtained.

them—a good haul may be obtained.

SPANN FISHING IN THE RANGILEY LAKES—Boston, Mass.,
Oct. 29.—Editor Forest and Stram: In your issue of the
28th instant is a paragraph relating to the taking of large
trout in the Rangeley Lakes, in which it is stated that many
large fish were taken this fall by the use of spawn as bait.
Although the paragraph referred to does not state it, it is a
fact that the eleven pound brook trout it speaks of as having been taken at the Upper Dam was captured by the use
of spawn, after every other method had been exhausted.
This noble fish, which attracted much attention when on exhibition in Bradford & Anthony's window in this city, and
which was afterward purchased by the Smithsonian Instintion, was one of several large trout which had for some days
been seen on the spawning beds, and which many expert
fishermen endeavored to capture by means of various and
seductive files and worm bait without success. Finally,
some persons who cared little for the future of the fishing,
and were only anxious for the camescent glory of making a
big score, resorted to the use of spawn, and the big fish in
question was one of the victims.

And other parties who had permits to fish out of season,
granted then by the Fish Commissioners, adopted the same
practice with such success that in five days they took over

fifty breeding trout, weighing in the aggregate over two hundred pounds. Every fish was taken from off the spawning beds, and no man can say how many young trout which would have aided in the restocking of that great fishing resort

beds, and no man cau say over the control of the great fishing resort were destroyed by these captures. If, as is claimed, there is no law against the use of spawn as bait, it certainly seems as if the law to that extent should be changed. Further, it is pertinent to inquire what right the Commissioners have to grant such permits, the exercise of which produces such fatal results. If there is no legal way of prevention, it only remains to append to an enlightened public sentiment, of which your journal is the best exponent, and to ventilate this subject thoroughly, to the end that so-called gentlemen fishermen, who hide themselves behind a claim of legal right, may be shamed into a compliance with the requirements of fair dealing, and so made to abstain from spawn fishing, tham which no more destructive method of killing breeding trout has ever been devised.

The influence of your paper is invoked in favor of FAIR PLAY.

The Northern Barracuta.—This small fish is more plentiful on our coast than is suspected. Its small size and agility almost always enable it to elude the net. They are plenty in Peconic Bay this season, and last week Mr. John Tallmadge, a fisherman of Sag Harbor, N. Y., saw a big school go through his net as he was raising it, but only one happened to be caught. He showed it to us, and we identified it as Sphyrona borealts, DeKay. The fish is usually eight to ten includes long, and about three-quarters of an inche in diameter. Its teeth are formidable for so small a fish, resembling a niles somewhat. regar to ten index song, and about three-quarters of an inen-in diameter. Its teeft are formidable for so small a fish, re-sembling a pike's somewhat; the lower jaw is the longost; two dorsal lins, with a wide space between them; head about one-third of the length. The fishermen generally do not know that she have the reasons given.

OLD CANNED SALMON.—A Maine paper is responsible for saying: "At the office of the Portland (Me). Packing Company is a can that was packed with salmon in 1814. The vessel in which the can was shipped was wrecked, and a short time ago this can was taken from the wreck. It was opened the other day, and the contents were found in perfect condition." ondition.

The Mackerel Catch—Verport, R, I.—The fishing has now settled down to mackerel, very few boats going after fish. The mackerel that are caught now are mostly No. 2, and very fat, with quite a lot of No. 1 among them. The boats go with two men, and average from 50 to 200 fish to a boat. They are caught anywhere from Gould Island out to the light ship. the light-ship.

### High Culture.

AFTER BIG TROUT EGGS FOR IOWA.

BEING here in company with my father, Mr. B. F. Shaw,
for the purpose of securing salmon trout eggs for our
State (lowa), a few lines from this section of the country
may be of interest to you.

Marais (pronounced Mo-Ray) is situated 105 miles Grand Marais (pronounced Mo-Ray) is situated 105 miles from Duluth, on the north shore of Lake Superior, in Coak County. This county is about 70 miles long by some 20 to 50 wide, with a white population of 15 men and one woman. The balance of the population are mostly Indians, of the Otchipwe (Ghip-pe-wa) tribe, together with a few half-breeds, mostly Indian and French, in all about 200. We arrived here a week ago yesterday. On Friday last we had secured about 200,000 eggs, but on Friday night a storm destroyed about all of them.

half of them.

The storm is said by those who have lived here for the past 12 years to have been the worst ever known. Many of the fishermen lost their nets, boats, fish, fish-houses, and in many instances their dwellings. The storm has left us such continued bad weather that the fishermen have been unable to lift their nets, and until it changes for the better shall be unable to secure any more of the 2,000,000 eggs that we want. The country is covered with snow; on the trail up and down the lake shore it is reported to be 14 inches on the level. The temperature here for the nest three days has been below.

The temperature here for the past three days has been below freezing, and the inland ponds are frozen over. A good many cariboo are killed here during the winter season.

Grand Marais, Minn., Oct. 19.

ED. R. Shaw.

Growth of Care.—Office of the Fish Commission, Austin, Teras, Oct. 4, 1880.—Professor Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.—Deer Sir. I saw a day or two ago one of the carp sent me hast winter (these fish were the young of 1879 and about three or four inches long when received): it measured twenty inches. I am inclined to think they spawned this last summer, for the reason that the pond is now filled with rmall fry, unknown before in the pond: Should it prove to be correct I will inform you. Respectfully,

J. H. Dinkins, Fish Commissioner.

Growth of Carp.—Mr. Geo. W. Hopkins, of Mount Simi, Long Island, N. Y., received some carp last spring from the national carp ponds at Washington, through Mr. E. G. Blackford, Commissioner of Fisheries for New York, which were then about three inches in length, but by the first of October would measure from twelve to fourteen inches.

The Illinois Fish Commission .-- Another addition to our list of Fish Commissioners comes from Illinois. We stated that the term of Mr. Briggs had expired and that no appointment had been usade in his place. We wrote him on the subject, but it appears that he was absent. The following has just been received:

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 25.

Editor Forest and Stream: I find your letter of the 5th inst. awaiting my return home. My appointment as Commissioner of Pisheries was for the period of one year, dating from the 2d day of July, 1879, with the right to hold over until my successor shall be appointed. I have not been notified of the appointment of a successor.

J. SMITH BRIGGS.

Carp for Distribution in New York, --Mr. E. G. Blackford, of the New York Fish Commission, has received from Prof. Baird a lot of 1,000 young carp for distribution. The fish are about three inches long and can be had by applying

to Mr. B. at Fulton Market, New York, either personally or

by letter.

If the early worm catches the carp, those who would like to obtain a few of them may try the effect of an early letter, which will probably answer the purpose as well as any other bait for this particular school of fish.

-Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters,

### Game Bag and Gun.

### GAME IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Moose, Alce americana.
Carlbos, Rangifee caribon.
Elk or wapti, Cerrus canadensis.
Red or Virginia deer, C. rirginianLong-lilled unitwe, Ximenius longi-

sans, call. Perzana carolina.

Sora, rail, Invasine earstina.

"This enumeration is general, and is in condict with many of the State Law.

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### A FAG FOR QUAIL.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some years since the following verses—as near as I can recall them—appeared in the Roo AND Gr.s. It is a concise description of a "Fag for Quail," and very appropriate at this time—the opening of the quail season. I hope you will think best to republish them:

The ancient farm-house—ucons... Early breakfast—dogs lightly fed; """ """ "" "" leash," " to hee!" "" With trusty "gas-pipe" . "leash," "to True sportsman's ardor blessed to feel.

" Hie on!" The cornfield stubble serge The brush's fence at coppice's verge;

Oh, glorious sight! The heart-strings burn

In true accord with the lashing "stern."

Ha! Topsy "stands," the pointers "back," With quivering form the haddled pack; "To-ho," good dogs, a noble "find,"
Step close the trembling bitch behind.

The beyy flushed, our star is kind-The perty nusned, our star is kind—
Two tufts of feathers down the wind;
The replaced shells—"Hold up! Dead bird!"— Fetch! fetch! With willing step, retrieved at word.

A noble brace, with smoothed plume Within the game-coat's spacious room:
Well done, brave dogs; well done, good gun;
So mote it be till the setting sun.

Is man good brother, ever blessed With satisfaction, mind at rest Freedom from care, from business fogs, So much as when, with gun and dogs, O'er field and marsh and wooded place? He feels his game-bag grow apace. With action right, his killing clean His misses few and far between : Dogs wide of range—none better broke-His snap-shots good, without a poke.

### LONG ISLAND SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

LONG ISLAND SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association was held at the Royal Areanum Rooms in Music Hall, Brooklyn, Friday evening, Oct. 29. A full delegation from each club was present, with the exception of the Long Island Forester Club.

Abel Crook, Esq., read a letter which he had received from Mr. George A. Chappell, the President of the Long Island Association, in which he had been requested by the writer to proceed agoinst certain violators of the game laws.

Relative to this, Mr. Crook reported: "On October 19 my attention was called by your Vice-President Aten to an alleged violation of the game laws.

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Respectively on the standard of the control of the contr

was powerless to proceed, and report the matter for your information. Your President, Mr. Chappell, volunteered to assume the prosecution if sworn proof were furnished."

This created considerable excitement, and several members said that Mr. Gordon had told them the same story, and Dr. Aten was willing to make an affidavit to that effect, but as it could not be used as evidence it was not taken. Dr. Wynn, the president of the Long Island Shooting Club, moved that the words "Long Island Shooting Club" be stricken out of the report, as Mr. Brower did not kill the quail, and if he was prosecuted the club would stand by him with both men and money. Upon this Mr. Eddy said that while he was a member of the Long Island Club there was one man who would not shield any member that violated the game laws. After a hot discussion it was finally decided to accept the report with a vote of thanks to Messrs. Crook, Aten and Chappell, and it was voted that the shooting he investigated by a committee

to be appointed by the Chair. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Havemeyer, Crook and Aten. Next was the report of the Committee on Grounds. Mr. Robinson, chairman of the committee, reported that they had decided on the racing park at Brighton Beach, Coney Island, owned by Mr. Engeman.

It was decided that the secretary should confer with Mr. Sage, of Buffalo, and request four more traps to be used at the next State shoot.

In regard to the game law analysis published in the Forest And Stream, suggestions had been received from Mr. F. S. Wager, of Rome, as follows: "Every person building or maintaining a dam upon any of the fluvial waters of this State, which dam is higher than two feet, shall likewise build and maintain, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November for the purpose of the passage of fish, a sluiceway in the mid-channel at least one foot in depth at the edge of the dam and of proper width, and placed, at an angle of not more than thirty degrees, and extending entirely to the moving water below the dam, which sluiceway shall be protected on each side by an apron at least one foot in height to confine the water there."—Laws of New York, 1889, vol. ii., p. 2316, 716.

"The game law of 1880 is deemed to have repealed laws of 1889, hence we are without a very valuable game law, which I think the compilers of the statutes had no intention of renewing.

"At Piseco Lake, Ham, Co., N. Y. (head of Hudson River).

1809, hence we are without a very valuable game law, which I think the compilers of the statutes had no intention of renewing.

"At Piseco Lake, Ham. Co., N. Y. (head of Hudson River), on the outlet of said lake there is a dam. In the fall the trout leave the lake, pass over this dam into the stream to spawn, but are unable to return up this dam into the lake in the spring. In a few years this lake will be destitute of trout unless it be for above act, which will compel the owner of that dam to maintain a sluiceway."

Mr. W. Thiese, of the New York Jagd Zeitung, wrote:

"I wish to call the attention of the committee preparing the new game laws to 37 of the present law, giving the supervisors of the different counties the power to enact their own game laws, and prescribe punishments and penalties for all violation of the same. If such a provision will be adopted in the new law two points ought to be added.

"Ist. A limit of such punishments and penalties should be stated, which should not exceed in the different cases those of the State laws.

of the State laws.

'2d. Some means should be provided to make these special county game laws more generally known.

'At I re ent it is sufficient if any county enacting such a law publishes it in the papers where the session laws are published. Such papers, in many instances, have a very limited circulation, and the majority of hunters from all other parts of the State will never be aware of those laws. I should think that all papers, especially those devoted to the interest of sport, should publish such laws also. The clerks of the different counties should be directed by law to send a copy of such enactment to any paper that applies for it.'

These letters were referred to the Committee on Fish and Game.

of sitch enactment of any personal transfer of the Committee on Fish and Game.

It was decided that the Chair should appoint a committee of five to select prizes for the next tournament. The stock certificates were now issued, and each club, with the exception of the L. I. Forester, sold to the Washington Gun Club eight shares of stock, as the Washington Club bad not been able to procure any. It was then decided that the rest of the money due on the stock should be paid as follows: On or before the 15th of November, 10 per cent.; on or before the 1st of February, 20 per cent.; on or before the 1st of February, 25 per cent.; and on or before the 1st of March, 25 per cent.; and on or before the 1st of March, 25 per cent.; and on or before the 1st of March, 25 per cent.; and on or before the 1st of March, 25 per cent.; and on or before the 1st of March, 25 per cent.; and so will be supported to the point of the support of the 1st of 1st

and he was tendered the thanks of the Association for his suggestions. After this came the new sportsman's song, sung by the Washington Gun Glub Glee Club. It was well sung, and was received with appreciation and accepted as the song of the Long Island Association to be sung at an appropriate time at the State Convention. The necting then adjourned. The Long Island Association have taken a determined stand on the question of breaking the game laws, and are determined to put a stop to it no matter what it costs. We may now expect to see an advance in sentiment and practice on Long Island.

may now expect on Long Island.

### PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

In order to procure the opinion of our leading sportsmen of this city regarding October quall shooting I have asked a number the question as I casually met them on the street: "How have you found quall this season?" and in every instance but one received the reply: "Have not been out, never go until November," or words to this effect. It may be relied upon that all thinking men are opposed to the law as it now stands. We have been having some cool weather lately, occasioned, no doubt, by the snow-storms that have occurred in the northwest, and the blow down the bay has driven quantities of ducks up the river. I have learned likewise that "Slaughter Neck" and "Prime Hook" marshes in the Milton and Milford, Del., sections are alive with widgeon and sprig tails. What sport could be had there if a good bind could be made on the borders of one of the ponds with which those marshes abound, and a good supply of decoys to attract the attention of the ducks as they come in from the bay to feed. It strikes me a capital plan to follow would be for a party to go down by yacht with their skiffs, make their home on board and take advantage of the early morning and evening shooting wherever they discovered the ducks frequented. Being directly in the neighborhood of a capital quall and likewise snipe country, dogs could be taken aboard on the trip, and varied sport could be had. Your correspondent has long desired to make this expedition by water, and has promised hinself the pleasure in the near future. During the past week I have taken a flying visit to Bath and Washington, and while at the former city the fox-hunting season was opened by the Elk Ridge Fox Hunting Club, on Saturday, the 23d. The weather during the day was splendid for riding, and the early morning, though a little cool and windy, sent the blood dancing through the veins of the horsemen as they rode through the streets on their way to the meet. About seven gentlemen members left, Mount Vernon Place at an early hour and rode down Charles

fox. The chase was a long and exciting one, and greatly enjoyed by all, and what was better than all Reynard was caught. Many fine jumps were made, and the ride across country was delightful. The season was successfully opened. The hunts will follow in quick succession as the club's members, besides a number of ladies, are anxious for this delightful spot.

members, besides a number of ladies, are auxious for this delightful sport.

I hope to give you now and then an account of some of the
meets of the Rose Tree Hunt, which is composed of some of our
nost prominent Philadelphia and Delaware County citizens.
You may remember the club's hounds have been cry successful prize winners at late bench shows. The pack is a noble one,
but not at all in accordance with the ideas of our English
consins as to what hounds should be. Where we admire the
long and pendant car they require them to be rounded. In
speed their dogs are superior; in scenting powers, never. Our
animals, from the fact that a great part of the chase is made
in cover and through woodland and hicket, are not required
to be so flect and greyhound-like on foot. While their dogs,
owligt to the open country in which their hunts are made,
often run down the fox in half an hour, here a chase frequently lasts a good portion of the day.

While in Bath we heard good accounts of the kennel club
of that city, and that the association derived much pleasure

own ig to the open country in which their hunts are made, often run down the fox in half an hour, here a chase frequently lasts a good portion of the day.

While in Bath we heard good accounts of the kennel club of that city, and that the association derived much pleasure from this mino of lovers of fine bred field dogs; but we fear the gentlemen comprising it cannot be prevailed upon to undertake the giving of another Bench Show very soon, both their exhibitions having proven financial failures. It is so with the Philadelphia Rennel Club, notwithstanding the display made by them was the finest we ever saw of high bred selters and pointers—the very mention of a Bench Show seems to disgust them; in fact, we may say there exists no Philadelphia Kennel Club. What think you, dear Editor; we know of an owner of some of the finest setter and pointers—they could not tell a woodcock from a snipe, or a ruffed grouse from a pinnated one, let alone being able to shoot over his dogs, once field trial winners and go adminals. Is it not a shume? How unfortunate it is that gentlemen who are not calculated in any manner for field sports, notwithstanding wealth and time are at their disposal, will become inoculated with the dog fever, and attempt to gain that which they never can accomplish. Money will not purchase this talent, or 'knack' as we may call it. In a great measure a sportsman is born such, he inherits the taste, and the love of outdoor life fosters such a desire for companionship with nature's children that he becomes a student of their peculiar ways. Truly a love for the field is the gift of God; it cannot be purchased, and when it is attempted it can readily be discovered. I meution also case of a hady of a city not far distant from yours who has offered a large price for a blue blood as a house dog. She wants a full pedigreed animal—nothing else will suit her, one of the thing the contain any she is accorded to the first of the race, a dog for the chase, and a gun only for the sportsman.

Last week several flocks

CHOKE-BORING GUNS

CHOKE-BORING GUNS.

HAVING derived much pleasure from the perusal of the articles and correspondence in Forest and Stream on the properties and performance of shot-guns, it has occurred to me that it might interest some of your numerous readers if I should narrate my experience in the boring and shooting of the same—extending over a full half-century. In the summer of the year 1830 I made the acquaintance of Mr. William Greener, who had a short time previously commenced the business of a gun-maker in a shop on Collingwood street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and had many conversations with him on subjects connected with his trade. About this time the country began to be inundated with factory-made guns, of the "Brumnagem" class, which were got up with sham twist, varnish, etc., so as to counterfeit gunmakers' work and deceive the ignorant and unwary, and which were rapidly transferring the trade in the lower-priced grades of guns from the gunmakers to the hardware men, In order to countract, at least, in part, this tendency. Mr. Greener conceived the idea of publishing a pamphlet, exposing the true character of these specious but inferior, and, to the owners in many cases, dangerous what inferior, and, in order to qualify himself more thoroughly for such exposure, he visited Birmingsham and made linuself acquainted, by personn observation, with the whole process of manufacture—from the raw material to the finished weapon. On his return he brought with him samples of the several sorts of iron and steel used in the making of barrels, from "twopenny skép" up to "wire-twist" and "Damascus."

Through the kindness of my esteemed friend, the late Sir Robert Shafte Hawks, J got for Mr. Greener the use of the

steel used in the making of barrels, from "twopenny skep" up to "wire-twist" and "Damascus."

Through the kindness of my esteemed friend, the late Sir Robert Shafto Hawks, I got for Mr. Greener the use of the testing machine at the extensive iron works of Messrs. Hawks & Co., and, from the data obtained by its use, I calculated for him the resisting power of each sort in larrels of a given thickness, and the strain to which they would be subjected with a given ealibre and weight of charge. With these results, and the information he had obtained at Birmingham, Mr. Greener found himself in possession of a mass of matter suitable for a work of a higher class and greater extent than he had at first contemplated, and in due time "Greener on the Gun" made its appearance. Unfortunately, however, the authlor, being ignorant of the requirements of the book trade, did not bring his work before the public through the acknowledged channels, and, instead of improving his circumstances, its publication resulted in his being compelled to make an assignment, when the copyright passed into other hands. The new proprietors took the necessary measures as to advertising, reviewing, etc., and the book

became known and appreciated as an acknowledged authorbecame known and appreciated us an acknowledged authority on the subjects of which it treats. Shortly afterward Mr. Greener received an advantageous offer from a Birmingham house, of a partnership, to superintend the manufacture of a superior description of sporting guns, which he accepted; and, on his leaving Nowcastle, my correspondence with him νĺ

and, on his leaving Nowcastle, my correspondence with him ceased.

The recollection, however, of the discussions I had held with him incited me to endeavor by experiment and calculation to discover some method by which closeness and strength might be combined in such proportion as to enable a fair marksman to bring down his bird with some degree of certainty at distances from fifty yards to seventy yards. I therefore procured a few old gun-barrels, and after spending most of my leisure time for nearly two years in boring and trying, and considerable time in making calculations and diagrams, I succeeded in establishing a formula, from which I deduced the following rule of proportion: First, make the bore a true cylinder; then divide the length into seven equal parts; open the bore at the breech end one part, with one slip of cartridge paper, and again insert the bit one-half part with a second slip; leave four parts cylinder, and open downward from the muzzle two-sevenths, using three slips, so as to make a tapering relief for the charge on leaving the gun. I have bored many barrels upon this principle, and invariably with good results. For example, the following is the record of a trial made leat week of three single gruss bored to this formula twenty-four years ago, and well used during that period. The conditions were those prescribed in Forses And Stream, amonly—40 yards distance, 30-inch target, 14 ounce Canadian soft shot. No. 7 and 23 drs. Hamilton Co.'s diamond grain black powder:

No. of Gun. \* Length. Calibre. Weight. Average, 14 diagrams and 15 described in the part of the conditions were the sum of the sum of the property of the conditions were the sum of the principle, and conditions were those prescribed in Forses and Stream, and the property of the sum of the principle. The outliness of the sum of the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the principle and the p

Length. 32in. 35in. 28in. Calibre, No. of Gun. 71b, Soz. 71b, 41b, 14oz. .14

All strong enough to bring down a duck at sixty yards. In my opinion this mode of boring is all that is requisite for ordinary shooting at such game as qualt, partridge, super, wondcock, squirrels, etc., ns a very close-shooting gan is apt to mangle her game at short distances; but for bard shooting at long distances at duck, geese, swams or sea-fowl, the choke-bore is undoubtedly very superior. After reading the accounts of gun trials which have lately appeared in Forest AND STREAM, I became auxious to learn in what 'choke-bore' consisted, and having an opportunity of examining a fine English breech-loading gun belonging to Lieut. Col. Hulme, of this city, I found that, like most good things, it was exceedingly simple and easy of execution. Having in my possession a fine single gan of .11 calibre, 74b. weight, 33in. long, the average of which had been reduced by long, hard work to 97. I tried the experiment of "choking," with the following result, conditions as before, but with 23 drs. powder: First shot, 187; second shot, 186; third shot, 202; fourth shot, 189; average, 191. Nos, 1,2 and 4 were fired under the disadvantage of a strong west wind blowing in gusts across the line of fire. No. 3 was fired in a calm interval.

interval.

Since the above trial I have choked gun No. 2 of the former record, with the effect of raising the average from 133 to 180. Verily choke-boring makes a wonderful improvement in the killing power, and when it becomes generally known and appreciated, every owner and user of a shot-gun will have at least one of his barrels "choked." My powder charges may seem light; but I have found," My powder charges may seem light; but I have found; s may seem light, but I have found that a pa gun requires full one-sixth less powder than a ll one,

JAMES T. BELL

### RUFFED GROUSE SHOOTING.

DUFFED GROUSE and woodcock are here in Western been my go of luck to have been principal or accessory to the killing of eighty-four of the latter. Grouse, however, stand first in my estimation for many reasons. A dog of the proper spirit, highly broken on ruffed grouse, will soon make himself at home on any other game bird; but the reverse of this statement will not hold good—at least such has been my experience.

experience.
I believe that the ruffed grouse of Western Pennsylvania

experience.

The believe that the ruffed grouse of Western Pennsylvania are more difficult to hunt successfully than are the same species elsewhere. Words almost fail to describe the nature of our grouse country. It is grandly wild, and these birds appear to partake of the nature of the country here are spots where snow may be seen until summer, and where I have waded with a noiseless step ankle deep in the velvety moss among the giant pines.

The man who can bag six out of twenty shots through thick and thin, counting every bird within range—that is, no selection of shots—is an artist such as I have rarely seen, although I know a very reputable gentleman who claims to have killed his fourteen successive shots. There is no more interesting sight to me than the variegated, frost-bitten foliage covering the hills as far as the eye can carry, and no greater enjoyment than to swift the bracing air of these enchanting October mornings, and no more glorious music than the whirr and whistle of the rising grouse or cock, especially when out for a day with the dog and gun.

Two or three years ago, while visiting at my old home in New Jersey, a gentleman in speaking of ruffed grouse remarked in my hearing that in the State of Maine these birds would handy give way to the pedestrian, and upon being fushed would almost invariably "tree." Now, I have resided about fourteen years in Western Pennsylvania, and have spent not a little time with the birds of which I write, and excepting during the warm, pleasont weather—say up to Oct, 15—they very seldom "tree" when flushed. On the contrary, after the tirst few frosts a bullet (the only comparison I have in mind at present) is hardly more prompt and direct in its flight.

While the brood are yet young, however, and before seat-

parison! I have in mind at present) is hardly more prompt and direct in its flight.

While the broad are yet young, however, and before seattering, they not infrequently take to the trees, but after the date above mentioned, for every one that will flush into a tree there will be forty that will place a good sixty yards behind them with such astonishing celerity as to rivet the hunter, if he be a novice, with a species of "buck fever."

From this date I would prescribe from 3½ drams to 4½ drams of best powder, and from 1 to 1½ ozs. (according to the calibre) of No.'s 6 or 7 shot, correctly delivered, as being the only legitimate mode of making their closer acquaintance; and even then, many a time and off have I strained my vision in watching one carry away the whole charge, in momentary exwatching one carry away the whole charge, in momentary ex-pectation of section blim fall, but with wings rigid in a death-set float away on the wind by the force of his importus. The breaking of a wing is the only way that I consider certain of dropping him at the shot, and then it wing-broken only, even

with your skillful old setter or pointer, the chances are not largely in your favor, as he is an adept in running and skulk-

FOREST AND STREAM.

larger in your nava, as no seek the property of the first proficient on woodcock, snips and ducks, but for the entire scason, during my initiation into ruffed grouse shooting, my aggregate was but a single bird. Their startling whire as they rose seemed to unnerve me, and before my gun half reached the shoulder my finger would involuntarily find the trigger in spite of all previous resolutions, and I rarely could tell whether I had held within an inch or a yard of the bird Everythine considered, the ruffed grouse, in my opinion, could fell whether I had held within an inch or a yard of the bird. Everything sonsidered, the ruffed grosse, in my opinion, is the noblest of our game birds. He is a handsome fellow, especially as seen in his fall plumage, with ruff and tail spread, strutting after the manner of a cook turkey. A strong natural taste for the sport, with skill and muscle of the highest order in man and dog, is required to hunt him successfully in this section. He is a fine, large fellow, his flesh is clear and white and his gastronomical qualities are excelled by but few birds; and finally, the man and dog who have graduated on ruffed grouse, to quote, are "top sawyers," and may easily take a "place" in any company. My experience shows me that the defamers of Danass unbabliss are usually those persons who have been pitted against the crafty fellows and been found wanting.

"place" in any company. My experience shows me that the defamers of Thomson unfoldus are usually those persons who have been pitted against: the crafty fellows and been found wanting.

Quail suit this sort of person, for his dog may point them under his feet, and the shooting is usually in an open field, excepting perhaps an occasional bunch of brush. Indeed I have heard men tell of having killed their dozen or more straight who failed to average one-sixth of their shots on grouse.

Por a diametrically opposite picture you may have the heavy scrub oak and other dense brush of a hillstide of nearly or quite a 45° slope, or the bottom land along a creck lined equally as thick with alder and other brush, where, in either case, a 25-yards unobstructed view is something unusual; your steady, cautious old dog within, easy range, is carnestly working over the ground as though stepping on eggs, and slowly unraveling the trail. Fancy him now on belly dragging binned or a rotten log, and coming to a halt, for his experienced nose warms him that he may not go further with safety. Now he moves carefully on again, and the uneasy bird flushes with a startled boom, perhaps from an old stump or log, and anywhere from ten yards distant to away beyond range, and disappears like a flash in the very densest of the cover. The throwing up of the gun, the glance over the rib, and pressing of the trigger are simultaneous, yet deliberate; and with the report comes a shower of twigs and leaves as the charge follows closely in his wake, leaving the result in momentary doubt. Or, quite likely, he places a tree in your line of sight so quickly hat it receives the entire charge; or, if it be but a sapling, your blood may tingle with gratification at the cutting down of both tree mit bird together.

Such is the hunting of the grouse, and as the dog brings to hand the result of your successful shot, you feel that you have carned your bird, and you apprectate him accordingly.

There are, of course, many other phases of mifed grouse shooting ar

McKean Co., Oct. 1880.

### GAME REGIONS IN MAINE.

GAME REGIONS IN MAINE.

To those who desire sport with rod and gun, and have but limited means at command, I would recommend Beddington, Washington County, twenty-five niles from the sea-board. The northern settlement consists of four families, farmers on a small scale, who work in the woods winters, and most of them hunters withat. There is no public house kept as such, yet any family would entertain a small party at low rates. For trout, Mopang lake and stream, five niles beyond. Small and medium-sized fish abound, with good casting in mid-stream and banks. The upper and largest lake, reached by a good trait, contains large trout, but it is said they do not bite. It is not known if they have ever been tempted with the fly. There are no boats. During September and October partirige are abundant, and easily obtained. Take the highway, or any of the many tote roads that diverge from the settlement, and a bip bag can be made without striring out of the trail. Later along, after snowfall, the deer shooting cannot be surpassed in any section east of Michigan. A few minutes' walk from the house brings the hunter to a perfect network of deer paths. L. C. Bridgham, an expert still hunter, will entertain small parties with substantial well-cooked food, pleasant room and luxurious bed at the ridiculously low price of \$3 per week, and if his services are required to pilot around to shoot or fish, his weages would be \$4.25 per day, "finding" himself. If his team is called into requisition, a correspondingly low taril. Of course, this will not apply to deer hunting, as at that season he makes his harvest for family support. To reach there, take cars for Portland, thence steamer to Milbridge—fare, \$6. Daily stage to Cherryfield, they miles, fifty cents, where livery is kept by McConldrick, who will take you the twenty miles to Bridgham's at fair rate. Or if the party consists of but one of two, Bridgham would meet by appointment with his own team. Mall facilities from Cherryfield weekly, Wednesday up and return same day. If

Mose River is seventy-five miles north from Skowhegan, Maine. A good stage from Skow to Moose River, and any one can go anywhere on Moose River in a canoe. This would be a good place for "Lower Bunk" and party. The Journal, of Lewiston, gives this report of a party who have been there: "Two weeks ago last Thursday Messrs. L. D. Mariner and W. H. Johnson, of this city, started on a hunting expedition to Moose River. They arrived home to-day, bringing their spoils with them. They had splendid luck, and their account of their adventures is enough to enthuse any lover of sport. They shot three beavers, three minks, one sable, one fox and an army of muskrats, and brought home the skins. They also brought down about seventy

partridges. Among their trophics is a section of popular tree ten inches in diameter, cut off by beavers. They camped partiages. Among their freplies is a section of point ten inches in diameter, cut off by beavers. They e where the beavers had worn a track up a mountain, as hard as a cattle track. The gentlemen depended on their guns for their supply of food, and roughed i the most approved hunters fashion, spending their ev-in watching the beavers build their dams by moonlight

Bangor, Me., Nov. 1.

### THE MAINE GAME LAWS.

Editor Forest and Stream

BANGOR, Me., Nov. I.

Bangor, Me., Nov. I.

We call the attention of all proposing to visit the woods of
Maine for sporting purposes, that no trout are allowed to be
killed from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of May Iolowing. But officens of the State are permitted to kill and
take to their own houses for their own use, but not to sell or
market, from the 1st day of February to the 1st day of May.

Trout, Togue, and Land-Leckel Statuno.

Annual close time from October 1 to May 1 following, excepting on the 85. Croix River and its tributaries, and all the waters in
Kennebee County, in which close time is from September 15 to
May 1 following, penalty thirty dollars. "Provided, however,
that during the moutlas of February, March and April, in each
year, it shall be lawful for citizens of this State to fish for, and take
land-locked salmon trout and togue, and convey the same to their
lomes, but not otherwise."

Xo person shall sell expose for sale, or have in possession
with intest as sell, afternoon or retigene between October 1 and
May 1 following, under penalty of fifty dollars for each offene,
and only person or persons having in pressession, except alive,
any of these fish between October 1 and May 1 following, or
who shall transport them from place to place with this State,
who shall transport them from place to place within this State,
shall be deemed to have killed, caught or transported the same
contrary to hav, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid. Chapter
123, 1879.

Moose, deer and caribou are forbidden to be killed or taken

Moose, deer and caribou are forbidden to be killed or taken

Moose, deer and caribou are forbidden to be killed or taken in any manner from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of October following. We append the law, as also in relation to our ruffed grouse, or partridge as commonly called:

Mosse,

of October following. We append the law, as also in relation to our rufled grouse, or partridge as commonly called:

Noose,

Sec. 3. No person shall, after the first day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty, hunt, kill or destroy, with dogs, any moose within this State, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for overy moose so killed or destroyed; and no person shall, after the first day of October, in each year, in any manner hunt, kill or destroy any moose under the sane penalty of any more many than the penalty as above provided.

Sec. 4. No person shall bunt, kill or destroy, with dogs, any deer or earlbon within this State, under a penalty of forty dollars for overy such deer for carbon so killed or destroyed, and no person shall, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in any manner hunt, kill or destroy any deer or earlbon within this State, under a penalty of forty dollars for overy such deer or carbon so killed or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in any manner hunt, kill or destroy any deer or earlbon, under the same penalty as above provided. Any person may lawfully kill any dog found hunting moose, deer or caribon.

Sec. 5. If any person has in his possession.

Penalties for Possession.

Sec. 6. No person shall carry or transport from place to place in this State the carcass or hide, or any part thereof, of any such animal, during the period of time in which the killing of such animal is problided, under a penalty of forty dollars. Chap, 50, 1874.

No person shall kill, sell, or have in personession except alive, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or wootcoek, between the first day of December and the first day of September following, under a penalty of foul kes and in the salls of the salls and the or have a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as a such

cach bird so killed, or had in possession, or exposes.

12. Chap. 126, 1879.

We wish it to be distinctly and clearly undersood that we shall rigidly enforce to the utmost extent of our power and resources these laws against all parties, whether guides or principals, who shall be guilty of their infraction.

E. M. Stillerle.

Commissioner of Fisheries and Game.

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### WILD RICE.

WILD RICE.

I AM prompted to say a word for the benefit of my brother sportsmen on the cultivation of wild rice. Thave lived where it grew for the last thirty-four years and I know someshing about it. There seems to be a desire among sportsmen to introduce this most attractive water-fowl food where it is not natural to grow. Articles in Forense and Steeke seem to me will lead those who are getting seed to plant to failure. Some time ago the Forense and Steeke as spear reach the top and head out at that depth. We have here two distinct varieties. One will head out at three feed deep—a spindling head with little seed. This variety always grows along the margin of rivers and on small small bars or small deposits in two to three feet of water. The other variety, or large species, grows from four to as high as the feet. The largest growth in shallow water from one foot to one inch (general average during summer), and a part the summer no water stands around it, except rain falls and rise of streams therefrom. I have seen stalks six to eight feet this fall in marshes that are mowed every year. I will guarantee that this variety will not reach the surface water and head out planted in six feet depth. There are thousands of spears seen along our views here that die and deeay in four and five feet before the main stock reaches the surface.

F. and S. gives a very correct account except the depth to plant and the time of sprouting. The last two years I have taken pains to die up the mud in our marsh as soon as the cwaffer pain to the mud. This was March 20 to 25. By the first of May it covers the bottom an inch out of the mud. Then bluebills, red-head and other ducks feed on it, so the water is winrowed with fine fillets of it. The growth is slow till it reaches the surface; then one or two leaves lie and float on the surface, as though no head was to appear, for a long time, and, as if by magic, rise up "10 explain," then grow very rapidly till in blossom. There is something about it I propose to still further investiga

about five seasons. This season there is scarcely a spear where the last five years there were hundreds of acres, and this year

the last five years there were numerous of the state open water.

Will some one tell if seed thoroughly dried will grow? It is very soft when it self sows. Let those who plant it remember the strongest plants I ever saw were grown in less than a LUTHON.

St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 18.

### IN THE CANADA WOODS.

AST Friday F. Miner, M. D., of Honolulu, S. I., and myself, with two guides, took possession of this most pleasant camp with the consent of the owner, Mr. L. Pope Robinson, Que. It is a well-built log-house, with stove and moderate amount of furniture in it, and pleasantly situated in a small clearing on the rising ground west and within a short distance of the "Megautte Bog," which lies along the western base of Meganic Mountain. The camp fronts and gives us a fine view of the various peaks and basin in the mountain and surrounding wilderness. We have already bagged quite a number of ruffed grouse and ducks' and have seen numerous signs of deer and moose, together with most of the fur bearing animals that frequent this Part of the globe.

I have since I came here met one of the readers of Forest And Stream, Mr. L. P. Kenney, of New Hampshire, who is trapping in this vicinity. He reports good success so far, and will remain here until the bog freezes up.

Duck shooting on the St. Lawrence and on Missisquoi Bay,

Duck shooting on the St. Lawrence and on Missisquoi Bay, on Lake Champhain, has been good, and is likely to continue so for some weeks yet. My friend, Mr. Henry Cascau, of Vermont, is having fine sport among the black bass at Bass Lake, Franklin, Vt. He has captured some six-pounders, and they were the small-mouthed variety.

Some two weeks ago Mr. A. F. Dunlop, of Montreal, and myself were duck shooting at the Back River, near St. Rose, when two Montreal amateurs tried to "corner" our wooden decoys, mistaking them for live ducks. One of the cockneys walked boldly down the shore with gun held at an angle of forty-five decrease, while the other went remand the decrease.

walked boldly down the shore with gun held at an angle of forty-five degrees, while the other went around the decoys in the boat, so as to drive them up to bis companion. When he had rowed within about thirty feet of them he began to splash the water with one oar and cry out "Shoo-alt' shoo-alt' shoo-alt'. We then showed ourselves outside the blind, which caused the fellow with the gun to take to his heels; but the cockney in the boat was so paralyzed with anazement that the only reply be could make to our "chaff" was "Aw-oh-aw," as he drifted down the current out of hearing. He, however, recovered his wits and rowed back up stream, picked up his friend, and rowed for the village, where we again saw them that evening talking very loud about rowing natters and Hanlan's probabilities of success in his match with Trickett.

Stanstead.

Pope's Camp, Scotstown, Que., Oct. 21, 1880. matters and Landau Prickett.

Pope's Camp, Scotstown, Que., Oct. 21, 1880.

#### TEXAS NOTES.

FROM the time water fowl leave, until their return in the

TROM the time water fowl leave, until their return in the fault, we have no shooting of consequence except at the fow chickens that breed on the low prairies bordering the gulf and later at migrad 3 plover. Quall are now getting plenty on the mainland where there is suitable cover.

During the few cool days last week the market hunters brought in quite a lot of ducks, mostly teal, but in a few weeks more vast flocks can be seen in almost any direction. Jacksmipe have been plenty for several weeks, and later may be found in every wet, marshy place in abundance. They remain until April and afford fine sport.

Your remarks last week about dog sellers and buyers were anusing. I have had allittle experience in that direction. The two most prominent cases were in buying a setter bitch "in whelp" that had not been served at all, at least, the owner of the dog averred that he knew nothing of it. At another time

when the dea accreted that he knew nothing of it. At another time I purchased a pointer bitch "broken by \_\_\_\_, a profession-al." After satisfying myself that she had no breaking, wrote said professional, who denied having broken her. The sportsmen here are much in need of a light draft boat

The sportsmen here are much in need of a light draft boat with side wheels, propelled by steam, to reach the best points in our shallow bays, and to return speedily and with certainty. You referred to such a boat not long since as being built for such a purpose, and if you will tell us more about it you will confer a special favor on the sportsmen of this city. One carrying say fifteen men, and drawing not more than two feet loaded is most suitable for our use. About what would such a craft cost, and what would the expenses of running her per day probably be?

The annual meeting and tournament of the Texas State Sportsmen's Association will take place here in May next and we hope to make it on attractive one.

Caronamy

we hope to make it an attractive one. CARONKAWAY

SABBATH MARAUDERS AGAIN .- Sunday shooters get their deserts in Westchester County. Four persons were arrested last week on the complaint of Geo. Laick, the wide-awake game constable, for shooting on the Sunday previous. They were taken before Justice Bird, who fined them \$5 cach and costs. They were all from Jersey City, and this was not their first offense. Officer Laick has received praise from the local press for his faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Relative to the above, we have received the following par ticulars from Mr. Saick, which we publish with pleasure both because the action was highly creditable to the game constable and because the result is a salutary warning to others

ble and because the result is a salutary warning to others:

For the last year or two past a party of four and sometimes five have made it a practice to come up here from Jersey City with their dogs and guns, on Saturday nights, to go out shooting on Sunday. They used to go about three miles back of Tarrytown to a friend and stay there over night, As I thought they would come this fall as usual I kept a sharp lookout for them every (Saturday night, and on Saturday, October 16, they came up and warb back in the country in their friend's wagon who was in waiting for them. Early on Sunday morning I took a horse and wagon and statted for the country. I knew they would hunt, and had a good opportunity to see four of them in the field with their dogs and guns, and when they came to the Tarrytown depot, on Monday morning, they were duly arrested and taken before Justice Bird, who fined them five dollars each and costs. After tice Bird, who fined them five dollars each and costs. After they paid the fine the Justice told them that the next time they should learn the law first, and one of them said, "We know the law, but we thought we were all right as long as we

were in a country place." But although, in my opinion, the fine was not large enough, I think they have learned to their sorrow that they must not come to Turrytown to violate the game laws, and I don't shink they will come again. This is the first time that any one has been arrested and paid a fine for violating the game laws in this part of the country since I lived here, which is fourteen years.

George Later, Game Constable.

Canada.—"E. S. M.," of Winchendon, Mass., gives to the Coorier, of that town, the following facts regarding Buck-ingham, a sporting resort in Northwestern Quebec:
"To get to Buckingham the quickest and best route is via Montreal and the O. M. & O. R. R., leaving Boston at 8 o'clock a. W., and arriving at Buchingham the next day at 12:80 noon. At Buckingham, go to the Montreal House kept by J. W. Lynch, who will give you all necessary information and assistance, will take you to the lakes, provide camps, boats, provisions, cooks and guides at very reasonable terms. The ride from Lynch's out to camp is through various secuery and over a very comfortable road of about twenty-four miles, then by boat about a mile, then by portage nearly a mile and a half to boat again, then a mile and a half to camp. From the camp there are five or six lakes, in all a mile and a half to load again, then a mile and a half to camp. From the camp here are five or six lakes, in all about ten miles long, where you can find the red spotted trout, the gray trout, and the black trout, and occasionally one will find them all together, and weighing from half a pound up—up—to where even a fisherman dare not give the weight. Mr. Lynch told me that one was caught at Big lake last fall weighing twenty-one and a half pounds. These, however, were the second or the last fall weighing twenty-one and a half pounds. These, however, are the exceptions, not often seen or caught, but the
kind that are always lost when hooked; but trout of from
one to four or five pounds are plenty, and any one can have
plenty of sport and without going far from camp. The camp
is well kept by Terrence McCabe, and Angus Pierson, his
camp helper, is a good and faithful guide. Trout Lake No.
1, is about five minute's walk back of the camp on another
little stream, and Lakes No. 2 and 8 are above No. 1 on the
same stream. Ducks and partridges are plenty in their
season. A few deer are in the woods about the lakes, but
moose and caribon has been driven from twenty to fifty niles
farther north. The lakes above mentioned are not all the moose and carbon has been driven from twenty to fifty niles farther north. The lakes above mentioned are not all the ones that are accessible to the tourists; within a mile or two of the above are Gull Lake, Hawk; Lake, Lady Lake, and some forty others within a radius of ten miles, and all full of trout. The scenery is be, untiful and grand. Altogether it well pays the sportsman for the trip."

OHO NOTES—Toledo, O., Nov. 24.—I inclose slip from paper: "Yesterday's Cleveland Leader says: Captain Louis Smithight returned yesterday from a three days' shoot at the Ottawa Point Club House, of which he is the founder. He brought back with him 146 ducks of the most nugnificent

at the Ottawa Point Club House, of which he is the founder. He brought back with him 146 ducks of the most magnificent specimens that ever cut the air. Seventy-one of these ducks were shot in four hours during the heavy storm of Friday. The 146 are now distributed among friends, and are on their way to that grateful sepulchre which the true epicurean is always ready to offer to delicious wild fowl."

The duck shooting is very good on all the different club marshes near here. The clubs are having some trouble with trespassers who seem to think all marsh land belongs to Uncle Sam, and that they can just shoot all they wish; but there have been several arrests made lately, and are to come to trial, which will, undoubtedly, settle the trouble. Every day or two I have complaints that people are shooting quail or ducks out of season. There is no one who seems to take any particular interest in stopping this unjust breaking of the law. Our Ohio Legislature should look out and make provision for the protection of game, or in a few years we will have none. Cannot something be done? The great trouble seems to be that members of Congress, etc., are asked if they will enforce the game laws and protect clubs, and if they say yes there is capital made out of it, and they lose votes by it. So it goes with the game.

Washington Territory Notes.—[Extract from Circular 55, received by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, from A. J. Smith, P. M., Quileut, Quileut Co., Washington Territory]:—If the Indians could depend on a steady market to buy their fish, furs and hides, they might become a useful people. The plain Indians are often hungry as a wolf, and often assavage. The coast Indians have plenty to eat and are quite docile. The cost Indians have plenty to eat and are quite docile. The cost Indians have plenty to eat and are quite docile. The cost indians have plenty to eat and are quite docile. The cost Indians have plenty to eat and are fine seal, seal, seal otter. The land with elk, beaver, bear, panther, wildcar, fisher, otter rubbits, wild geese and ducks. Our forest is forty by sixty miles interspersed with small prairies of from one to ten plains of 160 acres. Numerous streams, with waterfalls from five to sixty feet. The timber is fir, spruce, codar and hemlock from one to ten feet in diameter, and from 50 to 300 feet high. Gold is found in our streams, but as yet it has not yet been taken out in paying ameter, and from 50 to 800 feet high. Gold is found in our streams, but as yet it has not yet been taken out in paying quantities. Coal has been found in several places. This almost unknown region abounds in untold wealth of agriculture, minerals, timber and fish. Our population is 43. There is room and wealth for several thousands. We need U. S. Postal Service put on our route to develop the country, and a raffroad which is sure to come. Our coldest weather was in December—20 degrees above zero. Our deepest snow was in January last—20 inches deep, lay one week, the hardest winter for 20 years. Our mountain streams do not freeze over in the winter; fish can be caught all winter. Mt. Olympia is covered with snow the vear round. is covered with snow the year round

GAME ABOUT ROCHESTER-Rochester, N. Y., We have had, and are still enjoying a very favorable season for field sports. In some of my former letters I told your readers what superior woodcock shooting may be had in this vicinity at times. This has been one of the favorable seasons and the number of those favorite birds that have been shot in the counties adjoining this city within the last month almost exceeds belief.

exceeds belief.

There is one market shooter living in the town of Greece, next north of the city, and he has shot enough woodcook this month to make happy forever half a down men who shoot for sport. Early in October he shot thirty-two cocks in one day, and in a day and a half lost week he bagged forty-two woodcock... The unusual number of the birds is accounted day, and in a day and a half last week he bagged forty-two woodcock... The unusual number of the birds is-accounted for by the fact that the great storm in the west and north probably drove the migratory birds from their haunts in the regions visited by the cold, and they flocked in to the pleasanter places of New York. Just before the last flight there was a foot of snow over the State from Batavia, thirty miles west of here, to Buffalo and through Canada. The woods where the cocks are found so abundant are close to the lake, and when the birds cross lake Ontario they are probably tired and stop in the first shelter. There have been more golden

plover with us this season than for many years past. I heard this afternoon that on Friday afternoon last a Rochester man shot thirty-five Wilson snipe on the Montezuma marshes, and that he could have shot a hundred next day if the weather had not turned unfavorable.

Three of us went to Conesus Lake, Livingston County, last week, and as the result of one day's duck shooting brought to bag thirty-one ducks. The day was not favorable, and other circumstances intervened to prevent our doing as well as might have been. One of our party, G. D. B., made a pretty double shot at a pair of redheads, knocking down one with each barrel. They were so big that at first they were taken for canvas backs, but their yellow iris betrayed them. We tried diving decoys, and it was anussing to they were taken for canvas backs, but their yellow ins oc-trayed them. We tried diving decoys, and it was amusing to see how we could toll ducks with the diver. On one occa-sion, just for trial, we led a blue bill directly past our flock of common stools by working the diver, which seemed to excite the curiosity of the living bird to an extraordinary

LANK ORRECHORRE.—In an item headed "Lake Okeechobec," the correspondent says that it is no unusual thing to see 50 or 75 deer in a day's ride. This seems to me drawing it rather long. I have been in that part of Florida (from Rock Spring Creek to the Miami River) on foot, with a hunter born and bred in the State, who was said to know every square foot of land in Florida, and don't believe lever-saw more than 25 deer in one day, and then 13 out of the 25 were at a spring for water. There is plenty of game in Florida, so I see no reason for stretching things so. In speaking of the cruelty of shooting from the deek of a steamboat I would certainly take your view of 18, providing the parties hit anything when they fired. On one trip up the St. John's, from Jacksonville to Melouville, there were four gentlemen on board who fired at least ten shots apiece at an alligator lying perfectly still on the top of the water, and never even made him wink. So it is with most of them, as the good hunters prefer sport that gives them some exercise. I was in Florida from January 1876 to the middle of April the same year, and again from September 1876 to June 1877, so that I have some idea of how much game can be found.

G. W. B.

game can be found. G. W. B.

VISITING SPORTSMEN AND DUCKS—Windom, Minn., Oct., 23.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have just read what "Fairmont Sportsman" says in reply to my criticism upon "Wausce's" recent letter in the Foxest and Stream about the dog poisoning here. I certainly intended no injustice to "Wansee". But his letter contained the sentlinents and expressions of the foreign sportsmen to such an extent that our sportsmen all took it for granted that he was one of others who had made hinself obnoxions to them. At all events he not only did an injustice to our sportsmen but to the community in general, and I see no reason to modify anything in my former letter. If "Wansee" was attempting anything in good faith it was from exparte testimony, evincing a dispositutely nothing. My attempt to "connect Wansee's personal character with the merits of the case" was wholly upon the assumption that he was one of pol-hunters who had been making the unsportsmanilke war upon our chickens.

In reply to your editorial comment as to "whether or not

making the unsportsmanike war upon our chickens. In reply to your editorial comment as to "whether or not we can take our valuable dogs with safety to Windom, Minn., I will say yes with the utmost safety, and their owners will be warmly welcomed also if the outrages upon the country are not repeated.

The duck and groups sensor is now at its best. I have

neverknown the aquatic game so plenty. Saturday I saw fully a thousand white geese rise from a single cornfield, and with a thousand white geese rise from a single cornfield, and wit my companion, lying on my back in the adjacent wheat stubble shot several as they passed over, and for hours they were fly ing over the field like great swarms of ducks. Geese of ever variety are plenty, and the ducks are without number. The storm of the 16th drove the covies mostly south though few yet remain. They have been extremely and nunsuall plenty this fall.

Window Pot-Hunter.

WEIGHT OF RUFFED CROSSE.—Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 25.—
Seeing the note on "The Weight of Ruffed Grouse," by J.
H. M.," in your issue of the 21st inst. and the invitation from
you to others to give their experience, I send you the result of
my observations. I have before me my game account for 1870
and to this time in 1880, in which I have the weights of twenty-three ruffed grouse, the heaviest one showing twenty-five
and three-quarter ounces, an old cockbird shot in November,
'79. I also find the account of thirteen shot in two days in
the middle of December, '79, the weights of which range
from nineteen and a half to twenty-five ounces. Then I have
the weights of six shot just before Christmas, '79. The tree
male birds weighed from twenty-three and a half to twentyfour ounces, and the females from nineteen to nineteen and a
half ounces. From the above it will be seen that as far as my
experience goes our birds will weigh from nineteen to twentyexperience goes our birds will weigh from nineteen to twent experience goes our birds will weigh from nineteen to twenty-five and three-quarter ounces. I also draw the conclusion that the female birds in this section of the State will weigh from nineteen to twenty-one ounces, and the males from twenty-two to twenty-six ounces; although I have not secured any that would turn the scales at twenty-six ounces. I weigh my birds in the same kind of scales used by the post-office department. We have here what we call "old gray backs," the back and tail being gray instead of brown. We do not get more than one in ten of this color, and I am at a loss to account for the difference in coloring, and should be pleased to hear from others of longer and larger experience in regard to the from others of longer and larger experience in regard to from others of longer and larger experience in regard to the matter. Can you account for the heavier weights of the birds mentioned by "J. H. M?" Do they grow larger in that section of the State, or has my limited experience failed to bring any of the "old ones" to bag? As you suggest, let the sports men give us the first of their experience, as it is of much in terest to us all I think.

E. B. G..

-The New Haven Register gives a good re-CONNECTICIT.—The New Haven Register gives a good report of woodcock shooting by sportsmen of that city: "Vesterday was a good day for sportsmen. The birds were moving in large numbers, the air heine cold and the morning-frosty. New Haven sportsmen were on hand to take advantage of the conditions. They went up the Canal road to favorite preserves, to Woodbridge and elsewhere. The result shows that the anticipated diminution of woodcock has, fortunately, not come to pass. More birds will be shot this month than during the remainder of the season. William Peck and Brownell Robertson bagged twenty-from woodcock; the Potter boys twenty birds; Henry and David Cowell ten woodcock and six partridges, and several others seven, eight woodcock and six partridges, and several others seven, eight or nine birds each, mostly woodcock. Mr. Peck has a able dog which yesterday did something rarely witne It had just recovered a dead bird from the cover who pointed at another with the dead bird still in its mouth.

the word he put up the bird which was shot by Mr. Robert-

Detroit Notes—Nos. 1.—The sportsmen continue to come and go, and there is little to record beyond the oft repeated story of an unprecedented abundance of game. This with special reference to the duck hunters, Dave Isaacs of Nisgara Falls and Captain Maioy, and mine the host, McCoy of the American Toronto, have just returned from the North Channel Club (St. Clair Flats) and are now the guests of Mr. James Donaldson of this city. They report big success. Wm. Butts and Dr. Sumner of Rochester, N. Y., have just gone up to the Star Island House for a few day's shooting. Henry Brown of Cleveland and Wm. C. Colburn of Detroit, President of the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, left to-day for Point Monellie on a like expedition, and L. B. Jewell of Hartford, Ct., returned an hour ago with 230 duck (mostly mallard), the result of four days's sport. Three young gentlemen of this city went up to the Ship Canal at the Flats last week, and in less than a day bagged 199 duck from the piers. This week, Jake Wimer of Ningara Falls, New York, accompanied by friend Poole of the Ningara Falls Gasette, and S. T. Murray, go down to Point Monellie as guests of E. H. Gillman.

DEADLI GEAR OLD, HUNTER —The Sun of Wonday less!

DEATH OF AN OLD HUNTER.—The Sun of Monday last announces the death of an old hunter of Pennsylvania, Jonas Schaffer by name, at the age of 70. His death was due to injuries received from a vicious bull by which he was attacked two weeks ago. Our contemporary, in alluding to the death of Mr. Schaffer, says:

of Mr. Schaffer, says:

"Mr. Schaffer is the fourth one of the old time hunters of northern Pennsylvania who have met tragic deaths after years spent among the dangers of hunting and trapping bears and other wild animals. Sile Reeves was killed by a falling tree in Potter County last winter. A short time before that Sid Cody was caught in one of his bear traps in the Porest County woods, and held there until he died and was caten by wild heasts. An old hunter, named Pettingill, was killed by a runaway horse in Monroe county a year or so since. All of these men had narrowly escaped death scores of times in hand-to-hand fights with wounded animals. There are only a few of the old-time hunters left in this region. Jacob Benson, Marcus Killam, one or two of the Kimbles, Fin. Treple and Ed. Quick are among them.

Onto Qual. Law—Woodstock, O., Oct. 26.—Editor Forest and Stream.—I notice in last week's F. and S. a publication which may mislead well-disposed quail hunters. That correspondent affirms the Quail Law is off Nov. 1st, 1880.

All the law I can find on the subject is this: Whoever, in any place, catches, kills; injures, or pursues with such intent any quail (or Virginia partridge), or any prairie chicken, before the (15) fifteenth day of November, 1880, or disturbs or destroys the eggs of any such birds, shall be fined not more than \$30 or less than \$3, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days or both. Act Feb. 21, 1879.

Please correct or furnish us a later law.

T. M. O.

Ruode Island—Newport, R. I., Oct. 27.—The shooting in this vicinity has been good all the season, some shooters getting as many as 23 and 50 plover for the week they were in passing our marsh on their way south. Teal, broadbill and other small water-fowl have been very plenty. John H. Choce had a pair of young black ducks come into his comfield this fall: he caught them and now has them on his farm. They notice a stranger, and you will see them start off at once with one eye on you, and will be sure to keep the proper distance; both fine birds. He is in hopes to breed from them another season.

Occasional. another season.

Game Resours.—1. Answer to F. W. D.'s inquiry for good shooting within 100 miles of New York: At Millford, Del. Write to John Wooters, who will pilot over the country. A license of \$5 is required for Del.

2. Or at Milton, Del. Same license required. There are snipe both at Millford and Milton.

3. W. K. should go to Tallahassee, Fla., and get a pilot to take him about. All kinds of game from this centre. Good boarding.

boarding.

4. Mr. R. M. L. would find Valpariso, Ind., a good centre. Get acquainted with W. Stanton and Fred Gould, of Gould's Hotel. They would show him everywhere, as would Holabird, who resides there. Snipe, ducks, geese, quail and a few

chickens.

4. The Lake View House (Geo. Woods, proprietor) would be a good place for R. M. L. I found this out by reading a letter of a correspondent from Syracuse. You will find duck, plover, snipe, squirrel (gray), rabbit (white), woodcock and partridge. Good guides for \$3 per day. Hotel charge \$1 per day, good food and plenty of it. From New York take Grand Central R. R. to Rome, N. Y., then the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. to Pierrepont Manor, then stage to the hotel on Mexico Bay, Lake Ontario. Through ticket on railroad \$6.95, stage fare, 75 cents. I have just returned from this place and can recommend it. After November 1 you can shoot plenty of rabbit and have good fishing for pickerel. Boats free.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 28.—The Susquehanna River is very low. There are some ducks, but English suipe are very plenty on the flats along the river.

Pennsylvania—Roltston, Oct. 25, 1880.—Game is plenty here but some straggling hunters are slaughtering it before it is fit to kill. The weather is warm and it spoils. J. W. E.

Deer in Pennsylvania—*Coleville*,  $P\alpha$ , Oct. 30.—Owing to the mild winter we had a year ago, deer are getting quite plenty, and occasionally a bear crosses below this place on their old runway. Back ten to twelve miles from Smithport one can find deer, bears, wolves, and in season good trout fishing. So far this season two deer have been shot.

When Should Quall Be Shot—Phila., Oct. 31.—Editor Forest and Stream: Noticing in your issue of F. and S., of October 28, a modest protest from "Homo" against the present Quail Law in this State, I would respectfully add mine, as experience on the 15th of the present month would justify. In nine coveys of birds started that day I found but one covey full grown, and think the first of November early enough in this or any State. W. F. Tappan.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29. - Where are the detectives of the New

Jersey Game Protective Society. Walking along South street to-day I saw many Jersey farmers and hucksters from all parts of Gloucester Co., N. J., with quail and rabbits killed in above county exposed for sale. Your exposure of Dittmar has opened the eyes of many sportsmen in this locality, and they all give you credit for the frauk manner of dealing with the dangerous compound. Ducks plenty on Delaware, and as many as 74 were killed in a day by one party last week near Maiden Island.

J. R.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The character of the game about Clear-field, Pa., may be inferred from the reports of a recent hunt by the gunners of that town, in which the total amount of game killed was as follows: 152 pine squirrels, 24 gray squirrels, 35 black squirrels, 24 pheasants, 1 owl, 1 duck, 2 pig-cons, 3 crows and 1 rabbit. Game of all kinds is scarce. Deer are quite plenty in Forest County. When the river train was passing Trunkeyville recently, according to the On Citty Derrick, a fine one was seen between the railroad and the river bank. When the train came along he made a dash for the river and ran out to a little island, from which point he watched the train sait continued on its way. watched the train as it continued on its way.

watched the train as it continued on its way.

A Canyas-back—Oscego, Oct. 26.—I have sent to you in this mail the head of a duck. I shot the duck a few days ago at our Ontario game preserve at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N. Y. It has been pronounced a canvas-back, and members of our association are anxious to know just what you pronounce it. The whole body of this duck resembles a broad bill, such as I have secured often at this place; not a light or white feather on him. In the flock that I secured this duck from I brought to bag also six others—two male redhead and four blue-bills, seven in all.

We have a fine preserve, and I never saw ducks more plenty at this season than I was fortunate to get among a few days ago.

J. G. S.

The bird is a female canvas back duck.

Wooncock—Peekskill, N. Y., Oet. 30.—Fall woodcock have been "drawing" from the North in fair numbers for the past few days and some fair bags have been made in this sec-

Snow-bound—Indianapolis, Oct. 30.—I and my party were deprived of our usual fall sport by that terrible snow storm to which "Dell" alludes. Our car was snow-bound for seventy-two hours, and the storm drove all the geese and ducks from that county.

H. G. C.

SIGHLY ISLAND FISHING CLUB.—This organization of thirty members has its club house on a beautiful little island in the Susquehanna River, above Port Deposit. President, Frank S. Shroder; secretary, Col. S. H. Prince; treasurer, A. C.

How is This?-While waiting at Rome for train for New York a gentleman entered into conversation with us and, among other things, spoke of the large quantity of duck killed on Oneida Lake with small cannon, using a charge of 1 lb. of powder to 1½ lb, of shot. Is not this against the law?

Georgia Bear Grounds .- For Southern bear hunting this winter go to Brunswick, Ga. The Altamahaswamp abounds in bears. Although not hunted as regularly as deer, many are nevertheless killed every year. Any of the darkies who hang around the steamboat landing will conduct the stranger to the best grounds.

QUAIL OUT OF SEASON—New York, Oct. 30.—I would like to call the attention of the sportsmen of Freeport, L. I., to the fact that quail have been shot about there in considerable the fact that quall have neen snot amous that in the same in mumbers by the farmers, their excuse being that they did not intend to let N. V. sportsmen get ahead of them. Also around Fort Hamilton, Sundays, the country is alive with gunners.

W. Holdertos.

New Jersey—Little Egg Harbor, Oct. 20.—1 "hear" of the usual numbers of ducks, springtails, broadbills, black ducks, etc., in our bay. The men are not killing a great many as yet, but doubtless will commence doing so in a few days. We have plenty of qualit this season and, with some energetic person to enforce game laws, would have unusually good shooting.

A CHANGE Shor—Hornellsville, N. Y., Oct. 24.—While W. H. Pierce was crossing Hemlock Lake he saw what he supposed was a muskrat. Having his gun he fired, and was surprised to find he had shot a pickerel two feet long with a salmon trout eleven inches long stuck in his throat. Both fish were alive when picked up. Charles Margeson and three others left Oct. 18 for a six weeks' hunting excursion in Northern Michigan.

Hit and Miss.—A correspondent in this week's paper says that the man who can bag six ruffled grouse out of every twenty shots is, in his estimation, "an artist." Some bona fide reports of the relative number of killing shots to the whole number of shots fired would be of interest. It is hardly probable that any sufficient exhibit of statistics could ever be collected to show the average number of shots fired to secure each bird killed. Such a true showing might at least encourage the birds; and we are very sure that it would please the manufacturers of ammunition.

Connectiour.—The good effects of the summer law on woodcock have never been better shown than this season in Connecticut. Cock have been unusually plenty in that State for a week past, and have afforded fair shooting.

Your correspondent, with two friends, went out last week, and on Friday and Saturday the three guns bagged 28 cock, 11 partridges and 8 quail. It commenced to rain heavily on Saturday at 11.4. M., and this spoiled the shooting for the rest of the day. Shall try to send you further reports from the State.

ONTARIO—St. Davids, Oct. 25.—I have not seen game so scarce in years here as it is thisseason, although summer cock were in fair numbers, but where, oh! where are the partridge I used to run across through the August cock shooting? Rabbits are, however, plentiful, but, alas! beagles I have none. St. Davids, where I now write from, is the miles from Niagara Falls and two miles from Queenston Heights. I give you this geographical information so that you may not wear out your spectacles looking for the place on the map, on which it appears in extremely small print. W. W. B.

Bosrox, Oct. 30.—Game is coming in here lively. Bromfield street rejoices. Three Cape Cod deer have taken up their residence temporarily at the Bromfield House, the last a 250 lbs. buck, with antler prongs like needles. A short time ago I had the felicity of a moose steak at the above place. Mine host doesn't know me, but that doesn't matter, for I don't know him either. The big trout mentioned by J. G. Rich in your last was on exhibition at Bradford & Anthony's for a few hours, and it had a back like a whale. I believe it was purchased—for scientific purposes, of course (ahem!)—by Professor Baird.

AFTER ECHOES.—Editor Forest and Stream: Though late in doing so, permit me to express to you my very sincere thanks for your full and able articles on the Dittmar powder. The gratitude of all sportsmen is due to you for your painstaking care in your experiments with the powder, and for pointing out the great danger attending its use. It must have been evident to most men with even a limited knowledge of chemistry, even though they were "not chemists," that the powder was a nitro-cellulose compound, and hence from what was well known of gun cotton, uncertain in its action, and always liable to be disastrous in its results. I never dared to use it, and constantly wondered at others doing so. Again I say most heartily, thanks for the service yon have done us all.

C. B.

—The Lancaster County Game Protective Association, of Pennsylvania, have already paid out over \$70 this season in bounties for hawk and owl heads. They give 50 cents for the former and 25 cents for the emblems of wisdom.

The market men say that the game market is very dull this week on account of the election. A few English snipe have been received from the east end of Long Island, but no other game is coming in.

— "Al. Fresco" informs us that the Windsor Hotel, of Jacksonville, Fla., has been leased by F. H. Orvis, of the Equinox House, Manchester, Vt. The building is being renovated and extensive improvements made. Mr. H. is so well-known in both the North and South that comment is un-

—On the preserves of Lord Derby a powerful gang of poachers, amply provided with brickbats and armed with bludgeons, recently beat off fourteen keepers and police, leaving half of them so seriously injured on the ground as to require the assistance of their comrades, while the poachers went off with their plugder.

—The Springfield, Mass., New England Homestead has a story of an innocent of that city who purchased in New York recently a fine coach dog. By some accident, however, the dog was allowed to run out on a rainy day, and came home minus his spots. The metropolitan dog dealer afterward explained that an umbrella should have accompanied the dog, as the paint was not fast.

—One day in a railway carriage two hunters began to quar-rel. The quarrel in time took such proportions that nothing was left for the belligerents but to fight a duel. It was decided that the weapons should be rifles. On arriving upon the ground the adversaries were placed and the word given to fire. At that instant a lare, attempting to pass, fell struck with two balls! Thus two men escaped death by a single began Author unknown. -Author unknown.

### SHOOTING MATCHES.

### TORONTO GUN CLUB.

THE Toronto Gun Glub's annual shoot took place at the Wood-bine Track on Monday Oct 11 The Track of the Woodbirds, 21 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, 2 traps 10 yards apart the puller being behind the shooters. There were 26 entries some good shooting, although the birds were very lively. I was a gold medal for highest score at match. The following is the score of the first-class shooters :

T. Thompse																				ñ	1 6
W. Villiers																					0-9
H. Millar																				1	1-10
J. Barrett.																		1	1	1	1- 9
T. Taylor																		1	1	1	1- 6
Jos. Taylor																				1	1-8
S. Stanelan																				1	1- S
B. Pearsall																					1- 7
H. Watson.																					0 9
J. Maughar																			1	1	1 8
J. James		٠	٠.		 							ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1- 8
W. Bugg																				0	0-6
J. Webster.																1	1	1	1	1	0-8
F. Draper												ŀ	1	1	Ţ	0	1	1	-{1	1	1- 8

The ties to be shot off at 26 yards rise, 3 birds each. In case of a second tie, miss and go out. Mr. H. Millar killed his 3 birds, winning first prize, gold medal and silver water pitcher; Mr. C. C. Small missed his 3d bird, and won second prize, card receiver. Ties of nine, in shooting off—Mr. J. Barrett killed his 3 birds, winning third prize, butter cooler; H. Watson won fourth, fancy considered the second prize, and the second prize of t

large cruet; S. Staneland, seventh, pickle cruet; Joseph Taylor, eighth, pickle cruet
Ties of seven—It being too dark, they decided to toss for ninth and tenth prizes. F. Draper won the ninth prize, fancy toilet set;
J. Manghan, tenth, fancy glass water pitcher.
The following is the score of the second class:

R. Wilson	 1 1 1	0 0 1	1 0	1 1-
W. J. Taylor	 1 1 1	0 1 1	0 1	1 1-8
Dr. Smith				
A. McGregor	 1 1 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 0-
A. T. Deacon	 1 1 0	0 1 1	1 0	0 1-
W. Kennedy	 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	0 1-4
J. Douglas	 . 1 1 1	1 7 . :	1 1 1	1 9-

J. Douglass.

Ties of nine, in shooting off—W. Kennedy killed his 8 birds, winning first prize, large lose pitcher; Dr. Smith and J. Douglas, in shooting off for-second and third prizes, kept on killing fiber birds, and after each had killed his 6th bird, darkness coming on, they could not finish, so they decided to tose for second and third prizes. Dr. Smith won second, card receiver; J. Douglass won third, butter cooler. I might here say the Ductor, being sixty-five years old, is shooting well.

Ties of eight—On account of darkness, it was decided to tose for fourth and fifth prizes. A. McGregor won fourth prize, single pickle cruet; W. J. Taylor, won lifth, hive dollars' worth of eights. Mr. R. Wilson killed 7 birds, and secured the sixth prize, a large ham.

The following is the score of the third class

depression.

Mr. R. A. Defries having made the lowest score at the shoot, se-ured three prizes which were donated for the lowest score in the match, being a very line energy bird and cage, a bottle of wine and

a ham.

The prizes were presented to the successful winners by the President of the club on Saturday evening, the 16th inst, at a special meeting of the club called for that business. After the presentation there was a very pleasant evening spent.

J. B. G.

Omo, Cincinnali, Oct. 26.—The following are the scores of two matches recently shot at Lockland, Ohio, under the auspices of the Lockland Shooting Club. The prizes put up were a \$75 Colt gun and a Hollis gun valued at \$45. The former was won by Wm. coinf, and the latter by J. C. Whetstone, both members of the Cin innati Gun Club. The birds were A1, and a strong wind blowing made the shooting very difficult. The matches were shot at 26 yards rise, out of Hawe's traps. Score of first match:

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																																					1-8
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A. C. Whetstone I I I I I	1 1 1-5	(seo. Lifelbi''''	1 1	17	- 2	11.
John Gristner 1 1 1 1 1	1.1.1-5	W. Schiff	1 1	1	0	W
C. S. Woodruff , 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1-8	R. Emmerson1	0.1	()	1	1 W
A. F. Spoor 1 1 9 1 1	1 14	C. M. Stewart	0.0	1	1	W
W. Schiff 1 0 1 1 1	1 W	C. Koehler0	1 1	1	0	0.37
T. Smyley0 1 1 1 1	1 W	A. R. Roll,				
J. Kochler 1 1 1 1 1	1.0 W	P. Gaynor,	0.1	U	13	0 W
W. Caldwell1 1 1 1 0	W					
Tie	s on eigh	d=31 yards.				
J. C. Whetstone	1 + 1 = 3	John Grismer		.0	t	1 - 2
C. S. Woodruff	.0 L 1-2					

LOCKLAND, Ohio, Oct. 1 .- The Lockland Shooting Club gave shooting match on the above date, and put up as a prize a valuable breech-loading shot-gun. The match was hotly contested, and the gun tinally carried off by J. H. Glore of the Kenton County Shooting Club, of Kenton County, Kentucky; 18 yards rise, 20 balls :

J. H. Glore		1 1 1	111111	11111	1 1 1 1 1-19
John Kachler		1 1 1	111111	11111	1 0 1 1 1-19
W Caldwell	1	1 1 1	1111111	0 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1-19
J. Grismer	1	1 1 1	101111.	11111	1 1 1 1 1 1-19
Jas. Fishwick		1 1 1	110111	11111	1 1 1 1 1-19
W. Schiff	1	1 1 1	111111	11111	1 1 1 1 0-19
C. M. Stewart		1 1 1	111111	11100	1       1   1-19
T Smilley		1 0 1	111111	1 1 1 1 1	10111-15
Las Smith		1 0 1	111110	11001	1 1 1 1 1-16
P. Grandin		0.0 1	101111	11110	0 1 1 1 1-14
R. McGraw	1	1 1 1	110111	1 0 W	
mr. analysis elected		1 1 1	10111	1 1 1 1 1	0 W.
41 C 11 do		1 1 1	1 1 0 1 1 1	1 1 1 0 0	0 W W
7 Shelley	1	101	1   1 1 1 1 1	10111	1 1 0 W
T F Modier		1 () () [	1 1 1 0 W		
O. Tulis		0 1 0	101000	10011	W

Ties on nineteen, 21 yards; miss and out: J. Koehler, 0; J. H. Hare, 9; J. Grismer, 3; J. Fishwick, 0; W. Schiff, 2; W. Caldwell, 8.

Worcester, October 22,—Mr. Murphy, of this city, caps the climax in ride shooting with a score of 176 out of a possible 180, making 30 straight bulls and 26 successive cartons at 500 yards, Croedmoor target. He used a Holden mid-range, 40 cal, 65 grain powder, 350 lead unpatched; not cleaning once during the shoot.

THE SEABURY ALL-COMERS' MATCH -New York, October 29 -Ont of courtesy to all the well-known shots who participated in the genul series of Scabury matches, I would ask you on their behalf to be kind enough to have the Short-Range First-Class Rillemen's Match corrected to read out of a possible 70 instead of 90, and con-ROBERT L. SEABERY.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Oct 28.-Yestorday the Brookfield Sportsman's Club had a gathering at their grounds. The first business was the selection of captains. The two selected were H. S. Butter worth and C. H. Giffin. The sides were then selected, and then worth and C. R. Gunn. Ane stors were then selected, and then contest for the supper began. It was served at the Central House, Mr. Butterworth is a one-arm man, yet he soldom makes a screeless than yesterday. The following is the score of the two sides, also of H. P. Gerald, the odd man:

Ginn's Team.

Glftin	 1	1.1	1 0 1	1.1.1	1 1 1	111	1 1 0 1	1-15
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Montheon	13	utte	rwort	h's T	cam.			
Butterworth	1	1 1	t n t	1 1 1	1 1 1	1111	0 1 1 1	0. 17
Mathewson	 1	1 1	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1-19
Crosby		1 11	1 1 1	0.0.0	1 11	1 1 1	0 1 1 1	0 -14
Vaughn		1 1	6 1 6	1 0 1	0 10	101	1 1 0 0	0-11-76
Vaugun	 		0 3 0					
Gerald		#	0.3.1	1 1 1	110	1 1 1	1 1 0 1	1 0 1-10
	 Com		H. oh	anton	. 1-	1 0	1 95 -	_Recorder

semi-monthly match for a gold badge, presented by our president, Mr. Jas. Dunseith, which was taken by Mr. Male, having won three

times; 2	) D	:11	TH		U	Di	re	C	1	ж	120	111	u	ш	١,	, 1, 4	11	ь,	1	0	31	un		110	4.							
J. Male													1	1	1	1	1	Ð,	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ŧ	1-15
T. Lough												٠.	â	1	ń	ń	1	í	ń	43	1	1	0.	1	0	1	1	11	Ť	1	1	1-19
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WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB,-The regular monthly shoot of the Westminster Kennel Club for the silver cup took place on Saturday last, Oct. 30, at Erb's, Newark, N. J. In spite of the bad weather nine contestants appeared at the traps, and the shooting in view of the fact that it rained hard all the time, was very good.

The following is a summary:

Regular mouthly contest of the Westminster Kennel Club for

silver cup, shot for at twenty birds each from five ground traps, handicapped rise, eighty yards boundary, Hurlingham rules.

	Yards.																				
	Wagstaff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	I	1-15
	Smith27	11	1	0	1	1	1)	t	b	1	0	Ð	1	3	П	1)	1	1	1	1	1-12
	Cornell26		1	1	-1	1)	1	0	11	1	6)	()	1	4.	1	1	h	1	1	1	1-12
	Grant29	1	1	0	ţ	1	11	I	1	1	0	Ð	Ð	1	D	1	0	()	0	î	1-11
	Hitchcock	1	1)	1	1	1	ì	0	1)	ì	1	()		1	ı	1	1)	1	0	1	4-11
ŀ	Donger,27											1	ı	11	1	1	1	{}	0	4	~ 0
ł	Wiliner29		()							0	1										- 1
	Johnson26		1					()													1
	Townsend25	0	0	1	0	0															1
	* Fell dead out of bounds.																				
				1	ic	S.															
	Smith		1 -	'n		Ö	) T* /		11												
	Pattern 1 1			.,,															ı		0-3

FIRST GERMAN HUNTING CLUB - New York, Oct. 27. Quarterly handicap match of seven birds for club modal, shot at Staten Isl-

and, Sea view tiace Course:							
Yards,							
L. Maisch	()	1	i	1	1	1	1-6
Chas, Nagel	11	1	1):	0	- 1	0	0 - 2
P. Hember21	- 1	1)	1)	0	1	1	1-4
G. Kunz2)	1	1	I	1	1	1	1.7
R. Fahrig	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	1-7
John Bohling25	1	1	1	J	1	1	1-7
Fr. Santer	- 1	1	1)	1	1	1	1-6
H Zahn., 21	1	i	()	- 1	1	()	1 - 6
Q. von Lengerke 29	1	1	12:	1	1	1	1-6
A. Goetz21	1	()	1	1	1	1	0 - 5
	1	1	10	43	()	0	1 - D
G. G. Klein,	- 1	D.	()	1)	1	1	1-4
Fr. Pfaender	()	1	1	()	1	- 1	1-5
G. Bechtel21	(1)	U	1	1	1	- [	1-5
Tles of 7: Kunz, 1; Fahrig, 3; Bohling, 2.						F.	Pr.

Wallingford Explairs .- We have received from the Wallingford, Conn, Gun Club, in reply to an article recently published re-flecting upon that club's action, the following statement of facts:

ford, Conn., Gun Club, in reply to an article recently published reflecting upon that club's action, the following statement of facts:

Last spring the Wallingford Club received an invitation to shood a friendly match at glass balls with the New Haven Club. The invitation was necepted and the match shot, resulting in New Havens defeat. Before this, however, the New Haven Club had been informed that the Wallingford Club bould only-shoot on Wednesdays or formed that the Wallingford Club bould only-shoot on Wednesdays of the Article State of the Wallingford Club grounds on Wednesday of a certain week, and maned 10 a. M as the time to begin said match. Wednesday inorning, however, was cloudy, and the New Haven Club halled to put in an appearance at the hour named (presumably) on that account, but sent a telegram about 11 a. M., saying they would be in Wallingford at 11:30. Now, one of the Wallingford Club's best shots lives four miles from the centre, and it was impossible to get word to time in time for the shooting, so substituted a hereaber who word to time in time for the shooting, so substituted a hereaber who word to time in time for the shooting, so substituted a hereaber who in the shooting, so substituted a hereaber who have hereafted the bave emerioned days, and said oth), after waiting upin on which continues the hove-mentioned days, and said oth), after waiting upin a while, sent word to Wallingford that they would shoot the deciding that hall be a shooting the inability of the Wallingford club to shoot on that day. Word was sent them that Wallingford could not shoot on that day. Word was sent them that Wallingford club to shoot on that day. Word was sent them that Wallingford could not shoot on that day tun on notice was taken of it, and programmes were sent about announcing the time shooting, so and will not club to they were always and the shoot of the deciding that hall the wallingford could not shoot on that day. Word was sent them that Wallingford could not shoot on that day but no notice was take

### The Hennel.

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov., 15th. Chas. De Ronge, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York. Eastern Field Trials (Jub's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Reconte Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIALS.

I'N last week's issue we gave the official entry list of the trials, the braces which had been drawn to run in the All-aged Stakes, and the details of the first day's running at All-aged Stakes, and the details of the first day's running at Quarryville, Lancaster County, Pa., where Brown's Dash and Thunder each won a heat, and the heat between Countess and Button remained unfinished. We now append the remainder of the running until the end of the fourth day of the muffinished trials, when the stakes were divided on account of the rough, rainy weather and the scarcily of great

birds: Weddesday, October 27.

All-agat States at \$18 each. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50, and third prize, \$25.

Mr. H. C. Steahman's red setter dog Pat II., by York Countess, whelped July 29, 1878.

Mr. S. S. Brown's roan setter dog Dash by -----, whelped

Mr. S. S. Brown's roan setter dog Dash l y — — — , whelped 1876.
Mr. L. R. Stayton's b'k w and tan setter dog Belton 111., by Belton-Floss, whelped June 5, 1878.
Mr. L. R. Shrister, Jr.'s, b'k w and tan setter bitch by Cornelia, by Leicester-Dart, whelped March 23, 1877.
Mr. J. J. Snellenburg's blue belton setter dog Thunder, by Pride of the Border-Fairy III., whelped May 7, 1877.
Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr.'s, b'k and w setter bitch Roscy, by Leicester-Sanborn's Nellie, whelped two years.
Mr. F. A. Diffenderffer's b'k and w setter bitch Leah, by Roybel-Livye III., whelped October, 1879.
Mr. J. J. Snellenburg's b'k and w setter bitch May Laverack, by Thunder Spot, whelped June 19, 1879.
Mr. F. W. Seller's b'k w and tan setter dog King Dash, by Belton-Floss, whelped June 5, 1878.
Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr.'s, b'k and w setter bitch Countess, Leicester-Vecaloutas, whelped Jun 5, 1878.
Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr.'s, b'k and w setter bitch Countess, Leicester-Vecaloutas, whelped Jun 5, 1878.

Mr. J. J. Snedenburg s in and w pointer dog Button, by Dod-Bin, whichyed 1873.
Mr. W. L. McCounells's lem and w setter bitch Lady Laverack, by Thunder-Peeress, whelped June 29, 1879.
Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr. ś., b'k and w setter bitch Little Lady, by Dash III. Rosey, whelped July 7, 1879.
Mr. Wm. Seager's b'k w and han setter dog Doctor, by McDona's Ranger-Pera, whelped 1878.
Mr. H. G. Sheahman's red setter bitch Biddic, by York-Countess, whelped July 29, 1878.

The running was as follows:

Ine rulling was storiows: Steahman's Pat II. against Brown's Dash. Stayton's Belton III. against Shuster's Cornelia. Snellenburg's Thunder aganst Yearsley's Roxey. Diffenderffer's Leah against Horlienburg's May Laverack. Seiler's Dash against Horlirick's King Dash. Yearsley's Countess against Snellenburg's Button. McConnell's Lady Laverack against Yearsley's Little Lady. Seager's Doctor against Steahman's Biddie.

On account of the searcity of birds at Quarryville a change locality had been deemed expedient, and at 7:30 a, m, an

early start was made from the Stevens House at Lancaster, the sportsmen's headquarters for the new grounds in the burough of Mankheim, ten miles north of the city of Lancaster. Owing to some misunderstanding, the dogs which had been left the previous evening at Quarryville were sent on without their handlers. This caused considerable delay, and it was fully two o'clock before the judges selected the grounds, and the special train, which had been sent back for the handlers, brought them to the meet. On their arrival not time was lost in ordering down the brace, Countess and Button, to decide their unfinished heat. As on the day previous, the former was handled by T. E. Smith and the latter by his owner. The beat began in a narrow strip of meadow, which was drawn blank. If Countess had won the administion of the hield the evening before, she certainly received an ovation as sin resumed her work. She is by far the most charmingly hatural little setter bitch we have ever seen in the field. Although but small in size, her springy gait makes her have the appearance of being a much larger dog. She is as rapid a goer as is possible to conceive, and her style, ranging and quartering superb. All she needs is a firm hand and plenty of work in a good game section, and she will be found at the fore in company with the best of them. After a fruitless search of over an hour on the least likely looking quality country we ever saw, seven birds were moved from the corner of a grass field and marked into a patch of open early start was made from the Stevens House at Lancaster. less search of over an hour on the least likely looking qual-country we ever saw, seven birds were moved from the corner of a grass field and marked into a patch of open woods. Upon being ordered across the fence, Button point-ed, drew on and located his birds, and pointed stanuchly, the birds lying in the dry leaves. Countess was jealously working to one side of the pointer at the time. The gun was ordered to flush, and the heat was given to Button. DiffenderHer's Leah and Snellenburg's May Laverack were next called, but as the former was excusably absent, Sciler's Dash, a fine looking dog, and Hendrick's King Dash came next. A retrograde movement was made to the starting point, where a large bevy had been reported to have been moved

was ordered to flush, and the heat was given to Button.
Diffenderfer's Leah and Snellenburg's May Laverack were
next called, but as the former was excusably absent, Seifer's
Dash, a fine looking dog, and Hendrick's King Dash came
next. A retrograde movement was made to the starting point,
where a large bevy had been reported to have been moved
and marked into a thick woods. The brace was ordered
down upon reaching the spot and given a preliminary run in
un adjoining field before being sent to the woods. King
Dash, handled by H. M. Short, showed himself to be the
much faster dog, while Seller's Dash, handled by Wm. Seiler,
son of the owner, scened out of sorts and needled a deal of
pushing. The weather had now become threatening and
dark, the wind blowing steadily from the west northwest.
On entering the woods, King Dash showed to be under perfect command, reflecting great credit on his breaker and
handler. He ranged excellently, head well up, and quartered
his ground with well-ludged precition his breaker and
handler. He ranged excellently, head well up, and quartered
his ground with well-ludged precition his heavy within
your beat the season of the season of the season of the season
handler. He ranged excellently, head well up, and quartered
his ground with well-ludged precition his heavy within
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handler. H bane of American sporting events, and more particularly in this case, for since field trials were first run inany country, never before did judges have such a thankless or more arduous task mapped out for them. The scarcity of birds, the little progress that had been made, and the waning hours stared them in the face even after they had been working like Trojans to run the trials off. But there is a vast difference between errors of the heart and head, and we cannot let this matter pass in justice to both judges and the owners of the dogs without expressing it from our light a most premature decision. After a careful consideration of the subject we believe it to have been entirely an error of judgment, and we wish that the matter could lie buried here. Unfortunately the matter did not end here, as it most certainly would had the judges later on adhered to their decision as they should have done. We shall therefore express our views on their subsequent action as freely as possible at this place, and not refer to the matter again. Upon returning to the Steven's House at Lancaster a meeting was held, and the upshot was that the judges announced that they had reconsidered their decision made on the ground, and had decided to order down the brace the fellowing morning and give the dogs another try. Admitting

for argument's sake an erroneous award in this case we comfor argument's sake an erroneous award in this case we consider the precedent of changing a decision a very bad one. In this case it was particularly unfortunate, for it was the first decision of the meeting that had been openly announced In this case it was particularly unfortunate, for it was the first decision of the meeting that had been openly announced to the whole field. We consider re-judging should be discouraged by all those who do not wish to see our trials and shows turned into been gardens simply because Mr. Smith or Mr. Robinson thinks he has been aggrieved. Up to this time there never was a set of judges in America who land shown themselves more competent to judge or had greater confidence from every one present. Next morning the brace and handlers were on the ground, but as we state further on the rain prevented the running of the trials, on Thursday Mr. Sielercamae on to Manheim from Harrisburg, and in the afternoon was obliged to return home, and his son decided to go with him and take the dog. Just before entering the cars Mr. Seiler was informed that the judges had again reversed their decision, and that his dog had been awarded the heat, and Mr. Hendricks was told that King Dash would be permitted to run for second and the money. These are the simple facts of the case as they occurred, and as the committee of the association determined not to make public the score of points which we consider should have been done, we refrain from criticising it as it was not handed to us officially. In conclusion we will say, that though it is a matter of great regret that anything should have occurred to mar the pleasure of the meeting, yet it is no surprise to us that errors should occur as long as our Field Trial rules remained conclud in the language in which they are presented. We cannot do better, therefore, than quote from our editorial remarks in Folessy AND Syrgam of September 2. Had our words of warning been heeded this occurrence would never have happened:

warning been heeded this occurrence would never have nappened:

No laws for competitions of this kind can be too fully or plainly expressed. They should be explicit and admit of but one construction. The street was a construction of the construct

might find himself sorely tried.

To resume. Mr. McConnell's Lady Laverack and Mr. Israel Carlot of the Mr. McConnell's Lady Laverack and Mr. To resume. Mr. McConnell's Lady Laverack and Mr. Israel Carlot of the Mr. Lady were called, and as the former did not respond, Doctor, belonging to G. B. McLane, Pittsburg, Pat, handled by Wm. Seager and Biddie by T. W. Ferrington, were slipped. Across the glade Doctor went like a flash, showing himself a merry going dog of good speed. He soon brought up standing on a cat, and Biddie ran in from across the meadow refusing to back. Both dogs were under good command, but Doctor had it his own way from the start, showing a good notion how to quarter his ground. In a little spongy gully in a cornified Doctor straightened himself out, and firer drawing a few steps on, pointed in excellent style. The birds were flushed by the gun, and two were killed by one discharge. Owing to the fault of his handler, who should have steadied him, Doctor broke shot and retrieved one bird, and the other fairly at command. Doctor, further on in a springy glade, made a false point, but went on. He then ran down wind in a rag grassfield, flushed one bird, and in quartering back came to a point on the bevy as it jumped. In the same field Doctor roaded and pointed where birds had been running, Biddie moved up and shared the point, refusing to back. Doctor then flushed. Biddie then nosed a bird up which she should have pointed, and the heat went to Doctor. It had now grown quite dark, and a move was made to the railway station, and 8:30 r. x. saw the party back at the Sievens House at Laucaster.

Although rain was falling on the back is the sale task.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Although rain was falling quite heavily, an early start was made at 7:50 Å. M. for Manheim. As the weather did not clear, the party returned to Lancaster by the L.E. M, train, and the afternoon was devoted to visiting Mr. C. Z. Miley's large kennel of dogs and a call upon Mr. Vondersmith, whom we found away from home. On our way back to the hotel we were met by Mr. F. A. Diffenderffer, who invited us to look at his kennel. There we-found his two first-class bitches, Leah, Roybell-Livy II., and Armida, Leicester-Pocohontas, and two very likely puppies by Roscoe out of Armida.

FROMAN, October 29.

and two very likely puppies by Roscoe out of Armida.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29.

In spite of a dripping morning, with the whole country shrouded in a fog, the 7:50 a. M. train was taken for Manheim station. The start was achieveless a one as it is possible to conceive, the judges and the majority of spectators had donned their rubber coats, and the dogs had a listless look except when shaking the water from their coats. The ground heing reached, the same where the running ended on Wedneslay evening, it was found that Diffenderfler's Leah and McConnell's Lady Laverack had been withdrawn, and that Shuster's Cornella had falled to put in an appearance. This brought Stayton's Belton III., and Yearsley's Little Lady together, May Laverack having the bye. Belton was handled by H. M. Short, and Little Lady by her owner. The dogs were slipped at ten o'clock in the rag-weed field above the glade. Both dogs were off like a shot, the little bitch being a stylish and rapid goer, and Belton settling at once to his work. At the lower end of the field Belton pointed a good sized bery, which flushed as the gun came up, not lying well on the cold and wet limestone chippings. The bevy dropped apparently in the bottom. On the other side of the bottom, in some woods, Belton, who was under good command, pointed in some long grass and stood very staunchly in an awkward position. Lady was called up to back, and Belton settled down on his point. Lady refused to back, and passed between Belton and the bird, and circled round him. The grown's Dash, winner of first heat in the stakes, and Mr. Broelwher's May Laverade.

promptly to shot, but retrieved the bird in style and was awarded the hent.

Mr. Brown's Dash, winner of first heat in the stakes, and Mr. Snellenburg's May Lawerack, who had a bye, were then run together, both dogs being mavoidably handled by H. M. Sbort. The dogs were given a spin in the bottom, and then ordered back into the woods, which was drawn blank. May

showed up at once as a very speedy bitch, but Dash seemed stale. He began by flushing a bird in the bottom, but dropped well to wing. The dogs we've sent into some thick alders along a little stream, where the bird had been marked, and where it was impossible to see the dogs at work. The bird was flushed presumably by Dash. It was marked down in a corn lot, but both dogs failed to make it out. The bird was then trodden upon by a spectator, and May pointed where it had been moved. Dash pointed the bird in the alders under a mass of drift stuff, and when the gun came up, jumped in and caught it. The glade was followed up into a ravine, and many fields of grass and rag-weed were drawn blank. The party then adjourned to a barn and partook of an excellent luncheon, which had been sent on by mine host, Mr. A. Hiestand, of the Stevens House. On resuming, Dash made an uncertain point in the first field of the morning, and May went in and flushed. It was a bad day to work any dog. There was but little air stirring, and that from the east; everything recked with dampness. After the dogs had been down over three hours, the judges, who had been working untiringly for a result, asked the representative of the owner of Dash and Mr. Shellenburg if they would be content with a decision as the score stood at that time. It was agreed to, and May was awarded the heat. It may be said that Short bandled both dogs with great fairness, and the owners cannot be otherwise than satisfied with the decision, and the by his owner, and McLane's Doctor, handled by Wn. Seager. Thunder showed the same good ranging and quartering qualities as on the first day. He is an excellent dog, and we be.

The next brace run was Snellenburg's Thunder, hondled by his owner, and McLane's Doctor, handled by Wm. Seager. Thunder showed the same good ranging and quartering qualities as on the first day. He is an excellent dog, and we helieve the first pure Lavernek ever run in an American field trial. After a vast range of ground had been' drawn blank, a meeting was called on the ground of members of the association and contestants. Mr. Stayton, secretary of the P. S. F. T. Associor, offered a resolution, as follows: "That on account of the scarcity of birds, the unpromising weather and the closing hours of the last day of the trials, it being impossible to run them off, the first prize of \$100 in the All-aged Stakes should be equally divided among those dogs by virtue of their positions, who were entitled to compete for first prize; and that the second and third prizes in the All-aged Stakes be pooled and equally divided among those dogs remaining in the stakes." The motion was seconded by Mr. Diffenderffer, and then put to a vote, which was carried unanimously, the following gentlemen voting in the affirmative: Messrs. Snellenburg, Stayton, Yearsley, Seager, Hendricks, Diffenderffer, Farrington and McConnell.

Division of First Prize, 820 each—Thunder, Button, May Laverack, Doctor and Belton.

Division of Second and Third Prizes, \$10.71 each—Pat II..

Biddie, Brown's Dash, Countess, Roxey, Little Lady and King Dash.

Withdrawals—Lady Laverack, Leah and Seiler's Dash.

ng Dasn. Withdrawals—Lady Laverack, Leah and Seiler's Dash.

Mightawals—Lady Laverack, Leah and Seiler's Dash. Absent—Cornelia and Minerva. Upon returning to Lancaster a meeting was held, and it was decided by the committee to pool the prizes in each of the Puppy and Nursery Stakes, and the divisions were made as follows: Puppy Stakes, 29 each—Bess, Little Lady, Mack, Diek Laverack, Daisy Laverack, May Laverack, Count, Lady Laverack, Daisy Laverack, My Laverack, Count, Lady Laverack, Roxey Boy and Abbey W. Absent—Dart, Bob and Ned. Nursery Stakes, \$22.50—Dolly Edwin, Smart, Pet Laverack and Lu Laverack. It was also decided to tender to the gentlemen of the association the return of their entrance fee of \$10, and to offer the return of the donation prizes to Messrs. James E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, and Mr. T. G. Conway, of New York.

The party then met at supper for the hast time, and the evening trains going both East and West carried the judges, contestants and visitors to their respective homes.

We desire to return thanks to the local press of Laucaster

We desire to return thanks to the local press of Lancaster for many courtesies extended to us during our stay in that

#### PENNSYLVANIA STATE FIELD TRIALS ASSOCIA TION.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FIELD TRIALS ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this organization was held on Tuesday, October 26, at 8:30 p. m., the evening of the first day of the trials, at the Stevens House, Lancaster, Pa., J. Palmer O'Neil, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, the Secretary's report read and that of the Treasurer, which showed a balance on hand of \$412.45 obtained from membership dues, entrance fees and donations. The President then rose and stated that as the Forder and Stream and written the organization to know the reason why the National American Kennel Club's Field Trials rules had been somewhat altered by the Pennsylvania Association, he deemed an explanation at that time but proper. He had taken the liberty of changing the running rules, because the National Trials were run in the West on large prairies, where pace and ranging were of more importance than on the inclosed farm lauds of Pennsylvania. He had, therefore, taken five from pace and one from ranging, and added two points each to staunchness, quartering and obedience and disposition. Slight changes had also been made in the negative points for demerits which were found to be expedient.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers with the following result: President, J. Palmer O'Neil, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Treasurer, Frank A. Diffenderfer, Lancaster, Pa. (re-elected): Secretary, I. R. Stayton, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Teasurer, Frank A. Diffenderfer, Lancaster, Pa., (re-elected): Secretary, I. R. Stayton, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. S. D. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Ouarryville, who was a brother member with himself of the Lancaster County Game Protective Association, that the grounds should be strictly preserved for the trials, but that he had learned from five sources of information that the party had broken faith with him, and that the birds had been shot

at since the opening of the season. Alderman A. K. Spurrier, President of the County Association, corroborated this statement, and said that he felt aggrieved; that the near referred to had not only allowed his friends to shoot over the grounds but had done so himself, that Mr. Diffenderifer had drawn the grounds before the open season, and had found birds in large numbers on the beat, and that he was promised they should be left unmolested. A change of base was then decided upon and the burrough of Manheim, ten miles north of Lancaster, was selected as the locality in which to continue the trials

the trials. While the meeting was in progress the Pennsylvania Association received a telegram from W. A. Dunishee, President of the McKeesport Game Protective Association, offering their preserve of thirty-five lundred acres for next year's trials. The President was authorized to appoint a committee

trials. The President was authorized to appenin a commince to select the location for next year's trials.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mesers, James E. Cald well & Co., of Philadelphia, for their donation of a prize in the shape of a solid silver cup, and to Mr. T. G. Conway, of New York, for the donation of a handsome gold and silver

mounted revolver.

After a lively discussion on the practicability of allowing non-residents of the State to contest in the future, on which nothing was done, the meeting adjourned.

### COCKER SPANIELS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

Editor Forest and Stream:

COCKER SPANIELS.

CRICAGO, Oct. 25.

Editor Forest and Streem:

In your last issue appeared an article under the heading of "Modern Cocker Spanies," from Mr. A. C. Waddell, of Topka, Kansa. This article was brought out, no doubt, by the very landable request of G. J. D. McDougall to breeders of this strain of spaniels to give their views of the type of the modern cocker, that some definite standard might be azreed on by which to judge the breed at bench shows in this country. "Stonehenges" standard, to some whose breed did not correspond with it, not being satisfactory, "Idstone," in list work on the dog, says: "The forms and colors of cockers are all matters of fancy and fashion, but I may caution those who desire to have them that they must not expect a very great amount of work from them unless they are of adequate size." "Stonehenge" says: "The title 'cocker' includes every variety of field spaniel except the Sussex and Clumber." Now to whom are we to refer as to what the modern cocker is or should be? Shall it be to Mr. Waddell or to such well-known authority as: "Stonehenge?" For one, knowing how Mr. Waddell's dogs are bred, Ishould prefer the former.

I beg to correct one statement he makes: "To call such dogs as Whitmau's cockers is a farce: they are merely bandsome English spaniels. I am opposed to cockers running over twenty-five pounds, and when Mr. Whitman exhibited his at St. Louis—liver and whites that would run near to, if not quite, forty pounds—I said English field spaniels, or, as some call them, English water spaniels."

Now, the first cockers I exhibited at St. Louis, liver and white, were the dog Dick and bitted Dixic—both I considered quite handsome and good. They both won first prize in their respective ethe dog Dick and bitted Dixic—both I considered quite handsome and good. They both won first prize in their respective ethe dog Dick and bitted Dixic—both I considered quite handsome and good. They both won first prize in their respective ethes dogs are readed and the hand and it entered

Notes from Foreign Exchanges.—The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of London, England, October 14, had one James Smith, a log dealer, arrested for biting off the tails of five King Charles spaniels. Mr. Cattral, a member of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, testified to having examined the dogs, and found that inflammation had set in. He looked upon the biting off of the tails as an operation both painful and unnecessary, as part of the spinal marrow would be taken away, and that at the expense of a terrific nervous shock. He further stated that he had never heard that it cured distemper, and that the act was one of cruelty. The defense set up a plea of general custom, and that the operation was performed on thousands of fox terriers. Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel, in giving his decision, said that though the charge was one of cruelty, no one could suppose that it was wilful, or that a man would injure his own property, and fined the defendant the nominal fine of one shilling and costs. The editor of the Field renurks as follows: "The statement in evidence that 'part of the spinal marrow is tasken away' is contrary to fact. The spinal marrow is tasken away' is contrary to fact. The spinal Notes from Foreign Exchanges.—The Royal Society for one shilling and costs. The cuttor of the relation of the spinal marrow is taken away' is contrary to fact. The spinal marrow is taken away' is contrary to fact. The spinal marrow does not extend even to the root of the tail, and it is only the bodies of the vertebræ (without any cavity for the nerves, or neural canal) that enter into the formation of that organ. Still there is no necessity whatever for biting off the end of the tail, seeing that it can be removed in a much more painless way by the knife."

Mr. Macdona has lost his pointer bitch, Dido, who was doubly valuable to her owner, as she was the only daughter

Mr. Macdona has lost his pointer often, Dulo, who was doubly valuable to her owner, as she was the only daughter of Garth's Drake in his possession. She, however, leaves behind her three pups, Drummer Boy, Desdemona and Dulcimer, by Lord Sefton's Drake, by Sam, out of Lord Sefton's Morn.

The Goathland farmers have been amusing themselves of the racing hounds under the following conditions - A trail

is carried across country and the hounds laid on, the first arriving at the further end receiving the prize.

Dr. Jarvis' New Importation.—The steamer Bolivia, which reached this port on October 25, had on board a magnificent red Irish setter bitch from the kennels of Mr. James I. Giltrap, of Dublin, Ireland, for Dr. Wn. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H. The bitch arrived in fine condition and was forwarded at once to Dr. Jarvis by Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, the well-known forwarding agent, who writes us that she is one of the finest-looking animals he ever saw.

of the finest-tooking animus me CCC series.

ESSEX COUNTY HUNT.—The following are the meets for the balance of the month (with the exception of Thanksgiving Day, for which a special notice will be issued) Saturday, Nov. 6th, at 3:30 r. м., Mr. Collamore's, Northield Road, Ormage; Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 3:30 r. м., Ridgewood Station; Saturday, Nov. 13, at 3:00 r. м., Ilamilton House, Paterson; Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 3:30 r. м., School-House, Montclair; Saturday, Nov. 20, at 3:00 r. м., Franklin.

Biz.—There was one dog entered in the Association Stakes, at the Pennsylvania Field Trials, which we should have liked to see run, and that was Mr. J. L. McIntosh's very handsome red setter dog, Biz. The owner kindly gave us an opportunity of seeing the dog range and quarter, and we must say that he performed his work to perfection. Biz was broken by Mr. Chubb, of Cleveland, Ohio, and is out of Flora by Dash, first prize winner's each at New York Dog Show, 1878.

### KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES.

Names Claimed—Madia.—Mr. N. Elmore claims the name of Madia for English hare beagle, whelped June 11, 1880, out of Lucy (Inno-Cold Beas) by Victor (Rattler-Bine Bell). Flate.—Mr. N. Elmore claims the name of Einte for a white, black and tan English hare beagle dog, out of J. N. Dodges 'Brue by Rattler. Sales—Belle.—Mr. C. Z. Miley, of Laucaster, Fa., has sool blue Bellon setter bich Belle (Tride of the Border-Rivey) Mr. H. B. Harrisch, thisehoung, sillen Prince-Nettonitz) in Mrely to State of the Mr. B. J. Glane Prince-Nettonitz) in whelp to Count Border to Mr. E. Jacobs, Schma, Ma. Ruth.—Mr. C. Z. Miley has sold blewellin setter bitch Ruth, in whelp to Count Boval, to Dr. E. C. Franklin, and Arbor, Mich. Shot.—Mr. C. Z. Miley has sold orangeand white pointer-Shot to Mr. H. Howell, Lancaster, Pa. and a black, white and tan setter dog puppy to Mr. Frank Diffenderffer, Lancaster, Pa. Ton.—Mr. C. Z. Miley has sold red Irish setter Yon to Mr. O. A. Altey, Marietia, Ohro, Frank.—Mr. George Van Steenburgh, of Red Hook, N. Y. Jacob, Bellow J. L. Jacob, J. L. Jacob, J. L. Jacob, J.

Princeton, Kansas.
WIRI, 189—Grace,—Mr. E. F. Merceilott's (New York City) chamrion bitch Grace whelped on Oct. 26, eighteen pupples, thirteen dogs and five bitches, by Mr. P. H. Morris champion Czar. A most unusual litter, all dead but five. Floss.—Mr. C. Z. Miley's imported red Irish setter bitch Floss whelped, on Oct. 22, eight pupples, all dogs, by Yon. Belle.—Mr. C. Z. Miley's Llewellin setter bitch Belle whelped, on Oct. 23, nine pupples, five dogs and four bitches, by Count Royal. Belle.—Mr. Burr Holls' black and tan Burdette ocker bitch Belle (formerly Waddell's Bello), Hubbell's Blanche out of Hubbell's Bean, wholped, Oct. 38 x pupples—Gur dogs and two bitches—by Holls Wildart, Waddell's Belse-Wiltmann S.

### The Bifle.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

MAMMOTH RIPLE GALLERY-Boston, Oct. 29 .- The fourth and last week in the Inaugural Rifle Match has outranked all others in last week in the Inaugural Inte Match has outranked all others in fine shooting, and the competition has been lively and interesting.

Mr. J. Merrill, of the Massachusetts Ride Association, was nearly successful in getting the extra prize of ten dollars for a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. He made a fine thirty-nine, missing the two-inch bull by a hair only. With a two o'clock nipper he ended the score with six bullseyes, and started a new core with five bulls, making eleven consecutive bullseyes. It was the largest number of consecutive bullseyes this month. Richardson heads the list with 191, closely followed by Mr. Merrill with 190. Mr. Frank Hollis is third on the list with 189. Next in order is Mr. U. A. Pollard with 187. Mr. Geo. F. Ellsworth is fifth order is Mr. 9. A. Foliard with 161. 311. due F. Eilsworth is fitting with 183, and sixth is Mr. L. W. Farrar with 182. Next Monday, November 1, will commence a new match, called the Excelsior Rufe Match, to continue through the menth of November. Conditions of the match are: Any 22 calibre rifle, three pounds pull; position, off-hand; rounds, 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or nossible 200. The match to close on the evening of Nov. 30. The prize winners in the Inaugural Rifle Match for October will be announced in next week's Forest and Stream, as owing to the latenose of the hour, Saturday evening, Oct. 30, when the match closed, it was impossible to do so in this issue. The following are the leading secres; 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40; five scores to

win, or possible 200:				
E. F. Richardson	:18	38	38	39-19
J. Merrill37	38	35	38	39 - 19
Frank Hollis	38	88	119	38-15
U. A. Pollard	87	87	88	39 - 18
Geo. F. Elisworth36	- 36	36	36	89-18

L. W. Farrar	36	36	36	38-182
Geo. D. Edson	36	36	36	37-181
Chas. B. Robinson	35	35	36	37-175
A. C. Goodspeed,	35	35	35	35-175
Chas. B. Otis34	35	35	35	35-174
N. S. James34	34	35	35	35-173
G. Warren31	34	35	35	35-173
S. S. Fogg34	34	85	35	35-173
R. C. Sawyer34	44	35	35	35-173
J. F. Witherell34	34	34	35	35-172
O. T. Hart34	34	34	34	34 - 170
B. H. Daley34	34	34	34	34-170
F. J. Snow33	33	33	31	34 - 167
E. Shumway	32	33	33	38 - 163
Geo. Estes32	32	32	33	33 - 162
H. B. Furnace32	32	32	23	33 - 162
			$\alpha$	Et D

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.-The pavilion at Walnut Hill was welltilled to-day by the marksmen in the final shooting in four matches which have been running since July 24. The several matched have been well attended, and large results have been obtained. better wind-up day could not have been selected; the sun was obscured all day; a splendid gray light prevailed during the entire shooting, and the wind was steady from the east-southeast, with hardly force enough to disturb the signal flags. We give a few We give a few scores of to-day's work, and the final prize winners in each match

					T	hε	١ (	Cl	e	et.	h	u	ж	H,	M	[atc	h.							
F. F. Richard	lso	n.													.5	5	5	5	5	5	-4	5	55	5-49
J. Nichols															4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5-46
H. G. Bixby.																								
E. F. Brooks																								
S. Lewis																								
J. Borden							٠.					٠.			J.	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4-42
E. A. Borel				٠.					٠.						4	4	5	4	4	4	4	8	+	3 - 39
The prize	wi	nn	en	i	n:	fir	вŧ	C	ls	LH.	В	77	e	r	Θ,	in	3	80	ore	38,	po	asil	ble	150:
First prize,	Ε.	F	. :	lti	υb	aı	d	80	11	,	ŧ	o	tı	ıl	1	47	; 141	ecc	nd	, F	9	J. I	Rab	beth.

First prize, E. F. Hichardson, total '147; second, F. J. Rabbeth,
 Hart, Linic, O. M. Jewell, 146; fourth, E. F. Brooks, 146; fifth, C. W. Himman, 145; sixth,
 H. S. Harris, 145; seventh,
 J. N. Prye.
 H1; eighth,
 E. B. Souther,
 139; ninth,
 W. H. Jackson,
 188.
 Prize avinners,
 second class—L. Saunders,
 first prize,
 total 141;
 E. B. Archer,
 H. G. Bixby,
 138;
 G. Warren,
 137;
 H. Davis,
 136;
 C. R. Griffing,
 136.
 The Massachusetts Target.

110.0000									
E. J. Cram10									
F. J. Rabbeth (mil.) 10									
W. H. Jackson (mil.)11									
E. B. Souther,	12	12	10	10	10	11	0	7	12104
E. Bennett (mtl)	12	12	4	11	12	7	8	9	11101
C. H. Euterbrouk (mil.) 7	î	10	7	6	11	11	12	10	9 90
G. Warren 9	- 7	9	10	9	10	- 8	6	5	7- 80
J. B. Fellows 7	9	G	15	ĩ	10	10	9	9	6- 79
G, E. Field 9	4	- 8	7	11	3	- (1	4	6	2- 55
Prize winners, first class, 3 s	eore	es to	00	unt	-0.	31.	Je	wel	1. total.
337; W. Charles, 331; F. J. R	abb	eth	(m	il.),	33	); I	E. E	7. T	tichard-
son, 329; E. J. Cram, 327; E.	В.	Sou	the:	r, 3:	25;	E 1	F. B	ruo	ks. 321:
W. H. Jackson (mil.), 321 ; J.	Nicl	ols	. 31	5.					,,

w. H. Jackson (ml.), 321; J. Nichols, 315, Prize winners, second class—R. Davis, 318; C. N. Meigs, 310; A. B. Archer, 304; G. Warren, 223; E. Bennett, (ml.), 292; C. R. Grifin, 276; E. Whittier, 273; C. H. Euterbrouk, 265; J. B. Fellows, 259.

Amateur Maten.	
E. F. Richardson 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	
E. J. Cram 5 5 5 4 4 4 5	
E. F. Brooks 4 5 5 5 5 5	4 4 447
Prize winners-E. F. Richardson, gold medal, total	144 out of
the possible 150; E. F. Brooks, silver medal, 140.	
THE PARTY OF THE P	

The 500-Yards Off-hand Match.

E. F. Richardson, 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 -33 E. A. Borel..... 5 4 2 4 5 5 0J. Nichols.... 5 5 4 5 6 3 4 -31 G. Warren.... 3 9 4 3 4 4 4-Prize winners—W. Charles, E. F. Richardson, N. W. Arnold, J. Nichols, O. M. Jewell.

GARDNER, Mass., Oct. 29.—The last shot at the Hackmetack Grannen, Muss., Oct. 23.—The last shot at the Hackmetack range is rather below the average. The wind and weather was against a good score. The distance was 200 yards, off-hand, two scores of ten shots each; using the inch ring and the Creedmoor target combined. The score tells the story:

_		C.	R.		Totals.
I. N. Dodge		46	85	45	169 - 91
F. E. Nichols.	86	405	78	45	164-91
A. Matthews		-15	88	44	156
Chester Hinds	80	43	69	44	149-87
Wm. Austin		42	7.5	46	148-89
Chas. Merritt		44	77	44	147-48
S. L. Walker		43	70	42	142-83
J. E. Newton		44	63	42	140 St
Joe Norwood		43	84	44	137 - 87
H. S. Pierce		43	67	42	136-S
G. C. Goodale	55	41	64	42	119-83
Phas Chimicar	50	40	.15	40	0.5 20

Medford, Mass., Oct. 30 .- A team match was shot between the New Bedford and the Raymond's Sportsman clubs at Bellevue Range to-day. The day and weather conditions were all that could be desired. The result is appended:

W. Charles4	5	4	5	4	õ	5	4	4	5-46
D. Kirkwood5	ŏ	5	-1	5	4	5	4	4	4-45
H. Max5									
H. S. Harris4									
J. R. S. Schaefer 4	S	4	4	4	5	-1	5	4	5-42
J. R. Teele4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4		5-41
E. Whittier4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5-41
J. S. Bennett4	3	5	4	4	4	-4	4	4	4-40
E. B. Sears3	3	4	4	4	5	-4	5	3	4 - 39 - 38
New Bedfor	ul 7	'ea	ш.						
C. A. Gray4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5-42
F. A. Bradford4	-4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5-42
G. Eggers4	5	4	5	-4	5	4	3	4	4-42
O. E. Gifford	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4 - 41
D. D. Briggs3	5	3	5	-}	5	4	-1	4	4-41
I. A. Plummer, Jr4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4-41
J. Kenworthy4	4	3	4	-4	4	5	4	4	440
W. Nye, Jr5	3	õ	3	-1	3	3	4	4	5-39
G. Warren3	I)	0	()	()	4	4	5	5	4-25-33

which was shot between the Denver Amateur Rifle Club and the New Orleans Rifle Team, resulting in a tie, was afterward decided in favor of the latter team, according to the rules of the National Rifle Association of America. But the Denver team was not satis fied, and challenged them to another contest, which took place today, and resulted, as will be seen, in a victory for the home team. The following is the score of the Denver team, which foots up the splendid total of 612 points:

	A. W. Peterson5														
	John P. Lower														
	W. M. Anderson4														
	J. M. Anderson 4														
	G. W. Lower4														
	R. A. Rochet4														
	R. M. Zindle5														
	J. G. Anderson, Jr4	-4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	-4	4 - 59
ì	J. N. Lower4	-4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	459
	R. C. Moore4	- 5	-4	3	5	-1	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3-59-
	The following dispotals was read	oir	20	a.	fr	ΩY		63	0.11	ıt o	ir	, 1	hr	1/2	low Sol

The following dispatch was received from Capt of the New Orleans Team, which explains itself: "New Orleans, October 24.—Total score, 580. Clear, but norther owing.

blowing The New Orleans team was composed of the picked men of four companies of the militia of that city as follows: The Washington Artillery, Lonisiana Field, Continental Guard and Crescent City Regiment, while the Denyer team might bruly be called a sorub

team, most of the members being strangers to each other previous

CREEDMOOR.—The N. R. A. programme for November matches

at Greedmoor includes two day's shooting, as follows:
Saturday, 6.—"Marksman's Badge" Match—All day; 200 and
500 yards; five shots at each; State rifles. Open to members of the association and members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform. Two entries allowed: 50 cents each entry. This will be the last chance for members of the National Guard to win the Marksman's Decorfor members of the National Guard to win the Marksman's Decoration of 1880. Match will be shot rain or shine. After the match, competitors making 25 points or over, can obtain a certificate to that effect by applying at the N. R. A. office, No. 23 Park Row, N. Y. City. The "Alford" Match will also be shot a 3 P. M.

Wednesday, 17—At 9 A. M., "Remington Gold" Match. Conditions as previously announced. At 11:30 A. M., "Ballard Rifle" Match. Same conditions as heretofore. At 2:45 P. M. the twentieth "Alford" Match. Special trains for Creedmoor on these days from Hunter's Point and Flatbush Depot, Brooklyn, at 8 and 9:55 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

### PROFESSIONAL VS. AMATEUR.

A RE we right as riflemen to permit a law to go on our by-laws which shall make restriction as to the right of one rifleman which shall make restriction as to the right of one rifleman over the other? We hold you cannot do this and deal fairly with every member of the N. R. A. As "Gun and Gallery" says, "The gun firms and rifle galleries have been the making of two-thirds of the off-shots that visit the ranges," We are of the opinion that a the on-short due visit he ranges. We are of the opinion that a few rich men, who have lately come into possession of the Direc-tor's ears, are pushing this to win for themselves their own selfish desires which, in our opinion, are detrimental to the welfare of the N. R. A. We candidly believe that this law will work out an evil consequence. Have not our gun firms given prizes, and mevery way tried to make our ranges a success? We fail to see wherein they have in any way performed an act which should merit such rebuke as this law will bring upon them. Rifle shooting, in our opinion, has grown so large that the great executive committee should be riflemen who do not reside in New York, and who can bring with them the opinions of riflemen in every part of the United States. If it does not do this, it fails to perform the duty for which it was organized—that of spreading the art of rifle shooting all over this country. This association, we are afraid, has within the last two years fallen into the hands of certain rifle shots who are more alert to cut out the so-called "professional" than they were in 1876 or 1878. We also believe that this resolution is of a personal character. Well, if it is, the law-makers of the N. R. A, are fixing on very poor principles to work out their own ends,
How are they to change prizes that are now marked "All-comers Prize?" Professional rifle shooting is a very small matter, and one which could have lived, and will live, and never for one mement have or will interfere with the best interests of the N. R. A

Now, we would like to have it explained to us why the Massachusetts Rifle Association could not make up a representative team of American riflemen, and compete with England or Ireland, and have as much a national character as any team formed by the N.
R. A.? Yet this new resolution says: "And amateurs only shall be allowed to serve, or to compete for places, upon any American Inter-State or International rifle teams to be organized by this association." We believe the N. R. A. has taken a great responsibility on their shoulders and it may result in some hard work in getting it off. We believe it would have been wiser to have left this matter You cannot make the distinction between the one and the other clear enough to warrant the soundness of such a resolution. We hope through your valuable paper will come protests from every rifleman with as much or more vigor than the thanks have poured in upon you for your grand exposure of the Dittmar pow-

Near York, Oct. 30,

SHOOTING WITH GLASSES .- I would suggest to "Phila.," whose letter in your last issue stated that he is near-sighted, and shoots high when using glasses, that he take aim with his rifle in a fixed position, first with and then without glasses, and he can then dis-cover if there is any real displacement of the mark by the glasses, or whether it is the result of not being accustomed to the use of then. I am extremely near-sighted, and use two pairs of glasses when gunning, but have not been troubled by the displacement of the mark such as "Phila." describes.

East Brimfield, Mass.

I notice in your issue of Oct. 21 a paragraph entitled "Shooting with Glasses 'from a near-sighted correspondent. Like this correspondent I am near-sighted; am very fond of shooting, and, if what he says applies to open sights only, I have had a similar trouble, especially in target practice. With a long ritle and open sights I never could draw a "fine bead" on the centre without blurring and mirage, and I almost always shot high. burring and imrage, and I almost always anothigh. My remedy consisted in getting a short ride, with a thin polished frost sight made of silver or some white metal. As I can see this sight clearly there is no blurring. Then I raised my rear sight so that just as the front sight cuts into the lower edge of the bullesye the bullet strikes the centre. With the sights in that position I have no mirage. But as my rifle has combined sights I seldom use the open sights in the target shooting, and not always in hunting, as when the light is sufficient I find the globe more reliable. Of course short rifles and globe sights may not suit all who have defective vision. All that I claim is that such a rifle and such sights are just the thing for me; and I believe that most near-sighted persons, whose trouble is similar to mune, will find the same remedy

Of course the cause or causes of such troubles must be in the kind or position of sights in the eyes or in the glasses. As your correspondent neglects to mention the kind of sights he nees, whether the glasses aid his vision much or little, the appearance of distant objects viewed through them, etc., it is not possible to locate the cause of his trouble with any exactness; and, in writing as I have, I may have shot wide of the mark.

A. G. B.

Emberton, Mo.

If your correspondent ("Phila.") will get a pair of spectacles witing his evesight, and place them upside down on his nose, perraps this will remedy the defect he speaks of. This is the best

Madison, Indiana.

THE CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLES. -Editor Forest and Stream :-In your issue of 24th inst. I notice a communication from Bexar, of Texas, with reference to "Choosing a Hunting Ride," who, after examining all the markets, has come to the conclusion that atter examining all the markets, has come to the concusion that the Vinchester rifle is out of the race, having distanced all its competitors, and says it is "plain language," and "that it is true, as all plain language should be." All right, Bexar; out with it, and no frank, as I will try to be before I am through. I have learned omething by experience, and it is due all parties interested to now that there is at least one other magazine rifle upon the maret besides the Winchester that is safe and reliable. It is the Keniedy magazine rifle, brought out last year by the Whitney Arn Company, of New Haven, Conn. It shoots the Winchester .44-cal. eartridge, 1873 model, and carries fifteen shots in the magazine. This weapon, for fine finish, thorough workmanship, simplicity of construction, strength in those parts where most needed, case of operation, certainty of action in the most rapid firing, combining great strength and accuracy in shooting, brings it square out to the front, "second to none," and acknowledges no superior in al and acknowledges no superior in all oints of excellence, so much desired by every one who handles a ifte, either for game or other purposes. I have used both Wiuhester and Kennedy magazine ritles, and must say, candidly, hat 1 never used a rifle that has given the pleasure and general atiafaction that the Kennedy rifle has done. I am not condemn-og the Winchester, not a bit of it, knowing it to be a good weapon. 3tt when they claim that it is about a gun-shot in advance of all thers, I say it is not true! Plain talk, "that is what it should be." The Winchester has been upon the market a long time, and, in the ace, quite alone in the magazine line, but not without its faults and imperfections, as is well known. Is it possible that when it was first brought out that all improvements in that line ceased? Does the fact that it has been a long time upon the market, well known and introduced, make it a superior weapon over all others that may come after? Are not the chances in favor of the new and improved every time in this age of improvement? It has been the good luck of the Winchester to be the first successful magazine rifle introduced, and now enjoys the prestige of a name which alone is a big thing in this country. The article that has been drummed, advertised and kept before the people the greatest length of time is the one usually considered the best, whether it is or not. You ask some men what repeating ritle they like best, and they will say:
"Oh, the Winchester is best." Why? Because they have heard and read more about it than any other: that settles it with them. But, remember, while the Winchester has a reputation, there are other repeating rifles that, for accuracy and durability, cannot be surpassed. I am glad "Bexar" has introduced this matter, for if is important to every one who is looking after a good rifle to know that the weapon he puts to his face (perhaps thousands of times) is safe and not liable to burst at the breech. Offic. Gooperstown, Penn.

---THE WIMBLEDON SCANDAL.

HERE is in the following communication from one of the best posted and most enthusiastic volunteer shooters on the other side much that the Directors of our own National Ritle Association might ponder over with profit. The case of the bribery in connec-tion with the Olympic Prize at the recent prize meeting at Winabledon is still frosh in the minds of our readers. Sergoant Marshman, the chief offender, was tried by court martial, and, to the surprise of volunteers in every part of the kingdom, he was acquitted. What sort of comment has been provoked is best told in the communication below, dated-

the communication below, dated—

RARYESEND, Eng., Sept. 25, 1880.

With the coming of age of the Volunteer Force one of the most remarkable episodes in its history has just been brought to a conclusion. The trial by count martial of Sergeant Marshama, of the Koyal Marine Light Infantry, on a charge of having fraudulently conspired to give false returns from the butts in order to enable a person at the firing point to win a particular prize, has come to an ead in his acquittal. It is obvious that between the various expressions of opinion there is a very large gap, and one which it is proposed to fill up with a brief outline of the various questions involved in this disagreeable business.

National Bills Association. Although not one word can be said against the members of the Connell individually, their proceedings bave, as is customary with many official bodies, afried into the usad groove of allowing what is generally called the Excentive to manage their affairs pretty much as they liked. Now, with regard to the Excentive of the National Bilde Association at the Wimblodon meeting, there is room for considerable diversity of opinion.

We will divide the Excentive into two bodies—one of which has charge of the purely milltary discipline, and the other, which has the tanangement and administration of the Regimental camps, the remains a processing the state of general contentment existing between the governors and the sortend.

Reamont to be occurredly remembered by the National Bilde As-

reverned.

It cannot be too carefully remembered by the National Rife Association that the Military features of the Camp are secondary to the development of the shooting qualities of the individual members of the volunteer force. The Camp, in effect, has grown out of the enforced concentration at a given point of so many bundreds or thousands of men for a more or less prolonged period. It was obvious that this body of men could not be allowed to camp at their own aweet will all over the Common, and to wander in and out as they liked. It was obvious, therefore, that the Camp became as adjunct to the principal object of the meeting—viz., the shoot-life in the shooting at the shoo

an adjunct to the principal object of the meeting—viz., the shootath of the high of the shooting at the butts that the most stringent precautions ought to be observed, and here it is where the greatest accumen and intelligence ought to be displayed by all who attend the meeting, in roder to insive the necessary conditions of fairness and euccas being carried out to the satisfaction of every one. The immense number of prizes, some of which are of the most valuable blaracter, which are every year given by the National Ride Association, are immeasurably over those of any similar institution or meeting in the world. At the prize meetings which take place in the Colonies and at Creedmour the prizes given will not for a mother than the colonies and at Creedmour the prizes given will not for a mother of the colonies and at Creedmour the prizes given will not for a mother of the colonies o

The facts are that the Association has hitherto steadfastly resisted every attempt made in the direction of satisfying the legitimate curiosity and inquiries of those for whose benefit it is supposed to exist. It has absolutely refused, under any circumstances, to targets, which, although mechanically superior from many points of view to the old targets, has rendered checking the making by the telescope an impossibility. It has most positively declined to introduce any system by which a conversation can be readily maintained between the officer at the firing point and the markers at the butts, and only quite recently has thought it worth while to have an officer to superintend the marking at the targets. The officers who have been depinted by the Association to superintend the squadding and arrangement of competitors at the firing point, appear to have overlooked the first principles of conducting target in the control of the signal of the competitions of the first principles of conducting target in the first principles of conducting target in the control of the signal of the property of the regular targets. The officers when have been depinted by the Association to superintend the squadding and arrangement of competitors at the firing point, appear to have overlooked the first principles of conducting the monkerty practices for the strup it is expressly indid down—and, in fact, specially directed—that when a party is drawn up for target practice the firing shall not take place in the order in which the competitors' names are entered on the register. It is also specified that when the target practice of a company of the regulars takes place, that a representative of another company of the same regiment—a segreant or non-commissioned officer, if possible—should be in the markers and the practice, in the condition of the competitions that, owing to the targets in use in the regular army being the conditions that, owing to the targets in use in the regular army being contions that, owing to the targets in use in t The facts are that the Association has hitherto steadfastly resisted

ive score. We do not know whether Major Thompson is what is called a shooting man, but we presume by his reply that he is not. Under these circumstances we are giving him the bonefit of the doubt.

Among the curves for frand suggested were many, but shifting the markown in the manthets is a very small precaution to take. It is the continuous shifting at the firing point that can alone prevent such frands as are alleged to have taken place at this and the provalence of the continuous shifting at the firing point that can alone prevent such frands as are alleged to have taken place at this and the provalence of the continuous shifting the same place at the same place that the whole of the arrangements in the bands of the Executive. The Council could not realize, and would not believe, that anything could go wrong under the management of such intelligent—albeit somewhat coulding—military officers. The council, as a rule, declined to pay any attention to the many complaints that were made to them on this and cognate subjects. It has, in fact, succeeded, justify or unjustly, in conveying to the minds of many of the competitors on Winnieden Common that even if anything were wrong, because the provided the provided of the control of the council, that Mr. Runtz would not have been able to fire at the straget at which the alleged fraudulent marking has been made, and consequently, supposing such fraudulent arrangement to have been in existence, it would never have been discovered. It would appear that everything that could be done was done (of course innocently) to prevent the detection of a fraud, supposing one was being carried out. As we could be consequently and the conclusion of the council of the National Rife Association who have been the conclusion of the National Rife Association where the country of the National Rife Association where the country appears to have been discovered hay a reverse of the Council generally, or their Executive of their Executive of the National Rife Association to obtain. We say surfu

is factory, and this most 'remarkable case, which has been so grudgingly entered into by them, and which has been carried ont in such a perfunctory and half-hearted manner, has brought matters to a crisis.

The National Riide Association is confessedly, by the verdict of the trial, placed in a very awkward position. In the first place, who is to receive the Olympic prize? Mr. Runtz positively states he is not entitled to it. Yet the court martial again that he is, by acquitting Siergeant Marsiman of fraud, and pronouncing that Mr. Innutz do makes as bulleyess and four contres out of ten elots, with a busider rile, at 80 yards, on a windy day. In the second place, report of the intended fraud fraud, and pronouncing that Mr. Innutz dol makes its bulleyess and four contres out of ten elots, with a busider rile, at 80 yards, on a windy day. In the second place, report of the intended fraud reaching it, steps were not taken to provide such a target at the butt as would enable the fraud, if perpetualed, to be exposed immediately afterward by counting the hist them marked on it, and comparing them with the state of the target previous to the firing? In the third place, was not every effort made to provent the demonstration of the fraud, by resquadding in such a way as to attempt to move Mr. Runtz and Mr. Humphry away from "14" target? In the fourth place, why were not the vital point—viz., the fact that 46 points was the score agreed upon 1670r the thring took place? The Association cannot oscape from the intended in the maintenance of the farm of the fact that a fact in the smallest English village that would not be more wary than the Executive of the N. K. A. The Necretary to the Association cannot very well plead ignorance not credulity. Some statement from him on the part of the Association would be heartily welcome which would win back to the Association the coinfidence hitherto reposed in them.

The National Rille Association and better place in life—mechanic, artisans, and men occupying more or less humble posi

STEELE CUP.—The match annually shot at Hartford, Conn., for the "T. Steele & Son's Silver Cup" has been postponed, and is now appointed for next Saturday, Nov. 6. The teams will consist of four men each from various towns in the State.

FIFTY YEARS WITH THE GUN AND ROD. D. W. Cross, Cleveland, O. Short & Forman, Printers. 1880.

This little book of 138 pages deals largely with the history and chemistry of gunpowder, touches lightly upon guns and boats in its descriptive portion, but devotes much space to some gun trials

made in Illinois, of doubtful value, insemuch as it was suspected at the time that they were made in the interest of certain manufacturers. Thirty pages are devoted to the velocity, distance, effect or force, etc., of shot, giving the calculations of the late Leonard Case, which may be of value, but, being in algebraic formula, will prove "doep water" to many, and will provede a smile from the old sportsman when it is proposed that he figure out the proper place to "hold" by the rules, and consider the velocity of projection, velocity of flight, time of falling from the greatest height, and multiply these by the square of his dog's uose, subtracting the number of crackers in his cont-tail pocket and the square of the Napierian logarithm. In all this we do not really see much of practical field work, as one is led to expect from the alleged fifty years mentioned in the title: but over on the 77th page the author begins to have a dawning perception of this fact, and proposes to drop theories and turn to practice. This he does by giving short sketches of goose and duck shooting, with the charges for different sized guns, all of which is comprised in lifteen pages, whou he leads off again into the capacity of rish tanks, force of wind, mensuration, weights and measures, leverage, power of pulleys, etc. Then comes a chapter on trapping in which one is told how to catch foxes, mink and marten, with a picture (the only one in the book) of a "dead-fall," an article which sportsmen have little uso for

Now comes the dishing. As we have found so little of interest in the shooting portion, the hope arises that as the author is not very interesting there he may be an angler, who drops into shooting occasionally: but on reading through the fishing, of which there are seventeen pages, we only find a few stereotyped directions how to fish for trout, and an alleged comical adventure of Mr. Snooks, who went on his first trip for them. If any one dies laughing over Mr. Snooks' adventure we will gladly settle the undertaker's bill. After the very funny Mr. Snooks, we find a chapter entitled, "Big and Small-Mouth Bass—How a Bass Takes a Fly;" but still our brain carries the information contained without bulging our

summer lat, or even requiring a shoc-horn to get it on.
When our author gets into the three-page description of "How
to Paddle and Pole a Boat," he seems to have struck the first
original vein since he staked out his chain, and he works it for all it is worth; so to those who wish to perfect themselves in this It is winth; so u nose who wish to perfect themselves in this branch of athletic sport we recommend the book. The directions how to make trout flies in these days, when anglers can buy thom so cheaply, are entirely useless to the rising generation, to whom this knowledge is not as necessary as it was to the fly-fishers. of the past generation.

ng this book as a whole, it is so largely a re-hash of what has been written, and not entertainingly re-hashed at that, that we are wearied with the labor of writing up its excellencies.

- ---—The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator on

### Bachting and Canoeing.

SINGLE-HANDED CRUISERS

SINGLE-HANDED CRUISERS.

If we can judge by the number of letters received and the warmth of their encouragements, a popular choid was struck when we bronched the recovery of the control of their encouragements, a popular choid was struck when we bronched the control of the c can judge by the number of letters received and the warmth

like a country production, like a haphazard effort, like an accident, or like a mass of incongruities, she should not be a more rule-of-thamb production, but in every line the artist eye should discover. And with such a craft, a little ship muto herself, it needs only a wideawake man at the helm to sail her where he may list; and with the binest wood beneath him he can hugh at the heavier purse and big tonnoage of his neighbor, and like him can "yacht it" with putie as much lervor, deeply absorbed in the many little details of of his wee pet, whose every characteristic, freeks of waywardness, rull and ributhions he learns to love, humor or correct. How those various essentials may be successfully combined we propose in the little of the control of the learns to love, humor or correct. How those various essentials may be successfully combined we propose in the little of little of the little of the little of the little of little

### MEASUREMENT FOR TONNAGE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We evidently differ somewhat in our views on the measurement question, and it is therefore not surprising that while I concurring great many of your remarks on the subject, there are others which appear to me open to criticism. I shall not now, however, enter upon a discussion of the question at large, but merely refer to one or two points. You seem to admit that a "three dimensions rule would not in all probability work as length at the expose of the other will demonstrate and the subject of the su

but let us suppose that you put the depth D—c VLB (c being a constant). Instead of the tonange T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you would have T=LxibxD, you have T=Lxib

The modification we recommended in the measurement of depth The modification we recommended in the measurement of depin was intended not to cover any fault in the theory of the "three dimension rule," but to foster the production of a wholesome type of vessel in respect to freeboard. For light weather racing a sacrifice of the latter might be made to gain an advantage in respect to tomage, and it was with a view to removing the inducement to such sucrifice, and the consequent production of racing machines of low freeboard that we proposed the modification. Racing machines by shirking open water and hard weather matches, can run up an enviable string of prizes won in smooth water, and by example would induce all racing men to forgo other qualities in their craft and seek to excel only in the requisites of a smooth-water mug-hunter. Having control of the disposition of prizes themselves

they would naturally confine their racing courses to sheltered waters. they would maturany comme their racing course to such seathers a masses whe already suffer quite enough from such tendencies in America without giving the emooth-water turn any further incentive in the way of a rule partial to their proclivities. Hence our desire to see way of a rule partial to their proclivities. Hence our desire to see such limitation placed upon the "three dimension rule" as will, in practice, promote the construction of wholesome vachts which shall not be penalized when racing in fair weather for their posse sion of qualities which every sailor desires to see them display under other circumstances, Turn any way you like and it will be found next to impossible to frame a rule correct in theory without some next to impossible to frame a rule correct in theory without some modification in pratice for the sake of ready application, and the encouragement of yachts of fair "all round" qualities. So far as we can see, a rule founded upon the principles suggested in these columns will more nearly fulfill the wish Mr. Collin Archer expresses in the last paragraph of his letter than any other. It would presses in the last paragraph of his letter than any other. I twould be based upon logic in the first place, and then qualified in such a manner as to lead to the production of an able, safe, roomy craft. Under any circumstances such a rule would not give special countenance to the wash-howl light-draft monstrosities which are the tenance to the wash-howl light-draft monstreames which are the outgrowth of measurement by "simple length," no ryet the expensive modern English entter, the outgrowth of the squeezing tendencies of the old Thames rules. These remarks have been confined to the practical side of the question as a re-opening of the theory of measurement would lead us too far from the con for the coming winter. We conclude by pointing to the recent Regina-Fanita match as an illustration of the fallacy of the length standard which, under different conditions of wind and weather, might have been misleading in its effect.

#### WHAT THE LAKES SAY.

WHAT THE LAKES SAY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We have no claim to the name of old yachtsmen perhaps, still the yachting colums receive our first attention when the Forest ASD STREAM is opened Naturday evenings after supper. We are partial to beat saling here during the warm summer evenings, and love a dashing September breeze, when it will make our craft spin through the water at a lively rate. We can always excuse the enthusiasm of the yachtsman who owns and salis his own yacht; hence, when some one gives his experience of the pleasures of a sympathy on the lakes with a jumping, botbing boat, yelpt a specific particular of the yachtsman who was an assist his own yacht; he read that you have been a summer of another's experience, induced by a careful inquiry into the system adopted by an Eastern builder of light-drafts.

A gentleman absorbed in business wanted some means of recreation. As a friend owned some interest in a small yacht, he often went saling. He had a chance to lay a 30ft, yacht at a bargain. She was an open boat, of fine model and a good sailer. In a little while his tastes outgreen his small boat, and he wanted a cabin yacht. Reading my copy of Forest and Stream he became interested in the Eastern light-draft model. Some Eastern friends knew of one for sale. He went to See Yore, as the boat, as also much for him. He meferred a keel boat, in spite of his inclinations being attracted to light-drafts at first by reading the letters in Forest and Stream. A short time after his return a friend wrote him about a yacht on Lake Erie being for sale. She was indorsed by yachtsmon as a fine boat in every way. He took the night train, saw her, went out on the lake with her, and train deep keel han. From that time on we have never heard anything of light-draft boats, or heing able to run over bars and shouls or frying up at the docks. He rejoices that he can carry a tuder, and during the hot nights they could sleep quietly on board, and in setter, away of from when, and sing, and is as much on earthesizes

Into to my minut is one of the surest indications of the valinsity to be attached to the fine lines and deep model of a ke boat. It has always seemed to me that there was such an amou of work in beating an against the wind in a boat drawing only few inches of water that I prefer a keel boat of deeper draft work to windward with.

### WHAT THE NONPAREIL IS.

Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 23.

ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 23.

Allow me to say that when an individual attempts an attack through the columns of a respectable newspaper he should be sure of his facts it he would avoid being langhed at. "A Yachtboam" is virtually a skipjack, "et. Now I have nothing to easy for or against skipjacks, overeighted, particularly, But permit me to tell the party when thinks he is "A Yachtsman" in that the skipjack is overeighted, particularly, But permit me to tell the party when thinks he is "A Yachtsman" in that the skipjack is ordinarly a very wide boat, with a blarp deadrise bottom her entire length, usually carries a large out of saids, and is practically not/sing but a jib-and-mainsail racing boat.

The patent Nonpareli, on the other hand, is a narrow boat, has a perfectly flat bottom half its length, and carries a small rig. My new "stylo of boat," that after all is only one of several models from which I am prepared to build, is simply the sharpic, with pounding habits taken out of her; and sharpics have been fastorably known these forty years and more. They have their special uses, as the Foreser and Stramm puts it, and will speak for themselves.

KNICKERBOCKER CANOE CLIB.—Under this title a new canoe club has recently been organized. A constitution and by-laws have been put in force, and the following officers cleeted: Commodore, R. J. Wilkin; Viee-C&3N Arthur Berntano; Treasurer, A. Lowenthal; Secretary, Simon Brontano; Measurer, R. E. Deane. It is proposed to acquire headquarters within the city limits. We are glad to see such active signs of the spread of canoning.

ADD ONE MORE.—The sloop Imperia, formerly of New York, has een hauled out at Lawley's Yard, South Boston, and will receive n iron keel.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—Parties having a schooner—keel pro-erred—of about eight hundred tons, to charter for midsummer ext year, may send particulars to this office.

CANDENIA.—A correspondent well acquainted in canoeing circles

CANORNO,—A correspondent wer acquammen in canoring reacts writes as that there seems to be quite a jump in the popularity of the sport, and that he is kept busy answering inquiries. Glen's Fall's has organized a club, and so have Whitchall? Clovedand, O.; Duanesburg, N. Y.; St. Johnsbury, Vt., and several other localities have organization under advisement.

have organization under auvisement.

The Occas Prant.—From the London Field we take the following in reference to this big craft: 'The magnificent American-built yacht Occan Pearl, shout 250 tone yacht measurement and 147 tone measurement, is now for sale. She was built this year in Massachusetts regardless of cock, and classed for oleven years A1. Has large sabon, dining saloon and smoking room; eight staterooms (one of which is a family one), all elegantly fitted up in hard wood, and ventilated throughout with Norton's patent ship ventilator. This splendid cruising yacht has just mado a nine run across the Atlantic, and is most admirably adapted for the mediterranean."

Chusaden.—This schooner has been hauled out at Mumm's new yard, foot of Fifty-fifth street, South Brooklyn, and is being

lengthened aft, so as to modify a knuckle found in her section lines when a draft was taken off from the actual heat.

#### CRUISE IN A CANOE.

Mr. F. H. Siegfried has recently completed an interesting week's ruise in a curpe, and from the Detroit Free Press we extract the

Mr. F. H. Garger.

Terrise in a canop' and from the Detroit Frice Press we cannop' and from the Detroit Frice Press we following:

Ever since reading McGregor's exploits in the canoe Rob Roy, a small boat capable of being carried in an emergency—arranged to be slept in and easily propelled—in which extensive journeys had been made throughout Europe and the East, I have been possessed with the idea of making a trip in a "cruising canoe."

continuous arrongment raurope and the East, I have been possessed with the idea of making a trip in a "erunising cance."

Canoning has become quite the thing in England and is becoming popular in this country, so much set that that the principal cities now boost their "curine clubs." I bought a Racine veneer cance, weight sixty pounds, with its equipment—viz., a double bladed paddle, jointed; a mast, also jointed; a sail, combined life-preserver, cushion and mattress, all complete, for \$65. \* \* \*

It contained apparatus for steering with the feet, and water and air-tight compartments in which to stow the outfit. The beauty of the paddle as a means of locemotion is that the navigator faces the way he is going, and paddling is far less of an exertion than rowing. Twenty miles a day can be accomplished without fatigue. Joe was "willin," so we planned a week's cruise. We decided to make a trip from Lake Hurou to Detvoit. Down the St. Clair, down one of the numerous channels through "the Bita' to the Canada shore of the lake and around the shore to Detroit, near the entrance of the Detroit River, at the extreme foot of Lake St. Clair. \* \*

Clair. \* \* \*
We prepared ourselves with the following outfit, which I give for the benefit of any one contemplating such a cruise:

\*\*CLOTHING\*\*

Slippers (to wear in the cause).

Stout shoes.

Suppers (to wear in the cance).
Stout shoes.
Two pair socks.
Two pair spants (one pair on, of course).
One heavy coat.
Two flamed undershirts.
One blue overshirt.
Two pair drawers.
One rubber blanket.
Two pair dwoden blankets.
One air pillow.
We also took an alcohol sbove, compass, liquor, twine and cord, sketching materials, opera glass, charts, etc., etc. Liebig's extract of beef. Condensed milk. Coffee and sugar. Lemons.

Coffee and sugar.
Lemons.
Canned sonps; tomatores.
Sardines, sulhon, etc., etc.
Cooking utensils.
I deviced a small tent to be spread over the cance at night, supported by the mast and boom, and capable of being robled into small compass. The whole outit, including tent, weighing less than uniety pounds, was stowed away in landly packages in the water-tight compartments of the cance. We took a steamer from Detroit to Lake Huron.
It was at mine o'clock one beautiful morning that we launched our cances off the dock at Port Huron, with a shower of comments from a large rowed which never failed, as at every other place, civilized or otherwise, thereafter that we departed from.

Dows THE MURE ST, CLAIR.

The breeze freshened, and everything indicated that we would make the month of the river by night. We met great numbers of

The breeze freshened, and everything indicated that we would make the mouth of the river by night. We not great numbers of vessels, and the passengers on one big Lake Supricer propeller crowded to the rail and railed at us as we shot past. At one point we ran in close to the shore on the other side; a man, driving a horse and buggy came into view on the highway, which ran for quite a distance near the shore. We challenged bin; he whipped us his horse, and we had a merry race for nearly a mile, when the read womat out of view.

Mathie City was reached at one o'clock, where we had dinner, and old hody with terrs in her eyes, sought our acquaintance, and rowned in the St. Clair living.

At three o'clock we made the head of Walpole Island, on the Dominion side. Here we handed the consult the charts and decide on our future course. We encountered an old Indian, but found become that we should take the side of the shore of the short of the short of the short of the short of the poly of her interest of the short of the short of the poly of her interest of the short of the sh

post-office.
I asked the young man for whisky.
"Can't let you have it," said he.
"Why?"

"Why?"
"You must have a physician's prescription," he replied.
"Well, I can give you one," said I boldly.
"Are you a doctor?"
"I am!" And I here thought of G. W.'s little hatchet.
"Here's a bank!," producing one; "fill it out properly for what you want."
I cogitated for a moment or two, and here is what I produced:

> Sp't's frumenti : VIII oz. tions : Use as directed when required,

The young man gave a hewildered look at my snuburnt nose and went to put it up. We went out to make after purchases, and on our return found the entire store occupied by a beyo of young ladies. The young man behind the counter, with a worried look on his classic features, was busy distributing the unit, and every blossed pair of eyes in every one of those blossed heads was fixed upon us two bashful young men when we came in. We had to wait for the young man. Our situation was truly embarrassing. Had we been dressed in the last in the caught with red Turkish friezes on our heads, with blue shirts and knee-breeches on, and with long stockings on, by a secre or more of pretty girls, was too, friezes on our heads, with blue shirts and knees-breedus on, and with long stockings on, by a score or more of pretty girls, was too, too much. How they did stare at us! Joe hid one of his shins behind a rake-bandle, and I refreated to the friendly shelter of a sansage-stuffer. Finally the young man came up smiling, and said, so loudly that every one of the damesic heard him:

"Oil! you have come for that whisky!" and handed us a big black bottle that would hold nearly a gallon.

It is not been a supported by the said of the sai

-Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily, for herve force

### Archery.

#### PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

SEPTEMBER SCORES.

THE shooting of the members of this club during September shows but from remarkable a first company to the company of the comp A shows but few remarkable features, although a general tendency toward the shorter ranges is perceptible as the hours of practice shorten with the days. During the winter months there will be a few members, no doubt, who will have the hardihood to shoot the "York round" despite the snow and Litter winds, but most of the members will doubtless be content with sixty-yards most of the members will doubtless be content with sixty-yards shooting in halls, and leave the long ranges for next May. We trust that enough may eling to the outdoor practice to give us a comparison next spring between those who have practiced only at short-range, and those who lave lad even limited practice at the longer ranges of the York round. Among the notable performances of the month of September, the score of 46 bits, 261 points, made by Mr. Maurice Thompson on the 30th, stands pre-eminent. Unstable that this is the greatest feat the Shayard range of the content. questionably this is the greatest feat at the 80-yards range yet ac-complished in America, and few instances are recorded in English archery annals where it has been exceeded.

The most beautiful record throughout the month was made by

Mr. Frank H. Walworth, of Saratoga Springs. This archer, who is of only one season's experience, has at once pressed to the front of only one scaon acceptance, mas at once present of the from rank of American archers, and bids fair to bear away the champion medal for the coming year. His 60-yards shooting is now better than that of any living magnate of England's archery, and it is doubtful if his equal can be found in America. Shooting 29 scores

doubtful if his equal can be found in America. Shooting 29 scores of 24 arrows each, he only fell below 100 points in a single instance, and ten times secred 24 hits. His average was above 120 points. This is admirable work. At 50 yards he got a splendid average, and only at 160 yards is he yet weak. His score of 416 at the single York is a record of which he should be proud. Steady and beautiful shooting by Prof. T. R. Willard encourages the hope that we may see the 'lone archer" as a competitor in the front rank at the next National. No progress could be more sure and satisfactory than this member has shown, his double York round of 157—703, scored on the 21st and 22d, being only a trifle above his average for the month. All honor to the ''lone archer'' who proposes to defy the will weather of the parify whiter in purwho proposes to defy the wild weather of the prairie winter in pursuit of his solitary practice!

A new and welcome face appears this month, new to the Private Practice Club, though not new to archery. It is a pleasant duty to record the name of Mr. Brackett among the members of the club, and the score recorded at the single York opposite his name of 76-352 is one of the notable things of the month.

352 is one of the notable things of the month.

Mr. Hyatt, though an old acquaintance, comes newly among us, and every member will rejoice to greet him. He enters the arena with twenty York rounds as tokens of his prowess, and not a single additional score at the short ranges. Well done! Welcome!

Our good friend, De Graff, shows marked improvement this month. Sorry, however, to see that he has left the Charch! Some of our familiar names are absent. What has become of Peddinghans? Of old we leaned upon him for our good scores. Surely he has not foreaken us! And Hussey, and L. D. Edwin, and Lesse Deval where are they?

and Jesse Deval, where are they?

#### CLASS I.

E.	В.	Weston,	Highland	Park,	Ill.
		Vord	· Donnal.		

				101	g 160 (TII)	UCS			
					yds.	50 yds.	69.3		Total.
25				14			21.	,93	52, 218
	- 66	14		15	,63	2391	16,	(61)	54.,214
				24 arrov					
20	)84	2266	1775	1052	1763	15,,71	1266	19., 83	1460
10	5, 59	23.,85	1568	2298	1549	17,.55	1769	20,.100	20,.96
11	67	929	1337	1440	1868	1848	1571	16., 58	1672
A	verag	e York t e 100 yat	ound rds	210	Ave	rage 80 ; rage 60 ;	yards . yards		9 5 25 29

### Will, H. Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind.

		100 yds.	80 yas.	60 yas.	Total.
Sentember	20	25101	38168	22120	85389
5.0	27	35.,151	38168	22126	95445
14	31	45,.179	39.,163	23.,125	107.,467
48 arrows	at so yards.	36.,158 35,	.163 39171 3	S175 44204	41,.209,
			t 60 yards.		

23. 141 22. 154 23. 149 24. 146 23. 119 24. 130 23. 153 23. 125 22. 136 21. 117 23. 131 22. 94 21. 107 24. 134 23. 127 

Maurice	Thompson, C		lle, Ind.	
	100 yds.	80 yds.	60 y ds.	

**	14	********	53.,133	41203	22.	118	96454
4.6	18		27 87	39193	24.	.130	90.310
64	24		8110	30152	23.	119	81351
111	30		9.,123	45.,261	22.		96,,506
		24 8	arrows a	t 60 yards	5.		
21117	20 94	24.,136	21109	21.,107	22.,122	23., 127	24126
				22132			
Average	York rot	mds	127 1- 5	Average i	80 yards.		197 4- 5
Average	100 yard:	s	109 2- 5	Average	50 yards.		121 3-20

### Frank H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

	York Ro	ınds.		
September 3	30104 32108 25115	80 yds. 31157 28166 32134 30120 40190	60 yds. 24194 23125 23109 22 92 23135	Total. 83.,355 91.,395 87.,351 77.,327 88.,416
45 arrows at 50 yards-3-	4148, 35	167, 38158.		
24	arrows at	60 yards.		

### CLASS II.

### Foster H. Brackett, Boston, Mass.

	York .	Rounds.		
	1 100 yds.	80 yds. 27.,127	60 yds. 19 67	Total
16	7	21. 63	1969	6622
44	8 and 931133 112583	27.,123 30.,140	18., 96 20., 76	7655
72 arrows	s at 100 yards-16,,60,			

10 .75	9073 1400.	21109	22,.74	1552	0 yarns. 17.,75	1971	21,,107	23.,117
Averag Averag	re York te 100 ya	round	278	9-3 A	erage si erage si	yards.		107 4- 5 St 7-16

### T. A. Willard, Galesburg, Ill

			York Ro	ands.			
		10	0.145	so yds	. 60	yds.	Total.
entemb	er 1			23 77	17.	, 67	63.,229
10	4	2	3 89	23 91	17.	. 79	63259
6.6	8		N 52	25119	19,	. 95	64296
1.6	11		0112	27107	17,	, 91	74306
6.0	14		3105	35, 177	18.	. 84	76,,366
6.4	15	2	5114	81123	18.	. 88	77325
6.6		2		33.,175	20.	. 75	801138
1.6		9		22110	15.	. 75	57245
1.6				31127	21.	. 97	83377
**	22		2 85	29180		.105	72326
1.6	21	2	1 73	29143		.130	74346
64	99		3., 99	30,.112	22.	, 96	75 .507
8.4		52		31.,183	16.	. 80	71.,256
		24 8	rrows at	. 60 yard	5-		
105	18 72	18 50	21 81	18., 92	23,.99	19., 81	17., 71
5 71	19.,103	17., 77	17 79	18., 92	2199	18 80	22105
		20., 88		1874	23.,109	2179	19.,107
verage	York rou	nd	308 9-13	Averag	e so yard	S1	94 11 13 88 14-37

	F.	O. Hyatt, Co	ortland, N.	Υ.	
		York Ro	unds.		
		100 yds.	80 yds.	60 yds.	Total.
Septembe	T 3	1030	20, 80	17., 81	47191
**	4		15., 67	20, .102	41191
6.6	6		19 83	18., 84	48.,206
4.5	6		20116	2080	62.,242
6.6	7		26., 94	18., 86	57223
+4	7	1862	81117	20.,102	69281
6.5	5	1349	25111	22 10	60, .259
6.6	10,	1656	26 96	18 88	60240
+ 4	10		23 73	16 78	54 212
4.6	11		16., 84	2276	52238
6.6	11		53 97	20 74	67.,265
4.6	13		33149	20 95	75341
**	14		29137	22., 110	69.,315
- 11	15		32145	22112	65325
4.4	18		28., 96	22Ho	76280
4.6	20		31127	19111	68.,302
**		22 .84	27, 135	23115	72,,334
4.6	27	1882	27, 105	21123	66,,310
64	29		39.,122	18 94	73309
4+	26	93 92	97 101	9+ 112	70 306

| 15. | 10 | 15. | 15. | 15. | 16. | 15. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. | 16. |

### C. C. Meore, Sing Sing, N. Y. York Rounds.

		100 yds.	so yds.	60 yds.	Total.
September 1		1749	1133	1341	41123
			19.,77	2159	59233
11 8		1135	14.,52	1845	35132
			2179	1981	50,,190
44 25		18 62	1145	12 - 42	41 - 149
72 arrows at 100 48 arrows at 80					
Average York Average 100 ya	round rds	48 5-6	Average 80 ya Average 60 ya	ırds ırds	46
	Parm. S	De Graff,	Charlotte, 1	lich.	

	Yorl	k Rounds.		
	100 y de		60 yds.	Tota
September	14, 25 8	5 26164	19 59	702
* **	153210	4 28112	20 98	803
1.6	16	1 27107	21165	51 3
4.6	172711	5 27125	22.,114	763
**	\$9	5 23., 95	18.,106	6J., E
6+	202410	8 26106	19., 79	69-2
	24 arrow	s at 60 yards.		

***	20.		24 111	,	40100	10	10	03-233
			21 arrow	s at G	) yards.			
1553	17 1	22,,102	2292 1	7 71	1987	20100	1892	2399
1008	1888	21.,111	1995 2	2104	1676	23109	2096	18104
Аустае	e York	round	311 1	-3 Av	erage 80	yards	1	0S 1- 6
Averag	e 100 ya	Htt.:	104 2	-3 Av	erage 60	yards		93 13 24
		E. 7	r. Churcl	, Char	lotte, M	ich.		

		7.0117	nounus.		
		100 yds	80 yds.	60 yds	Total
1	6	2383	2379	14 64 17 75 21109 16., 65	37153 63237 54225 57207
2078 18. 1698.	.94 2072	19 77 22106	at 60 yards. 1771 1862 2082 1357	15,.65 20,.6	5 1674

### CLASS III. M. D. Ewell, South Evanston, Iil.

	101K ROHH	(15.		
	100 yds.			Total.
September 6,	15 57	12,.58	15,.65	42180
20	1034	2045	1349	43,.131
48 arrows at 80 yards		.27 144	4 1753	17.,65
21 3	errows at 60	yards.		
1345 1034 1658 15	549 1343	1785	723 1357	1025
12.,48 11.,39 16.,62 13	47 1670.			
Average York round	155% Ave	erage so yai	rds	49 1 -8
Average 109 yards	45% Ave	arage 60 ya	rús	50 1-6
W Holly	orton Hacks	myaels V	T.	

	TOLK ROURG	10%		
	100 yds.	80 yds.	60 yds.	Total.
Sentember 1		951	1048	2492
2		7,.31	939	2391
	24 arrows at 60			
16,.80 16,.90 13,.61	20102 19101	18,,66 12	58 16 .60	1343
1341 1246 1129	15 65 15 47	10,.39 17	67 1462.	
Average York round	91% Ave.	rage 50 yar	ds :	31
Average 100 yards	17 Ave:	rage 60 yar	vis	59 14-19
Hore	ard Fry William	sport Pera	1	

		York Ro	ands.		
		100 yds,	so yds.	60 y (ls.	Total.
Septembe	er s and c	6 8	1545	6,.16	27.69
++	9 and 11		1818	1678	27141
4.6	13 and 16	7,.29	1450	1361	34140
6.6			1024	1476	39153
k+-		S.,30	9.,38	11.,33	25 90
5.6	6 and 7	418	6.,24	13,.43	23 55
		24 arrows at	60 yards.		

Average York round. 114 Average 80 yards. 32 1 Average 109 yards. 30½ Average 69 yards. 44 1-Will, H. Thompson, Sec.

Buffalo, October 29.—I send herewith the score of a match shot August 7, 1830, by the North Side Archers, of Chicago, and the Toxopholites, of Buffalo, N. Y. Five men on a side, 96 arrows

		h Side Ar	chers.		
	W. Burnham24122	22124	24142	23.,123	935
	J. R. Adams, 22, 114	22.,116	21.,151	23131	**4
	Granger Smith22106	19., 81	22108	1981	523
	J. Wilkinson	17., 97	15 87	18 92	653
	J. O. Blake 18., 76	16 90	17., 67	16 78	67,3
	Total				.393 2,0
	T	diloiluozo,	es.		
	F. Sidway23.,149	24.,120	23.,129	23.,129	935
	W. Granger23113	23103	23131	22.,110	914
	E. L. Parker22.,112	19 97	21., 93	21.,115	834
ı	H. Sill20 86	20., 72	10 90	29., 82	503
	E. B. Smith20 96	14 66	16 74	20 50	703

This was the only match which was shot by these clubs, although the Toxopholites subsequently shot two scores in pursuance of an understanding with the North Side Club, but the latter club were prevented from shooting by the weather, or the absence of some of the members of their teams. I send the scores simply as a record of the shooting of the Toxopholites. First score, shot August 14, 1880, was as follows:

F. Sidway23117	22126	21 99	23123	89465
W. N. Granger 24, .126	22., 96	21,.113	20., 94	57429
Henry Sill23113	21 99	19 95	21101	84409
E. L. Parker22 96	23107	22106	19., 81	86390
S. S. Spaulding 17 99	19103	17 , 65	18 74	71 341
Total				417. 2,683
Second score, shot Septem	ber 24, 188	30:		
S. S. Spaulding 22102	24 • 122	24136	23.,125	93465
W. N. Granger 20 102	22122	22.,122	24., 124	88470
E. L. Parker21119	21 97	22120	22,.112	86448
Henry Sill	21., 95	23133	19101	84414
F. Sidway	21117	22116	20114	86492

Frank Sidway, Respectfully yours. President Toxopholites, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB, October 30 .- At the annual meeting New York Archery Club, October 30.—At the annual meeting of this club, Oct. 27, the following officers were chosen for one year: President, Dr. A. B. De Luna; Vice-President, Mrs. A. L. Hill; Secretary, S. S. Roper, 82 William street; Assistant Secretary, Miss. I. S. Bailey; Treasurer, Dr. H. T. Elliott; Assistant Frensurer, Wm. N. Frazer; Captain, Dr. M. McLean. Executive Committee—G. H. Sheldon, Geo. D. Pond, A. L. Hill, Mrs. A. B. De Luna, Miss E. T. Morton.

AUROBA VS. AUBURN,-Match shot Oct. 16 between the Random Archery Club, of Aurona, N. Y., and the Auburn Archery Club, of Auburn, N. Y.; sixty arrows each; ladies, 30 yds.; gentlemen, 40 yds. The complete score is appended:

Random Club.			
	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
Miss K. Bogart	109	138	307
Mrs. T. Delafield		161	294
Mrs. E. L. French	82	85	167
Mrs. Henry A. Morgan	121	97	218
Mrs. N. L. Zabriski	165	138	303
T. Delafield	83	81	164
Prof. French	160	150	310
Mr. Hale	24	28	52
Mr. Lovett	114	89	263
M. L. Zabriski	136	116	252
	-		
Total	.1.187	1,083	2,270
Auburn Club.			
Mrs, S. Sanderson	101	158	259
Mrs F, H, Griswold,	161	136	297
Miss L. Pomeroy	78	86	164
Miss Nellie Seward	87	314	201
Miss C. Fosgate,	76	63	139
C. E. Thorne	56	1110	156
W. H. Seward, Jr	152	145	297
W. R. Hopkins		124	264
J. D. Teller		40	138
D. M. Dunning	48	64	112
Total	997	1,030	2,027

### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

-Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks

—The Holabird Shooting and Fishing Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, sole manufacturers, Valparaiso, Ind. Send for circular. -Mange-ine cures, or no pay. Trial box mailed for stamp.

Hepworth, Druggist, 296 Madison street, Brooklyn. A Harpy Responsion.—I can truly say that I owe my present existence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life, to the use of Warner's Safe Ridney and Liver Cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney or liver trouble, "Use this remody and recover," W. E. SANFORD.

Holly, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1850.

If you want to buy a W. & C. Scott & Sons' breech-loader cheap, call at C. L. Ritzman's, 943 Broadway, near Twenty-third street. Sixteen and twenty bores of these celebrated makers from \$75.00 and upward, also hamnerdess 10, 12, 16 and 20 bores on hand. A 10 and 12 bore, second-hand, Scott now on hand. Call soon, as they go as fast as they come. An English gun with all improvements, including extension rib, patent forend, etc., from \$10.00 upward (warranted in every way). Don't forget address, C. L. Ritzman, 943 Broadway.

### Answers to Correspondents.

### to" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

A. J. S., Ripley, Ohio.—Please give the name of the inclosed bird. Ans. It is a sora rail (Porzana carolina). H. C. F., New York .- You can examine the gun by calling at

any of the large gun stores advertised in our columns.

E. A. P., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.—You will find either one of the two guns reliable, and for the price as good as you can find.

E. T. P., Carson, Nev .- You will find what you wish by referring to the advertisement elsewhere of Edwin S. Harris, 177 Broadway,

COCKER.—Please inform me through your columns of the Lest book on breaking cocker spaniels? Ans. "Hutchinson on Dog Breaking." We can furnish it.

G. L.-To go to Robin's Island, where the Eastern Field Trials are to be held, take the L. I. R. R. from Hunter's Point to Cutchogue, thence stage to New Suffolk.

L. P., New York .-- You will find plenty of quail all through the lower tier of counties in Pennsylvania, but the farmers are much opposed to having sportsmen shoot over their land.

Manhattan.—Your setter puppy has the mange. Try one of the mange cures advertised in this paper, and in addition give two drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in food three times a day.

H. G. F., Peconic, N. X.—Your fish is the "horse-fish" (Vomer setipinnis), the "blunt-nosed shiner" of De Kay. It is an inhabitant of tropical seas, but is frequent upon our coast from Maine to ......417 2017 Florida, according to Gill.

J. D., Dayton, O.—The best book on training hunting dogs is "Hutchinson on Dog Breaking." Voro Shaw's "Illustrated Book of the Dog" is one that should be in the hands of every deg man. We can furnish numbers already published.

J. W. E., Pottstown, Pa.-My dog is very constipated. What shall I do for him? Ans. Want of exercise and absence of proper food are the principal causes. Give sulphur—one teaspoonful—with food once a day for a week, and give two doses of castor oil three days apart twice.

J. P. W., South Orange, N. J.—The fore-feet of my setter bitch, six months old, seem to be out of joint, or rather out of shape, She seems to be bow-legged. What is the matter and what can I do for her? Ans. The dog has been improperly confined. All young dogs should have their freedom. Chaining young dogs up will get them out of shape, and kennelling puppies in barrels will crook their legs. There is nothing to be done.

H. R. P., Gambier, Ohio.—I have a puppy ten months old, half Gordon and half Black Russian. In June last he got the St. Anthony's dance. Shall I use a battery? Ans. The puppy has chores, or St. Vitus' dance. We have heard of St. Anthony's fire, but not of his dance. The battery would probably do more harm than good. Give nux vomica one-eighth of one grain and two grains of quinine made in pill three times a day. Gentle exercise in open air and careful diet may in time bring about the desired result,

T. E. L., New York City.-My dog, a large mastiff, has canker within his ear. The crevices are discolored by a black discharge, and the dog frequently shakes and scratches his ear. You were and the tog frequently shakes and scratteres me ear. I out were kind enough to give a most valuable remedy for the mange; may I ask you to add to the obligation by prescribing for this trouble? Ans. Remove all dirt and hardened wax by careful washing or syringing of the ears with lukewarm water. If the waxis hardened it can be removed by pouring in a few drops of olive oil. The following preparation should then be applied: Goulard's extract of lead, one ounce; glycerine and carbolic acid, one-quarter ounce; finest olive oil, four and a half ounces. Mix the two first named, and add the oil gently, rubbing them in a mortar. The bottle must be shaken before the liniment is used.

C. S., Coleville, Pa.-We were talking about game birds in our dore the other night in regard to quail (Bob White), partridges and pheasants. F. claims quail and partridges are the same and S. claims they are three distinct birds. Which is right? The discussion arose from reading the game laws of Pa., where it read par-tridge or quail. He said it was two names for one bird. Ans. Partridge and quail are local names applied in different sections to different birds. The partridge of Virginia is the quail of New York and Connecticut, while the partridge of New England is the "pheasant" of Pennsylvania and the South. In many parts of Pennsylvania the terms quail and partridge are indiscriminately applied to the Bob White (Ortyx virginianus). In New England, however, the Bob White (Ortyx rirginianus). In New England, I quail is Bob White and the partridge the ruffed grouse.

A CONSTANT READER.-My Gordon setter is in good condition and seemingly healthy. He has a watery discharge at the eyes, which is particularly noticeable in the morning. He is three years old. My pointer, same age, is similarly afflicted, as is also my young pointer, fourteen months old. The latter dog was very sick with distemper, which ended in the formation of a kind of tr which discharged a quantity of matter and then healed. Thi three months ago; since then I have found it difficult to fatten him. What shall I do for my dogs? Ans. The two first dogs re-ferred to, if fat, caused from over-feeding, you can improve by giving limited amount of food and regular exercise. once a day with Goulard extract, one drachm, and one ounce of water mixed together. Small doses of sulphur will also be found beneficial. To fatten your young pointer, add meat with the meal and feed three times a day.

H. S., Troy, N. Y.—1. I have a black and tan dog, ten months ld. About two weeks ago the inside of his mouth, and outside under his lower jaw, became very much inflamed and sore, causing him to rub and irritate it. I treated him by rubbing his month with borax water, which entirely healed it, but after a day or so I noticed he was very sore about his throat, and then I found that outside there was a sore about the size of a silver dollar. The hair has fallen out, and he is constantly rubbing it, and he can hardly swallow his food. His nose is quite dry, and there is a slight discharge from the eyes. 2. I also have a setter puppy, four

ouths old, strong and healthy, but when she is excited she can not retain her urine. Ans. 1. The probability is that there has been inflammation of some one or more of the glands situated under the jaw, in which case a flax-seed poultice, or some simple ointment, such as two ounces of lard mixed with a teaspoonful of tar, will afford relief. 2. As the little bitch grows older she will become free from the trouble you speak of. The less you intimfdate her the better.

F. B. S., Elizabeth, N. J.—Will you please tell me what to do for ound aged four years who has been troubled since December last with a running from one eye. I think he burt it when bunting in the brush. There is a small spot about the size of the head a pin on the dark part of the eyeball, from which a yellowish of a pin of the care part of the eyeoal, from which a yellowish white matter is discharged. When the eye is washed he can for a short time see with it, but it soon fills up again. At the time of the injury the eye did not swell, but was very much inflamed. At the present time, however, the inflammation seems to have disappeared in the contract of the present time. peared, but the eye is covered at all time with the thick yellowish Ans. You have allowed ten months to elapse before attending to your dog. There are too many sportsmen like yourself, who, at the ending of the season, neglect their dogs until the bewho, at the ending of the season, negrect their dogs until the be-ginning of the next. Such an injury as probably exists is of too delicate a nature to be prescribed for without seeing the dog. We would suggest that you show him to a competent surgeon. John Daucier, Central Hotel, Orange, N. J.; so one whom we can recom-mend. The trouble you speak of may be one of two kinds. For example, if inflammation of the cornea exists very careful and unirritating treatment is demanded. If on the other hand it is a small growth upon the cornea, a caustic, accurately applied, or calomel dusted upon it would be likely to remove it. In any case the eye should be kept clean with tepid water.

-One of the firm of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., wholesale and retail carpet dealers, Boston, Mass., is, or claims to be, a sportsman, and he will at all times take great pleasure in doing a favor for a fellow sportsman in want of any kind or grade of carpeting, rugs, etc., etc. Correspond with the house, or call and see him, and see if he means what he says .-- Adv.

> Maskalonge, Pickerel,

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3, 2, each 3, each 75c. 7, each \$

Bass,

### Miscellaneous

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KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

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KEPPS PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, 6 for \$6.50.

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A NGLING LIBRARY FOR SALE.—An unusually large assemblage of books on angling and sporting mainly English, collected by Mr. Juo. G. Fennell, numbering 232 titles, including many volumes of considerable rarlety.

or considerable rariety.

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POR SALE—Breech-loading shot-gun, W. & C.
Scott & Sons, 10-gauge, 33-inch barreis, 83/ 10s.
Weith, 33/ drop, pistol-grip. In fine condition.
Cost \$150. Will sell for \$15, including pig-skin case
and loading tools. F. B. PULLEN, Cambridge,
Mass,

BARNEGAT SNEAK BOAT FOR SALE.—Mode D taken from N. H. Bishop's famous "Centennial Republic." For description and price address J. H. RUSHTON, Canton, St. Law. Co., N. Y. Oct28,21

BICYCLE FOR SALE—An English "Harvard Roadster," 52-inch, double hollow forks, suspension saddie, etc. For price and full particulars address W. DE RHAM, 21 Fifth avenue, N. Y. Nov4,4t

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# Exact Size of No. 7. FLUTED BAIT PATA

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WANTED.—Second-hand Breech-loading Shot-gun. Must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Address with full particulars, W. B. SEARLS, P. O. Box 46, Patterson, New Jersey, Novi, it

W ANTED.—About Nov. 7, quall and duck shoot-ing within 100 miles of city. Address, stating expense of guide and board for two or three week, JACK, P. O. Box 3,583, New York.

### The Mennel.

### BLUE RUIN IN THE STUD.

Pure Laverack—Carlowitz-Princess Neille, Carlowitz is by Pilkington's Dash ex Llewellin's Countees, Princess Neille by Priled or the Border ex-Champion Petrel. In the stud. Pee, \$25. Blue Ruin is beautily ticked with his own (blue) color, and is the handsomest Laverack dog ever bred by the late M. Von Cullin. For sute—Troken and unbrices and whelps of Laverack, Llewellin, Irish, Ditches and whelps of Laverack, Llewellin, Irish, and inclose Stainp. E. & C. VON CULIN, 1.0. Box 218, Lakeview, Dover, Del.

TOX TERRIERS FOR SALE.—A fine young dog, nine mouths oid, well untriced, good bone and business. The property of the property

second avenue, New York.

Novigil.

Polit SALE—Two years old white and lemon pointer Frank, bred by myself, out of Chainpion Buff by my Rake II. Thoroughly broken by, and now in the hands of Win. fallman, prownant of the hands of the hands of the decision of the decisio

WILL SELL my native setter dog; broken handsome, stylish; eighteen months old Nov4,2t

R ED FOX, Skunk, Raccoon and other bought for eash—highest prices. Send for cular with full particulars. E. C. BOUGHT Howard St., N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A thoroughly broken, finely bred English setter bltch. Three years old, Pedigree guaranteed. Sold for want of use. Ad-dress P. O. Box 184, New Bedford, Mass. Nov4, it

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of the NEIGVE-GIVING principles of the ox brain and wheat g d body the elements that have been carried off by disease, worry, It promotes digestion and strengthens a falling memory. It preve strengthens the brain, gives good sleep, and recuperates after excess with neglection. F. CROSBY, 664 and 666 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

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At Robin's Island, Peconic Bay, Long Island, N. Y. ON

Nov. 29 and 30, and Dec. 1, 2, 3 and 4. TO THE WORLD. OPEN

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Limited to 50 entries. First Prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$25. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15. PUPPY STAKES.

Open to all Pointers and Setters under 18 months of age. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$15. Entrance fee, \$15; forfeit \$10.

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers under 12 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10; forfeit, \$7.50. BRACE STAKES.

Open to all Setters and Pointers. Five braces to run or prizes to be scaled. F prize, \$250; second prize, \$125; third prize, \$50. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15 CLUB STAKES.

Open to members of the Club only; dogs to be owned and hunted by the members making the entry. Prize, a hundred dollar piece of plate, to be selected by the winner. Entrance, 10 per cent. of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Brace Stakes, and entries close on Nov. 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to mid-day of Nov. 27th, at the office of the Club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial.

JACOB PENTZ, Secretary.

P. O. BOX 274, NEW YORK CITY.

Entries must be accompanied by forfeit money in all cases. Judges to be named one month before trials.

The Rennel.

# Kational American Kennel Club.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 51 Broad St., New York, Sept. 1st 1890

# Field Trials of 1880.

SETTERS AND POINTERS. AT FARMS OF COLONEL A. G. SLOO, Near Vincennes, Ind.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 15TH, 1880.

Nov. 15th, Derby Stakes-For pupples born on and after April 1st, 1879.—Closed with 118 En-tries, \$5 foreit; \$10 additional for starters; \$300 added money-\$150 to First; \$100 to Second; \$50 to Third, with forfeit money divided to witners in ratio with added money.

Nov. 16th, Free For All Stakes, \$500-\$250 to list; \$150 to Second; \$100 to Third; \$10 orfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close lov. 15th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, r.m.

Nov. 17th. Brace Stakes, \$250-\$150 to First: \$75 to Second; \$25 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$16 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1850, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

JUDGES.—Capt. Patrick Henry, of Clarksville, Tenn, Theo. Morford, Esq., of Newton, N. J.; D. O. Burgundhal, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President. CHAS. DE RONGE, Secretary.

OFFICERS.—C. H. Raymond, President, New York; Luther Adams, 1st Yice-President, Lossition; Harry Bishop, 2d Vice-President, Lonisvik, Ky.; Chas. D. Rongé, Secretary, New York; Theo. Morlond, Practurer, Newton, N. J.

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Sep.9-tf Hartford, Conn.

GLEN-R, and T.; by Colburn's Dash ex Mullins's Belle. The above dog, winner of first in brace stakes of the Eastern Field Trials; will be allowed to serve a few bitches of approved form and blood. Stud fee \$25, and \$3 for groun. Address

H. F. ATEN, M.D., 34 Hanson place, Brook lyn, N. Y

CT. BERNARDS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, wishing to reduce his kennel, offers and several magnificent imported Mount St. of the several magnificent imported Mount St. of the best European strains. To be soid for na nault, For prices, pedagrees, etc., address.

Sept 18-tf Lancaster, Mass., U.S.A.

OULEOUT KENNELS. - For pure Cocce Spaniels of all ages-also in the stud, our cocker Skip II., liver and white, date-coated, the feather; will serve bitches at \$10; litters guaranteed. Address ROBBRT WALKER, Keeper Ouleout Kennels, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—My red Irish setter bitch Nora, with the best of predigrees; six monits old. Pointed and retrieved her itles bind, and is a slasher in the field. Price see. Address W. J. MORTON, Ports-mouth, Va.

A COMPETENT PARTY, who is located in an unequaled spot in the Allegheny Valley of Western Penal, will receive for Brashing on ruffed grouse and woodcock a number of setters and pointers. First-class references given and required. Address "SETTER," Bradford, McKeah Co., Pa. Oers, 4t

DASH III. AND JESSIE.—POR SALE—Two or three dog p. ps. two months old, out of Jessle (Shearer's Kate and Pride of the Border) by basa III. Jessle took V. H. C. in last New York Dog Show. For price apply to Wh. W. WEBB, P. O. ESS, III. Sheston, Mass.

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GLOVEWS IMPERIAL MANGE CURE Is warranted to cure all kinds and conditions of mange
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RORY O'MORE KENNEL.-Champion HORY O'MORE RENNEL.—Champion
Mony O'More in the stud. The bandsomest,
as well as one of the best field and best bird red
rish does in the LETS; clambion at New York,
1878; champion at Hudson, 1879, and winner of
the gold necklace at New York, 1886. For saltthoroughbred pubs. Address W. N. CALLIN,
DER, Jahanyi, N. Y.
Lingel, A. C. Lingel, A. C. Lingel, and W. C. C. Lingel, and winner of the poly necklace at New York, 1886. He was the control of the co

RARE CHANCE.-For sale, English A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, English A setters: Don, a spieddid large ordiner white ticked dug, brother to Chaipion France but superior overy way, \$80; Muli, a very beautiful bitch, onunce white, black points, two first black points; flower to the prices, \$55; Dick, a very fine dog, orange white black points; the first orange white black points; the first orange white black points; the first orange white ticked dogs, twelve months old, very fine, full of hunt, \$20 cach; risk pupples ten months old, Gogdon and Laverack combined. Bob, black white and brace, black and white, well institled, \$25; A black white tan grp, five months old, \$10. Pupples two months old, out of Russ II, by Don, orange white tacked, a brace for \$50 if taken by \$100 years,

OH SALE—The following stock from the best stock in the U.S.
Lewellyn setter Bracket, lemon and white, is months odd; a large, strong dog, house broken, and ought to make a rattler in the lield; very loadeflort, life site, riampion Gladstone, is the best Llewellyn setter in the United States, and his dam, champion setter in the United States, and his dam, champion both sire and dam are pitze-winners in field triats and bench shows. Price, So.
Mark, deep mahogany red Irish setter, is months off, was in breaker's hands months; in fact, good ness and staturch; drops by moden of the hand; ones and staturch; drops by moden of the hand; plot York, and dam Plots, a prize-winner, and imported from Ireland from the kennel of Miles Daly, Price, So.

DINE LODGE KENNELS.-I am DINE LODGE KENNELLS.—1 am pt pared to take a lianted number of die differ setters or pointers, and train them the digits. I give my pupples seven months' we out of the twelve, and guarantee satisfaction the dog has all the natural instincts. References on application. Prices, \$39 and \$5.0 a

FOR SALE—Several well broken setters from to 4 years old; also slx line pointer pups, my supe out of Ruby II, whelped Aug. 35; a skx setter pupples by Oaks (bink IIII-bady bu out of my brich Bessie, whelped Aug. 31. If RICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass. Octal

FOR SALE—The line red frish setter Brass by Rew, Macdonna's Rover, cx-Ruby, Also, a superior Gordon setter and a furst-class pointer, All nicely broken; good retrievers. Address, HOKACE, SMITH, 4:1 Park Row, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A brace of thoroughbred, broken cocker spaniel dogs, live and white, and a very fine broken orange and white setter bitch, 3 years old. N. M. DRAKE, Stapleton, N. Y. Octal, st

The Rennel.

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2.55, 3.55, 4.35, 5, 5.55, 6, 6.58, 7, 7.58, 9.19, 9.19 P.M. Sundays, 9.35, 10.35 A.M., 1.25, 5.35, 7, 10 P.M. Flushing, 6.32, 7.25, 6.45, 10.1135 A.M., 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 6, 5.35, 6, 7.35, 6.110, 10 P.M., 12.15 night Sundays, 16.35, 10.35 A.M., 2.35, 6.55, 7, 10 P.M. 12.15 night Reviews and P.M. 12.15 night Reviews and P.M. 12.15 night Reviews Bould, 11.4 night Reviews Bould, 11.4 night Reviews Bould, 11.4 night A.M. 13.5 P.M. Sundays, 5.4.M. 14.55 P.M. Sundays, 5.4.M.

M., 6.35 P.M. Greenport and Sag Harbor, 8 A.M., 6.35 P.M. Huntington and Northport, 8, 10 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 A.M. Sundays, 9 3-4, 6.35 P.M. Lakeland and Farmingdule, 8 A.M., 3.35, 5.35 P.M. Port Jefferson, 10 A.M., 4.35 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M. Patchogue, 8.35 A.M., 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.4.

A.M. Steinburgh and A.M. Sundays, 4 Richmond Hill, Glendaie, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.55, 4.35 5.56, 6.7 P.M. Monday, Weilnesday, Peil by not Saturday nights, E.M. Sundays, 9. A.M. 6.7 F.M. Greedmore, 5. 10 A.M., 135, 9. A.M. 100-55, which was a sunday and Maturdays, commencing Aird 24. HILM TRIES PT & W.A.L. 18.7, A.M.S.K. Leave Pier 17, E. R. (foot Placett) for Funder's Pt. 6.8, 11.0 A.M. 5. C. 10, 10 P.M. Per Intelligible 10 P.M. 100 P.M. Per Intelligible 10 P.M. Per Inte bly at 220 R'way, cor. Barclay. W. M. LAFFAN Goo'l Pass, Agent.

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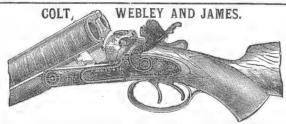
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## NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

Vol. 15-No. 15. (Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

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\*\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays. Correspondents are requested to mail their communications rethat they may reach us before that day.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN FIRED TRIALS .- The trials to be run near Vincennes, Indiana, next week promise to be in all respects very successful. From what we learn of the arrangements it appears that everything which careful forcsight could accomplish has been done to render the meeting attractive to sportsmen, and to make it what it should be, a field where the best dogs of America can contend without fear or favor.

Great credit is due to Dr. E. Kellum and Mr. Sloo for the vigorous work that they have done to promote the success of the meeting. We look forward with great interest to the result of the trials, and feel sure that this meeting will exceed in interest any hitherto held in this country.

BLUEFISH GOING SOUTH .- The bluefish Pomatomus sultatrix, have left the Northern and Eastern coast as far as New Jersey, and are now on their winter tour. They have settled the bills (of the young bill-fish) and with a young one under each fin (inside) they have departed from the shores of Long Island, like the last summer boarder, not to be seen again until next spring when the skipper of a menhaden steamer, standing in the prow of his piscivorous craft, erect as a sore thumb and with a north-east smile of satisfaction which expands until both ends of it can be seen behind, calls to the cook of his oleagenous ship: "Get out your squid, Sam, we'll have bluefish for dinner."

-We have received from the author an "Introduction to the Study of Mortuary Customs among the North American Indians," by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, an extended notice of which will be given next week.

#### A DEATH TRAP IN SHINNECOCK BAY.

THERE are now untold millions of fish, mostly young ones, which are shut in by the closing of Shinnecock Inlet, and which will die soon if not let out. The bay is situated upon the south side and near the eastern end of Long Island, opening southward into the Atlantic Ocean, and is the feeding and spawning ground of millions of fish. Its fishery interests are very large; probably two hundred men support their families from the bay fisheries, taking the different fish in their seasons, as bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, etc., in spring and summer, and crabs, cels and flat fish in winter. The bay is deeper than the Great South Bay, averaging about twelve feet, but its inlet is often filled up and stopped by the autumn storms, one of which closed it up about two months ago. Intelligent fishermen place the amount of young bluefish (snapping mackerel), weakfish, menhaden, porgies and sea bass of this season's hatch, now confined in the bay at many millions, while of the older fish there is also a great number, one of our informants saying that he recently saw ten acres of solid fish in one mass in

Learning these facts we recently visited the bay and found them confirmed by the professional fishermen of Quogue, Atlanticville, Good Ground and Southampton. In conversation with Mr. Wm. N. Lane, the well known host of the sportsman's resort at Good Ground, so famous for its duck and bay-bird shooting, he said that he would open the inlet at his own expense if allowed, but that there was a fine of \$25 and imprisonment for so doing. Astonished at learning that a man might be subjected to a criminal prosecution for doing so good and public spirited an act as Mr. Lane proposed to do, we made further inquiry and learned that at the last session of the Legislature of New York the Supervisors of the town were empowered to appoint two commissioners, who had nower to locate an inlet to be dug at the expense of the town, and that it was unlawful for any one to make an inlet at any other place.

Two men have been appointed; one of them is a man who has no interest in the bay and who does not care if it is never opened, and the other has a hotel somewhere in the castern part of the bay, where an inlet is not practicable, and he does not care to locate it elsewhere, and in the meantime the fish

The death of the fish is not the worst evil. Many of them do not decay until warm weather, according to the fishermen, and then the waters are foul, a "slick" is formed on top from the oil, and this, flowing out at every tide, repels the spawning fish from entering next season to deposit their ova-This is a case which calls for immediate action, and if Shinnecock Bay is not opened during this month we hope that some way may be found to punish derelict commissioners to as great an extent as the law would inflict upon Mr. Lane or others who should offer to do this necessary work. The Leg-islature should be called upon to repeal such portion of the act as inflicts a penalty upon men who offer to remedy the effect of storms in closing this inlet. It seems to us not only unjust but outrageous. The strip of sandy beach which separates the Atlantic from the bay is from sixteen to seventy five rods in width, narrowest near Good Ground, in the west ern part, where Mr. Lane'says he can open an inlet in twentyfour hours, and the fishermen at Atlanticville and Quogue, still west of that, say that one made there is more likely to stand than if made in the Eastern and wider part.

We call the attention of our public spirited Fish Commis sioners to this grievance. They are stocking the waters with young fish and here are millions of fry, one-quarter grown, suffering to be let out to find their migrating fellows or to go to deeper waters and more congenial temperature, which will surely die in another month. We are aware that the Fish Commission are powerless in this matter, but call their attention that they may see that they should be empowered to act, and act promptly, in a case of this kind. To dig such an in at the first property of the state of the st we call on somebody to do something to save, not only the fish now living, but the spawning ground of a most valuable fishery from a pollution which will render it obnoxious to the fish next season.

## TRAPPED BIRDS ON LONG ISLAND.

E commend to the consideration of the sportsmen of this city and Brooklyn the communication published elsewhere respecting the illegal traffic in trapped birds, extensively carried on by the employees of the Long Island Railhear

The writer of that letter tells us that on the occasion of his return from a recent shooting trip to Greenport, L. I., there being seven other gunners on the same train, the baggage master had in his possession more birds, which he had bought of the trappers at the stations along the line, than the eight sportsmen could show as the result of their day's shooting. He further avers that this was nothing unusual, but that the same thing has been going on day after day, and will probably continue so long as the supply of birds holds out.

The law on this point is explicit. Section XI. of the game statute reads :

statute reads:

No person shall, at any time or place within this State, take of kill any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chieken, or any spruce grouse, commonly called Canada partridge, or any quall, with any net, trap, or sante, or set any such net, trap or snare for the purpose of taking or killing any of such birds; nor shall any person willfully sell, expose for sale, or have in possession any of the said birds after the same have been so faken or killed. Any person volating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemenor, and in addition thereto shall be hable to a penalty of \$10 for any person to take or destroy any such nets, traps, or snares wherever found.

When grottsmen are accorded the univillege of shooting over

When sportsmen are accorded the privilege of shooting over certain premises on the one condition that they do "not disturb the boys' snares down in the field," and when these sportsmen-eight of them-after a day's tramp with gun and dog over the snare covered fields, come home bringing in a beggarly bag of birds, while the baggage master on their train, who has confined his "sporting" to his baggage car sends his boy through the train to peddle to these sportsmen a couple of dozen brace of trapped birds the inference is plain that there is something exceedingly putrid in Denmark.

There ought not to be any hesitation or misapprehension about their duty by the organizations whose business it is to attend to this matter. If the trade in snared birds is carried on with the boldness alleged by our informant certainly no extraordinary detective skill is required to put the guilt just where it belongs, and the simplest way to go about the suppression of the traffic would be the arrest and prosecution of every baggage master, brakesman, news agent and stoker on the Long Island Railroad in whose possession the birds might be found.

This appears to us to be the simplest and most promising mode of procedure. When once the trade of the railroad employees is stopped, the trapper will find a poor market for his birds and little encouragement to pursue his practices. The efforts of the game associations ought to receive the cordial support of the Long Island Railroad managers, who owe it to their sportsmen patrons to stop the contemptible work of their employees. The ordinary rules of business ought to teach them that the patronage of the passengers who go over their road to and from the shooting districts is much more to them than the revenue accruing to their brakesmen and baggage masters from their services as go-betweens for trappers and dealers. A general order from headquarters respecting this subject would be appreciated by the public. We are confident that if a committee of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association should confer with the railroad managers they would find the latter ready to further their endeavors to prevent the extermination of the game birds of Long Island.

HATCHING FLOATING EGGS. - We publish in another place a figure and description of a new hatching apparatus invented by Col. M. McDonald, Assistant to the U. sion and Fish Commissioner of Virginia. It is not patented, and is generously given to the fish culturists to use, if it so An examination of it will show that it is on pleases them. An examination of it will show that it is on the principle of the conical hatchers, but reversed, the eggs of the cod having as strong a tendency to rise as those of the shad have to sink; and though there are several forms of apparatus which hatch cod eggs tolerably well, there was need of a better one, and certainly this new device of Col. McDonald's looked fair and worked well with beeswax imitations of eggs, which are about the specific gravity of codfish eggs. It may be that this is destined to work the same revolution in hatch

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ing floating eggs that the cones have in shad hatching, smerseding other apparatus by reason of compactness and the facility with which they can be worked. We will watch for reports of its use this winter at. Gloucester and other places where the cod will be hatched.

#### YARNS

ARK clouds arose, about the time we did, to repulse the wooing kisses of the morning sun, and growing every moment more and more threatening, finally struck a mountain top and sprung a leak. Saint Swithin! how it rained! Golden showers for the corn, emerald for the grass, ruby for the clover. The wind howled dismally and forced his way into the parlor. He does not knock at your door as a gentle man would, and enter in a modest, unobtrusive manner, but he kicks the door open and stalks in like the rough rider that he is, overturning everything as though he were the boss and sole proprietor of the ranch.

A thoroughly bad day fills its proper place in the angler's calender. It is put there partly to make the better ones more attractive by comparison. A whole season of superlatively perfect days would bring in its train a sort of contempt or perhaps unthankfulness; but sandwiching unlucky and unpleasant ones between adds infinitely to the charms of the perfect angling day, when the wind is just right, the ripple just high enough and the fish a-biting.

"This is one of my days," says Tyro, after breakfast has been disposed of, "and I expect, as you are all to be housed for a few hours, to hear Munchausen outdone. Anglers can outdo the most famous story tellers of any other profession.' "How do you account for it, and why do you associate

with men who have so little regard for probity?

"It seems as though the rarified atmosphere up here has an expansive effect, and is conducive to exaggeration of fishing and hunting exploits. It not only braces up a man physically, but his conversation gets braced up, and sometimes so high and well sustained that a judge and jury would be deceived into accepting as truth his most inflated flight of I associate with them, trying by so doing to correet their bad habits."

You are an ass, Tyro; but whether you inherited or achieved or had assininity thrust upon you I am not prepared to say, but that you are an ass I do affirm."

"Well, now, Jack, all hard names aside, I have yet to meet the man who, as an angling historian, is strictly truthful. My experience is this: I care not how honest a man is in his business relations and his ordinary everyday transactions, that same man will not tell things exactly as they are when he recounts his adventures by field or flood. To illustrate my position: I went fishing one day with a clergy-We went to one of the fishing stations on States Island. We caught seven weakfish-

"I don't believe you caught seven weakfish."

"Hear me out and then contradict me; but allow, for the sake of argument, that we did catch seven weakfish. we came ashore we met a party who had been out nearly a week. They wanted some New York papers we had, and for which they gave us half a dozen more weakfish. clergyman showed those fish as part of his catch. He did not, I will say to his credit, claim to have caught them. If his friends inferred that he did he was not going to disabuse their minds by telling things as they were and damaging his reputation as an angler. You are all the same. utter these little fibs with the most unblushing mendacity. You guard your reputations as skillful anglers more zealously than any other quality you may possess, and knowing this I take very little stock in fish stories. I never knew a to guess anywhere near the weight of his fish. He always exceeds the mark. There are pleuty of men whose words I would unhesitatingly accept in regard to anything but fishing, and on that subject I would not believe them under oath. Munchausen tells few fish varns because he knew that the guild of anglers were thoroughly competent to keep up their end, and would probably be able to grandly discount his most extravagant stories; and I admire and honor his judgment. He would prove in comparison the embodiment of strict veracity. You anglers lie artistically and grow to believe your own piscatorial falsehoods. It is blow, blow, brag, until the familiar quotation, "That's a fish story," has become a synonym for every improbable and impossible yarn you can spin. No angler hears a brother angler's experience but he either pronounces it fishy, or proceeds to draw s thing still more wonderful from his own well-filled storehouse of fiction.

"There is a well-defined vein of spiteful jealousy running through your speech. You, Tyro, never had any luck fishing. That is known of all men. Your opportunities have been golden but you never could take advantage of them. You are totally lacking in almost every qualification that the angler requires. You have no patience. You are excitable. You are mechanically clumsy and stupid. Put a rod in your hands and you are a pathetic picture of ignorance and awk-You cannot learn to tie a decent knot. I have spent hours with you vainly endeavoring to teach you how to fasten your hooks, and yet you know to-day as little about it as a child. I gave you up years ago.

"Personal abuse is one thing and facts another. There was Barney Whistler, one of the most truthful men that over lived. A friend asked him to substantiate a statement regarding some fishing excursion. 'Excuse me,' said Barney; you will have to swear to your own lies, for I have all I can as represented, nor even a \$50 gun.

do to manage and remember my own.' You young fellows, however, are not half as bad as the old veterans. They are the most unconscionable old braggarts in existence. however, from any intentional tendency to falsehood, but from an unrestrained habit of harmless exggeration that took possession of their souls, and through the lapse of ages has so thoroughly fortified its position that it is impossible to dislodge it. Theirs are genuine fish stories, to which they cling with barnacle tenacity. It does not take them long to make a bull-frog attain the proportions of an elephant. they have caught are like Falstaff's men in buckram-exaggerated to an almost unlimited number. But these rusty old chroniclers can safely be consigned to the category of 'have beens,' who have no proof of their passed-away prowess save in their own unsubstantiated assertions. depreciate everything of the present, and say, 'When I was on the Restigouche, or the Beaverkill, in '45, then there was fishing,' The still small voice of conscience never smites but little fault will you find with them for that. vill all be in the same boat after a few seasons more. The wrinkles will gather, slowly perhaps, but surely; the eyes fail, the limbs grow weak, the blood run sluggishly through the veins, the voice will tremble, imperceptibly at first, but the quaver will come; yet the tongue will never weary, while memory yearningly reverts to the long-ago angling days, to you the brightest tints in Time's everchanging kaleidescope. Then your talk will be wise and reminiscent and ofttimes thin, I'll stick to that, although I say, good old friends of the rod and reel everywhere, I forgive you all, and may the evenings of your lives be a sunset without a cloud."

#### CENTRAL PARK.

THE condition of Central Park is a disgrace to the city, and a disgrace which is month by month growing more fluoreaut

It is asking too much that commissioners, who receive their appointment through no greater special fitness for office than the color of their political creed, should appreciate and respect the designs of the landscape artists who planned the Park and it is therefore a matter of no surprise that those designs are ignored and frustrated. But there are other, and to the general public more patent, signs on every hand of the incompetence of the present management of New York's pleasure ground. From Fifth avenue to Eighth avenue, and from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Tenth street, the visitor is confronted by glaring evidences of shiftlessness and neg-

The walks are untidy, the concrete broken and the wire fences straggling and disjointed. The mall is muddy, and through its centre runs a narrow walk of rotten planks. Here, unless the visitor exercises considerable agility in getting out of the way, he is jostled and bruised by the rampant goat teams which, with their noisy, impudent and rowdyish attendants, monopolize that part of the Park.

The stone bridges are marred by the hundreds of idiots' names scrawled over them, and many of the wooden bridges are rotten and patchy.

The arbors and rustic works are rotting and falling to pieces, without even the pretence of being patched.

The banks of the lake are seamed with the roadways of the huge rats, which vermin, with the English sparrows, are the most numerous and conspicuous members of the animal kingdom to be seen in Central Park.

Add to all this that the Park policemen upon assuming their uniform become at once thereby deaf, dumb and blind, and that the walks and rambles are infested by "gangs" of boys and roughs who salute the ears of the lady passers-by with oaths and obscenity, and we have a ready explanation of the fact that decent people are year by year shunning the Park and relegating it to the undisputed and destructive possession of the great unwashed.

If the Obelisk ever reaches its proposed site, it will be a most fitting circumstance that this monument of the ruins of the East should be erected amid the ruins of a great public park of the Western world.

Alleged Gun Frauds.—J. A. Ross, of the firm of G. W. Turner & Ross, 17 Dock Square, Boston, Mass., was arrested last week by a special agent of the Post Office, for alleged violation of the postal law, which forbids the mailing of circulars concerning a scheme to deceive and defraud the public by obtaining money by false pretenses. This firm has distributed throughout the rural districts, and by means of such papers as will publish their advertisement, voluminous circulars setting forth extraordinary bargains in firearms. One particular form of inducement held out is the offer to send for a certain amount a gun, rifle or revolver worth several times the price asked for it, the purchaser in reality receiving a weapon which he could buy in a reputable gun store for less than he had paid Messrs. Turner and Ross.

We have inspected one of the breech-loading shot guns which was sent to a purchaser who wrote for one of the guns styled "The Empress, Extra, No. 5," represented to be the highest grade of a first quality Bonehill or Tolley. The price asked and paid was \$50. The gun was, to the best of our judgment, the lowest grade of a Bonehill that is made with all the improvements, and it bears the name "Henry Tolley," evidently a play upon the name of the well known firm of J. & W. Tolley. This gun could be duplicated in any reputable gun store for \$35 or \$40. It is in no sense a \$200 gun.

We understand that it is for an operation of substantially this nature that Messrs. G. W. Turner and J. A. Ross are now held in \$500 ball each to appear for examination Nov. 16.

# The Sportsman Tourist.

A PRAIRIE FIRE ON THE SEVIER.

By Cosmopolitan.

A FTER a long and tiresome day's march we went into camp on the west bank of the Sevier, near old Descretelty, at 4 r. m., weary, dusty, hungry, thirsty and irritable; and the appearance of our camping place did not add much to our contentment, for there was no shade, and the water, which was brackish and seam, teemed with millions of animals were obliged to wade through soft and tenacious mud for nearly forty feet. An attenut, was made to build a sort of canseway of rushes wade through soft and tenacious mud for nearly forty feet. An attempt was made to build a sort of causeway of rushes, but failed, for the more bundles we placed in position the more were needed, until the supply failed, and we were as badly off as ever, and so gave up the attempt. The sun came down as hot as Tophet, but ere long we had up our tents, and beneath the canvas roofs comparative confort was

tents, and beneath the canvas roofs comparative confort was attained.

Our chief and myself occupied a wall tent, which, compared to the little dog-hous s of the men, was a palace. With my pipe of Durham, and Iolling on my mattress, the ill-humor I had been suffering from for several hours gradually evaporated. But not so with Mott, who tossed and turned in his blankets, used some bad language, anathematizing the country, the expedition, the Army, and the water in particular, for after several attempts to drink it he had given it up in despair.

"My dear boy," said I, "why make such a fuss? Why your sorrows in the flowing bowl?"
A grunt was the only response. Again I repeated my query. Still no reply.

"Well," said I, "if you are too hazy to do your duty as a man had an officer, I shall myself make a punch and drink it all alone."

"Look here, Pills, what is the use of tautalizing a fellow

it all klone."

"Look here, Pills, what is the use of tautajing a fellow that way? You know very well that all our liquor is gone. Orth begged the last bottle when he started; and where the Old Scratch can you find milk in this blank blank prairie, unless you expect to get it from the old bell mare?"

I answered by running my hand inside my rag pillow and bringing out a quart bottle of brandy, the last of twenty-four brothers, which had been reserved for use in case rattlers should attack the camp. My companion beamed, and when he saw me extract from my haversack a can of Borden's condensed nilk, eagle brand, he leaped to his feet and favored me with an ursine hug. an ursing hug.
"Hooley! Hooley!" shouted he to the cook, "put on a

"Hooley! Hooley:" shouted he to the cook, "put on a kettle of that water and bring it to a boil."

This was to kill the animalcule. While the water was being prepared sugar was procured and an old nutmeg found, and we anxiously awaited a chauce to compound the

found, and we anxiously awaited a chance to compound the much needed medicament.

By this time the sun was gradually sinking, and as the shadows lengthened, insects began to come out and disport themselves around us, much to our discomfort. Musquitoes by the millions, billions of longs and multitudinous moths frollicked and gamboled. For awhile I amused myself catching some as specimens, but us they became more numerous I was forced to beat a retreat to the open air. Mott bore the torments manfully, having in anticipation "a balm in Gilead." But he eventually succumbed, and yelled: "For goodness sake, Pills, build a fire and smudge into the tent."

As I proceeded to tear up the long Indian grass with which

Officad." But he eventuany succurries, and goodness sake, Pills, build a fire and smudge into the tent!"
As I proceeded to tear up the long Indian grass with which our camping ground was covered, to serve as fuel and leave a clear space for the fire so that it might not spread, Hooley advanced to the tent and said, "Here, Leftinant, is the wather. It has biled, but I cooled it in the river, and ye can use it now," "Go ahead with your fire and Pil bring the mode," said Mott. punch," said Mott.

I looked carefully around to see that there was no danger

Those determing around to see that there was no danger of the tall grass igniting, wet my finger and held it up to see if any wind could be felt; all appeared safe, and I struck a match and soon had a blazing and smoking fire, and with my hat I fanned the smoke into the tent. Suddenly I felt a that I named the smoke into the tent. Suddenly I felt a breath of wind from the east which in a second was followed by a dust swirl. I rushed to stamp out the fire, but in less time than it takes to write the account, some embers were blown into the surreunding grass and a terrific flame sprang up which was frightful to contemplate. I stripped off my coat to beat it, and called, "Mott, quick' help me to put this fire out; the grass has caught." But he, intent only on his pharaceutical ways later the first transfer of the first out. fire out; the grass has caught." But he, intent only on his pharmaceutical manipulation, or thinking I was joking, refused to stir. My yells brought the men in camp to my side, and, with blankers and overcoats, we fought the fire and tried to keep it down and away from the tents, but in vain. Mort, finding it no joke, rushed out and hammered away like the keep it down and away ..... finding it no joke, rushed out and hammered away has the rest. In a few moments our tent took fire and we attempted Just us the last rope was loosened, Mott rest. In a few moments our tent took fire and we attempted to pull it down. Just as the last rope was loosened, Mott yelled, or rather screamed. "Our punch, our punch," and sprang into the tent, determined to rescue it, and, while doing so, down it came on top of him, after in a dozen places; but with a perseverance worthy of a better cause he held fast to the parmiskin and emerged from the ruins with it in his hands. He quickly placed it, as he supposed, in a secure place, and joined the fire-fighting crowd. The flames still expered resistlessly on, and in less that ten minutes had swept over the entire camp, with the exception of the place where the wagons were parked, and went rushing out toward the west with ever-increasing fury, until only a long, low line of fire was visible in the dim distance. ward the west with ever-increasing fury, until low line of fire was visible in the dim distance.

We rested from our fruitless labors and ruefully looked We rested from our fruitless labors and rucfully looked around us to ascertain the damage. Every tent was hurned up, the arapajos of the pack train badly scorched, and there was a general wailing over scorched and damaged outer gar-ments. My valise and gun-case were badly burned; several ments. My valise and gun-case were badly burnet; several of our blankets barely held together, and a number of bottles containing specimens had burst. In short, we were in a bad its. The men, old mountaineers and travellers, did not dare express their feelings too openly in the presence of their commanding officer, but the poor "tender foot" pilgrim (for such I was) came in for a fair share of expletives for stupidity and greenness. I knew I deserved all that could be said,

If him greenness. I know I describe an inaboute of sam, and held my peace.

My friend walked up to me and coolly said: "See here, old fellow, did you see anything of my blouse?" "No; where was it?" "I at the tent," "I expect it is burned up,

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then." "I hope not, for in the pocket I had over \$400 of greenbucks—Government funds." "Great Heavens! Are you joking?" "Not at all, let's hunt for it." He called some of the men, and lighting fourteen candles searched for the missing garment. It was found at length a mere mass of scorched rags, but no money in the pockets, for somehody had doubtless picked it up to beat out the fire, and the notes had fallen out. Another search, and singular to relate, about \$100 was found, but so charred that great care had to be taken to prevent them falling to pieces. I may add that a till bad to be introduced in Congress to account for the loss of this money.

"Well, at all events," said our chief, "our milk punch is all right." We walked to the place where the can was, and as stopped to raise it to his lips, but dropped it quickly, for the fire had passed over it, and the tin and contents were too warm for comfort. He let it cool, and then mished it with logubrious sighs. We crept into our blankets supperless, and in mourtful silence Mott ejaculated as he composed himself to rest, "Oh, Pills, what blanked asses we have made of our-edves." I agreed with him, and so expressed himself to ris a few minutes a derizhing rain commenced which lasted apparently for hours, and long before it ceased we were wet hrough, and as uncomfortable as need be.

Suddenly we heard an approaching tramp coming rapidly toward the camp, and in a few moments a band of wild horses swept over us, snorts, neighs and leaps, and our horses stamped followed. It was no use trying to follow at that hour of the night and in the pitchy darkness, so we again composed ourselves for sleep which would not come, and sunries saw us still awake, rucful and disconsolate. This mode trate cost us fifteen good horses, although all but five were away any little shame or mortification that the principal actor may have felt, and the story has been told as a warning to those who are fond of drinking milk punch, and may perhaps be ignorant of the danger

#### A STORY FROM MONROE.

CITUATED on the broad, shallow river basin, near Lake Eric, Monroe, Michigan, presents an attractive side to the sportsmen the year around. In the early autumn the woodcock in the thick stubble and peat lands that border the river command his attention; later, be can pursue the ruffed grouse, quall and turkeys in the uplands; and when the cold north winds have turned the marsh grass in the bayous at the mouth of the river to a golden yellow, he can enjoy the best sport of all among the myriads of canvas-backs, red-leads, mallards and other wild-fowl that select this place as their feeding-ground. Nor will his sport end here; for when the trees are again green, and the water-lilies and the flowers of the stately lottus are again in bloom, he can quietly drop his flies in the ripple below some half-sunken log, and a three-pound bass will test the plancy of his rod and the skill of his good right arm.

Perhaps as remarkable an illustration as has been afforded of late years of the abundance and variety of game at Monroe occurred in the fall of 1875 in the following incident, which can be substantiated by the old gunners and boatmen of the marshes:

which can be substantiated by the old gunners and boatmen of the marshes:

A gentlemen from Syracuse, N. Y., who has passed a portion of every autumn at Monroe for several years, arrived late one Friday evening, and was grieved to learn from the sportsmen already arrived that the ducks were so scarce on the marshes that the sport would hardly repay the unpacking of his guns. Determined to stay and investigate for himself, however, our friend unpacked his trappings, and the next afternoon, while awaiting the arrival of his dilatory punter, he concluded to take a light punt and his Greener, and make a prospecting tour in the North Marsh. Paddling about for some time in his accustomed haunts, the sportsman came to the conclusion that his fellow gunners had rightly informed him, for at the end of nearly five hours of weary punting he had only half a dozen ducks to his credit. Wishing to stretch his legs a little after maintaining a cramped position so long some thme in its accissoment nature, the sportsman came to the conclusion that his fellow gumers had rightly informed bim, for at the end of nearly five hours of weary punting he had only half a dozen ducks to his credit. Wishing to stretch his legs a little after maintaining a cramped position so long in the boat, our friend landed at the Carry, and walked aim-lessly down the sand bar. At Sandy Creck Cut he sprung a flock of widgeons, out of which he dropped four, and seeing a couple of green-winged teal approaching at a distance he harricdly inserted two fresh cartridges, dropped behind a bunch of rushes, and as the teal passed with bullet-like rapidity down wind, he gave them both barrels, and was delighted to see them drop in the parsh. He had no sooner secured this pair, than half a dozen widgeons, anxious to finish their suppers, came circling around a clump of marsh grass, a long gunshot away, and one was so unfortunate as to be cut down by the hunter's right, and while he was returning toward his boat with his load another, a solitary old drake, was added to the pile. Depositing his trophies in the boat, the hunter concluded that, as twilight was fast approaching, he had better be seeking home, and with paddle in hand he was preparing to shore off, when down with the west wind came a single "honk!" Being on the marsh side of the bar, the hunter was near no cover, but trusting to lick he dropped that on the sand, and without turning, cast his eager eyes to windward and saw a flock of about a dozen that had he was preparing to shore off, when down with the west wind came a single "honk!" Being on the marsh side of the bar, the hunter was near no cover, but trusting to lick he dropped that on the sand, and without turning, cast his eager eyes to windward and saw a flock of about a dozen and the other out some distance in the lake. Retrieving the first one, the hunter concluded to leave the other to be picked up afterward, as the gale rendered it unsafe to embark on the lake with the little punt. "Glory eno

gun might be in some cases. The male bird was a fine specimen, weighing fully fourteen pounds, and the ben about nine. Their glossy plumage and soft, velvety fur on the neck and legs told our friend that he had not made the mistake of shooting a neighbor's favorite gobbler, and gathering in his goose as he retreated to the boat, he deposited his load and made his way in the darkness to "Uncle Joe's," where he was awarded the honor of bringing in the best bag of the season, considering the time occupied in securing it. As Uncle Joe said: "You was foolish for comin' in so soon, for while your luck was on you might a' shined a buck or a catamount. I shouldn't expect nothin' less with such luck as you had."

The abandoned goose (a large one) was picked up next morning on the shore, where it had drifted during the night, making the bag just fourteen ducks, two geese and two turkeys, all except six of the ducks—shot within a half hour.

#### CŒUR D'ALENE LAKE.

W ENGINEER'S CAMP, NEAR SPOKAN, Washington Ter., Sept. 30, 1880. }

L'ARLY last month I received instructions from the Eng. Pen d'Orielle Div. N. P. R. R., to proceed without delay to Cour d'Alene Lake and its southern tributary; the St. Joe River, to look after certain interests in that direction. St. Joe River, to look after certain interests in final direction. So, one bright morning Heft Asst. Eng. Scovill's camp, with blankets and fly-rod strapped behind the saddle, and the following aftermoon arrived at Ceur d'Alene Post, one of the most beautiful and romantic spots to be found within the boundaries of Uncle Sam's dominion. Taking no lecel blankets and fly-rod strapped behind the saddle, and the following afternoon arrived at Cear d'Alcne Post, one of the most beautiful and romantic spots to be found within the boundaries of Uncle San's dominion. Taking no head of entreaties to remain there and fish a day or two, and proof against the inducement held out by a friend of "eighty-three trout yesterday afternoon of two pounds," I engaged a boat and guide, and proceeded to lay in provisions for two weeks. We were off bright and early in the morning, the guide taking his rifle, and my own outfit being reinforced by one of Colf's new breech-loaders. Rowing leisurely, for the day was hot, and the trout more than anxious to take the fly as I cast from side to side occasionally, at four o'clock we made camp on the beach below a focky point, about eighteen miles from the Post. Those three and four pound trout were delicious, but, alas for human calculation! we found that five of them among two men-and men with mountain appetites, too—were just two and one-half too many. But they were not wasted, for before the dishes were washed and stowed away a lank and hungry Indian paddled alongside with three freshly killed deer in his cance. Addressing him in "Chinool," we asked him to come ashore and have some "mucka-nuck." His face wreathed itself into one of the most hideous grins I ever beheld, as he exclaimed "Na-witka" (yes), and within less than five minutes he had 'holted' himself outside of the remainder of those fish, plus four pounds of raw bacon, a pound and a half of sugar, three pints of coffee, a can of Boston baked beans and a big loaf of bread. But there is an end to all things, even an Indian's appetite, and as he swabbed up the last bit of grease in the frying-pan with one hand, I grasped the other, and indian's appetite, and as he swabbed up the last bit of grease in the frying-pan with one hand, I grasped the other, and in fearful accepted the invitation, and after giving us a big chunk ovenison, and the information that we could kill "hi-yu" (dee

the Curient is a sight as to be scaled, perceptione. The banks are lined for the most part with huge cottonwood and willows, while here and there tower huge belts of gigantic fir, cedar and pine.

The valley itself is one huge meadow, from one to three miles in width, hemmed in on either side by the majestic mountains of the Cœur d'Alene range. Years ago the Catholics founded a mission there, and as an evidence of the zeal, and energy of the priests in charge, about ten miles up the river, surrounded by fruit trees, stand the old mission houses and barns, while acre upon acre of timothy grass waves in the wind and gladdens the heart—and appetite—of deer without number. Every winter the Indians resort there to participate in their annual "deive," and an old "Siwash" showed me one point where last January they killed one hundred and citably deer in two days. Their modus operand is as follows: First, selecting a narrow neck of meadow land, caused by a bend in the river, they divide into parties of twelve or fifteen, each under control of a captain; then, proceeding to the hills a few miles from the river, they separate, keeping within halling distance of each other and form a semicircle of several miles in length. Now the drive begins in earnest, and with shouts and cries such as Indians only know how to utter, the frightened deer are driven before them, the outer edges of the semicircle gradually closing in upon the timid creatures until the river is reached, when crack! crack! go the rifles, and the mountains catch the sound, and send the celoes from peak to peak, until the last deer is killed. There is plenty of danger attached to the drive, as witness the case of friend C, who participated in a drive on Hayden Lake last winter, and was only too glad to seek refuge in a huge hellow log, to escape the too many stray bullets that were whizzing about his cars.

his cars.

I found the best fishing near the rapids, about thirty-five inlies from the mouth, and on the evening before I left, landed at six consecutive casts eleven trout, whose combined weight was twenty-eight pounds. The largest trout I killed weighed six and one-quarter pounds, and I saw many larger ones. They differ greatly in appearance from those taken in the Spokan River—at least, the larger ones do. Their bodies are long and slender, tapering from head to tail; above the lateral line is a row of bright; early sort; eye extremely large and bright; under jaw tinged with crimson, two double rows of teeth, and teeth unon hyoid bone, tail almost if not cuits. of teeth, and teeth upon hyoid bone; tail almost, it not quite, as square as that of Joulinalis. I have fished the waters of Maine, New Hampshire and Puget Sound, and have killed plenty of hard fighting trout and salmon, but in all my experience I have never seamy fish, trout or salmon which possible to the proper seamy the proper seamy the properties of the properties sess such a fund of pluck and endurance as do those St. Joe

In a few weeks the meadows will resound to the cries of In a tew weeks the meagons will resolute to the class countless wild fowl, and I venture to predict that in a few years Ceur d'Alene Lake and its tributaries will become the Mecca toward which the best sportsmen in the United States

years Geur d'Alene Lake and its tributaries will become the Meeca toward which the best sportsmen in the United States will yearly turn their eager steps.

This mouth my duties led me to a little lake six miles long, about thirty-five miles north-east of Spokan Falls. A lovely sheet of water, nestled among thepines in the foot-bills of the Cour d'Alene range. There one afternoon two of us killed ninety trout, from one to three pounds weight, and while returning to the "He". Camp at dusk, the wolves kindly drove a two hundred pound buck down upon us, and we, nothing loth, gathered him in, with a shot from a .45 cal. rille, and we feasted upon his juicy ribs in the bright moonlight, to the tune of "A freg he would a wooing go," played upon a cracked fiddle with two strings.

The sporting world probably does not realize what will be miversally known in a very few years, that the Northern Pacific Railroad will prove the "open sesame" to the fuses game and fish region in America, where sporting will be a pleasure, and not the toil that I have often found it in Maine and New Hampskire while fighting guats and mosquitoes with one hand and trying to land a poor little half-pound trout with the other. We have very little occasion for the use of tar and oil. Prairic chicken shooting is at its best now, the whole country is alive with them, and aftree hours' tramp in the vicinity of Eag. Scovill's canp is sure to result in a full bag. The numerous lakes throughout this section of Washington are beginning to be covered with swans, geese, and ducks, and the honest granger will have a welcome addition to his regular diet of potatoes and bacon.

H. B.

# Matural History.

OUR WATERFOWL.

1TH the approach of winter the season for wild fowl shooting draws near. Already the guns have commenced to sound both in the interior and along the coast. In the marshes of Canada and the Western States the mallards, teal and pintail are falling thick and fast, and on the Chesapeake the boom of the heavy guns has, since November 1, sounded the death knell of many a canvas-back and black-head. People are beginning to paint up their goose and brant decoys, to bait their blinds, and to load their shells with BB's; and, with the first real cold snap we shall receive reports of the bags made at the various shooting resorts, inland and along the coast, on the geese and brant.

We so constantly receive inquiries from our readers in relation to waterfowl of different species, which they have killed, but are unable to identify, that it seems worth while to give some facts in regard to these birds in order that each one may be enabled to tell for himself the names of such as may fall into his hands. It would be for the interest of each sportsman in the country to purchase a copy of Dr. Coues' admirable "Key to North American Birds." By the aid of this work, the reader, after a little practice, would be able to settle for bimself all questions with regard to the identity of any of our game birds, and could learn the differences and relationships between the different groups.

The term waterfowl, which is frequently loosely applied to our shore birds or bay snipe, might better be restricted, it seems to us, so as to include only the swans, geese and ducks. These constitute three sub-families of the Anatida, a group of great size and economic importance, and of very wide distribution. Dr. Coues gives one hundred and seventy-five as the number of species included in it. He says of these, "They differ a good deal in minor details, and represent a number of peculiar genera aside from the ordinary types, though none are so aberrant as to endanger the integrity of the group,"

North American waters are certainly well peopled with birds of this group, of which not far from fifty are cuumerated in our works on ornithology. Of these there are two swans, ten geese and four varieties, twelve species of Anatina. or river ducks, twenty-one and several varieties of Ful'guline, or sea ducks, and three of Mergina, or tish ducks.

As a rule those species of the Analida which inhabit fresh waters are more delicate in flavor than those which frequent the sea exclusively. The flavor of any animal's flesh depends in such a great measure upon its food that it is evident that a bird which feeds to a considerable extent on vegetable food will be more toothsome than one which confines itself to a diet of fish or molluses, and so we find that the typical sea duck, such as the genera tEdemia, Harelda, Somateria and others, and the fishing ducks, Mergus, rank very low as table birds. On the other hand, swans, geese, the Anatina, and many of those ducks which, though included by systematists among the Fuligulium, pass the greater portion or all of their time upon inland waters, are among the most highly esteemed of our food birds.

The Anatida, from their aquatic habits, are warmly clad with a thick covering of feathers, which form an efficient protection against cold and wet, and for these feathers they are destroyed in great numbers. During the excessively severe winter of 1874-5 Long Island Sound was frozen over, and the black ducks, which were wintering on it, were unable to obtain food in any quantity, and thus became extremely thin. At this time they were accustomed to resort in great numbers to certain warm spring holes in New Haven County, Connecticut, to pass the night and feed, and here they were were quite unfit for food, and no one having the instincts of a sportsman would have disturbed them at such a time. No one, we think, would feel disposed to criticise the action of any one who chooses to save the feathers of a bird that he kills in a legitimate way. But to kill game when it cannot be eaten simply for its hide or its feathers is neither more nor less than pot hunting of the worst type, and is entirely unjustifiable from any point of view. Happily, such opportunities do not often present themselves, for, in the East at least, birds are seldom found in sufficient numbers to make such butcher's work profitable.

Those members of the duck tribe found within our borders are readily distinguishable one from another, and there is no reason why all our readers should not be familiar with them all. There are, it is true, a few cases in which the young of one species bear a somewhat close resemblance to the young of another, but in most cases they are so different that even the least observant gunner can distinguish the different spc-Years ago we frequently used to have the question asked us, How does a red-head differ from a canvas-back? and after answering it for years, we are now led to believe that all our readers are able to tell the two species apart.

We shall publish next week some remarks on our swans and geese, and shall follow these up with others on the ducks, trusting that the information thus given may be of real practical value to sportsmen.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Gulls in Central Park. - Visitors to Central Park during the fall before freezing weather comes will do well to observe the gulls which are to be seen in great numbers about the reservoir, either resting on the water or flying over it. At a distance they appear to be snow-white, and whether winging their way with graceful flight from one end of the reservoir to the other or floating lightly on the water's surface, they are beautiful objects.

We have as yet observed but two species among them, Larus argentatus and L. delawarensis, though others no doubt are sometimes to be seen. E 101

DEATH OF THE WOODCOCK DICK. — Editor Forest, and Stream. From the time I readyour article entitled "A Captive Woodcock" I decided that I would if possible procure one, and also that I would see Mr. Morris bird as soon as possible. When I did see him I was very much pleased, and decided to purchase him, which I did, and kept him at first in a box about 40 inches by 20 inches by 18 inches, with small wooden bars in front, but the back, top and ends solid. I placed moss I inches deep over the bottom, except in a broad pan 9 inches by 5 inches by 8 linches deep, where I made a soft wet place for him to bore in. He did very well, and was healthy, and I decided to have a new cage built for him. It was 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 28 inches high in all. I had made a pan 4 inches deep, filling the entire bottom. This I filled with moss and put a small hendock tree in the cage. He did not seem to like the change as well as I had hoped he would, and acted wild whenever any one approached his cage, but when I approached it carefully he was quiet. I always fed him morning and aftermoon with a handful of earth worms.

one afternoon when I came home I went up stairs to see him and found the maid sweeping the room. This of course had frightened him very badly, and all the feathers were knocked off his poor head and the joints of his wings, and there was blood on the wires. This made me feel pretty badly, but I put him in his old cage and proceeded to tack some green cambric on the top and sides of the large cage to darken ft, as I thought it must be the light which made him wild, as he was much more quict in his old place and gentle. One morning two days after his accident he did not look well, and stood with all his feathers ruffled up, and eat only a few worms. I placed him in his new cage and gave him plenty of worms, and in the afternoon he looked better, but the next morning he was dead. I never felt so badly about anything before.

before.

Think the trouble must have been partly the banging be gave himself, and partly his food, as he was pretty poor at the time of his death. I think the worms given him crawled away among the roots of the moss and thus a great many es-

caped him.

A woodcock should be fed each day his full weight in A woodcock should be ted each as me sair wears worms, say six ounces, three in the morning and three in afternoon. He should have a place to bathe in, and on hide in, such as some ferns.

No. 10 East 37th street. and one to

BATS STILL FLYING .- A correspondent who writes us from

Youkers, N. Y., under date Nov. 5, says: "While I was riding home one evening last week I saw what I took to be a bat. I called the attention of my friend who was in the wagon with me to it. I said it was a bat, but he didn't believe that bats showed themselves late in the fall. Could it possibly have been a bat? It was quite warm that coming?"

It was no doubt what you took it to be. We saw on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 6, two bats busily engaged in estebing insects.

skink Bire.—Editor Forest and Stream: I read with much interest the articles in your paper upon the effects of the bite of the skunk upon the plains of the great West. It seems to be a case clearly made out that a very common, if not invariable, sequence of skunk bite there was hydrophobia. I have heard of no such result cast of the Missispip, nor have I been able to learn of any after considerable inquiry among my friends in various parts of the country. The following case of a dog in Chester County, Pa., has recently come to my notice. I have not been able to collect so many facts in the case as are desirable, but those that I could gather make the case an interesting one. I submit them to you and to your readers without comment, hoping that others may follow them up by careful personal observation when opportunity offers. The dog attacked a skunk and killed him. In the sculled the dog was bitten. Between one and two weeks afterward he was taken sick, refused all food, his jaws were set about an inch apart, he lapped water but could not swallow it. Suliva constantly flowed from his mouth. After some days he died.

This is a peculiarly interesting note, as the symptoms ob-

This is a peculiarly interesting note, as the symptoms observed in the dog seem to point towards true rabies. There

has been up to this time, we believe, no record of a dog's becoming rabid from skunk bite. We shall hope to receive further particulars of this most interesting case

Habits of the Beaver,—Recent items concerning the extinction of the beaver which have appeared in your paper would almost convey to the casual reader the impression of their non-existence east of the Mississippi River. True, like the red man, they have fast disuppeared before the advance of civilization, but from our extended trapping excursions carried on for the past eight years we know of their existence in four of the Southern States east of that river, and think they can yet be found within a limited territory in some of the more Northern States. If would be almost impossible to get a true HABITS OF THE BEAVER .- Recent items concerning the ex can yet be found within a limited territory in some of the more Northern States. It would be almost impossible to get a true and loyal trapper to write to Forest and Stream or any other good paper the exact whereabouts of a colony of beavers. Such wholesale information is but, rarely given, and we would be very sorry to throw broadcast such valuable information to amateurs of the trap, who would frighten away more than they would catch. The beaver seldom takes up his abels so recay white settlement we to correctly incorporate. more than they would catch. The beaver seldom takes up his abode so near a white settlement as to seriously inconveni-ence the farmer by the damming of the creeks or the destruc-tion of his crop of corn. Although we have seen instances of their destructiveness which caused a great desire among of their destructiveness which caused a great desire among the farmers to get rid of them as a continual nuisance. The beaver is the most industrious of all the fur animals. In fact most of the other fur-producing quadrupeds are prowling thieves that under cover of darkness roam through the swamp and forest in quest of food, and some, as the mink, skunk and oposeum, will not hestiate to raid on the mink of or a neet of eggs. The very old saying, "Work like beavers," has been well founded, as they are a most innocent and industrious race, living entirely upon vegetable food procured by great industry. They will work the whole night to repair a break in their dam, felling small trees and dragging them in place, and afterward drawing up a great quantity of repair a break in their dam, felling small trees and dragging them in place, and afterward drawing up a great quantity of mud and leaves, which are firmly settled into place by the vigorous use of their broad, flat tail. In our trapping campaigns we always felt our conscience a little touched when we had to kill these very innocent animals. Unlike all other wild fur animals of the trap, they are perfectly harmless. Their oven-shaped houses are very comfortably constructed. We have stood upon their top without causing the least depression, and, after cutting through the twelve or fourteen inches solid roof, have went inside, which above water was amply large to admit of an erect sitting posture, the floor being thickly covered with heavy layers of soft inner bark. Dugdale, Penn., Nov. 9.

J. Lee SMEDLEY.

More Praise for the Starrows—Kingston, Ont., Oct. 23, 1880.—In your last issue I noticed a good word for the sparrow from "Plint;" would you kindly allow me to add another. We have around our institution here thousands of sparrows, and since the controversy in the columns of Forest and Streem some time ago I have had a special interest in watching them, and have become fully convinced of their insectivorous labits.

Several weeks ago a couple of friends and myself were enjoying a quiet smoke in the garden when our attention was attracted by the peculiar darting flight of a large number of sparrows. Upon a closer scrutiny we found that they were busy catching a winged insect of large size. They would dart up into the air and secure it in exactly the same manner as does the kingbird, woodpecker, etc., alighting on a tree or the fence, and pound it on the branch two or three times, then swallow it. We watched them for nearly an hour, and in all that time they were very busy.

I noticed subsequently that they seemed to enjoy this kind of food, particularly just on the eve of a shower of rain. They were not driven to seek this kind of food from lack of other. On the contrary, the men (convicts) feed them daily

They were not driven to seek this kind of food from lack of other. On the contrary, the men (conviets) feed them daily on bread which they strew all over the place, and they have access to all kinds of grain and fruits. I have also noticed them busy among the flower beds and plants, hopping about in quest of the insects who infect them. As "Plini" says, the cocks do have buttles royal among themselves. (Others than cock sparrows raise "ructions" for a preference with the gentle sex.) Swallows, martins, robins and grass birds are numerous here, but the sparrows live anticably with them. The much petted and vaunted robin is the greatest robber and fruit destroyer among them all.

Allow me to tender you my thanks also for your exposure of that villianous compound, Dittmar powder.

Will, it Live Theorem the Winter?—Harrodsburg, Ky., October, 1880.—A humming-bird was captured in a room by Miss Ada Huff, whither it was attracted by a flower. It has been thoroughly domesticated, and is fond of being caressed. Takes food from band, and returns from its wanderings to the room in which it was caught. When shown us by lamplight it was perched upon a flower. Its accustomed perch at night is the top of a canary cage.

Syakes in Kenticky—Mill Springs, Ky., Nov. 1.— Snakes are numerous and varied in vicinity of our nev mountain home you'll readily credit when assured that fiv of different kinds were killed one forenoon last summer with ist summer with of different kinds were killed one forenoon last summer within half a mile of the house, one, a viper, within a few paces. The subject of hissing in Forest and Steemal led me to interview several of the old natives, and the universal assurance was that only the viper and a species of black snake—the racer, I think—have been known to hiss.

A friend not long ago "set out" a line and hook baited with a lively chub—ninnow, on which, next morning, he was chagrined to find a huge water snake instead of a toothsome bases as the lively motion of the swinging limb led him to anticipate. Wasn't it a rare catch?

Kentuckian.

A Heavy Mallard.—Baltimore, Oct. 25.—In the fall of 1877 I shot a mallard on the Arkansas River which appeared so unusually large to me that I had him weighed at the village store. He tipped the beam at 4 lbs. 2 oz., and was considered by those who saw him as the largest in their experience, and truly he was immense.

FREDERICK.

Weights of Quali-Mill Springs, Ky., Noc.—A few seasons since Capi. G. H. McKinney, of J. M. & I. R. R., and the writer were quail shooting in Rock Castle County, where wing shooting was comparatively unknown, when the extraordinary weight of a hen quail prompted me to weigh it on our return home, thirty-six hours after it had been drawn. Its head was pulled off in detaching it from the string, and without head and entrails it weighed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ oz. on a pair of druggists' balances. It was fifty per cent. heavier ---

than the next largest from a string of faty. Much the larges I ever bagged in twenty years' shooting.

WEIGHT OF RUFFED GROUSE .- Ashfield, Mass. Weight of Rifferd Grosse.—Ashfeld, Mass., Nos. 5.— I killed yesterday the largest rullled grouse that I ever weighed. It turned the scale at 1 lb. 18 oz. He was one o, a bag of eight made that day. The seven others avernged les-than 1 lb. 4 oz. each and were about average birds. I have been shooting constantly since September 1, and rurely bag a grouse that weighs over 1 lb. 8 oz. Rifferd Grosse.

RECENT ARBIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, —Three black spider-monkeys, Ateles ater; four brown capucins Cebus fatuellus; five rhesus monkeys, Macacus erythraeus; twelv common macaques, Macacus cynomolgus; two bonnet monkeys.

Macacus radialus; one yellow-crowned night-heron, Nyclarda.

violacea; two weeper capacias, Cebus capaciaus; one prairie wolf, Canis latrans; one entellus monkey, Semnopithicus entellus one Chuva spider monkey, Ateles marginatus; one herring gul Larus argentalus; one merlin, Falco asalon; and two yellow baboons, Cynocephalus babmin, all purchased. One great-horned owl, Bubo virginianus; three raccoons, Procyon lolor; one hos nosed snake, Helerodon platyrhinos; four marsh harviers, Circu cyaneus hudsonius; one red-wingod blackbird. Agela eus phæns ceus; two alligators, Alligator mississippiensis; one black Baseanion constrictor; two sparrow-hawks. Falco sparrerius: our rellow-shafted woodpocker, Colapies aurains; two red salams ders, Spelerges ruber; two pine snakes, Pituophis melanoleucu one water snake, Tropidonolus sipedon; one common bittern, Ro-taurus minor; one Northern loon, Colymbus torquatus; one dipper duck, Podilymbus podiceps; one common crow, Corvus americanus: one rattleanake, Crotalus horridus, all presented; and

canus; one rattlesders, Cyvatas and Carles, one mazame deer, Cervus campestris; born in the Garden.

Arrivals at the Zoological Garden, Circinnati, to Nov. 1.—
Two Baltimore orioles (Icterus baltimore), three orchard orioles (Icterus spurius), one yellow warbler (Dendroica estica), one black-billed euchoo (Coologus erythrophthalmus), two indiged this (Gyanospita eyenea), one black and white crooper (Intolita cardo), one chewink (Papilio erythrophthalmus), two lead-beaters cockatoos (Cacadaa leadweater), two stander-billed ooksatoos (Icterus senioristris), all purchased; three ground squirrels (Tundas striatus), one cool (Patira americana), six mountain qual (Corvortes) striatus), six valed qual (Lophorigo cat) pais, all desented; one hog deer (Cercus promises) be exchange hermit thrushes (Turdas patasi), received he exchange

High Qulture.

ACCLIMATIZATION OF BLACK BASS IN ENGLAND.

ACCLIMATIZATION OF BLACK BASS IN ENGLAND

M. R. SILK, fish culturist to the Marquis of Exeter, Barleigh House, Stamford, writes me the following gratifying intelligence.

FIRANK BUCKLAND.

"All of the black bass that I brought from the United States of America were taken from the Delaware River. I had them caught and placed in boxes, floating in the stream ready to be taken away when wanted. On the day preceding the sailing of the steamer for England I had them placed in the tanks I had prepared for them by the river side. We got them to the train without any loss, and on arriving at New York had them placed on the main deek of the steamer; it was then 11 r. M., we having left the Delaware River at 3 p. M. Up to this time I had no loss; my greatest trouble was the high temperature it stood at—78 deg, all night. I kept the water as cold as possible with ice, which I had placed on the ship before going for the fish. I stayed by the tanks all night pumping air every few minutes, and keeping people from mediling with them. When daylight came I cannited the tanks and found five dead fish, which I removed at once. It was now 5 a. M., and the ship was to sail at 6 a. M. I got some men to assist me in changing the water in the tanks. Some men to assist me in changing the water in the tanks all fresh water. We sailed at 6 a. M. sharp. When we got out to sea a few miles, I nade arrangements with two of the steerage passengers to assist me on the voyage. It was then 9 a. M. I gave them both instructions what to do, and saw that they understood their work. I had then been twenty hours with the fish; and wanted a rest. After this I arranged with my men to keep watch two hours each, and to rolleve each other at meal times. I always took four hours' watch in he night, from 12 until 4 a. M. I then roused one of the men and gave over the fish in good order. If there were any dead I always took them out at once. I lay down on the hatchway in a rug, with orders to call me if anything went wrong. I made it a point never to go to m

we got into cooler weather, and the fish commenced to do better. The temperature of the atmosphere dropped to 57 dec. We used very little ice unless to make fresh water with. We kept on like this until we reached Liverpool, after ten days passage. I now got fresh water and changed all the tanks. The fish did not object in the least, but were quite lively. It did not hurt them changing the water from American to British. I got them conveyed to the railway station and placed on a truck. We arrived at Stamford in due course, and on counting the fish I found we had 153. I left the Delaware with 250, so that I had lost 33 fish in twelve days. In 1879 I went again, and started from America with 1,200 black bass, and on arriving home I had 812, having dome better than I did on the previous occasion. All the black hass were for the Marquis of Exeter, he having horne all the expense of the experiment. Most of the fish were placed loa lake belonging to his lordship called Whitewater, near Stamford. Not any of them have been caught yet, but two of them were found dead in a pipe, where they had got jammed. The pipe supplied a filterer, and they had got jammed. The pipe supplied a filterer, and they had got jam down the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the down that a point was dead to the supplied to supplied to the supplied to the suppl

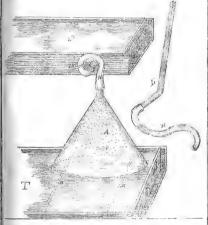
We take the above from Land and Water of a recent date. Some one has said, and it appears to be the general impres-

sion, that all importations of our fresh water black bass into England have been the big mouth, Micropterus pallidus, but if these came from the Delaware River it is likely that they are the M. salmoides, although both species may exist in that river, yet we do not remember to have seen a "big mouth" from there. They were called Grystes nigricans in Land and Water, Grystes being an obsolete name for the genus while nigricans is now known as pallidus, the "big mouth.

# APPARATUS FOR HATCHING FLOATING EGGS, SUCH AS THE COD AND MACKEREL.

A GLASS funnel, A, having a diameter of twelve or fourupon wooden, BB, strips four inches high in the shallow
wooden trough, T. The width of this trough is equal to
wice the diameter of the funnel, and the depth is six inches.
It may be made of any convenient length to allow for a row
of funnels. The upper end of the funnel is connected by the
rubber hose, II, with a wooden spile in the wooden tank, C,
and the flow of water through the tube is regulated by the
pinch cock, D. The level of the water in the tank, C, is
maintained constant by an automatic cock communicating
with a reservoir which is kept filled by pumping (this is not
shown in the figure). The funnel being in position, and
connections made, water is turned on and allowed to run
until the trough, T, is full.

The funnel is now filled with confined air, which cannot
scape, and which may be withdrawn either by suction



through the bent tube. L. or more readily attaching to the lose connection It, a rubber hand-pump, by means of which the air is rapidly exhausted. As the air is withdrawn the water rises in the funnel, and finally fills it and the tube connecting it with the tank. The funnel once filled with water it will remain so, and we have now only to regulate the flow so as to suit the buoyancy of the eggs to be treated. To introduce eggs, they are placed in a shallow van, which is completely filled, and a flat cover placed on. The pan is then sunk in the trough in front of the funnel and pushed under it and the top removed. When the eggs, by their buoyancy, will immediately rise up to the throat of the funnel, and there, meeting the descending current, which must be so regulated that none of the eggs shall pass between the lower margin of the funnel.

To remove the eggs for the purpose of working them over the water is checked off so that the eggs may crowd up into the upper part of the funnel. The tube, L, is filled with water by dipping the glass end in the tank and sucking through the other. When the tube is filled with water the rubber end is placed in the receiving pan, and the glass end earried up to the throat of the funnel. Also and the eggs will be rapidly transferred through the tube. L, to the pan, where they may be examined, worked over and returned to the funnel as before.

In the case of the codish, and probably of the mackerel, they may be ex-funnel as before.

In the case of the codfish, and probably of the mackerel,

In the case of the codfish, and probably of the mackerel, the dead eggs are sensibly heavier than the living. They may therefore be easily sorted out by so regulating the flow of the water as to throw them out of the funnel. The fish, as they hatch, will swim off with the current and be collected in the tank to the nselves.

This apparatus will. I think, be found effective in hatching any eggs of sensible buoyancy. My experiments have here-tofore been with artificial eggs, and with them the working sall that could be desired. There is no reason to suppose that the working will be less satisfactory with the natural. The apparatus is of the simplest construction, very cheap, absolutely non-corrovive in sall water, and I respectfully commend it to the attention of our fishculturists, who have full liberty to use it.

Maine Franing Notes.—We learn from the Belfast Journal that on account of the failure of the Freuch fisheries, Estport sardines have advanced to \$2.50 per case, with the prespects of a still further advance. At Boothbay, the cod, hake and mackerel fishing has been unusually remunerative, both to fishermen and litters.....Mr. Wyman, of Bath, has men at Lee's Island getting ready for the smelt fishery.....The selectmen of Nobleboro and Newcastle are repairing the fish locks.....They use hake sounds for currency at St. Stephen, N. B. One of them will buy a real Havana cigar or a plug of tobacco. At Grand Manan lately there was an ametion sale of 10,000 lbs. of sounds, and they brought 97 cents per lb ....Up to Oct. 25 there had been packed in Portland, 65,000 barrels of mackerel, against 52,000 barrels for the whole year of 1879. There are no mackerel of any importance upon that market. The year has been a successful one in the catch as well as the disposal of the fish.

EGGS OF SPANISH MACKEREL, PORGEE, AN-CHOVY AND OYSTER

URING the past week your correspondent dropped in at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and had the pleasure of again meeting Mr. John A. Ryder, of this institution, who has been prosecuting his observations with the United States Fish Commission at Havre de Grace during the past summer on the food of the adult and young shad. The latter information was in great part gained at the Navy Yard hatching, at Washington, D. C., respecting the growth of the roe shad. Mr. Ryder's coming report of his observations and study will be of a very interesting character, and is looked forward to with great eagerness by students of this branch of natural sciences. While at Mobjack Bay, western shore, Chesapeake, Mr. R. commenced his work on the development of the Spanish mackerel, and he tells me he has discovered the eggs of this delicious food fish floot immediately after being ejected, and hatch in twenty-four hours. He succeeded in hatching them indoors in a pan of water in this time, changing the water but twice. during the past summer on the food of the adult and young

The eggs of the common porgee\* likewise float and hatch in the same space of time. The spawn of the filo or fool fish he found were of a green color, and but 1-50th of an inch in diameter. In relating to your correspondent some of his interesting discoveries, he stated that the American anchovy'st eggs, when emitted, have four minute threads attached to them, all growing from one point, which at first are tightly wrapped around the egg, but which unwind and catch on blades of grass, seawed, etc., etc., thus tethering it, as it were, until the fish is hatched. The egg of the American anchovy, he tells me, is somewhat buoyant.

Col. MacDonald, of the Virginia Fish Commission, is getting up a machine for the hatching of the floating eggs of the cod, Spanish mackerel and porgee, which we understand is of very ingenious structure.

cod, spanish mackerer and porgee, which we understand is of very ingenious structure.

Mr. Ryder gave me some very interesting points from his study of the oyster while with the Maryland Fish Commission in July. In eighty-two days after being spawned young oysters were collected that had grown nearly two inches, and some that measured \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an inch in diameter, showing that the American variety develops much more rapidly than that of Furone. that of Europe.

that of Europe.

Maj. Ferguson, of the Maryland Fish Commission, has selected a pond in a favorable locality, and intends to modify and arrange it after the French plan, for the continuing his observations and prosecuting his experiments regarding the breeding of the American oyster, and there is no doubt that what has been gained this summer will lead to perfection in what has long been looked to as a coming and valuable. what has long been looked to as a coming and valuable branch of industry. Mr. Ryder also discovered that the eggs of the soft shell clam develop like those of the fresh water mussel, and succeeded in impregnating the ova, after discovering by microscope and removing the male spermato-zoa and female spawn in proper season. Homo.

----THE FISHERIES AND FISH CULTURE OF HOL LAND

BY favor of Mr. C. J. Bottemanne. Supt. of Fisheries of the Netherlands, we have received the report of the Netherland sea fisheries for 1879 (Verslag van den Staat der Nederlandsehe Zeevisscherijen over 1879), and the report on the condition of the fisheries in the Scheldcand its tributaries the condition of the fisheries in the Schelde and its tributaries for the same year (Verslag omtrent den toestand der visscherijen in de Schelde en Zeeuwsche stroomen in 1879), from which we gather the following facts: Since 1875 the herring fisheries have increased from 30°2 tons to 2,635 tons. The catch of edible fishes in the North Sea is not so great as in former years. Mussels are extensively "tished" for and catca, there was received at Billingsgate market during the past year 1,656 tons from North Holland, 639 tons from South Holland, and 739 tons from England; while from the British Islands and Holland there was received 2,578 tons of periwinkles. winkles

blands and Holland there was received 2,578 tons of peri-winkles.

Of 59,300 eggs of the California schmon received from Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, 46,000 young were planted. The salmon fishery has been good for the year named. The first-mentioned report gives interesting tables of the earth of cod and other edible fishes by the Dutch, French, German and English fishermen, as well as the num-bers of each kind of fish sent to the principal markets of the different countries. The report on the Schelde gives us an account of the boat fishing for halibut, the "whiging" profa-ably whiting, (Gadas Merlangus), the spirit, or sardine, the "harder" (Magil') herring and anchovy fisheries. The latter fishery has been very bad for the past year, and the oyster fishery, which in Holland is a large industry, bas not been good.

AMKANSAS HAS A FISH COMMISSION. We very much regret that in our annual list of FISh Commissioners it so happened that this State was left out. We gave our reason for doing it, which was that no reply to our letters had been received. As it is our intention to compile such a list annually, wholly for the benefit of the Commissioners themselves, that they may exchange reports and correspondence, we hope that as Folker AND STREAM is the recognized medium of communication our next one will need no corrections. The fact is that changes are being made in the list all the time, and so in naking it up for publication we take nothing for granted, but proceed as if such a list was being made for the first time. tim

All who are interested in the progress of fish culture will rejoice to know that Arkansas has a commission, and that there is a prospect of their being able to do their State some benefit if the Legislature can be made to see the great im-portance of an addition to the supply of fish food for the

The following letter is explanatory:

OSAGE MILLS, Ark., Oct. 29. Editor Forest and Stream:

T regret that you did not receive my response to yours of ppt. 30 in time to insert the names of the Fish Commissioners our State in your list; they are:

Gen. N. B. Pearce. Capt. John E. Reardon. ...Osage Mills. George Hornebrook.....Little Rock

\*If we are not mistaken the name "pergee" is applied on Chesapeake Bay, to the \*Parephippus faber, a fish called "moon fish" in New York and "angel fish" on the Southern cost.
† The anchovy, \*Engradia vicatus, is the so-called "spearing" or New York and the "silver side" of Peconic Bay.

The two latter were recently appointed to fill vacancies by Gov. W. R. Miller, and we hope to be able to get an appropriation from the Legislature, which meets in January, to enable us to do something. We will be glad to have the Commissioners of the different States send us their reports, and for this reason 'especially request that you insert the names of the Fish Commission of Arkansas in Foerst and

Export of Trout Onafron Tashania.—We are indebted to the secretary of the Salmon Commissioners for the following return of trout ova sent away during the last few days:—On the 19th inst, per Tarama, 2,000 to Blenheim, New Zealand; on the 21st inst, per Tasman, 2,000 to Sydney; and on Aug. 23, per Southern (ross, 12,000 to Geelong, 2,000 to Sir Samuel Wilson, St. Kilda, and 5,000 to Adelaide. The total quantity thus supplied by the Salmon Ponds establishment is 23,000. The demand for ova is increasing. In 1877 the quantity exported was 10,500; in 1878, 10,500; in 1879, 18,000, and this year, 23,000. Any colony requiring ova should apply to the secretary about the months of Aprilor May.— Tasmanian Matl, Ang. 28, 1880. EXPORT OF TROUT OVA FROM TASMANIA .- We sre indebted to

A Terrapix Law Suggested.—In commenting upon the working of the law regulating the size of lobsters to be sent to market, the New York 8nn thinks that something similar should be enacted to preserve the glatinous terrapin from extinction. It says: "Since the excellent lobster law went into force restricting the capture of decapods less than 10½ inches in length, the supply has been steady. The price has risen in New York, because the demand is ever on the increase in consequence of the increased centralization of population here. And it might be well to follow out the same plan with regard to terrapin, and restrict the capture to specimens fully six inches in length. Plenty of much smaller ones come into market, some less than four inches in length. These are not stewed, but are utilized for terrapin soup. A terrapin law would do no harm. The diamond-backed fellows from the Chesapeake fetch \$48 a dozen; those from further South are now fetching only \$40 per dozen."

The Use of Maggors as Fish Food. A tew years ago we heard a great deal of the use of maggots as food for trout fry, and most all our fish culturists regarded its use as an original and most all our fish culturists regarded its use as an original discovery made by themselves, as it indeed was in one sense, but in looking over some old volumes of the Sporting Mograziae, published in London, we find in Vol. 32, for the year 1833, pp. 42-375, it is recommended to suspend the leg of a horse or other animal over the pond and let the maggots drop. There is no doubt that much good for dir fry can be got in this way from meat which is too "ripe" to be utilized in any other manner, if the pond is situated so that the odor is not offensive to those living near. The maggot is most excellent food for fish, fully as good as any other insect larva, and is perfectly clean in itself, as many other seavengers are, and even if fed to adult trout we doubt if any bad flavor would result. We were impelled to pen this paragraph to show that their use was nothing new.

The Oregon Salmon Fisherres.— From the annual report of the Oregon Board of Trade we learn that the salmon catch of the past spring and summer has exceeded anticipations, yielding 530,000 cases. In 1875 a catch of 232,500 cases was considered enormous: 1877 yielded 400,000 cases, and 1879 as many as 439,000 cases. This rapid increase shows the vast extent and thuncial value of the Oregon salmon fisheries. Of the half million and more cases packed this year, 211,522 cases were sent to San Francisco, and 239,241 cases were shipped direct to Great Britain.

shipped direct to Great Briain.

ILLEGAL PISHING STOPERD.—The Utien, N. Y., Herald says: Last week Agent Dodge went to Oneida Lake. With trustworthy guides he made a detour of the lake and succeeded in seizing thirty-four trap nets. They are treacherous traps and give the isis in ochane of escape. The captures were made in and about severals points on the lake. More are buried in the water, and they will be attended to as speedily as possible. In addition to securing the nets Agent Dodge obtained the names of people who have been violating the special acts relative to fishing and bunting in and around Oneida Lake, and they will have to answer for their work unless they make a short stop. Among the nets captured was one said to be owned by a game constable, who was elected to aid in carrying out the fish and game laws of the State. Everybody will rejoice that something is being done to protect the fish in Oneida Lake. With their usual greed, the local fishermen in those waters haut in little and big fish and leave the small ones on the shore to rot. They forget that this is virtually killing the goose that lays the golden eggs for them. If the State should stop planting fish for their benefit they might begin to realize how foolish they had been in disregarding the laws intended to benefit the public generally. ally

adly.

The Catebol Chechand, O. The extreme northern range of the eathsh is you may be about certain, Lake Eric. Here it is a gamy fish, in hard and perfect condition of flesh, not exceeding, as a rule, the weight of twenty-five pounds, although sometimes a "Daniel Lambert" is taken weighing thirty to forty-five pounds. I never-saw but one of the latter size, and it was taken in the usual way some years ago, by the hook baited with fiver.

The eathsh here in our waters, in season, is as fine a fish when properly cooked, "in every style," as any fish caught in fresh waters. The hotel, or any other table, can palm it off for lake tront, white fish, or even black bias, as I have seen done many times. The farther South you go the larger the fish grows, the softer its flesh is, and the more it tastes of the muddy water it inhabits. A catfish in the month of May, taken from Lake Eric, parboiled, stuffed and baked, will satisfy the taste of any one who desires a good fish.

E. STERLING, M. D.

We are glad to see some one take up the endgel for this fish. We are not familiar with the large ones the Doctor mentions as table fish, but the small "bullheads" (N. Y.), "catties" (Phila.), or "horn-ponts" of the Eastern States are, when of a quarter to a half-pound weight, of a high order of excellence when fried for breakfast, brook trout to the contrary notwithstanding.

Forest and Stream General Passey our Recomb—Chicago, Nov. 2. I would note the following persons on route to hunting grounds, over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad: Mr. Callin and son, Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Robinson, from Illinois, going to Section No. 17, Mich. W. H. S.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

#### FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

ercl, Esex noviller, ercl, Esex reficulatus, or Pickerel, Esex hucius, -perch (wall-eyed pike) cofethium americanum, s.

griseum, etc. ellow Perch, Perca fluviatilis. riped Bass, Roccus lineatus. 'hite Bass, Roccus chrysops.

SALT WATER.

Scienaps occulatios.
Tautog, Tautoga omtis.
Pollock, Pollachius carbonarius.
We iktish. Canoscian renalis.

Black Bass, Microplerus. (Two species). Ruck Bass, Amblophites. (Two species). War-mouth, Chemobrytus gulosus. Crapple, Ponoxys nigromaculatus. Bachelor, Vomoxys annularis. Chuh, Semotilis corporatis.

Sea Bass, Centropristic arterius,
Sheepshead, Archowaryus probutocepha us.
Porgle, Menatomus argyrops.
Striped Bass, Rocens lineatus,
White Feet, More Channel ass,
Spoi, Red fish, or Channel Bass,
Science weedlatus.
Striped Race, Liosdomus obcounts,
Spoi, Red fish, or Channel Bass,
Science weedlatus.
Striped Race, Liosdomus obliquits,
White Spoint Spoint Spoint Spoint Spoint Markerel, Cybium moencounts, Tuntoga ontie.
Blook, Padalomus obWhite Spoint Spoint Spoint Spoint Spoint Spoint
Cero, Cybius regule.
Striped Race Spoint S

#### FISHING ON THE MATAPEDIA.

DECEIVING a pressing invitation from two of my old triends, Dr. Arthur Armstrong and Will Sutherland, well known "troutists," if I may coin the word, from Duloup, to join their party for a week's fishing, I was not long in replying in the affirmative, as I was sure of some good sport the Doctor being throughly acquainted with the river, and the next day saw me at Duloup, assisting in the preparations for our occurrence.

loop, to Join their party for a week's issue, of some good sport the Doctor being thoroughly acquainted with the river, and the next day saw me at Duloup, assisting in the preparations for our excursion.

Our party consisted of the Doctor, Bill Sutherland, Colin Hetherington and self. Everything being in readiness we fook the J. C. R. train to Mill Stream studion, where we arrived at 5 o'clock A. M. in a terrible shower of rain; but as we expected wet work we did not complain of the early commencement, and humediately got the canoe ready and embarked our camp and other utensits and proceeded up the river to McKinnon's brook and pitched our tent. It was still raining with a vengeance, and, as the bush was so uninvitingly wet, we camped on an islane where was plenty of drift wood; but it was a hard job to get that tent up the island, being composed of small stones, and driving the pegs in them was a wet task.

However we got things to rights, and as I was appointed "Cuisinies" I managed by the help of a little coal oil and wet cedar to get a good fire started, by which time Colly II. managed to land about three pounds of trout, which were soon sinnering with a slice of pork, and we sat to breakfast and did it ample justice. I think ten in camp is far better flavored than boarding' house quality in town. I may be mistaken, but it took a gallon of ten to supply our party at meal time, and they have been in the ten trade some time. Breakfast over and things straightened up, and rods got ready, we started up the river.

Good fishing may be done in a canoe if you can only manage to anchor it, but we took to wading, and wading where the current runs at the rate of fifteen miles an hour is no easy or safe task as the Doctor found out. He only weighs 225 pounds, and when be came down plump on the end of his back, he said, as he upended himself, "Pm too round to make an anchor." We are now one mile from camp, and only one dozen fish between the Doctor and I. We retrace our track, not by water, but along the beach, and on

of our anticipated good time, but if they lost their temper over it they did not lose their appetites, and the day's catch was again consigned to the frying Pan.

Dector said, casting his eye to the east: "Boys, we must move our tent; there will be no island here to morrow?" And move it we did to the main bank of the river, and a beautiful spot we chose, just alongside of the railroad track, and an elevation that commanded a view of the river for a mile up and down. While the rest of the party were moving camp I made a raft, and, with the aid some green withes and clothes-line, managed a rather cumbrous-looking vessel, but sufficiently buoy-nut to bear one confortably, and which was staffer than our bark cance. By this time it was getting flusk, and the Doctor was roaring at me to get supper ready. They had made a good fire, and I soon had their appetites appeased. It was still raining furiously, but the tent was waterproof, and lightling our pipes, we stretched out on our Bankets, while Coll got his bagpipes ready and we soon had the "Campbells are Coming," "Mrs. McLeod's Reel," and a host more of Secula's favorite tunes echoing among the hills. We then fixed the fire for the night, and rolled ourselves up in our blankets and forget our disappointment.

Breakfast over we mude another trial. The Doctor was ahead of me on the raft, as when I went down for it he had was joined by Colly and Bill. The latter had sprained his knee and was almost unable to walk, and we could not use the cance as it had a hole in it, so we hauled it up to dry tilt could be gummed. We were sorry for Bill as he could do very little walking, but when he saw us hooking a few two or three pounders he started to join us. Theysay, "Tris an ill wind," etc.; so with Bill. He had not come twenty yards when he sliped, and down he went, and hardly down till up again and started for shore as if a shark was after him. When he reached the shore he felt his knee, and looked out at us. We ceased fishing to laugh. He slowly bent the knee and then strai

Bill, and hardly were the words uttered than we saw the Doctor lay his rod down and then lay himself alongside of it, and he, raft and all, were in the rapids over the falls and alongside of us in about as short a space of time as I take to

appears his anchor line cut and he never noticed he

alongside of us in about as short a space of time as I take to write it.

It appears his anchor line cut and he never noticed he was drifting till too late to try and pole ashore. "Wasn't that neatly done?" said he, and we thought it was, but would not like to try it. The Doctor lost his line, hooks and all his fish by his little cruise, but hung on to his rod.

The fishing not being very good we determined to strike camp, and seeing Tom King, the master for that section, roing down on his "pumper" we made him wait and take our baggage down to Mill Stream and Colly and Bill went along with him leaving the Doctor and I with the cance to go by river to join them. Doctor and I started, "but," says the Doctor, "we are not going straight through yet. I'll show you some good spots. We will try the pools at the Assauct-quaghu Bridge," and there we steered for, hauled the cance up and tried the pools. First fish for the Doctor and a beauty of five pounds: next for me, not so large; and for two hours we were kept busy. The sky then brightened and fishing ceased, the doctor went ashore and stood on the bridge. We were fishing about one hundred yards from the foot of the bridge in still water, and I suddenly heard a shout, when I ran up the bank and shouted back to know if anything was wrong. "Come here and see trout as long as a railroad track," said he, and up I went, and it was a sight to make one wild. Just under the bridge the water is as clear as crystal and about six fathoms deep, all rock bottom; and, lying in shoals, one could see the trout without a perceptible motion, and larger ones than we had yet caught. We tried every lly, we had, but could not get a rise. I then got on a sinker and cut up a trout for bait and tried them with that. No better success, although I could not get a rise. Then got on a sinker and cut up a trout for bait and tried them with that. No better success, although I could see the bait alongside of their nose and rub it against their bodies. They would only give a wrigingle to their tails



#### "FYSSHYNGE WYTH AN ANGLE."

[Fac-simile of Illustration in First Edition, 1496 ]

him as the place where I was standing was very bluff and barely room to move, that he got shouting that he'd go round and help me, when his feet went from him and in he went, and I was very 'near having to fish out more than I bargained for; but he floundered around, and at hast got ashore just as I landed my six pound four ounce fish, the largest of all our catch. Doctor was delighted at my success, as he did not expect I could land him without a net; but it took me some time to drown him, he fought so very hard.

We tried for over an hour at and around the same spot, but not a risefrom one. We then concluded to strike for camp, and about six o'cleck we arrived, just in time to try Bill's cooking, which was excellent; had our after-supper smoke and wrapped ourselves in blankets.

Next day we went back to Assametquaghu bridge with the whole party and 5 r. s. sw us back to camp with a total of thirty-three dozen and odd, exclusive of what we consumed, to bring home with us and when weighed averaged three pound six ounce. There is fine fishing on this river, but it is uncertain. As our party had decided to try Lake Malfait on our way back we struck camp next morning and took the train, but on looking over our stock of provisions we concluded to go straight through to Duloup, where we arrived at 4:30 r. M. well satisfied with our try, although commenced under very unfavorable circumstances.

The Doctor was quite right about our first camping ground, the Island, as when passing in the train where an island was three days before only water was to be seen. We had several rises from salmon grilse but that was all, it was just as well, however, as they were out of season.

Red Color our sequite right about our first camping served as the season.

wever, as they we Quebec, Sept. 1880.

—Through the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Bouton we publish the above cut, illustrating a quaint book of which we spoke in last week's issue.

#### MR. SCOVEL GOES A FISHING.

MR. SCOVEL GOES A FISHING.

The was a gorgeous September afternoon, and I sat reading the Times under the lofty and leafy pines which grace my friend Stover's esplanade on the upper Delaware.

I had justread "Bodine's" brillatin and sparkling account of how that speckled trout had got away from him, and how "Bodine's" "lured the gentle tassel back." My mind reverted to my first day's fishing out in Indiana in Doughterbe Creek, when I was sixteen years old, and O! what a joy it was to my untutored and somewhat savage mind to see the lecauliful little sun-fish scattered on the bank, as I haufed them up as fast as they would bite, and as fast as I could jeft them in! If Cicero had any more exquisite delight with "listoning senates at his heels" than I had with my sun-fish, at least history has been silent on that subject.

The "Bodine" trout still lingered in my mind, and I said to my friend Jordan H. Stover, who has the soul of goodness in him, that if I had appropriate tackle I would tackle on it the sun-fish. He told me he knew a hole down by the mil where they most did congregate, and that I might take a base or two.

where they most du congregace, and that a magnetance a most of two.

The "booming" campaign had no more joys for me for a few hours, and Jordan was soon assiduously engaged in rigging me a horse-hair line from the tail of one of his Arabiar steeds, which hitherto had only ovaged to Frenchtow or led exploring parties when hitched to a hay wagon to some romantic spot like the "Singing Rocks" in the Happy Valley, Well, in one hour Jordan showed me as pretty a fishing rig as it I had bauelt it at Krider's.

ging me a horse-nair line from the fail of one of his Arabiar steeds, which hitherto had only voyaged to Frenchtow or led exploring parties when hitched to a hay wagon to some romantic spot like the "Singing Rocks" in the Happy Valley, Well, in one hour Jordan showed me as pretty a fishing rig so if I had bought it at Krider's.

The place under the pines deserves a word. Here I have rested for three summers with my household gods about me (board \$7 per week). To get here you must go to Frenchtown, N. J., 23 miles above Trenton, and a line to J.r lan H. Stover, at Erwinna (two miles below Frenchtown, N. J., in Bucks County, Pa., will bring our friend Jordan with a pair of Arab colts, well bred and well trained, to meet you any train north or south.

And I have derived so much pleasure from the Forest axis Stream that I feel like giving others the benefit of whatever sweet delights can be had to fill the sportsnam's soul with joy without utterly emptying hispockets, unlesshis proched be like that of Fortunatus or the devils which is said to have neither top nor bottom!

September and October are said to be the best mouths in which to catch bass, albeit my friead Major T. W. Walker, of the U. S. Army, astonished me with a four-pound bass he had caught with a silk line in the middle of Angust. My luck don't rut that way. I am some on ducks, brant and wilk greese, but when it comes to big bass and sheepshead, I am not there. For sixten years I angled wisely and too well for the sullen sheepshead, at Bond's and in Grassy Bay and all over Absectom Inle's and caught one sle pishead; time, July; year, 16 in had him embalmed, and ever after consoled myest with flounder and weak fish, and against my prosessional fish-catcher or quanteur.

But we seem to wander from our mutton.

As I sat looking proudly at my horse-hair? line, I thought of my lamented friend Dr. Wm. M. King, now at peace with all the world. It was scarcely a year ago when the versatile Doctor but had with his side world—art is a single with a "girly with a

there must be a place where thy soul can find the repose denied it here.

I started off toward the spot pointed out by Stover by the old mill. "Where the mill-wheel rolled right steadily. As I trudged along I recalled good old Izank Waiton's words. "No life so happy and pleasant as the life of a well governed angler, for when the lawyer is swallowed up with business, and the statesman is preventing or contriving plots then we sit on the cowslip banks, hear the birds sing, and possess ourselves in as much quietness as these silent silve streams which we now see glide so quietly by us. Indeed, my good scholar, we may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries:

of strawberries:

"'Doubtless God could have made a better herry than the strawberry, but doubtless He never did, and so, if I might judge, God did never make a more calm, quiet or innocent recreation than angling."

Once at the old mill I sat me down fifteen feet above the deep hole into which the dammed up waters of the Delaware

It was 4 P. M., and a grateful shade diffused itself around

It was 4 p. M., and a grateful shade diffused itself around A new "Blincker" I had gathered in to find "crickets on the hearth" for bait had to be silenced with threats of effectual applications of the butt end of my pole—"Quiet reigned in Warsaw."

No sooner had the crickets touched the oozing waters than something gave a well-defined tug. Cautiously I tightered my hair-line till I could see the glistening sides of a "sunny" larger than my hand, and if not a "game" fish he fought me ten minutes before I dared draw him up to my "perch."

was awkward; so I climbed down below the mill

This was awkward; so I climbed down below the mill' wheel, shortened my line, and with every cricket I ''hagged' a noble sun-fish till I numbered twenty-five.

Alas! my bait was all gone! My beer bottle, full of crickets an hour before, was empty—dry as a powder-horn!

I was at my wit's end. No crickets, and the tait ground was nearly a mile away. The boy from the swamp was equal to the emergency. He knew where a wasp's nest grow.

A silver piece made his cyces stand out like saucærs, and in three minintes he had the adolescent waspsready for stringing on my hook. That was a new experience. Cautiously I stack a couple of infant wasps on my little hook, and left the horsehair lutter. What is that? Something cavorting through the water like a devil-fish, but I hang bravely on to my pole, vaindy codeavoring to give my line additional reach. Suddenly up darted a "monster"—a two-pound bass. Softly! Softly! He sulks a little I draw him quietly, breathlessly, lovingly doward me. Another flop. My legs dangle over the deep hole. I have nothing to hold on to. A sudden jump of the nimble bass clear out of the water. My horse-hair line gives way eight feet from the hook. I tumble into the water in my cagerness. Minding not the wet secretsker suit, I scramble out on the gravelly banks of the Delaware, and only know that my five-pound bass majestically datts down the shallow falls into which the pool empties into the deeper Delaware below, with a long line in hismouth. J. M. S.

W BIG BLACK BASS - Monmouth, Illinois, Nov. Bre Black Bass—Monmouth, Illinois, Nov. 1.—I send you to-day by express a black bass caught yesterday. Please accept with my complianents. As I have seen several communications in your paper from correspondents bragging over minnoors that weigh from five to six pounds, I thought I would send you a full-grown fish. This fish when taken out of the water weighed seven pounds and five ounces (7 lbs. 5 oz.). I caught yesterday, in six hours, forty-six (46) bass that weighed one hundred and eighty pounds (180 lbs.). When any of your friends that are good fellows wish to eatch big bass, and lots of them, call on me and I will show them were they can do so free of charge.

Yours, etc., Thusks, It proved to be a

----

The fish came in good order. Thanks. It proved to be a big mouth," Microplerus pullidus,

An Exersten Hook—Jill Springs, Ky., Vor. 1880.—
Recent mention of the sacculation of a hook in a fish recalls a circumstance which I sent to the FOREST AND SURRAN four or five years ago. Old "Hopwood," then one of Stanford's experts or "professors," with a Frankfort reel landed a six of seven pound pike near Livingston, on Rock Castle River, in the fall, and was superintending the dressing of his fish when a prominence about the middle of a site artracted his atwhen a prominence assume the tention, and proved to have been caused by a well preserved hook and fragment of a line attached. On investigation he learned that his neighbor "Dilsey," who is quite sensitive to the charge of "slathering"—Dilse does slather fearfully sometimes—had claimed to have had his line broken at the same pool by a whale the previous spring, and when "Hop" exhibited them in Dilsey's presence he immediately recognized them, and located their loss without prompting.

KENTUCKIAN.

-Don't use stimulants, but nature's real brain and nerve food-Hop Bitters.

# Game Bag and Gun.

### GAME IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Moseo, Alre americana.
Carliboo, Ranajūre carlibou.
Elik or waptili, Cercus sanuelensis.
Red or Virginia deer, C. virginianLong-hield curiew, Numenius longirotic.

lied or Virginia deer, C. siegisiam.

8. spilirels—red, black and gray.

Squilrels—rown and gray.

Reed or rice bird, bolkbangs org.

Reed or rice bird, bolkbangs org.

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Supp. dowlicher, Red-brassled.

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Sours, 1811. Porzana caralina. Yeliov-shanns, Totanas faripes. Sora, rall., Porzana caralina. Sora, rall., Porzana caralina. Sora, rall., Sora, rall., Sora, rall., Sora, rall., Sora, rall., Sora, rall., Sora, rall., Sora, Sora, rall., Sora, Sora, rall., Sora

NOVEMBER SHOOTING GROUNDS

# QUAL IN MARYLAND, VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

IN previous letters to the Forest and Stream I have called the attention of sportsmen to the advantages of the National Capital as a place of rendezvous for those de-siring good shooting. Of late years a trip to the West has siring good shooting. Of late years a trip to the West been deemed the correct thing by gentlemen fond of the suit of wild fowl or game birds. That there is a gre abundance of game in the Western States than in the 1 cannot be denied. I think, however, that sportsmen of East, who have made the Western trip, will concede their success in the lake regions and upon the positive pends in great measure mon the chargeter of the con-

cannot be denied. I think, however, that sportsmen of the East, who have made the Western trip, will concede that their success in the lake regions and upon the prairies depends in great measure upon the character of the men into whose hands they fall when the hunting grounds are reached. One must know where game can be found in the West as well as in the East if good sport is to be enjoyed.

The question of expense is a vital element in the calculations of a vast majority of sportsmen. The gentleman who lakes his vacation in the fresty days of Ortober and November, upon the stubblefields or woodlands, must be able to reckton the cost of his amusemont quite as accurately as he who lounges upon the heach at Newport or in the hotels at Saratoga during the sweltering mid-summer time.

There are field sports which can only be enjoyed by the rich—sports which are as far beyond the reach of the ordinary mortal who loves a dog and gun as the elevated attractions of the Newport Folo Club are beyond the humble aspirations of the youth who rides a stift lack at a county tournament. The successful bumpkin who crowns his sweetheart Queen of Beauty at the country fair may enjoy himself vasily more, however, than he who drives the ball beyond his opponent's goal in the presence of the congregated belles of New York and Boston. The poverty-stricken sportsman, who killes a dozen ducks from an inexpensive blind at some good point on the Potomac, in like manner may enjoy his shooting vasily more than he who pays a Havre de Grace

professional \$40 per day to equip him with decays sind professional \$40 per day to equip him with decoys, sink boxes and assistants for the destruction of immunerable canyas backs. Western shooting is an expensive luxury for Eastern sportsmen. If there was no game in the East there would be an excellent reason for going a thousand miles westward to find it. There is, however, magnificent sport to be obtained near home. There never was a time when game birds were well protected in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina as at present. The quaid, or participe as the bird is generally denominated in the South, is increasing in numbers. "Bob White" utrives best in the prosperous agricultural commu-nities. He appears to follow civilization. Omil shooting and chicken shooting cannot, in my estima-

nities. He appears to follow civilization.

Quali shooting and chicken shooting cannot, in my estimation, be compared. If a man is shooting for results in bulk
he will undoubtedly enjoy prairie shooting best. A chicken
weighs more than a quait. On the 15th of August a chicken
will rise as heavily as a crow, and is about as easy to kill as
an ortolan. The hunter stands upon a vast expanse of level

ground. There is scarcely a hummock to relieve the sameness of the prospect. After 8 o'clock in the morning the sun beats down with paralyzing effect. His shooting is virtually at an end until the shades of venning begin to fall. How different is quall shooting? There is first the accessory of a beautiful landscape. Hills, trees, water, and an infinite variety of autural colors. The air is sharp and inviconting. The hanter must older the property of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property is found and flushed he must shoot rapidly and well to kill be birds. There is nothing slow about the quall. He is active and cumning under all circumstances. There are pleasant surprises almost always in store for the quall hunter. Following a cover into thick bottom he often stambles upon brace of woodcock. Not thin, puny July woodcock either, but large, strong, fat birds, oftentines heavier than the fatter of the property

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1880.

PASS SHOOTING" IN MINNESOTA

REACHED Sauk Centre on the morning of Friday ALACATIAN SAUK Centre on the morning of Friday, Logiober S, at 1:18, where, at the depot, I found my friend, Mr. B., awaiting me, and within ten minutes we were placed at his door. The next morning preparations were begun early; our guns were brought out of their cases; flaunch rugs and oil were in demand. Such bustling activity brought forth derisive and sarcastic remarks from the ladies who were on the last and satisfied and the land show were engaged in the more asthetic subject of millinery and dresses. Bless their dear hearts! I wonder if the ladies don't secrely take as much pleasure in seeing the sterner sex becoming loys again—if not in age and stature, at least in spirits and enthusiasm—as we do when preparing for a shooting trip. I

logs again—it not in age and stature, at least in spirits and enthusiasm—as we do when preparing for a shooting trip. I believe they do.

In the afternoon we were scudding along at a good gait over the rolling prairie in a comfortable two-scat wagon, drawn by a team of large horses—good travelers—the property of a neighbor who accompanied us.

Our personnel and outfit comprised the following, to wit: Four adults, two dogs (one a pointer and the other a water spaniel, formerly the property of Col. Gildersleeve of this city), four breech-loaders, ammunition enought to last, buffalo robes, and hast, but not least, plenty of lunch.

We had not gone more than two or three miles when Mr B, asked to stop a few minutes, as he fancied we could have a shot at some ducks. I looked all about me and could see nothing. The ducks were not in the air, but I was informed there might be some over the fence in that hole, hidden from view by a few trees not many rods from a comfortable looking farm-house. Climbing over the fence, and cantioned to careful, I crawled as slowly and noisclessly as it was possible for one weighing 192 pounds through the tall, rank grass growing in thick profusion about the edges of the slouth, risking wet knees and muddy hands.

Laborious though the work was I felt the labor was worth all the pains, for, carefully raising our heads, we were rewarded by seeing a bunch of mallards fully ten rods off, feeding quietly on the wild rice that grows in almost every hole about the prairie; and, while our eyes were made glad by the sight, I could not help admiring the intelligent actions of the pointer. Nero, which, without a word from us, had leaped from the wagon the moment we did, and crawled as carefully through the grass as though he intuitively knew what was necessary. Starting the flock up, we each secured one apiece, and Nero retrieved them; but, so eager had he been, his excited nature could not restrain him from "chawing" one up rather badly.

We joined the wagon farther down the road, feeling we

wint was necessary. Starting the hock up, we can secured one apiece, and Nero retrieved them; but, so eager had he been, his excited nature could not restrain him from "chawing" one up rather badly.

We joined the wagon farther down the road, feeling we had made a good commencement.

We spent the night at a farm-house, and roused up early the next morning the other two of our party, who went out on the farm to dig holes for a shoot at the geese, as we had word from the farmer that there were plenty about his farm, and who laughed at the hole digaing, and "guessed he'd never get a goose if he had to dig a hole for them: it was too hard work." But the others persisted, and were rewarded by getting a pair of "honkers."

Portune smiled not upon us, the other members of the quartette, though we carefully hid ourselves along the fence where the grass grew high, not 25 yards from the plowed field where the previous afternoon we had aroused a big bunch of goese. Our sheet-iron decoys, though placed in a most alluring way, failed to act as a charm.

In regard to the wild goose shooting on the prairie, I consider the best way to procure a big bag is to have live decays, and there is no telling what fine sport one could have. The weather had been and was still very warm; no rain had fallon for six or eight weeks, and all birds were very cautions. We left the farm-house after breakfast for the Westport Tass, mentioned by "Dell" in his last letter to you, and there we had soone sport.

Along a ridge that originally was the work of beavers years ago we distributed ourselves, screening our forms carefully from the gaze of the watchful ducks as they flew over in passing from one lake to the other. Some good shots were made.

Pass-shooting is exciting sport, particularly when the birds are stirring about. A low whistle from one of the party is the signal for attention, or the exclamation, "Mark! north: mark! south," puts you on the quit sier, and I consider no more exhilarating sport can be had than this kind of shooting.

more exhilarating sport can be had than this kind of shooting. The two dogs were kept busy, and demands for Drive and Nero were constant, and after two hours' shooting we gathered up our ducks, quite satisfied with the morning's sport. Leisurely and heartily eating our lunch, we were refreshed sufficiently to seek fields and pastures new, and, driving toward home across the 'breaking,' a term applied to a tract plowed for the first time, came to one farm, where 50 rods off we saw a very large bunch of gesse, and farther on a great regiment of sand-hill cranes, which with necks creet and motionless tooked like soldiers on dress parade. They took the alarm, however, and soon sped out of sight. Concluding that we might get some shots at their return, we made our preparations to receive them.

Concluding that we hight get some snot at their return, we hade our preparations to receive them.

Our dinner had strengthened us for hole-digging, and we soon had our pits dug, but the cannel cornel beef and dust had combined to make me so thirsty that I walked a mile for

a drink of water.

Our laborious work was only rewarded by getting three

drink of water.

Our laborious work was only rewarded by getting three sandhill cranes, and as we had some twelve or fourteen miles to drive before reaching home we filled up the heles, and drove back to rown looking like coal-heavers. The dust of the farm recently plowed had blown into our eyes, cars and moses, and we were sorry looking white men, judging from the ejaculations of our respective wires.

I subsequently had my first taste of crane, and I confess that the same of the

beans was a shaving-mug), taixed in a bread howl some flour and milk with a sprinkling of salt, and possibly raising powder, generously larding his bread pans, baked two loaves of bread, so that for breakfast we had warm bread, but potatoes and hot coffee, and the contents of our lunch busket.

When asked his clurges for taking care of us through the might, including the fodder furnished the old gray horse that took us so faithfully about the country through some of the

might, including the fodder furnished the old gray horse that took us so faithfully about the country through some of the roughest roads I ever experienced, he refused to charge anything, but on our insisting on a price, said twenty-five cents. We gave him fifty cents, and he was abundantly thankful: How is that for backwoods or prairie simplicity?

I think I must have captured the old man's heart, the night before by giving him a Havana, the end of which he bit off, but turned it around and tried for five minutes to light the wrong end without avail, until 1set him aright.

My third trip from the town was two days after, when we visited Westport again. Arriving at about half-past four P. M. we shot an hour and a half with fair success, returning to nose the night at a convenient farm-house a mile or two

pass the night at a convenient farm-house a mile or

away.

We rose early for the morning flight. I seemed to meet
with poor success this time. "I couldn't get onto them,"
somehow, though my record was first rate the previous even-

Thus, during the three trips I made, we secured about 130

Thus, during the three trips I made, we secured about 130 birds, including geese, crane, mallard, teal, broadbills, English and yellow leg snipe.

Minnesota is the sportsman's paradise, of that there is no doubt in my mind. The shooting is of a different character from that obtained in the East. Decay shooting is comparatively unknown.

troin may obtained in the East. Decry smoothing is comparatively unknown.

An instance which will illustrate the plentitude of game in this section I would like to mention. Right in town is situated Sauk Lake, at one end of which is erected a dam that uated Sauk Lake, at one end of which is effected a dam that supplies water power to an adjacent flour mill. Stationed on the bridge which spans the dam, one can have good flight shooting. On the 18th inst. Mr. P., of Sauk Centre, whose house is but 100 yards or so from the bridge, while passing over it in a sleigh—for we had a severe snow-storm three days before—shot four mallards at one shot, and one yellow leg snipe with the remaining barrel. They were feeding in a little creek which serves as a conduit for the overflow of the dam, and my friend Mr. P., in an hour's shooting the same afternoon, by walking down this creek, procured nine snipe. I take this occasion to refer in fitting terms to the hospitality, generosity and good feeling existing among the pocole in

I take this occasion to refer in fitting terms to the hospitality, generosity and good feeling existing among the people in this place. The right hand of fellowship is extended to all gentlemanly sportsmen, and I shall long cherish the many kindnesses received at the hands of those who became my friends during my short sojourn in Sauk Centre. Van.

#### UNNECESSARY CRUELTY TO WILDROWL

UNNECESSARY CRUELTY TO WILDFOWL.

THE writer of this article is, has been, and shall continue to be a sportsman so long as he is able to indulge in the pursuit. He has no doubt, therefore, that in numberless instances, always without intention, he has been guilty of the very acts of barbarity and cauchty he condemns in others. A certain amount of cruchty is insepurable from every form of sport. It is not his purpose, therefore, to pose as a philanthropic hypocrite. "Only like the insulation due dissimulation, the professional and annature sportsmane may be avoided by a moderate degree of care and thoughtfulness. It is to be presumed that the object he shooting at a bird skill li. He is the most skillful sportsman and best shot who succeeds the more frequently in attaining that end. Professor Mayer, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, in a paper read before a body of scientists which recently met in Boston, gives the results of a very delicate and ingenious series of experiments, by a process of his own, as to the velocity of shot from a fowling-piece under varying conditions. A careful examination of this paper shows conclusively the fallaey of attempting to do effective shooting outside of a certain limited range. Now, a bird when hit beyond this limit, while he may be mortally injured, is yet capable of flying a long distance; consequently he dies a slow and puinful death. Those who have been wounded in action, or have witnessed the sufferings of others on similar occasions, will appreciate the miseries inflicted by careless or inexperienced sportsmen. Nowhere can the foolishness and harbarity of shooting at fowl at long distances be more distinctly seen and understood than by those who kill wild-fowl over the ice in the winter season. While the ice is sufficiently thick to bear the weight of men and boats there will be numerous open holes in which decoys may be set. Numerous flocks will, of course, pass by a long gunshot off. If these could be allowed to pass unmolested, they would during the

enable us to follow the burds through the air, this system of long-distance shooting will render the birds utterfy unattainable by the methods now in use. Doubtless many persons have happened to stumble on the retreats and secluded nocks where these wounded birds seek retuge, either to die or convalesce. These spots resemble nothing so much as the deal-house of the hospital on the Mount St. Bernard, where human renains may be seen in every stage of dissolution.

The penuriousness of the professional ganner is also an incentive to unnecessary cruelty to water-fowl. To save a charge of animunition he will chase a crippled bird for a mile or more on the water, or so long as the setting-pole of his shooting beat will reach bottom. The sensation of the wounded bird thus pursued must be similar to that of the condenned man who, with a rope about his neck, witnesses the crection of the gallows on which he is to be executed. It may be argued that wild-rowl have not the finer sensitiveness and reasoning power of a human being. They certainly have many qualities in common. For example, when a he-duck, accompanied by the female, is shot down, the latter, if untouched, immediately deserts him; the male, on the contrary, when a similar fate befulls the female, returns again and again in search of her, and often falls a victim to his constancy and devotion.

constancy and devotion.

From time to time an outery is raised, on the ground of inhumanity, against the practice of shooting pigeons from traps. In point of fact no form of sport is more humane

As a money consideration is involved in trapthan this. As a money consideration is involved in trap-shooting, its followers must be more or less expert. More-over, the birds are released at a distance which is positively indicated, and within casy range: consequently, if hit, they are usually killed outright, or so severely wounded as to fail within a limit whence they may be speedily retrived. It will be found that those which escape entirely do so mharmed. Pigeous which return to the dove-cote in a crippled condition are probably the victims of others than those engaged in trap-shooting. If fowl in the field could be killed with the same certainty as over traps, a vast amount of suffering might be sparced the feathered race.

spared the feathered race.

As these lines are being written, the report of fire-arms may be heard. Off the meadow points of the bay, opposite the residence of the writer, duck decoys are glistening in the sam. By watching carefully with a powerful class, flocks of ducks may from time to time be seen glanning by these ducks are reported to the property of the prop seen glancing by these From two to five guns of ducks may from time to time be been glancing by these decroys, considerably out of gmishot. From two to five guns are discharged at each flock with no apparent effect; but if, as a bunch continues its flight, we keep it within the focus of the glass, we shall see now one and then another of the birds composing it leave their companious, spread their wings, and settle disabled to the surface of the water. In the evening, if the opposite shore from these mendow points be searched, a number of cripples will be driven from their hiding-places, and painfully attempt to reach the water. If one is captured, it will be seen that he has been struck with the largest size shot. As this has occurred two weeks before the opening of the close season for duck—October 1—it may be readily inagined what will be the chances to kill birds on and after that date, when so early in the season they have been barried imagned what will be the chances to kill ords on an that date, when so early in the season they have been I at long distances, and with such heavy shot.—Geston . Harper's Weekly.

#### FIELD NOTES.

WILLIAMSPORT, P.A., Nov. 6.

WILLIAMSPORT, P.A., Nov. 6.

Two ruffed grouse shooting, particularly as he accurately describes the manner in which we hum them here. In my estimation there is no kind of bird shooting which brings the capabilities of man or dog to greater perfection than shooting ruffed grouse over a setter dog.

In one thing I cannot agree with "Bell Muzzle"—that a man who kills six out of twenty ruffed grouse is an arist. I could find several men here—particularly one gentleman—who would make such an "artist" feel like a bungler if he was out with them. Within five miles of this city ruffed grouse are getting very searce, and of course proportionately wild. It is seldom that more than eight or ten birds can be raised during a day's hunting. Yet the gentleman referred to usually bags from three to six birds out of from five to nine shots, and he fires if he sees only the flash of a wing inside of sixty yards. Taking such chances it is of course simply impossible to kill all the birds shot at, but I will venture to say that he kills two-thirds of the birds fired at during the season. This shooting is not phenomenal, but simply the result of years of practice. When a bird gets up close, and bounds up well above the scrub oak, take thin as coolly and deliberately as a pigeon out of a trap, you then have plenty of time, if your nerves are only not upset by the unise he made in "jumping;" if, on the other hand, you only catch a glimpse as he is pitching for a thicker part of the coppice, have the gun to your shoulder you are come. Have one barrel loaded with three to three and a half des, quick the powder and one ounce of No. 8 or 9, and the other with four to five drs. best coarse powder and No. 0 shot. While bringing your gun to shoulder you must make up your mind which load will be shoulder you must make up your mind which load will be shoulder not mean a half of the coppice, have the suit of the coppice, have the gun to your shoulder you must make up your mind which load will be shoulder you must

to snottder you must hake up yotr mind which is an when load with the suitable one for the way or distance the bird is risin and your finger must instinctively find the right trigger. To E. G. B., of Elmira, we would state that we also notic the "gray backed and tailed" ruffed grouse be refers to, a this is the first seas in we have noticed them. Can they be a grants from the North?

BOBOLINE.

Wellsville, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1880.

"Bell Muzzle's" article on ruffed grouse shooting in the last number of Forest and Stream was very interesting to me, and just hit the spot.

My experience corresponds with his as to the habits of the ruffed grouse. I have hunted these birds considerably in this vicinity for two or three years last past, and during that time cannot recollect of seeing a bird "free" upon being flushed. After the leaves are off the trees, when a ruffed grouse is flushed, he starts off as if he had a head of 130 pounds of steam on and was working.

I have a triend living here with the starts of th

grouse is flushed, he starts off as if he had a head of 120 pounds of steam on and was working.

I have a friend living here, with whom I have lunted much, that "Bell Muzzle" would have to concede an "artist." He can, and does, bag on an average more than six grouse out of every twenty shots made. I have seen him make five consecutive shots without a miss, and quite a number of times have known him to make four consecutive shots without a failure to bag his bird.

Convex way to be served with us this year than usual. We

without a failure to bag his bird.

Grouse are much scarcer with us this year than usual. We had extensive forest fires in June, and I think they destroyed many nests. Most of the birds we get are old ones. Last Wednesday three of us, with two good pointers, hunted all day over the hills, travelling not less than twenty niles, and we started about a dozen birds, of which we bagged four. I weighed two and found them twenty and twenty-two ounces

It wish to say to "E. B. G." of Elmira that occasionally we get a gray tailed partridge with the others, but probably not one in thirty. I killed one last year and one the year before. In the southern part of Livingston County, Michigan, they were as common as the other birds ten years ago. Woodcock have left us. I have not been able to find one since the 28th of October: they seldon stay with us later than October 10, and generally leave in September. Deer are said to be quite abundant on the head waters of the Sinnemahoning in Potter County, Penn., south of us. This is hearissy. I hope to be able to give you some primary evidence upon this subject before the month ends. F. wish to say to "E. B. G." of Elmira that occasionally we

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 6. On the 1st of November, the open season for quail having begun, as announced in the Forest and Stream of the 28th of October last, Dr. Plowers, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Haskell, proprietor of the Franklin Kennel, Bradner, Ohio, and myself met at the butter place to try our cunning on the numerous Bot Whites that were said to inhabit these parts. Mr. Haskell Turnished for the occasion his three incomparable Gordons, Familic, Ned and Suc Packing our traps together in a ferm wagon we started for the shooting grounds at ten

o'clock Monday morning, some ten miles distant. During the trip we were intensely amused by the fund of wit, humor and story that flowed from our golden-mouthed friend, Flowoclock Monday morning, some ren mlles distant. During the trip we were intensely amused by the fund of wit, humor and story that flowed from our golden-mouthed friend. Flowers, like water from its sparkling fountain. We opened up our day's sport in a likely piece of meadow adjoining an open woods. All being ready, the three dogs started off at a slashing gait, Famy taking the lead. We had not gone far before Famy dropped on a trail, with Ned and Suc crossing on the quarter. All three roaded up the game to the top of a little bill, when Famy struck a point, and the two others backed in splendid style. Moving up gradually the dogs were ordered on and the brids were flushed, the three dogs dropping to wing, and four were retrieved in handsome style showed how well Haskelf had trained his dogs for the field. Again the dogs were cast of down the wind in a ragweed field across the road. Away they went at a rapid gait, ranging and quartering in grand style, till Ned struck scent, when he roaded them up cautiously and neatly for over fifteen yards, when Famy and Sue were ordered to charge, the pointing in this case having been given to Ned, which he did handsomely and effectively. Ordering him on to the flush we banged away and bagged three more, which were handsomely retrieved by Ned. At this point Dr. F. was so captivated by the dog's movements that he bantered Haskelf for his purchase, which ended in the dog's safe for S75: and when his owner realized what he had done he almost shed lears to think he had broken the brace of that grand poir of pups. I don't think the old man did any more good shooting that day. The next day, however, we started off at 8 o'clock a. M. for the same grounds and took with us Jim, another of the same litter, with Fanny and Ned, and never did dogs behave better. One of the finest specimens of backing fever saw done was by Jim, who, while jumping the fence, saw Fanny on a stiff point, and balancing hinself upon the top-most rail, backed his mother in the most splendid style. I was asked to

#### PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

OUR sportsmen are now all off for the stubbles, most of them having postroned their three leads to be a stubble of the stubbles. OUR sportsmen are now all off for the stubbles, most of them having postponed their departure until they had cast their votes either for Garfield and Arthur or Hancock and English. This morning's 7:15 Del, train took two carboads of men and dogs to be distributed along the line of the road and its branches through Delaware and Maryland. Patter present of the train took two carboads and its branches through Delaware and Maryland. Patter present of the train took two carboads are the first present of the train took the success that was hoped for, owing, we understand, to a scoretty of birds and had weather. Your correspondent should have been pleased to have noticed the further work of the Laverack setter Thunder, as he was his breeden, having sold him to Mr. Snellenburgh with a litter brother, Essex (since dead), at five or six months old. We expected great things from Essex, and was sorry to learn of his poisoning. Mr. S. should have Beaufort, Thunder's brother from Fairy's second litter by same sire? But where is he?

It is very strange to me that so few sportsmen visit the middle section of Florida, and that almost every account from tourists in your journal names the Sl. John's River region as having been their objective point, when most everlent sport can be enjoyed all along the line of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R., from Sanderson to Chattahoo-chee. In the neighborhood of Madison and Live Oak the shooting is especially good. Quail are plentiful, wild turkeys abound, and the lakes near Monticelon, northwest of Jacksonville, teem with mallard and teal, and its borders furnish good feeding ground for siple. Deer sire readily found, and almost every tarkey with a hound will agree to drive one within shot. Were it not for the musquitoes of this State that never die, Florida would be a sportsman's paradise. At Gaines-ville, on the Atlantic, Gulfa' West India Trunsit Co. R. R.,

shot. Were it not for the musquitoes of this State that never die, Plorida would be a sportsman's paradise. At Gaines-ville, on the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Co. R. R., there cannot be found better upland shooting, and Lake Pithlachoco, a few miles northwest from the town, is visited by myriads of water fowl. Cedar Keys, the Gulf terminus of this road, affords a splendid field for the ornithologist, and the collector would find the Fort Gadden region, on the Appalachicola Rilver, n most excellent section likewise.

#### TRAPPED QUAIL.

New York November 6 1880

Editor Worest and Stream

Editor Forest and Streem:

If there is such an institution as the New York or the Long Island Game and Fish Frotective Association I hereby end broth and the state of trapped and shared birds, not only in our open markets, but also upon each and every train of the Long Island Railroad.

This idourish of trumpets to gain new members for their pigeon clubs, this offering of rewards to anybody giving them clues toward the detection of the infringers upon the laws, when the best proofs are right under their very nose; this wanting all the time of proofs, and all sorts and kinds of excuese, are getting, to say the least, rather stale. We want actions, we do not want any more resolutions on paper. It cannot be possible that every sportsman of New York and Brooklyn has turned into a pigeon shooter. Assuredly there must be some true sportsmen left in those cities. If so, let them cone forward, let us start an organization that will act, a club whose sole purpose will be the enforcement of the ganc laws, a club that will spend its money in the detection of the law breakers. Those old so-called game associations are played out. Let us start some new ones, with young blood in them, with men at their head who will talk at a meeting, not for the sake of seeing their name in print the next morning; men who know more about a dog and gun and less about pigeon trap—then, but not until then, we shall have sport again in the field.

To prove what I say, and for the benefit of the Long Is-

the field.

the field.

To prove what I say, and for the benefit of the Long Island Game Association, I will give them facts which happen every day in the week right under their nose.

As soon as the trains enter the stations along the L. I. R. R., either from Greenport, Port Jeiferson or Patchogue, there will be seen all along the road, a hoy handling to the there will be seen all along the road, a noy manning to the baggage master of said train from one to six quail or partridges as the case might be. The baggage master will hand then to the brakesman, who in his turn will hand them to the Union News Company's boy. Said boy will peddle them

openly from one end of the train to the other. By examinppenly from one end of the train to the other. By examining those birds any shooter will see at a glance that they are all trapped birds. Things have come to a very low standard, and the snarers have become very hold indeed, when to let you shoot on their lands the farmers will exact from the shooter before he begins the promise not to touch their snares. I say, stop the employees of those railroads in the sale of those trapped birds, and the farmers and their boys will of their own free will stop snaring, sait will not pay them to send to the city one or two birds at a time. Before the first of November we all heard of the large quantities of qualities were all the sensor user those bore quantities of qualities were shown to be send to the sensor user those bore quantities of a six of the sensor user those bore quantities of some part of the large quantities of the sensor cannot be sensor user those bore, quantities of the sensor cannot be sensor user those bore, and the sensor cannot be sensor user those bore, and the sensor cannot be sensor user these bore and the sensor cannot be sensor to the sensor cannot be sensor user these bore, and the sensor cannot be sensor to the sensor cannot be sensor user these bore and the sensor cannot be sensor user these bore. of Accember we all heard of the large quantities of qualtifuce were, but when the senson came those large quantities were not to be found—they had disappeared. Bevies that six weeks ago had from twelve to fifteen birds each did not have one-half of that number on the first of this mouth. What had become of them? The farmers themselves will tell you, very innocently, that they guess that their boys have been snaring them. A Thue Loven of the Spott.

LARGE GAME IN New York.—The New York Times has the following correspondence from Montfeello, N. Y.: "The Immers and trappers that annually find both pleasure and profit in the portions of Sullivan, Delaware, Ulster and Greene Counties that are still in a condition almost as primitive as they were when the Indians held possession of the region, are now out in full force, seeking their favorite game, which, from the timid rabbit to the fierce bear, has not been more plenty for many seasons. The mountains of northern Ulster and the lower part of Greene, and the rocky hills of Neverlink and Rockland Townships, in Sullivan County, are the shosen resorts of the hear hunter, while the idges approaching nearer the Delaware boundary of the latter county, and vertooking or holding on their crests many of the lates that abound in the county, are sought by the lover of the deer chase. Scores of sportsmen from New York City have engaged quarters at the well known backwoods retreats that the election is over an influx of this class of sportsmen seed the season of the compact of the part of the season and particles are everything that can be asked for, they overcome the dislike of gnests to a drive of eight or ten miles to reach the hunting grounds, and many sportsmen remain here for the season rather than seek the taverns in the very midst of the ridges, swamps and swalls. 'Dave' Avery, of the Mansion House, of this village, is a crack shot with both rifle and shot-gun, knows every inch of the woods, and is always ready to go after a deer, hear, for or wild cat, as the choice of a 'visiting sportsmen in the woods along the Benver Kill. Catamounts have no them on the woods along the Benver Kill. Catamounts have no toeen so numerous and bold for years, and the dreaded lynx has made its presence known in the Black Lake region. The appearance of these animals, all dendy enemies of the deer, is certain evidence that their prey is here in unusual numbers this season."

Pattern Tests.—It is impossible to fix upon any one pattern as a standard by which to gauge the shooting qualities of individual gaus, because of so wide a diversity in the degree of choke. We have therefore selected the two extremes, a cylinder bore and a very full chokehore, and give below such patterns as good gams of each chess should make. Between the two limits of 110 for cylinder and 240 for extreme choke most of our readers will probably find their records to accord with the divergence of their gams from these two hores.

bores.

A cylinder bore gun foaded with 14 oz. No. 7 shot should
put 110 pellets into a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

An extreme chokebore gun, foaded with 14 oz. of No. 7
shot should put 240 pellets into a 30-inch circle at 40 yards. A good cloke bore, such as we prefer for general shootin ould put between 180 and 200 pellets into the same circ ider the same conditions. should

under the same conditions.

The patterns given above are with the following charges of powders

\$\text{St OSE}\$ 0.5 \text{ Fig. 10.5 OFF.}\$ 0.6 \text{ Fig. 10.5 OFF.}\$ 0.7 \text{ Fig

THE GAME LAWS IN MARKE.—The following letters came to us in the same mail. We publish them together. The letter signed "Bangor" is the best possible comment upon Mr. Smith's plea that the demands upon the Commissioners are beyond their ability to meet, and that plea is the hest possible answer to "Bangors" complaint. Perlups by another year the people of Maine may be encouraged by the good already done to increase the appropriation and enlarge the facilities for coping with the work:

year the people of Manie may be encouraged by the good already done to increase the appropriation and enlarge the facilities for coping with the work:

"We wish it to be distinctly and clearly understood that we shall rigidly enforce to the utnost extent of our power and resources these laws against all parties, whether guides or principals, who shall be guilty of their infraction."—E. M. Stilwell, Commissioner of Pisheries and Game, in last week's issue of Fonest and Stilwell, Commissioner of Pisheries and Game, in last week's issue of Fonest and Stilwell, Commissioner of Pisheries and Game, in last week's issue of Fonest and Stilwell, Commissioner of Pisheries and Game, in last week's issue of Fonest and Stilwell, Commissioner of Pisheries and Game, in last week's issue of Fonest and Stilwell, the law knowing as they do that nothing will be done as usual. Why, right in the Commissioner's own city there are men who regularly resort every fall to the Lakes in Washington County to hound and butcher deer, and this season finds them pursuing their netarious practices with a greater boldness, born of past immunity. More than three weeks ago a responsible person living near the scenes of the law's violation wrote to Commissioner Stilwell and his colleague to that effect, yet neither officer has put in an appearance nor sent a deputy to arrest the parties; so the slaughter continues and will continue till the deer are exterminated, unless officers are appointed who will do something more than five paper pellets. Some idea of the slaughter can be formed from the fact that twice a week a team goes in from Beddington (five miles distant) to the vicinity of Mopang and Pleasant Lakes and takes on the venison in the night, carrying it to Mibridue for shipment. Then there are parties at Rocky and Lead Mountain Ponds and Alligator Lake in the same business. The still hunters are doing what they can shooting hounds. Two have already been shot by parties at Thirty-five Brook, and at Gray Banda Adams' camp. In conclusion I woul

STATE OF MAINE—DEPARTMENT OF TEBERIES AND GAME—Portland, Nov. 8.—Editor Forest and Stream: As an executive offlicer I am opposed to this constant "tinkering," by special legislation, etc.—attempts to better the form of laws, at the expense of lessening their practical force, we are devoting our personal efforts and energies as commissioners to the enforcement of the good laws that we have, and devote our whole time to the work. We now have added to our duties the enforcement of the grown laws. With the extensive territory and limited means that we have our work is a mountain before us. You will learn from our forthcoming report for 1830 that we have not been idle for a moment. With an american appropriation of funds to depend upon, and a meagre one at the best. We have a great territory abounding with large rivers and lakes and extensive forests that yield abundantly of fish and game. You have in New York State no less than four officers at the head of the Department of Fisheries, and eight to execute the game laws. The work of fisheries, and eight to execute the game laws. The work of restoring our river and lake fisheries (by fishenthre, the construction of lishways and protection), and of enforcing all our fish and game laws, etc., etc., we are prosecuting with our utmost zeal and energy. The fieve that the practical results in Maine are, beyond cavit, appreciated in the United States or the world. Our report for 1880, will be Everett and states. STATE OF MAINE--DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND GAME-

TENNESSEE MOUNTAINEERS.—Thomas Hughes has been down to Tennessee to found a colony, and this is what he has to say of the mountaineers of that country: "Most of these mountaineers, but not all of them, own a log cabin and a minute patch of corn round it, probably also a few pigs and chickens, but seem to have no desire to make any effort at further clearing, and quite content to live from hand to mouth. They cannot do that without hiring themselves out when they get a chance, but are most uncertain and exasperating laborers. In the first place, though able to stand great fatigue in lumting and perfectly indifferent to weather, they are not physically so strong as average English or Northern men. Then they are never to be relied on for a job. As soon as one of them has carned three or four dollars he will probably want a hunt, and go off for it then and there, spend a dollar on powder and shot, and these on squirrels and opossums, whose skins may possibly bring him in ten cents as his week's earnings."

Bereshire County—Stockbridge, Muss., Noc. 5.—Owing to the swamps and low lands being so very dry this season woodcock were searce compared to what they usually are. Ruffed grouse about the usual number, but are to be found more in marshy tracts than in their usual haunts on the hills. Ducks at times common shooting, but come in small flocks Ducks at times common shooting, but come in small flocks mostly black duck (A. Msoure). The beautiful woodduck breed in this section quite common. Rabbits abundant, grey squirrels common, and in some of our neighboring hills quite

plentiful.

If has always been a very rare thing to see or hear quail in this section, but this hast season they have been quite com-mon, especially in the spring and summer. Their genial cry of Bob White could be heard every day in different parts of

our fownship.

Our game laws are well kept of late years. Were it not so with our great number of hunters and fishermen our game and fish would soon be annihilated.

R. C. M.

AN UNUSUAL BA9+-Prekskill, N, Y, No., 5 -Mr. Eugene Depew and myself bagged yesterday in this county within forty miles of New York thirty-seven quail, all fine, full-grown birds. All shot over my frish bitch "Gussic," and all but two were shor over points.

W. H. Perger.

but two were snor over points.

FLORIDA ORANGE GEOWEIS=—New York City, Oct. 26.—
Editor Forest and Stream: Could you kindly put a couple of young men in communication with any of your numerous contributors to the Fonest and Stream in regard to orange growing in Florida? We have read with interest the valuable work outlided "Camp life in Florida," but the book scarcely meets our wants; we should like fuller information as to the prospects of orange growing, and to know of the most suitable lands, also State Laws relating to purchase or otherwise.

Cambridge—Oct.—Will you please answer through your valuable columns the following questions: What are the prospects of a young man going to Florida to engage in the orange business? What part of the State is best adapted to the business in regard to headlifthness and profit? How long before one begins to realize any profit from the business? What is the amount of capital required to start with? What time of year is best to begin? Is there my book that gives reliable information on the subject? Please answer as soon as space will permit and oblige,
Will some one of our Florida correspondents—not one who

has a grove to sell- give us some facts on this point?

has a grove to sent give as some and a guardens and form of the sailing ducks election day on Long Island Sound near this village, I came upon a Canada goose which, evidently tired from a long flight, was resting on the water. It allowed me to approach within about fifty yards before rising, and it had so for a far when an ounce and a quarter of "B" shot Bafer. to approach within about fifty yards before using the amount got far when an ounce and a quarter of "B" shot overtook it and proved too heavy a load to carry. Before dressing it weighed \( \) to B. Thow does that compare with the average? Cocasionally goese are seen flying over here in the fall, but shooting one is a very rare occurrence. My "bg" for the day consisted of, besides the goose, three ducks.

The Berdoodle.

The bird killed by our correspondent was of about the average weight.

A Curnostry.—The lugg gun which is elsewhere offered for sale by Mr. Wm. R. Schaefer, of Boston, has a history, and we advise the man or the club purchasing it to get the story along with it. If we remember rightly, this small cannon was imported for use on Chesapeake Bay, but its terrific echoes awoke the righteous wrath of the sportsmen of that region, and the gun was incontinently stormed, captured and sent out of the country. Eventually it found its way to the Hub, and has there long been an object of open-mouthed wonder to the modern Atheniums. If some of Jour wild-geese thought friends of the Equific Coact wint to preserve their der to the modern Athenians. If some of our wild-greese plagued friends of the Pacific Coast want to preserve their crops we recommend Mr. Schaefer's punt gun. The wea-pon would make an interesting ornament for a gun club

MARYLAND—Dover, Det., Nov. 4.—W. G. Smith, trainer at K-9 Kennels, has just returned from a ten-days' bunt in Queen Anne County, Md. He reports an abundance of qualis and a good number of woodcocks. Knowing the country as he does we are not surprised at his success in finding so many of the latter. For comrades and co-workers he had "Lothair," of Orange Valley, N. J., and "Fritz," of Cumberland, Md. Owing to an unusually large crop of acorns, among which is the pin oak variety, a choice article of food, quail were found more frequently in the woods than in the open. The rain which is now commencing may drive them out to feed.

Hambelless Guns—Boston, Noc. 4.—1 am about to purchase a fine breech loading shot gun, ten pounds, ren gauge, but an undecided whether to get one with or without hambers. The mechanism of the hamberless seems simple and strong, and easier to keep free from rust, but I have never seen one in use, and do not know how they are liked. Again the action bed seems short on all that I have seen, and I should think they would be more liable to get shaky. What do you think of them? Will some of the readers of Forest and Stream who are using the hamberless give me their opinion of them through your columns? A. B. C.

We should be pleased to hear from those who have used the

hammerless gun.

Onto Qual Shooting - Wanson, O., Nac. 3.—1 think your correspondents are mistaken when they assert that in Ohio quail cannot be killed before Nov. 15. The law of 1879 to which they refer was passed prior to the code. The code supersedes—codifies all laws in force January 1, 1880. One game law in the code supersedes the law of 1879, and repeals that law by implication. If the law of 1879 is in force, then, often Nay 15 them they is no description. that law by implication. If the law of 1879 is in force, then, after Nov. 15, then there is no close season, and quall may be killed all the year round as that law contains no prohibition after that date. The judge of our courts concurs with me in this view Quail shooting is fair, and some woodcock yet linger with

SPORT ABOLT NEWARK. A local paper thus sums up the reports of the opening of the New Jersey game season thereabouts: Quail were found abundant and in large bevies, the birds well-grown and strong of wing. Quite a number of broods were reported in Essex and Union counties. Two gentlemen from this city killed a dozen on Tuesday between Elizabeth and Roselle, and said that they left plenty for breeding purposes. The grouse were unusually plenty in their mountain haunts. Woodcock are very scarce and no good bags have been heard of this fall, but the prospects are that the recent rains and mild weather may yet furnish some sport with these highly prized birds. Rabbits, our only ground game, hardly lore out the promise held by the favorable season, as they were not found to be any more plentiful than usual. than usual

than usual.

An Earnest Worker New York, Nov. 1—Editor Forest and Stream: The readers of Forest and Stream will have noticed the article in your issue of Oct. 28, by W. Holberton, on "Subbath Maranders" at Paskack, N. J. This is by no means the first evidence brought to my notice that Mr. H. is interesting himself to prevent the Higgal depletion of game and other birds in this vicinity. We have plenty of sportsmen who have time and money to sparse for associated effort expended in regular meetings, big talk, trap-shooting, grand suppors, etc., etc., but here is a man disposed to do a little actual work. I hope that not sportsnen alone, but all who feel an interest in the preservation of the feathered tribe in this section from the incremary and wicked assaults of por luntress and wanton butchers will lend him a band. And as "fine words butter no parsaips," let that hand transmit a \$5 note for his campaign fund.

H. H. Thompson.

QUALL IN New JERSEY—Avar York, Nov. 5.—Our efforts to stop shooting at Pascack, N. J., before the law was off were entirely successful, and the parties have not put in an appearance since. I regret to say, though, that during two days' shooting (Nov. 1 and 2) in Jersey, I heard but one story from farmers and others, and that was that there had been quali shooting going on for two weeks before the 1st. The wildness of the quail and small size of the hevies amply proved this fact. Some bevies would not let the dogs come within twenty yards of them. Quail were quite plenty early in the season, but the "woodcock shooting" thinned them out, so that there are not enough left at this early day to make it worth while going after them. W. Holebeton.

make it worth while going after them. W. Holberton.

Quall. IN Indiana. Closerdate, Noc. 5. Our prospects for small game -the only kind which we have—are indeed flattering. Quall were perhaps never so plenty. The season this year was particularly suited to them, being dry during their nesting and latching time, and they are now well grown, strong and ready for dog and gun. Although our law has been off for a few days, I have as yet to see my first dead quait; nor have I heard any shooting. By rising about day-light any morning, I can course perhaps a dozen covies by their calling, and have in the last few days seen two or three covies a hundred yards of the house. I know of no place in Central Indiana where devotees of the gun can secure so good sport as here. Should sportsmen from alvoad desire to make a call we will do everything we can to make their stay pleasant and insure plenty of sport. Watersfowl have as yet given us the go-by, nor do they tarry long when they do stop. Black bass, since the cool days have set in, have been doing good work taking the minnow, for you must know that the fly is as yet unknown.

THE BLAIR COUNTY METHOD.—A young man in Blair County, Pennsylvania, has discovered an ingenious and successful way to capture squirrels, dead or alive, without either gun or ammunition. His outift consists of a set of climbers, such as are used by telegraph repairers, a sheath knife, a pack of fire-crackers, box of matches and a dog. The dog holes the game. The young man puts on his climbers, and goes up to the hole in the tree, lights a tire-cracker and drops it into the hole. When it explodes, the frightened squirrel rushes out into a bug held over the hole, or if he wishes to kill it he strikes its head off with the sheath knife; if he misses, the dog soon finishes it. By this novel contrivance he often brings in from ten to twenty squirrels a day. Large game is captured in the same way. Ex.

CONNECTION: Patham, Not 6,—Sportsmen of this section (Windham County) report quail and woodcock more pleuty since the light rains, and it is considered good huning at this time, especially in the runs and small timber.

Gray squirrels are very plenty, and parties bring in large bags of them. It is safe to say that squirrels have not been so plenty for several years. Readers of Forket and Strram in this part of the State will welcome with delight your decision to discontinue the cricket department, as there is not one in twenty in this State that cares to see it. What we like to read best is what we understand best.

E. T. W.

Another Florida Party.—We have the name of a gentle-man who wishes to form a small party for a trip down the west coast of Florida, and if there are among our readers any who have such an expedition in view they are requested to communicate with S. S., this office.

Stoles Guss. Carenoria, N. V., Oct. 31. W. Dwyer had a new gun built to his order, and one night forgot and left it with Burr Wendell in his restaurant, and some villain broke in and stole it and an extra pair of barrels belonging to Charlie Morse's gun. It was evident that the robbers wanted dangerous weapons, as the above and two pistols were all the articles missed.

HAMMERLESS.

Texas.—There is a great need of better game legislation in Texas. Cannot the clubs of the State unite to carry through such a law as they shall determine to be proper? A correspondent writes from Waco: "Very little interest is taken here now in sportsmanship, on account of not having a game law. I have heen trying for a game law for four years, but have not yet succeeded."

Havre de Grace, Md., Nov. 3.—Two parties off Battery, Spesusi Island, yesterday killed 173 ducks—20 canvas-backs, 23 black-heads, and the rest red-heads. The canvas-backs have not yet come on.

A Winter Home, — Topeka, Kan., Nov. 1,—I see in "Information Wanted," "W. K." writes he is a consumptive and desirous of passing the coming winter where it is healthy and game is plenty. This is the place. Hive near the city, alone, have an old darkey couple who have charge of my dogs under my guidance. Live comfortably and nice, and would like a companion for the winter. It will not cost him \$5 a week. Tell him to correspond with me. A. E. WADDELL.

QUALLON THE TRACK.—One of the best finds for quail in the Ohio Valley is along the lines of the various railroads. Strange as this may seem at first reading, it is not odd when the reason is known. The birds are attracted there by the large amount of grain which sifts through the cars and the dusty condition of the ground between the rails. They become used to the sound of the passing trains and frequently run out of the way instead of flying.

—There is not much game in market, owing to the warm and wet weather. Small quantities are received from the following localities: Bear from Maine; quali from Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia; deer from Pennsylvania, lowa, Minnesota and Maine; ducks mostly from Harve de Grace, Md.; rabbits from Pennsylvania; woodcock from Tempkins Comnty, N. V., and Bucks County, Pa.; pinnated grouse from Wisconsin and Minnesota.

SHOOTING DAYS AT SHINNECOCK BAY.—In answer to numerous inquiries we may say that the law recently passed by the Supervisors of Suffolk County affecting the shooting of wild fowl at Shinnecock Bay and other neighboring resorts permits the birds to be shot only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. and Friday of each week.

WILD FOWL IN NEW YORK CITY .- On Sunday, Nov. 7, a flock of four canvas-back ducks were seen flying across the city above St. Nicholas avenue at 152d street. They were a little high to shoot at, but we think that a 20-pound P. Mullin breech-loader would have reached them.

A pair of green-winged teal dropped into the waters at the northerly end of Central Park Sunday morning, and after paying a visit of an hour or two to the tame ducks and drakes who, under protection of the Park police, occupy that aristocratic puddle, they splashed out, and rising into the air headed for the Southeast.

Texas Indianola, Nov. 3.—Since writing last have had another large flight of ducks, nearly all red-head and black ducks, and some jacksnipe. Was out one day last week on a marsh close to town, and bagged a dozen. Geese and braut very scarce as yet, and no swan. By going eight or ten miles from town fine shooting can be had at ducks, chickens, quail and snipe.

G. A.

A Kansas Device.—An ingenious youth living near Burton, Kan., has devised an ingenious method of enticing the wild geese within range of gunshot. He captured two or three wild geese by breaking their wings, Inriated them out till they recovered and now he takes them down into the wheat field, covers himself up and pinches their legs, making them squawk, which attracts the others which are almost constantly flying over.

Large Antlers.—Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.—Will you be kind enough to give me any address, or put me in the way of getting a large pair of deer auther from the sporting grounds of Vermont, New Hampshire or Maine? I. W. Meeks, Jr.

Indian Territory—Fort Gibson, Nov. 1. -All kinds of the plentiful; season splendid; sport fine. Mark.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

#### TORONTO GUN CLUB.

THE members of the club arranged to have a shoot at pigeous at Woodbue Track, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 3, there being five prizes to be competed for-namely: For first prize in first class—The Dilly Mail newspaper for one year, donated by Mr. Good, the sporting editor of that paper. Second prize—A very fine pickle cruet, given by Mr. Joseph Taylor, of the Dog and very time pickie cruet, given by air. Joseph Taylor, of the Dog and Duck saloon. For first prize in second class:—A box of cigars, value 55, given by Mr. Harry Keeble. Second prize—A box of soap, given by Alderman Tayler, value 83. For first prize in third class —A very fine jewel case, value 812, given by Mr. Harry Cooper.

In donating this prize Mr. Cooper stated that, as he was a young shooter, and wishing to see the third class men take a lively interest in the shooting, he thought he would encourage this class, and

that at a future shoot he would even encourage them more Mr. W. Bagg acted as referee and Mr. Lott Dean puller. First Class -7 birds each; 100 yards boundary; 26 yards; Mr. Small won first prize. Ties in shooting off resulted as follows:

The following shooters had  $\mathfrak a$  sweepstakes at 5 birds each, 26 yds.

C. C. Small ... 1 1 0-2 W. G. Gooderham ... 1 1 J. B. Graham ... 1 1 0-2 Geo. Leshe ... 0 1

The shoot-off, miss and go out, resulted in Mr. Geo. Leslie killing two birds in succession, getting second money; J. B. Graham, thard money, killing his first bird and missing the second bird. Mr. Small and Mr. Gooderham missing their first bird. This ended a very pleasant morning's sport.,

J. B. Graham, Sec'v and Treas.

DEXTER'S PARK—Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 9.—Ninth monthly contest of the Brooklyn Gun Club for the double bird trophy, shot for at seven pairs each from H and T plunge traps, handicap rise, 100 yards boundary; Brooklyn Gun Club rules. Ties shot off at three pairs each :

Spencer, Mass., Nov. 3.—The Sportsman's Club have changed their name to the Star Gun Club. To-day they dedicated their new range and grounds by a friendly contest between the clubs of Brookfield, North Brookfield and their own club, also with an odd team made up of sportsmen from Worcester, Brookfield and North Brookfield. The traps were so located that the balls would sometimes go up between the marksman and the sun ; this will account for some of the poor shots. The day's pleasure closed with a collation. The following is the score: Brookfield Club.

II. Mathewson18	C. H. Giftin
H. Herrideen 16	C. T. Varney
J. Hobbs18	S. Moulton
A. Shepard18	S. W. Whittemore
II. Butterworth10	L. N. Vaughn
. North Bro	ookileld Club.
J. Deon18	W. Tyler12
L. E. Bliss	M. Bosworth 9
J. Fifield	C. W. Deyo
F. Cass 17	W. Reynolds
G. Reynolds	G. Campbell15 = 145
Spen	cer Club.
John Boyden15	
A. D. Putnam	L. M. French
H. Brewer	F. N. Prouty
James Holmes14	D. C. Luther6
E. M. Bliss 14	A. S. Walker16-157
Odd	Team.
E. W. Twichell 7	A. C. Walker
H. P. Gerald	C. B. Holdett
J. P. Crosby	A. B. F. Kinney 11
A. Hobbs13	Unknown 3- 99
H. Holmes 11	

New York Gun Club-Bergen Point, N. J., Nov. 6.—Match for birds, shot by Dr. Zellner, Mr. L. F. Martin and Mr. C. Lawrence, at 50 birds each, from five ground traps, special rise, 80 yards boundary. New York Gun Club rules.

Fell dead out of bonds.

-You can save Doctor bills and keep your family always well with Hop Bitters.

# Archern.

Sabatoga Springs.—On Nov. 2 the following match was shot, Mrs. Townsend Davis and Mr. Frank Sidway, of the Buffalo Tox-ophilities against Miss Corinno B. Bramlette and Mr. Frank H. Walworth, of the Saratoga Bownen. Each team shot bu its own range. Ladies, 96 arrows at 50 yards; gentlemen, 96 arrows at 60 yards. The match was to be decided upon the greatest gross score: Buffalo Toxopilite

Total 163-845 Saratoga Bowmen. 

The Saratoga Bowmen won by 76 points.

The ladies' share in the match is too great a credit to their respective clubs to admit of an apology; but it must be stated in justice to them, that their score fell quite below their better practice, by reason of their having to shoot at a disadvantage. Mr. Walworth, after discharging but two arrows of his third dozen, turned to speak to a friend, and Miss Bramlette, supposing he had completed his end, stepped to the line ten yards in front of him while he was in the act of aiming his third arrow. The sudden warning which the lady received from several quarters at once so startled her that she scored but a few points with her next dozen arrows, and could not recover her equanimity to the end. Thanks are due to Mrs. Davis for having shot at all, as she had but little more than nominal practice since winning the distinguished title of championess over the most accomplished lady archers in the country at the Grand National, last July.

## The Rennel.

#### FIXTURES.

Meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1880, at 3:30 P. M.

National American Kenuel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, Vincennes, Ind., Nov, 15th. Chas, De Ronge, Secretary, 51 Broad street, New York.

Meeting of National American Field Trials Club, at University Hall, Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15, 1880, at 8 P. M.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

How to Get to Vincennes.—To those who propose to attend the meeting of the National American Field Trials Association at the meeting of the National American Field Trials Association at Vincennes, a word as to the best way to reach that eity may be acceptable. From New York go via Pennsylvania R. R., 8:55 a. M., or 5:55 r. M.; to Futsburgh at 11:45 r. M., or 9:00 a. M.; thence by Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. to Vincennes, arriving 9:35 r. M., or 12:05 neon. Or Leavo New York by Eric R. R. 8:45 a. M., or 6:45 r. M.; to Salsmanca at 11:50 r. M., or 11:20 a. M.; thence by New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R. to Cincinnati, arrive at 5:00 a. M.; or 6:00 r. M.; then via Ohio & Missonri R. R. to Vincennes, arriving at 5:05 r. M. or 1:18. Vincennes, arrive at 2:05 P. M., or 1:18 A. M.

### HARE SHOOTING WITH BEAGLES.

Granby, Ct., Oct. 22, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The sport of shooting hares before beagles is yearly increasing in popularity, and is more and more enjoyed as game birds grow scarce near large cities, and compel sportsmen to look partly to other than feathered game for sport. Those who have once enjoyed listening to the music of the little hounds as they follow the timid hare in her windings through the thick undergrowth will often afterwards leave setter and pointer at home to enjoy the exciting sport.

I have no doubt that hare shooting would have been practised more if the bengles could have been readily procured, and at reasonable prices; but it is only within a few years that they have been bred here, and in sufficient numbers to supply the demand.

In regard to color of beagles, I much prefer white, black and tan, as being more readily seen on either snow or bare ground than dogs of solid colors, and a dog standing from 13½ to 15 inches at shoulder is preferable to a smaller one that will tire soon if used in deep snow. As the music of the pack constitutes one of the chief enjoyments of the show, I always select those dogs having the prolonged bark of the foxhound, and they should also be matched in speed, so as not to bave any stragglers in the pack. While it is not necessary to have more than one dog, a couple are destrable, for the more dogs the merrier the cry, and the more game they will find.

not to have any stragglers in the packs. While it is not necessary to have more than one dog, a couple are destrable, for the more dogs the merirer the cry, and the more game they will find.

A few hints on the training of young dogs may not be out of place, and will be of use to those who have not had experience in working young beagles.

By far the best time of day is the forepart of evening, as the hares then come out to feed, and if the dogs strike a trail it is fresh, and they will not have to follow it far before starting the game, and there is no secut left in trails unade the night before to mislead and trouble the dogs, as there is when they are taken out in the morning. In the evening, too, the ground is usually damp enough from falling dew, and the air favorable for the seen to lie, so I always select that time of day to teach my young dogs, and, instead of walking about, select a favorable spot for game, and sit down and let the dogs lead off and work over the ground, giving them plenty of time before changing position if they fail to start game.

I have seen many houters keep walking, and the dogs, being young, would not lead off, but simply follow a heed. After they have been introduced to game, and started a few hares in the evening, then I take them out by daylight, and if I shoot the hare do not go to it and pick it up, but let it lie where killed until the peak come up and see that it is dead, and has not vanished in mid air, as they would be likely to think if picked up. The day I consider most favorable for the sport is when the ground or snow is dump, and air mild: a southerly wind is favorable for the scent to lie, but any cold, dry wind seems to dissipate it. It does not lie well in an east wind or when the leaves begin to fail, but a warm, cold, dry wind seems to dissipate it. It does not lie well in an east wind or when the leaves begin to fail, but a warm, cold, dry wind seems to dissipate it. It does not lie well in an east wind or when the leaves begin to fail, but a warm, cold, dry

circles until shot.

The hunting of hares does not compel one to take long walks through thick bushes, which New England bird-shooters have to take, but one can take his little pack into ground

where hares live, and sit down on some log or stump com-

where hares live, and sit down on some log or stump commanding a runway and listen to the industrious little hounds until their near approach warns him to be on guard and not let the little quarry steal by unseen and unshot at.

The writer is fortunate in having both varieties of the hare within easy reach, and they can be hunted in winter when pointer and setter are useless; and many a day the coming winter will my pack of beagles make the woods ring with their music as they follow the great white har in his ghost-like flight.

N. ELMORE.

#### THE CARE OF DOGS.

#### CHAPTER II.

HAVING provided a proper kennel, and hinted the general arrangement of its occupants, let us give them a "square meal."

The Arrivage a project beamer, and induced the testing a sequence of the control

below:

1 beef head or 2 large beef shins, 2 heads of cabbage, or
1 peck of turnip or polatoes, 6 onions, 1 teacupful of sail, 1
ounce black pepper. Cut the vegetables into fine pieces, remove as much meat as possible from the bone, chop it fine
and crack the bone. Throw all into an iron kettle and add 7
buckets (8 quarts) of water. Boil one hour and remove
bones. Thicken to the consistency of cold soft soap with the
following mixture: Corn meal 1 bushel, out meal 1 peck,
wheat bran 2 pecks. Stir in while the soup is boiling and let
it continue to boil three hours longer. Do not let it scorch.
Feed cold.

Feed cold.

A good winter food is made thus: Put into the iron pot 1 peck of hominy, pour on it 4 buckets of water, and boil 1 hour. Chop up 4 lbs. fat pork (fresh) and 2 pecks of potatoes (skins on), put them into the pot and allow water to cover them, boil one half hour and then stir in a handful of salt, the same of black pepper, and sufficient coarse wheat flour or middlings to make it stiff. Boil until hominy and potatoes will mash with a spoon, and feed moderately hot, say "spetty warm."

Plain coar meal mush, with meat fibring or cracking

potatoes will mush with a spoon, and feed moderately hot, say "pretty warm."

Plain corn meal mush, with meat fibrine or cracklin cooked in it when the latter article is not burned—as is often the case when it is not convenient to examine before purchasing—is very wholesome; but where skin diseases are concerned, avoid fat or cracklin, which contains more or less. Use in its place lean meat, neck pieces or other cheap parts. Better use no meat than fat. Feed cold.

As a staple article for all seasons I would recommend baked corn bread with cooked meat cut fine and stirred in before baking. The meal should be mixed with cold water, seasoned with pepper and salt, and baked (for a loaf two inchest hick) one hour in a hot oven, turning the loaf when the top is browned, if bottom does not brown well. If there is any kind of surfeti, leave out the meal, giving plain corn bread alternated with well cooked vegetables, and where convenient, an occasional feed of fried fish. Feed cold. Except in the case of very young pups, there is no danger in fish bones.

Where dogs will eat them—and few but will—give occasionally a raw, ripe tomato, or two small white polatoes between meals.

Soun once or twice a week in cold weather is good; but

tween meals.

Soup once or twice a week in cold weather is good; but soup in warm weather is a nuisance. It often sickens a dog and causes him to lose his appetite; easily spoils or sours by keeping over night, and, if fed in that state brings on diarrice.

hoea.

Bones are of more importance than most persons think. Each dog should have a bone to gnaw, and a few small or thin enough for him to grind and swallow, at least once a week. As a mechanical agent they cleanse the teeth, strengthen the jaws and harden the gnms. Taken into the stomach they contribute a large amount of phosphorus and lime to the bone, muscle and brain, and assist wonderfully in causing worms to loose their hold upon the intestines and expelling them from the bowels. The exercise and enjoyment which a dog derives from gnawing a hone are very beneficial to his health. Fresh water, cold and clear, is one of the most important

Fresh water, cold and clear, is one of the most important items. It should be renewed three times a day in Summer, and once a day in winter, rinsing out or serubbing the buckets each time. Warm, dirty, slimy water is almost as injurious to a dog as it it is nauscous to a person. A man who neglects to keep up a constant supply of clean, fresh water is no more fit to have charge of a kennel than a monkey is to

neglects to keep up a consons supportion of the consons supportion of the consons and the consons are consons and the consons and the consons are consons and the consons are consons and the consons are consons and the consons are consons and consons are consons and consons are consons and consons are consons and consons are consons and consons are consons and consons are consons and consons are consons and consons are cons

CURRENT DOG STORIES.

D. M. Cobb, the possessor of extensive pastoral interests in this section, has a shepberd dug that discounts the majority of the canine family for faithfulness and staticle series to place a master. The dog, it seems, has no higher ambition to satisfy than togratify her master, and so sensitive is she that any manifestation of displeasure on her master's part at her beheaver appears to amoy her exceedingly. About six weeks ago Mr. Cobb left for California, leaving this dog with others in the cere of the herder. He also turned has mule out on the range to pasture at leisure until he returned. When his sheep were gathered about the camp at night the dog discovered that her master was absent, and seemingly over this fact she grew very naxious and uneasy. The herder observed this restlessness on the part of the dog, but supposed that she would be all right next norming. When morning came, however, the dog was gone. A few days subsequently the herder discovered her on the range with the mile and succeeded in including her to follow him to camp, where he fed her. She again disappeared her on the range to get his mule, which was also a dutiful animal, and to bis amazement and relief he found the faithful dog in company with his faithful donkey far out on the range, apparently contented and happy componions. At the spath of her, master, however, the dog became perfectly frantic with ecstacy and manifested her manloyed raphure by actions that were as easily comprehended by him as though they had been spoken in words.—Nate Lene (Cd.) Herald.

VI.

Animal instinct of a very high order was a little words.

Animal instinct of a very high order was exhibited at the Buildog ranch last Sundary. Mr. Piper, of Rapid City, was there with a fine pointer dog. All hands were seated at the dinner table, when all at once the dog went up to his master and commond whining. The attention of the master was attracted to the dog and turning around he asked him what he wanted. The dog reached up and dropped a gold badge in his hand that he had picked up somewhere. Dr. Meyer recognized it as one that had dropped from his vest, but know nothing of the loss until the dog found it. Deadwood (Dak.) Times.

VΠ.

As an evidence that whisky is an infallible antidote against poison, we will state that Mr. J. W. Jackson, while out on the prairie some few days ago with his fine-blooded hunting dogs, had one of them blitch by an enormous moneasis snake. The reptile one of the dog's tongue, from which a perfect stream of blood sense. The dog's tongue, from which a perfect stream of blood sense. In the dog's tongue, from which a perfect stream of blood sense. In the dog's tongue, from which a perfect stream of blood sense. In the dog's tongue and lower jaw had commenced swelling rapidly and plarmingly. The owner, having with him a flask of whisky, lost no time in pouring down the animal's threat about one-half of it. As soon as the whisky took offect the dog lay stretched out as if dead, but he was only drunk, as he soon revived from his stupor and was secuningly as well as ever. The place struck by the snake rotted and fell out.—St. Landry benaveral.

VIII

Lost evening, as the through mail on the Baltimore and Ohio Road was passing Alpaville, a dog started across the track. The pilot of the engine struck the canine, and the engineer supposed that it had been ground up by the train. When the engine reached the city the freman was surprised to find the dog sended on the ash-pan under the turnace. The dog did not seem to have been severely injured by the pilot, but the hair was burnt from its back during the long ride of twenty-one nules on the ash-pan. This morning the canine appeared quite frisky, and was sent back to its owner at Alpaville.—Express.

1X.

Policemum Charles Ecol. of the Twenty-weeped dictrict who

owner at Alpsvillo.—Experss.

IX.

Policeman Charles Egolf, of the Twenty-ninth ward lying around natrost that dismal part of the Twenty-ninth ward lying around Mineteenth street and Indiana avenne denominated "Stifftonn," is generally accompanied by the station bouse bloodhound "Nig." This was an advantage to him on Friday night. Egolf found Join Brannan beating his wife about 10 o'cleck, and attempted to arrest him. Brannan knoeked Egolf down with a brick. A party of roughs gathered to Brannan's assistance and in a trace Egolf was down and being vigorously beaten. Then the bloodhound came into play, like another dog of Montagris and other celebrated hounds of history. He dashed not the crowd, bit right and left and kept the assailants at bay midt Egolf arose and went at Brannan with a blackjack. He speedily subdued Brannan and conducted him to the police station, his four-leged auxiliasy limping along on three feet and with a couple of broken ribs. Egolf fell fainting upon the floor and when picked up it was found that his scall was upon the door and when picked up it was found that his scall was appeared to have been the his face was badly contused. Brannan appeared to have been the his face was badly contused. Brannan appeared to have been the his face was badly contused. Brannan appeared to have been the his face was badly contused. Brannan appeared to have been the his face was badly contused. Brannan appeared to have been the his face was badly contused.

A BAD BIRD. -The following story comes to us well authenticated: At a certain club house in Boston there was kept in the billiard room a parrot which was so tame and such a favorite that it was not confined to its cage, but was allowed the liberty of the room, and was often seen perched upon the furniture or wandering about the floor. On one occasion, when the bird was seated in one corner of the room, a gentleman, a Mr. B., entered, followed by his dog, whether a pointer or a setter we do not know. The dog after a few moments winded the parrot, drew on it, and finally stood fast. The bird, which had been up to this time apparently oblivious of the presence of the canine, now turned its head slowly and in tones expressive of the utmost contempt said, "Go home, you darned fool." The dog started, looked, and then turning tail, slunk out of the room. It is said that although up to this time the animal had been a splendid hunter, he would thenceforth never point a bird.

GUESTS EXPECTED AT VINCENNES .- The following gentlemen are expected at Vincennes during the trials: Mr. Luther Adams, Boston: Messrs. J. W. Munson, St. Louis: D. Sanborn and A. H. Moore and party, Phila.; C. H. Raymond and party and Chas. De Ronge, New York: James Moore, Toledo; J. H. Dew, Harry Bishop. E. C. Sterling, St. Louis; H. L. Smith and Brother, Strathroy, Ont.; Chas. H. Turner, St. Louis; Dr. McDermott, Cincinnati; also a number of prominent sportsmen from Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Toledo, St. Louis, Dayton and Cleveland.

NATIONAL AMERICAN FIELD TRIALS' CLUB MEETING .- The annual meeting of this organization will be held at University Hall, Vincennes, Indiana, on Monday evening, November 15,

The National Trials—Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 6.—Already all the rooms in the Grand Hotel, which is one block away from University Hall, where the meetings are to be held, are engaged, and the other hotels, the La Platte, Union Depot and Central are certain to have their quote of sportsmen. Mr. H. M. Short, who handled several dogs at the late Penna.

State Field Trials, is seven miles away from here having excellent sport. Mr. C. B. Whitford is also in the neighbor. cellent sport. Mr. C. B. Whi hood getting his dogs in trim.

EASTERN FIELD TREALS.—We are informed on the authority of Dr. H. F. Aten, President of the E. F. T. Club, that there is an abundance of quail on Robin's Island, sufficient to ensure a successful meeting whether others are obtained or not. A meeting of the club will be held this afternoon at 2500 cm. 3:30 P. M.

ensure a successful meeting whether others are obtained or not. A meeting of the club will be held this afternoon at 3:30 r. m.

Some Massachusetts Doos — Ishfeld, Mass., Nor. 5, 1880 — Editor Forcet and Extrem: I have been shooting this fall over Cloud sired by Afton, and litter sister to S. T. Hammond's Thiste, and owned by R. E. Sabin, of West Spring-field, Mass. She exhibits fine nose, and great speed and endurance for a pup of seventeen months. Must also make mention of two or three other of my particular "pets." First comes Rex, a pure Lavernek, one year old, by Lathron's Dick, out of Lathron's Luna. He is owned by F. H. Fuller, of Springfield, Mass., who has also lately purchased Luna. Rex is a king among pups, and if he is kept up to the "scratch" as he has started he will give the "cracks" cause to look to their hards at no very distant day. Next comes locetor, as ix months old pointer pup out of Lathron's Kane, and a remarkably promising dog every way for one of his ago. He is owned by E. H. Lathrop, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., that will talk and hold a big grouse in his mouth at the same English settler owned by G. W. Gunn. of Springfield, Mass., that will talk and hold a big grouse in his mouth at the same time. His name is Lark, and I have dubbed him "Old Honesty" from his quaint, honest ways, though he is but a pup. I was out with him Wednesday when he came to a point by a hembock thicket in the alders I passed quietly around to the other side and flushed a grouse and shot it. I sent him after it, and he had just proked it up and taken a few steps toward me when he suddenly stopped and made a rigid point off to the right. As there was no mistaking the point by a hembock thicket in the adders I passed quietly around to the other side and flushed a grouse which rose above the bushes and passed directly over Lark, and when it was about forty yards distant it passed a little opening, and I cut it down. Lark stood staunch as a rock, but turned his head and watehad the bird until it fell, when he gave weather drives them out into the sun. RUFFED GROUSE.

they are scattered. The shooting rather improves as cold weather drives then out into the sun. Refer of Grots.

What is a Cocker?—Editor Forest and Stram: I am much pleased indeed to see that Mr. G. D. Maedougall has taken a step in advance of other cocker spaniel breelers in his endeavor to get at a standard by which they may be judged and bred up to. I would be very sorry if his very landable attempt should be frustrated by breeders themselves. Let your correspondents give us their opinions as to what cockers should be like and back up their opinions as to what cockers should be like and back up their opinions by showing wherein their ideal spaniel is superior to all others, not by pitching into each other and their does. It is all moonshine, in my opinion, to say that one man's dogs are half King Charles and another man's English water spaniels (if there is such a breed). We will never come to anything definite in this way. Let them preface their remarks by saying that the modern cocker spaniel is a "mongrel," which no one can deny. There is a little of almost very breed of field spaniel in them except the clumber, consequently we have the various colors—liver and white, liver and tan, liver, black and tan, black and white, black. It is a well-known fact that if the lemon and white is crossed by any other breed of spaniel the lemon color is lost and that liver color takes its place. The old Welsh cocker, lemon and white, is no doubt the foundation of the modern cocker, but as we rarely ever get that color it is a sure indication of a cross.

I have written this to endeavor to show that because a cocker spaniel is not a certain color or weight it does not necessarily follow that it is not a cocker. What Mr. Macdougall wants, and I place myself in the same line, is to know what the various breeders consider the very best style of dog of this particular modern breed. Hugh Dalziel in his work gives two classes, the black cocker and the cocker. I think he is quite right; the black cocker and the cocker. To repeat

modern cocker.

To repeat myself, let the various breeders and fanciers of modern cockers go to work and describe in every particular, give the weight and measurements of the breed, length of body, height at shoulder, length of ear, position, size and shape of eye, description and character of hair, and all other points necessary to make up a standard. Thus I would suggest that the Kennel Editor or other impartial authority should analyze what has been written and give the result, for we may be sure that no two writers will agree on this important subject.

tant sunject.

I will at some future time give what I consider the proper size and shape of the cocker. Although not myself a breeder I take a great interest in the merry fellows, be they sixteen or forty pounds.

London, Ontario, Nov. 7.

The Dog-dealing English Cleric.—The dog-dealing clergyman is a type of the amateur jobber. He often breeds some rather uncommon kind of dog, possibly a species of wolf-hound, the progenitors of which he purchased during his travels in the East, perhaps at an Armenian convent. He invites inspection of these interesting animals, and the intending purchaser makes a pilgrinage to the hermitage of the clerical breeder. This he finds to be an unusually swag country rectory, looking the perfection of all that can possibly be expected in a well-ordered parsonage. Pictures of the Holy Land hang on the walls of the drawing-room, and an oak pric-dieu, in a little tecess lighted by a stained glass window betokens the devotional habits of the family. The divise

The Bifle.

himself presently appears, dressed in strictly clerical, but sen-sible garments, well suited for hard work in a country parish. He will be delighted to show his pets to his guest, but first he would like to take him into the church. In the dim religious would like to take him into the church. In the dim religious light of that lately restored building it seems profane to think of dog-dealing, but the clergyman observes with a pleasant smile that the handsome rood screen, which is not yet completed, has been paid for chiefly by money obtained by selling his dogs. A few minutes later, when the ecclesiastic stands on his lawn, in his rough serge cassock, staff in hand, while three large wolf-hounds bay around him, he looks quite like an Eastern monk or a Greek patriarch. No money (so he says) would purchase either of the magnificent beasts which are playing round their reverend master, but the visitor's nu are is entered in a book in which it is arranged that the first (i) — no of the big hounds has puppies he is to buy one of the lit, whings as soon as it is weaned, for 10 guineas, and, after givin — pound toward the host's collection for a new lectern he de etc.—The Saturday Reciee.

Dog Losa - 1,182 Checkaut Street, Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 6.— Editor Forest and Stream: On Tuesday, 2d. I received from Gouverneur, N. Y., the cocker bitch Black Bess, which I purchased from Mr. Geo. P. Ormiston. On Wednesday morning, after I had gone to business, she jumped a 53-foot fence and escaped. She weighs 25 lbs., is long and low, but only moderately so, is well feathered, heavy cars, coal black, not a white hair, very wary coal, but not actually curly. Her right eye is distigured by a cataract, caused by a blow received a few weeks since, and is still sore. Her tail is cut pretty long, and is carried high, and last and most important, she was coming in season at the date I lost her. Should this meet the eye of any gentleman who has seen or heard of her, in this neighborhood or elsewhere, he will greatly oblige a brother sportsman by sending word to the above address. brother sportsman by sending word to the above address.
GEO. D. MACDOUGALL,

New York Kennel Club Augiton.—The following draft was recently sold at Goshen, N. Y.: Rake, Jr, red setter dog, 14 months old, by Rake out of Belle II. (‡ Laverack, ¾ Irish). George III., black and white pointer dog, 14 months old, by Dr. Strachau's Flash out of Lady (grandson of Sir Fred, Bruce's George and one-half brother of Whiskey and Flake's. Black and white setter puppy, 8 months old, by Dr. Strachau's imported field trial setter Argyll, out of Flora, both first class field dogs. Black, tan and white setter puppy, 8 months old, full brother to the above.

#### KENNEL NOTES

NAMES CLAIMED—Jel.—Mr. H. Allerton claims the name of Jet for black cocker dog pup (formerly Davy Jones), purchased from Mr. George D. Macdongall Com.—Dr. F. H. Rehvinkle, of Chillicothe, Ohio, claims the name of Com (short for Comceticut) for his English have beagle pup out of Lucy by Victor, received in exchange from N. Elmore, Esp., Connecticut, for bitch puppy out of owner's Beanty out of J. H. Stovell's imported dog Chanter. Belte.—Professor W. B. Hall, of Lancaster, P.a., claims the name of Belle for a black, white and tan beagle puppy, whelped May 1, 1880. Bred by Geo. Pownall, Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa., by Jam out of Bess. Duke Professor W. B. Hall, of Lancaster, Pa., claims the name of Duke for a black white and tan beagle puppy, whelped May 1, 1880. Bred by Geo. Pownall, of Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa., by Victor out of Beauty.

Beet by (ion, 1000).

State of Bees, Dube Professor on the Sees, Dube Professor on the Sees, Dube Professor on the Sees and Sees

imported Ratte-imported Binderen, web-specified imported Ratte-imported Binderen, web-specified by the Geo. Pownall's black, with said tan beagle bited Beauty second prize winner at Philadelphia, 1879, to Victor; imported Ratte-Binebell, etc. 21, 1889.

Satiss—Diep Jones. Mr. Geo. D. Macdongall (Lachino Kennels) has sold the black coder dog paip bavy Jones to Mr. Allection, of R. Bourghold to Mr. Geo. D. Macdongall (Lachino Kennels) the cocker bited Black Bess is by Skuce's Bob out of Willey's Belle. Ecc.—Enry O'More Kennel Club has sold to Mr. Ti. Il. Oliver, of Battimore, Md., the red Irish puppy Eva (Bory O'More-Norah). Norah.—Mr. Callender has purchased for the Rory O'More-Kennels the beautiful red Irish setter bitch Norah (Berkely-Tilly), winner of first prize, New York, 1889. This prize was awarded in one of the larguet classes of the kind ever shown, and not only unanunously by the judges, but without an unfavorable criticism from the sporting press. Norah will be bred to Rory O'More.

MYOTHATIONS—New 10rd, Nos. 5.—1 which will be Mr. K. E. MYOTHATIONS—New 10rd, Nos. 6.—1 which will be the Mr. Sia was bought by Mr. Sia

SUMMERIAND SKETCHES. By Dr. F. L. Oswald. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

phila. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The "Summerland Sketches," which have appeared from time to time in Lippincott's Magazine have just been issued by Messrs.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. in book form. Thus brought together in the form of a continuous narrative, they form a volume of more than ordinary interest.

Though much has been written in a more or less desultory way about Mexico, its wonderful climate and its vast natural resources, we are still without anything like an adequate comprehension of the wonders and attractions of that great southern land. Dr. Osthe wonders and attractions of that great southern land. Dr. Os-wald's book, though nothing more than a series of "sketches," goes far toward helping ur to appreciate the enthusiasm of travel-ers who have pashed through Mexico. His descriptions of the climate, the faums and the flora or this little known happy land are to graphic and so charmingly written that in perusing the volume one becomes infected with no small share of the author's enthusi-asm for what he calls America felix.

The book is repicte with descriptions of the wonderful scenery of both Tierra Fria and Tierra Caliente, but there is no lack of of both Tierra Fria and Tierra Canana, but there is no near of incident, and the interest is always kept alive. Interesting notes of the habits of insects, birds and beasts abound throughout, and, though the author's science limps a little when he attempts to identify animals by their schentific names, there is no reason to doubt the correctness of most of his observations.

The "Summerland Sketches" form a very attractive volume, and one which we can conscionationally recommend to our readers.

BULLETS FOR HUNTING.

A T the risk of occupying with details too much valuable space A and, though somewhat late, the information asked for Hunting Rifle" and others is herewith subjoined. The The bullet which they question about is a smooth, patched one (for a .44 calibre), with six shallow grooves of two thousandths (.002 inch) inch depth : diameter at butt, four hundred and thirty-nine thousand the (439 inch) inch; at fifteen hundredths (.15) inch length from butt the diameter is four hundred and thirty-eight thousandths (.488) inch.

At one calibre length from the butt (.44 inch) the diameter is four hundred and twenty-seven thousandths (.427) inch, and thence, with a proper taper to the point. Length of bullet, 2s inch; with orifice in point of 3-16 inch and 21-32 inch deep. Weight of ball, alloyed with 5 per cent. tin, is 275 grains lead. Ball, 280 grains. The ball patched in the ordinary way, with two thicknesses of paper. Width of patch from ball should be .55 inch. The ball should be loaded into shell about twenty-two hundredths (.22 inch) of an inch, not further. The ball moving from the shell bears on the lands at a point (.33 inch) thirty-three hundredths of an inch from butt, which appears to be sufficient bearing to keep it true to the centre line of the bore when clean. The indentation of the lands on the ball is about one quarter of an inch.

Halls loaded in the shell, "crank-sided" or "out of true" and shot appear to vary very little in accuracy from those loaded true to the centre line of shell, which goes to show the bearing is long enough to correct this "crank-sidedness," as well as to insure the proper "spin."

The power sufficient to overcome the inertia of a light bullet is not sufficient to "up-set" it enough to fill the grooves. So that with such it is necessary that the butt when patched should fit the grooves snug enough to make the bore gas-tight; and, of course, the balls are more or less forced according to the depth of the grooves. This ball flies true with lands two thousandths (.002 inch) of an inch deep, but it might not with the same bore grooved deeper. In cases where the grooves caliper .446 inch instead of .444 inch, it is probable the butt of ball, unpatched, should caliper .440 inch with the dimensions heretofore given increased proportionately. A ball of .40 cal., from 24 to 35 inch length, 200 to 230 grains weight, or of .45 cal. and 15-16ths of an inch in length, weighing 290 grains, properly modeled after the above and with the same taper, would give satisfactory results for hunting.

Modeled from a .45 cal. English bullet it has more taper, quite an advantage in hunting, as it prevents the "jamming" of the shells

Those who have used the ordinary factory ammunition much for the sporting rifle, with balls of from 1 1-16th to 1% of an inch, shooting consecutive shofs without wiping, have felt this annoyance, and sometimes with serious consequences. The principal cause is the slight taper to the bull ordinarily used. After the second or third discharge powder cake forms at the end of the shell and commencement of the bore. The next shell loaded, the edge of the patching comes in contact with this powder cake. It is either torn, creased or doubled back, according to the force used, and in the latter case the shell can occasionally neither be shoved and in the latter case the sheri can occasionally define be showed home nor taken out. Sometimes, after the patching is creased or "rucked" up, the discharge of the bullet cuts off a circular disc of the patch at the base, which, remaining at the commencement of the parch at the ones, which, remaining at the border content of the bore, sometimes slips over the next builtet, forming a double thickness of patching, which, of course, prevents the cartridge from being forced home or pulled out, and there you are.

If there is a fat built elk or white-tail buck that you have missed,

and has now stopped broadside, within 200 yards, to find out "what's the row," it is very annoying. If with the previous shot you have killed a grizzly, who, after going through the usual "blank motions" of one in mortal agony, has just righted up and is bearing down toward you, the word "annoying" fails to do jus-

tice to the subject.

I have killed a great deal of game with the 1½ inch ball (450 grains), and, as long as the ball was scated down well into the shell, had no great trouble; but when loss of powder and consequently had no great trouble; but when loss or power has considerable power was fully realized, I changed to the 11-16th ball, and then to the shorter, hollow-pointed ball. The shorter the ball the less trouble from "jamming," because there is usually more taper. Were I to use a solid ball again, one of about an inch in length and weighing not exceeding 350 grains would be my choice, and I have no doubt one of that weight, properly shaped, would fly true. The trajectory would be much more favorable, and with equal kill-ing power with the heavier ball, as it would pass through almost any animal hit with 105 or 110 grains of powder behind it. I used the 1 1-16th inch ball last season (with a 10-64 hole drilled down through the point) on bear and elk, but, it occasionally "jumming," I became afraid to use it on grizzlies after the first shot, ming," I became afraid to use it on grizzlies after the first shot, and would be ready for the second shot with the light hollow ball before described. This latter ball never "jammed" or became fastened, the reason being that there was so much taper to it the edge of paper patch did not come in contact with the rim of caked powder, but, passing under or within it, the wedged-shape section of ball forced sway, to a certain extent, the powder cake on the lands, and there was never any trouble from this cause in forcing the extribile places, and there was never any trouble from this cause in forcing the cartridge home; nor does the patch strip or crease to any extent. Doubtless in firing without wiping, the patch, as the bullet is forced through the bore, is sometimes stripped off, but, judging from the amount of leading, not so much so as with the longer ball. This stripping of patching and consequent jamming of shells appears common with the patched ammunition (.40, .44 and .45 cal.) of all the factories, and to such an extent that an experienced gundealer in the Territory got up a tool for gyring a longer slope to the lands at the oud of the shell. This corrects the jamming difficulty, but whether at the expense of securacy I have never understood. Certainly some remedy is essential. I see no complaint on this point in the London Field, and think their rifle makers must have found a remedy. I once saw a Wesley Richard's bullet cast with a thin projection of lead just in front of the patching, and of sufficient depth to protect the edge of patching, which lng, and or sufficient depth to provect the edge of patening, which seemed an excellent idea. This difficulty does not occur so much on moist days, and is modified a good deal by blowing moist breath through the barrel after each discharge; but it is still of sufficient consequence to demand a remedy from the rifle makers.

"H. R." asks my opinion of a Sharps mid-range rifle, 40 cal., for hunting. There is no better of that calibre with proper ammunition, but the objection before described holds with regard to the ammunition usually put up for this calibre. I recently used this rifle at a target with the 70-370 grain cartridge. The taper to the bull was so slight that the end of patching fifted tight in the bore when clear a remarkance. when clean, so much so as to render such ammunition useless for game where you need ammunition with which you can fire six or eight shots consecutively without cleaning, with reasonable accuracy and without danger of your shells "jamming." This ammunition was evidently put up for target practice, and for that purpose was the thing, as the long-tapered ball has, without doubt, advantages in point of accuracy. I have failed, however, to appreciate the advantages of .40 cal., either for mid-range target practice or hunting, over the .41 or .45 cal. With a suitable hellow-pointed ball and proper charge of powder, for deer and ante-lope it would be more efficient than a .44 or .45 with solid ball. It is not suitable for larger game. The ball "Bear Paw" recom-mended (192 grains) would suit the 70 grain shell. I would prefer measure (122 grains) would mit me to grain small. I would prefer the 90 grain shell with a built heavier, as 220 grains, or as long as could be made with the taper before given. The grooves of this ritle being three thousandths of an inch (.003 inch) deep, the ball at butt should be .400 inch. At .13 inch from butt, .399 inch did ameter; at .40 inch from butt, .388 diameter, the usual thickness of patching being used. With new shells some trouble may be experienced in placing them in the shell, in which case, with a "folower" made a few thousandths of an inch large, the mouth of lower" made a tex thousands or at men argo, the mouth or shell can be expanded the proper amount. Let orlice in point of ball be expanded an eighth of an meh in diameter, and three-quarters the length of ball. The usual reloading tools, as given in the catalogue, is what "H. R." needs. A shell can be used from five to ten times without reducing, according to strength and quickness of powder used

The question of the "reducer" is one of dollars and cents, depending on the extent of his hunt and number of cartridges t I have never heard of any one using a smooth maked ball. I have known hunters tear off the patching from the ball outside the shell in order to avoid the jamming trouble before alluded to, which might with some cause the impression that the balls were naked. I know not how accurate such balls flew, nor I think did those who used them ever know. Should think the remedy worse than the disease.

It will be more satisfactory if "H. R." does his own experimenting if he has not yet a projectile to suit. That should be determined before going into the field after game. Why not try the naked ball the rifle companies advertise? It might suit him. Don't adopt or diseard any ball without a thorough trial with and without wiping. As the old song goes, "If at first you don't suc-ceed, try, try again." First-class results are dependent upon three reed, try, try aga eced, try, try again. First-class results are dependent upon three conditions: First-class rule, first-class ammunition, and first-class "holding," "sighting" and "pull off," the absence of either conditions giving "wild" results. About as much experience is required in loading (embracing, as it does, choice of powder, uniform packing in shell, uniform weights to powder and ball, etc.,) as in the act of shooting. Bullets, especially the light hollow-pointed (as well as the patching) should be perfect; the angles at point and butt well filled out, so as to give the full bearing in the lauds.
To insure uniform packing a three-foot loading tube should be used, and I usually weigh the charges of powder even for hunting. The extra trouble is trilling.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

MANDIOTH RIFLE GALLERY-Boston, Nov. 5,-The Inaugural Rifle Match for October is ended with some very fine shooting. Although no clean scores were made, four of the leading contostants were nearly successful in getting the extra prize of ten dollars which the management offer to any one making a score of eight consecutive bullseyes. Mr. U. A. Pollard wins the first prize of seven dollars with a fine record of 191 out of a possible 200. Mr. E. F. Richardson wins the second prize of six dollars with 191, but outranked by Mr. Pollard. Mr. J. Mervell takes the third prize of five dollars with 190. Mr. Frank Hollis takes the fourth prize of four dollars with 189. Mr. Geo. F. Ellsworth wins the fitth prize of two

dollars with 183. Mr, L. W. Farrar takes the sixth prize with 182.

This last week there has been added a line pistol gallery, with some new pistols of the latest pattern, and those who dosire to practice with this favorite arm can have a good opportunity here. A great novelty is the bullsoye. It is connected to an electric battery, which rings an electric bell at the firing point. It is a

ovel idea and very pleasing. The Excelsior Rifle Match for this month has shown good shooting for so early in the month.

The subjoined summary will show how the Luangural Rifle Match ended : 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40 : five scores to win.

or possible 200:				
T. A. Pollard	35	35	35	39-19
E. F. Richardson38	35	33	25	39 19
J. Verritt	35	33	355	39-19
Frank Hollis,	35	35	34	Sb-18
Gro, F. Ellsworth		265	36	39-15
L. W. Fairar36	56	36	36	35-18
Geo, D. Edson 36	305	36	36	37 -19
Chas, B. Robinson	35	36	37	37 - 19
N. S. James			35	:5-15
A. C. Goodspeed	35	35	35	35-17
Chas. B. Otis "	****		35	35-17
G. Warren	34	31		35-17
S. S. Forg	371	3.5	35	35-17
B. C. Sawyer	04		35	3517
J. F. Witherell	31-4	3.1	35	35-17
O. T. Hart	34	34		34-17
R H Daley	34	71		34-17
F. J. Snow.	1,544	223		
F. Shumway	33	83	33	33 - 16
Geo. Estes	0.0		33	23-16
H. B. Furnace	34	32	13	:: - 10

Boston, Nov. 3 .- At Walnut Hill to-day the new subscription match at the long distances was shot, and, with nearly perfect weather conditions, brilliant records were made: D. W. Perklus.

900 yards5 ,000 yards5	4	ñ	5	5	- 5	4	F3	- 6	4	ā	5	ō	.5	5-72
		١	V.	G.	Pea	abo	dy.							
900 yards	5	5	8	5	4	5	5	ō	5	5	5	5	5	0-62

											1				
				J. J	Ι, Ί	11.11	112	ms							
\$00	yards5	5	5	5	ō	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	б	6	5-73
900	yards	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5-68
1,000	yards3	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5-66-20
				C.	Α.	Al	ist	ın.							
800	yards3 yards2	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	6	5	5-69
900	yards2	5	8	5	5	5	5	- 5	2	3	3	4	4	5	5-51
1,000	yards	3	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	ñ	5	5-66-19
				11.	S.	W	uso	n.							
500	yards2	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	()	4	5	4	ă	ő	5-64
(non)	vards4	3	- 5	$F_{6}$	5	5	5	4	ă	ő	3	5	4	43	5 65
1,000	yards5	5	0	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	3-66-196

Non. 6.—There was only a fair attendance to-day of riflemen to inaugurate the new matches previously announced for the day. A heavy fog hung over the range like a pall, and it was nearly impossible to discern the eight-inch bull. In the afternoon there were better weather conditions, after a sharp shower had cleared were center weather conditions, after a snarp shower and cleared the atmosphere. A good graw light was experienced during most of the shooting, but the damp, heavy weather caused the smoke to hang tenaciously to the ground before the butts, and caused much annovance. Six new matches were on the day's programme: A ring target match, off-hand; a ring target match, at rest; a Massa-chusetts target match at rest, and the same off-hand; also, a Creedmoor match and a new amateur match. Captain Jackson's score at the Massachusetts at rest was magnificent—118 out of the possible 120. He again did fine shooting at the ring target at rest rolling up 111, the bullseye being only two inches, which counts 12, and then inch rings counting down to one. Only the best scores are given in the various contests. The conditions of the new matches are as follows: To begin Saturday, November 6, and continue on successive Saturdays, until closed by the executive committee; open to all comers; 200 yards; rounds, ten: rifle, any within the rules, with sight on the grip. Non-members handi-capped by executive officer or committee. Prizes to be won on the aggregate of each competitor's best four scores, one of which must be shot off-hand on ring target, one off-hand on Massachusetts target, and one of the remaining two, one on each of the above-named targets, any position. Tres, equal scores, will be decided by the drawing of numbers instead of shooting off. Twenty-five prizes. Competitors making the lowest score to be awarded one year's subscription to Forest and Stream, donated by T. C. Banks,

In connection with the above, an off-hand handicap match will be shot on Creedmoor target, subject to the same general rebest three scores to win. Scores to-day stood:

Massachusetts Match (off-hand).

W. H. Jackson
G. Warren
Massachusetts Target (Rest).
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
A. L. Burt
W. H. Jackson
S. Lewis 911 811 10 11 12 10 11 11 1-10 1
Ring Target Match (Off-hand),
F. J. Rabbeth 9 6 6 5 9 4 10 7 12 11- 82
Creedmoor Match.
J. Nichols.
Anateur Match.
H. O. Bixby 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4-44 The new telephone placed in the pavilion, having connection with the butts was used for the first time, and gave satisfaction.

Boston.—At the Magnolia Gallery, the October match, which has just terminated, proved exciting to the large number who have been in regular practice at this resort. The prize wimers and prizes for the October much is as follows: First prize, R. F. Schaefer; second, J. G. Rogers; third, W. H. Farnham; fourth, H. Brown; fifth, E. F. Brooks; sixth, S. S. Fogg. The shocting during the past week has been good, and the attendance large The pistol practice has become quite an attraction, and good results have been obtained, considering the shooting is done at the word. Below are only the best scores with the rifle and pistol :

W. H. Farnham		4 4 4 4 5-14
S. S. Fogg	4 4 4 5	5 4 4 5 4-44
W. Browen	4 5 4 5 4	4 4 4 4 5-43
C. Gilman		5 4 4 4 4-13
W. Worth	5 5 4 5 4	4 4 4 4 4-48
F. Cloud	4 4 4 5 4	4 4 4 5 4-49
F. Worth	4 4 4 4 6	4 5 4 4 4-49
C. Rowe,	4 4 5 4 5	4 4 4 4 4-42
	Pistol.	
C. Wayne	23 W. Browen	16
C. Gilman	18 F. Worth,	15

SHREWSBURY, Mass., Nov. 4 .- At the Pine Grove Range vester-

	5	00	Y	a	rd	з,	С	8	rton N	1a1	le!	b.								
Stedman Clark5																				
E. A. Bartlett6																				
A. L. Rice6																				
C. Jenkins4	3	4	6	ij	6	5	Б	4	6 - 49	6	ő	6	4	ñ	5	4	6	4	5-50-9	9
			20	19	Ti	111	b		off-har	nd.										
A. L. Rice																			4-41-8	
Stedman Clark4										4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	3-39-7	9
E. A. Bartlett3										4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	3-39- 7	5
C. Jenkins4	-1	4	2	3	4	4	8	4	3 - 35	3	3	5	5	3	4	4	.5	4	4 - 40 - 7	5
Dr. Arnold3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	В	3-35										3-88- 7	

GARDNER, Mass., Nov. 4.-The Club, at their last shoot at Hackmatack Range, were unfortunate as to the weather; it was dark and rainy. The distance was 200 yards, off-hand. They used the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined. The story is told by the following score.

				Totals.
G. F. Ellsworth	44	90	47	163 -91
I. N. Dodge84	45	76	43	160-85
F. E. Nichols77	45	80	45	157-90
S. L. Walker82	48	64	44	146-S7
H. C. Knowlton69	44	75	44	144-SS
A. Matthews71	42	61	43	132-55
Wm. Austin	42	58	41	120 -83
F. Knowlton	42	50	43	111-85
Chas, Merritt	44	49	39	119-53

Massachusetts-Medford, Nov. 3 .- A great many lovers sport assembled at Bellevue Range to-day to witness the gold badge match. The entries were less in number than usual, only forty being made. The best scores were as follows:

H. Withington	5	õ	5	4	4	4-32	
J. Eastman	5	4	4	5	4	531	
H. Appleton4	4	5	5	4	4	5 - 31	i
A. W. Webb4							l
J. Evans4	5	- 5	4	5	4	4 - 31	ł
J. R. Teele	4	5	5	3	4	5 - 31	i
W. Henry	ō	63	5	5	4	3 - 31	
A. J. Greene4	4	4	4	5	4	5 - 30	l
A. Williams	- 5	5	4	5	2	4 - 30	

Wakefield, Nov. 6.—The Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association held a competition in their new series this afternoon, and appended

E. P. Brooks.... W. B. Daniel... B. Ogilbie .... William Lewis. Rhope Island -- Neurocat, Nov. 2 .- The Newport Rifle Associa-

in held their regular monthly meeting on Oct. 3. Second competion for a Ballard ride, given by W. Milton Farrow, to be won three times. At the first shoot Mr. P. Phenning, of Zettler Rifle Club of New York, was the winner with 42 out of a possible 90 econd shoot, John Witherel, 41 out of a possible 50 points.
Occasional.

SCHUETZEN NOTES .-- At the monthly meeting of the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, Capt. A. B. Hardckopf, held at their headquarters, the following programme of the fall shooting, to be held on Thanksgiving Day at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, was adopted:

Target of Honor--One hundred dollars worth of poultry will be distributed on this target in about forty prizes. Tickets, \$1 each. Prize Target—One hundred and seven dollars in fifteen prizes on

this target as follows: First prize, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$12; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$8; sixth, \$7; seventh, \$6; eighth, \$5; ninth, \$5; tenth, \$4; eleventh, \$4; twelfth, \$3; thirteenth, \$3; four-teenth, \$3; fifteenth, \$2. Tickets, \$1 each.

reath, \$5; inteenth, \$2. Tracets, \$4 each.
Bullseye Target—First prize, \$4; second, \$3; third, \$2. The
rst and last bullseye, \$3 each, and 25 cents for each bullseye shot.
Sckets, 10 for \$1. The shooting will commence at \$30. All rifle-Tickets, 10 for \$1. nen and lovers of this fine sport are invited to participate. Shooting Masters—Henry Ochl, Julius Dehmke.

Shooting Committee—A. Ermisch, J. Blumenberg, F. Horstmann, F. Hansen, P. Rademann. A. Appel, Secretary.

A motion to hold a ball in January, 1881, was also adopted, of hich we will give particulars in due time. New members were elected by ballot and new candidates were proposed.

#### THE WIMBLEDON SCANDAL.

GRAVESEND, ENG. Nov. 1.

THE discussion on the position of the N. R. A. after the curiou I finding of the court martial, still continues among British riflemen, and the general feeling is that it is incumbent on the Association to consider the advisability of making some public state-ment at the earliest possible moment, and also of convening a special meeting of the members of the Association for the purpose

of considering the present position of affairs.

Some of the authorities appear to consider that if some few alterations were made in the way in which the scoring is to be checked, that is all that is necessary to satisfy the Volunteers. In this they are griovously at fault. It is impossible for matters to remain as they are. Without the element which constitutes the success of the great rifle meeting at Wimbledon every year, and of the minor meetings which take place throughout the country, the Volunteers, as a force, would simply crumble to pieces. It is too much the habit of partially-informed critics to assume that the drill and discipline of the Volunteer forces are the sole matters with which they need concern themselves. Others more observant are convinced that without due consideration of the shooting ele-

with which they need concern themselves. Others more observant are convinced that without due consideration of the shooting element of the forces it would rapidly dwindle away to nothing.

It is to nean of this stamp that the proceedings for many years past have been a source of bitter and grevious disappointment. Doubt has now ripened into certainty, and unless the National Ride Association, by radical changes, both in its organization and in its relations to the outside world, can manage to restore the confidence which has at present been destroyed, the meeting of 1881 will be which has the present been destroyed, the meeting of 1881 will be made to the fact that the firing points, as to establish in the minds of Volunteers of Great Britain such a feeling of confidence in the Executive of the National Ride Association as will insure to them the certainty that, whatever manecures or dodges may be resorted to by either competitors, or markers, or register keepers, the Executive will have sufficient ability to keep ahead of any such unancourses, and at the same time—which is perhaps more difficult—will have sufficient modesty to be thankful for hints from persons who are probably more experienced than themselves in such matters. It is to want of modesty on the part of the Executive that the present seanable is mainly due. Upon the reconstitution of the Council—and the Executive especially—much present. One may search in vain though the columns of the official organ of the Volunteer Force, or of the National Ride Association, for some practical remarks upon this very grave question. The official organ is never the vaint hough the columns of the official organ is never the vaint hough the columns of the volunteer Force, or of the National Ride Association must inevitably pass before the confidence of those who are affected by them to the ytem servious nature of the crisis through which the Association must inevitably pass before the confidence of those who are affected by them to lay them serviously to heart.

-Hop Bitters cures by removing the cause of sickness and restoring vitality.

ONE OF MANY LETTERS-Belleville, Ont .- A military friend

One of Many Letters—Belleville, Ont.—A military friend of the writer, who has been spending a few weeks on leave at his home here, but who has since reverted to his regimental duties in England, writes me regarding your paper as follows: "Of all the sporting papers which find admission to our mess there is not one, I think, at all preferable to Forest and Stream, copies of which I have to thank you for sending me from time to time, etc., etc."

Under the circumstances, I have resolved to ask you to forward my friend a copy of the paper for a period of six months. At the expiration of which term we will be under orders for India, and as such, uncertain as to his address. With regard to your very valued paper, I cannottell you how much I have been gratified with it, nor how often I have been indebted to its columns during the last six months for frequent additions to my sporting "outfil."

E. H.

Novel Surr.—To secure a water supply, the corporation of an English town have laid pipe across a moorland, of which nearly 8,000 acres are agrouse preserve. The owner has brought suit for damage for alleged deterioration of value, affirming that the drainage of the land has diminished the running streams and consequently injured the supply of birds. Damages are fixed at £30,000.

#### A DEER HUNT IN SOUTH WEST VIRGINIA

CTOBER 18 found us on our way to the mountains. A half day's ride from "Pearisburg, Va.," brought us to Mr. Wickline's residence—our favorite camping place—with about 6 days rations, each with a good muzzle loading double gun and a pack of nine hounds, consisting of some as good hounds as ever trailed a deer.

On our way and within four miles of camp our dogs started two deer. We managed to get all the dogs off but two which followed on out of hearing. Dogs struck another trail within half mile of camp. We blew the horn and they all came in about sun down. We did not wish to let dogs out as we had a heavy load of baggage and could not well get to the stands.

about sun down. We did not wish to let dogs out as we had a heavy load of baggage and could not well get to the stands.

It was late in the day when we reached Mr. Wieldline's, However we procured a room, made our fire, got supper, and prepared our guns for the morrow's hunt.

October 16.—After a good night's sleep in good beds, we arose at daybreak, ate breakfast, wen loud about one mile from camp and started a deer. As we had but three standers the deer passed through a stand unoccupied and made his way to parts too far off for us. At 2 o'clock the dogs had not returned and I started on my way to camp for dinner. As I advanced through a thicket of red brush-keeping a close watch for a deer, wild cat, or other animal that might chance to be lurking thereabouts—I heard a noise in the brush directly behind me. On turning my head I observed something approaching cantiously through the bushes.

I turned and brought my gun to rather a presenting position until I could tell what kind of an animal was there before me. Presently it worked its way out in plain view and there stood—not more than 75 yards distant—one of the finest does I ever saw. I raised my gun, took good aim just behind the shoulder and fired. At the crack of the gun it sprang off down through the bushes, giving its tail a flap or two as it went, my thoughts were, 'Have I missed!' I went to where it was standing, neither blood nor hair could be found and had it not have been for the deliberate aim. I should have called it a clear miss.

To investigate the matter more closely I went to camp, which was about two miles distant, and brought a dog, took him to the place where the deer was standing when I shot. He stuck the trail and after considerable dodging about through the bushes to stopped and cansed to give tongue. I went up and there lay my deer dead enough.

One shot had entered near the heart, one in the side, one in the breast and another glanced and cut through the skin on the head. Had ten large buckshot in a 12-gauge, 32-in. double gun, with 3

ing of camp, blew my horn and soon one of our party came to my assistance. We reached camp with our deer about

rest of the boys had all come in from their stands with

the rest of the boys had all come in from their stands without killing anything.

\*\*October\*\* 20.—Only one deer passed through my stand today, and that passed through before I reached the stand. Two packs of hounds have been running very briskly today. Fourteen fresh dogs were brought in by several parties to-night. A great many shots to-day, but no deer killed.

\*\*October\*\* 21.—One deer passed through my stand to-day; it was in sight, but about 200 yards off. There being so many trees in the way, I did not shoot. As one of our party was passing a fallen tree top a small deer jumped out and he killed it. Two deer were crippled to-day, but made good their escape. I plainly heard one bleat as one of our standers fired his mountain gun. He said he knocked it down, and was going to stick it, when it jumped up and—to use his expression—"went through the bush like a streak;" the dogs came and followed on, and it is not known whether they caught it or not.

and followed on, and it is not known whether they caught it or not.

October 22.—A great deal of shooting done to-day, and only one deer killed. The deer killed Tuesday, 19th, spoiled. We hung it up without salting, thinking the weather cool enough to keep it. The skin I sold for \$1 at camp.

October 23.—We had a short drive this morning before leaving camp for home. We had up three deer at one time. One was shot through with a rifle, and a party with their pack were after him. On reaching home, I found the dogs that had run a deer off on our first day's hunt. They ran it to the river, about fifteen miles from where it had been started. Some one on the river killed the deer, and the dogs came home. Our friend Mr. Wickline furnished us a room and good beds, and, as we fell short of horse feed, he also let us have three pecks of corn-and some fodder, and only charged us 50c. each for a stay of nearly five days. Moreover, Mrs. Wickline cooked our venison for us in the most substantial manner without any extra charge. Mr. Wickline and his family used every exertion in their power to make the sportsmar's stay a pleasant one, and how well they succeeded I can attest by saying that every one who goes there once comes even hields please. attest by saying that every one who goes there once comes awap highly pleased, with the intention of returning next

awap nigniy picased, with one there are season.

The water is freestone, and so pure every drop sparkles like so many diamonds. Iknow of no better place for dyspepties who prefer hunting as a recreative medicine, and who do not care to visit more expensive places.

I might add, good trout fishing may be had within half a mile of camp. New River, which flows within three-quarters of a mile of our camp, will soon be noted for its black bass fishing. The rivers have been stocked, and they seem to be multiplying very rapidly.

None of the farmers here object to any one hunting or fishing on their lands.

ing on their lands.

# Pachting and Canoeing.

Nov.—Royal Bermuda Y. C. Cruising Trim Race. Dec. 2—Royal Bermuda Y. C. Cruising Trim Race

THE HERRESHOFF SYSTEM.

E take pleasure in presenting to the public the Government report on the recent exhaustive competitive trials between the Herreshoft and the ordinary systems of steam generation and pro-pulsion. We do this with pleasure because they indorse all we have said in favor of the coil boiler, the incomparable engines of the Herreshoff's, and the peculiar and original style of construction they follow in their bulls. For adapting means to an end the Herreshoff's certainly carry off the palm. Some persons have deemed us a trifle "enthusiastic" in the praise bestowed upon their methods and work. They are recommended especially to this report made by a disinferested and professionally competent board of engineers. The trials in their thoroughness are an example for others, and are in strong contrast to the slipshod statements by which it was ineffectually sought to capture investors for the Perkins adaptation of the same principles. When the Government re-port is made concerning the full consumption of the coil, and the Perkins copy thereof we will not be found in error in our previous estimates in taxer of the Heireshoff boiler. After giving the following report consideration it may well be questioned why the tu-bular boiler has not long ago been abandoned in launches and

yachts:

New York Navy Yard, Oct. 26, 1880.

Sie—In compliance with the Burean's telegram of the 21st inst., to forward a preliminary report in general terms of the results of the competitive experiments made at Bratol, Rhode Land, by the Bard of Chief Engineers of the Navy convened for that purpose by the order of the Navy Department, dated June 4, 1890, on a Navy steam famely and two Herreshoff steam faunches, we have the honor to submit the following:

All three steam famiches were of composed; the other two were uncoppored, but smoothly painted. The Herreshoff almaches were duplicates in all respects except engine, one of them being ditted with compound and the other with simple engines of equivalent power, but the boilers and screws of both were doubted. The engine of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing engines by the control of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing engine of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of a single non-condensing exclusive theory of the Navy Amnel: consisted of the Navy Amnel: consisted of the Navy Amnel: consisted on the Navy Amnel: consisted on the Navy Amnel: consisted on the Navy Amnel: consisted on the Navy Amnel: consisted on the Navy Amnel: consisted on the Navy Amn

four bladed, 34.5 mence in the measurements in the medium in pit.

The cylinder of the Navy Januah was Sinches in diameter and 8 melos in stroke of piston. The boller was of the cylindrical return tube types medium the dissequence for of grate surface. The array was four-bladed, 35 inches in diameter, and 54 inches in

methos in stroke of piston. The boller was of the cylindrical return tube type and contained 6.5 square foot of grale surface. The screw was four-bladed, 35 inches in diameter, and 54 inches in pistch.

With the launches and machinery above described there were made muncrons series of experiments as evhandively as practicable. The vessels were fried over a measured base at ejecules varying from 5 to 11 statute, miles per later, increasing the arrong hyster. The mechinery was theorogically read to the very possible variation of bodie pressure from 10 lbs. to 100 lbs. per square inch above the atmosphere, increasing by 5 lbs. at a time; with every possible variation of piston speed, preserving the same piston pressure obtained by first depressing the sterns with weights, and then rusing them by means of a floating derrick; with every possible measure of expansion for the stean of the different bodier pressure obtained by first depressing the sterns with weights, and then rusing them by means of a floating derrick; with every possible measure of expansion for the stean of the different bodier pressure cylinder of the compound engine and per different bodier pressure, measures of expansion and piston speeds as before. In brief, the experiments were made to cover every possible variation of speed of vessel, bodier pressure, measures of expansion and piston speeds as before a pressure, and speed of piston, and for both the simple and fine compound engine. Lastly, an extensive series of experiments were made to cover every possible variation of speed of vessel, bodier pressure, measures of expansion for the stean, and speed of piston, and for both the simple and fine compound engine. Lastly, an extensive series of experiments were made to ever every possible variation of speed of vessel, bodier pressure, measures of expansion. Each of the simple and the compound engine. Lastly, an extensive series of experiments were made to ever every possible variation of speed of vessel, bodier pressure, measures of expansion of ex

ling general opinions arrived at by close observation during these long and exhibite experiments, can be depended out with every contidence that they will be confirmed when our report is made in the continuous of the continuous continuous and the distribution of their weights have been so perfected by long and intelligent experience and experimenting as to scarcely leave room for improvement, the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company having for many years made as specially of designing, constructing and testing steam families, exceeding a significant of the construction of the hills and the construction of the hills that the lest quality, well easiered and are refully selected. It is so distributed in the construction of the hills that explaines and perfection of the factoring being depended on, instead of masses of material points of the factoring being depended on, instead of masses of materials, and the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring being depended on, instead of masses of materials and work of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the factoring that the state of the factoring the state of the factoring the state of the state

In the navy launches, steam of high pressure (80 to 100 lbs. per square inch above the atmosphere) is used almost without expansion and it is generated in a type of botiler whose strength is only a son and it is generated in a type of botiler whose strength is only but is exhausted direct into the chinney of the boiler to cause auticious draught for generating the dispreparitional plant of steam required with this system.

In the navy launches the steam is thus used with the least possible economy, being worked almost without expansion against a considerably higher back proseaure than the atmosphere owing to the resistance of the blast; hence, for a given power, more machinery is required, with its mercased money cost and weight and bulk or activities of the control of the co

iron which, deprived of that protection, specific bursts out. The coil boiler is the lightest ever constructed for its power, and the weight of water contained in it is the least. This boiler is the pocaliar feature of the Herreshoff system and the only part patented.

The engine is condensing, the steam from the cylinder being exhanted into a surface condenser of the simplest design and lightest execution, formed by a copper pipe secured to the outside of the boiler of the

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

B. F. Istrawoon, Chief Engineer,

THEO. ZELLER, Chief Engineer,

JOHN B. CARRESTER, Chief Engineer,

WM. S. SHOCK, Engineer-u-chief, U. S. Navy.

Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department,

THE CUTTER BEATS THE CAT.

"TELL it not in Gath." At last it has happened, and just as minded "spread-englesm," which blunds so many to the truth, has no effect in these pages. We have to chronicle the defeat of the "world-enouved" Newport cat-beat by the real article in the way of the cutter. The lattle Ayrabire Lass, a deep draft, "dragging a keal" and "lugging lead" with a "richculous cutter rig," has a keal" and "lugging lead" with a "richculous cutter rig, has the in spite of the latter's light draft, centre-beard, great beam, and displacement, that bettom and "rich all the sail no ne." Rational people, who watch such matches, will conclude, as we have done, and as secuence very clearly points out, that the theories in favor of beam, centre-beard and light draft, prevailing among the "Know Nothings" in America, are vain and boilt upon sand from these dalvanced by the high-draft Bourbons. But the average excepted "practical" man is as olduse and oldurate as a nucle, and will profit maght, though he might see keels of moderate from outsail the washbowls every day in the year. He will carry the musty lore of his venerable progenitors to the grave; he is beyond argument. The intelligent reader of Protzer Axo StratA. Him, and when he luids and listons to some romance spun him shoul light draft for speed, he will put his tongone by in his check and wink his left eye. In the vivid imagination of your patriots, especially of the loud-spoken kind, who hang about the country grocery store, and whose mental functions are shrivelled to the level of the village gossipa, there exists nothing in this world which can approach the Newport cat-boat in perfection. It is a line and with the left eye. In the world and the suppression of the pet hobbies ridden to death by your bacched, chemsy right even any order of a super bound of the pet hobbies ridden to death by your bacched in the case of swells, was like a mad bull whose before the wind, and and the world when a suppress that we are a suppressentative of the pet hobbies ridden to death by your bac

Dec 100 1 100

#### THE COMPOSITE STEAM YACHT.

WE quote the following from the New York Herald: The composite steam yacht building for Mr. Pierre Lorillard at the works of Messrs, Ward, Stanton & Co., Newburg, N. Y., under the experience of Air. Charles H. Haswoll, is progressing attalexerorily. The general dimensions of this now craft with the progressing attalexerorily. The general dimensions of this now craft with the property of the prop WE quote the following from the New York Herald ;

ward collision bulkhead, constructed of like plates with angle iron

ward collision bullshead, constructed of like plates with angle iron supports of 2 by 2 by 1/2 inches, placed two feet apart. This bulk-lead extends up to the water line of 8 feet 4 inches. A similar bulklead as the least is placed abart the cabin. The keel is of white eak, 6 br 3 inches wide by 12 inches desp. The planking is of white eak, 6 br 3 inches and fasteued with galyanized iron bolts at each, 6 br 4 inches, a properly scasoned, free from objectionable knots and faciles, properly scasoned, free from objectionable knots and faciles, properly scasoned, free from objectionable knots and faciles, properly scasoned, free from objectionable knots and faciles, properly scasoned, free from objectionable knots and faciles, and facility and feel, 3 by 6 inches, for all scuttles and latches. The stanckions will be of locust, 3/2 inches square and 3 feet spart at centres. The rail will be of teal, 7 by 3/2 inches, scarphed and fashioned so as to clear the shronds. The yeacht will be schooner rigged, the masts being 65 feet each from hounds to step. The bowspirt will be 20 feet long, and fitted so as to reship with facility. Her engines are of the vertical compound type, having three cylinders, one of 20 inches and two of 26 inches in diameter, with a frick of price of the scale of the step of the scale of the sca

inshed high yacht of the least results of the street suggests and the street suggests. This yacht will be a landsowed addition to the street suggests of the Xew York Yacht Albu. See a street of the Xew York Yacht Albu. See a street of the surface and turned over ready for excite before the early spring flyst. Norst to be owner ready for excite before the early spring flyst. Norst to be owner ready for the control of the surface and the surfac

REAL YACHTING.—The 20-ton yaw! Falcon, Mr. E. F. Knight, left Southampton, England, during the latter part of August for a croise to Southampton, England, during the latter part of August for a croise to South America. Sho arrived at Porto Grande, St. Viticent, Cape de Verde Islands, Sept. 21, having left Funchal, Fayal, on the 18th, making the run of 1,040 miles in less than right days. The yaw! experienced strong northeast winds, and one day it blew a gale from that quarter. Suc carried spinnaker and topsail all the way, and generally made 184 miles per day, or over seven knots. The Falcon left Porto Grande for Rio Jaineiro Sept. 28, the distance to be made being 2,619 miles. Her crew are all amateurs, and consist of the owner, Capl. Jardein, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Arnan, also a boy shipped at Southampton.

Agr. Armai, also a looy simpled at Southampton.

Kraif's Nautr Desides.—We are informed that hereafter Brentano, of Union Square, will, by contract, sell Kemp's popular works at Lomdon prices, "Yakeh Dossigning" for \$15, and "Yacht and Boat Sailing" for \$6. The latter book, besides being the most complete and ablest compendium on fore-and-aft scanmachip, is replied with details of small yachts, how to build them, etc., something which the title does not fully indicate. The works are standards, and give expression to the observations, collections and investigations of one of the most experienced yachtsmen of the day, who is besides a thorough sailor, draftsman and mathematician.

who is besides a theoroigh sailor, draftsman and mathematician.

Is a Shaway. A correspondent who has seen the new "90," Suncein, in bad weather says she is a grand sea-boat, and throughout the season has not dipped her bowspirt. Her dimensions are: Length on water-line, 80ft; beam, 16,2ft, and about 12ft, hold. Her displacement is 140 tons. This testimony goes lar to prove the soundness of Mr. Dixon Kemp's proposition that sea-going qualities are benefited by length, depth and large displacement, and that beam is not a factor in the matter, but rather the reverse. This coincides with our own experience in different types, the beamy boats being the worst and slowest in rough water. Just where the line is to be drawn is, of course, hard to say, so truch depends upon other co-relative elements.

A Yacur Cutra roa Hamilton, Ont., Speciator will soon take detual shape, and one more club be added to the swelling list haling from the lake ports:

"It is expected that a yacht club will be organized here next feason, and it is certain that one or more of the celebrated flyers built by Cuthbert, of Trenton, will be added to our fete. The citizens generally are taking an active interest in yachting matches, and we may expect Hamilton to make a good show at the grand regatta which the Royal Canadian Yacht Club propose to hold at Townton in 1881. gatta which t

The Outginal Ron Roy.—The first modern cance was built for McGregor by Scarle & Son of Lambeth, She was principally of solk with celar decking. Length, 15 feet, width, 28 inches, and 9 inches deep, drawing 3 inches of water. The paddle was double-laded, 7 feet long. The well was elliptic, 54 inches long and 29 wide, and a MacIntosh cover served as a protection in wet weather. She weighted a little over 80 pounds. In this boat McGregor "ran" the Maine, Meuse, Sambre, Ilbine, the Dambe and Seine, completing a cruise of over a thousand miles without serious mishap to the canoe.

#### POINTS IN CANORING.

Fillior Forest and Stream:

AGREE perfectly with "McGregor" in his remarks about canocing, if he refers to the double-bladed paddle. As to the single blade I abjure it; puts the working muscless askew, and here is too much lost power and too much loeway. Oars are the things to go ahead with if you want speed, of course; but the way to make a canoe trip, for comfort, pleasure or sport, is to go est you look, with the motive power caulably distributed and easily applied. And as to gunning on water it is about perfect. More than once I have laid the peadle athwart-ships, raised the gun, and cut down an unlucky duck before it could get a dozen varies start. The only valid objection I ever heard to the double blade is that as you raise and lower the blades alternately there is a constant only of water that eventually wets everything in the canoe. I was surprised to hear this objection raised by a gouldeman last summer al Blue Mountain Lake. I answered the objection by handing him way paddlo for inspection. He took one look at it and handed it blade, remarking, "That kills the last objection to the double blade.

bled, remarking, "That kills the last objection to the double blade."

As there may be a few cancemen who do not know how to flank blis dripping easily, I will explain: It is simply two pieces of solid upjer leather, on so as to fit around the stem in the shape of tournels, opening toward the blades and fitting tightly in the centre. Any one who can use his hands can fit them on. They should be mear cough the blades to clear the gunwale, and not so near as to dip in the water. A little judgment will place them aright, and rour cance will go through an all-day trip dry as inder.

I see one of your correspondents is a strong advocate of the canvas slogether. It is partable, light, buoyant, and very handy in trapping or gunning, sad an excellent boat in which to go a fishing. I came near taking one into the wilderness last summer, but the lightest Messre. Ospod and Chapin could furnish weighed 20 lbs., and the cance I family took along weighed less than 18 lbs. On narrow, still waters, on creeks, buys, purpholes, etc., the canvas boat is good, but don't take her into the northern wilderness. She has been tried there, and the guides say he is utterly unit for the lakes. When the wind is at all brisk on the lakes you can't get anywhere 'this her, and in case of an upset, which is always liable to happen, you are left sprawling on the water like a broken-legged frog 'Beleens up redar will keen your head above water until you can gake the shore.

If you contemplate an extended trip by river and lake, with car-If you contemplate an extended trip by river and lake, with cerrice at frequent intervals, get a cedar canoo as light as a compatible with your own weight. Always rig her to carry on a neck-yoke and have it made as light as possible. The average neck-yoke used in the wilderness is just twice as heavy as it need be. Have a light, strong cord for a painter, and, when on the larger lakes, make the line fast to your knapsack or blanker roll, and tie the end around the guard of your gun. Iteason why: Any man who travels a few miles in the North Woods, and sees the immense number of upturned trees, will infer that furious gusts or whirlwinds are not infrequent there, and the inference will be correct. Now, you might go over a great deal of water without an upset, but you are liable to it any day.

go over a great deal of water without an upset, but you are liable to it any day.

Suppose it comes—unexpectedly, of course—and you are organized for it, as above mentioned. If your gun and camp-kit were loose they would all di-appear at once and forever. The canoe would blow away from you at a hopeless rate, going three yards while you were swimming one, and you would have only the paddle and your hands with which to make the shore. But if you have taken the one minute necessary to make your dumaage fast to the canoe you are safe. The gun will weigh little in the water, but it will hold the other duffel under, and the whole will act as a storm anchor. The canoe will move very little, and if you can swim ten yards you may keep your head above water for hours. Help will come ; or, if not, and you become it off and beaten, cut the line and paddle ashore with your bands. With an open canvas or paper boat, or, worse than all, a metallie boat, you would lose your traps and most likely drown.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

—Holabird Shooting Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, Ind.

-Sportsmen would do well to notice new Adv. of Wm. R. Schaefer this week.

—Robust and blooming health in Hop Bitters, and no family can afford to be without them. Attention is called to Adv. of Vitalized Phosphites. It is con-sidered very beneficial for the brain and nerves.

sucrea very benencial for the brain and nerves.

—Mange-ine curse, or no pay. Trial bax mailed for stamp. Hepworth, Druggist, 226 Madison street, Brooklyn.

There will be a sale of 'about 40 Sullivan and Powell & Schilling fine Breach Loading, Double Gunn, at auction, by Barker & Co., 47 Liborty st., on the 23d. Por full particulars see adv. next issue.

—The handsomest firearm catalogue ever published is that issued by Messrs. Sunth and Wesson, descriptive of their revolvers. The circular is elaborately illustrated with lithographs, and is a credit to its publishers.

ons punnsners.

—Mr. Chas, Ritzmann, of this city, has a fine display of choice guns and sportsmen's equipments, and a call upon him will repay the time spent in looking over his stock. Mr. Ritzmann is situated uptown, and deservedly commands a liberal share of the patronage of New York sportsmen. See his advertisement cleowhere.

Anousing trus Beaders,—An alarm of fire at midnight is a starting thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it is as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical condition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious incodes of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and cure them.—Memphis Appeal.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

#### 78" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

- N. J. D., Philadelphia.—See our game columns.
- C. R., Curto.—The arm is accurate up to 300 yards.
- L. A., Applebackville, Pa. -Read game columns of last issue.
- A. B. D., New York City.—Take your terrier to a dog fancier.
- O. E. O .- Write to the National Wool Growers' Association, Boston, Mass.
- N. S. S., Meadville, Pa.-Write to Scott & Co., 146 Fulton street, New York.
- H. M., Astoria, N. Y.-Watch the reports in our columns devoted to shooting.
- R. G .- We have been informed that the "visible effects" are already watched by eager claimants.
- J. R. W., Norvell, Mich.-You can obtain the fishing lamp of any of the dealers in sportsmen's goods. READER, Attleboro, Mass .- To polish your gunstock use file or

sandpaper, then emery, oil and the palm of your hand.

T. M. D., New York.—We have heard of the guns, but have never examined them and know nothing of their merits. TREBLA, New York,-For robins load your 12 bore with 3 drs.

powder, 1 / oz. No. 10 shot; for squirrels same load No. 6 shot. A. V. De C., New Bedford,-Thanks for the map. We have added it to our list. 'The island ought to make an excellent gunning park.

RAMBOD, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—The name is not that of a manufac turer, but it is put on the guns as a trade mark. considered good.

A., Pittsburg, Pa.-1. We believe the gun to be safe, but do not wouch for it. 2. Your load might be increased, say to three drams. 3. Yes. Send us the reports.

Subsculber, Chicago. - 1. We answer your inquiry by reprinting in our game columns the pattern records published last winter in this journal. 2. See advertisements of single-barrel guns elsewhere.

- W. C. E., Chicago.—1. Perhaps an advertisement would call attention of a buyer for your back files of FOREST AND STREAM. 2. You can probably find Maltese kittens by looking around in Chicago bird and animal stores.
- G. W. B., Biddeford, Me,-We have never heard anything but praise of the gun you mention, and we believe it to be safe and reliable, when properly loaded. We are in frequent receipt of letters expressing satisfaction with the arm.
- W. S., Waterbury, Conn. I have often seen in mrusoums animals stuffed with their tongue showing, and they looked good, too. Can you tell me how these tongues were made? Ans. Such tongues are usually made of wood, though sometimes, in large unimals, they are skinned and stuffed.
- J. E. L., New York.-My dog, a large mastiff, has, I fear, canker within the ear. The crevices are discolored by a black discharge and the dog frequently shakes and scratches his ear. Ans. Keep the ears clean with warm water and castile soap, and uso as a lotion dilute lead water once a day,

- N. E. S., Sparta Centre, Mich .- 1. You will find much information about choking in W. W. Greener's book on "Cheke Bore Guns;" but if you want your gun choked we would advise you to send it to a regular gun maker who has the requisite tools and ma-2. We know of no place in this country where you can get the caliners.
- C. J. G., Lebanon Springs, N. Y.-1. The relative strength of the different barrels depends upon who makes them and the care taken in their manufacture. 2. The rifle is safe and serviceable. 3. Conical base shells have no advantage over the ordinary shells.

  They were originally made because it was thought that they would prove like the conical-bored muzzle-loaders. 4. The thread-wound cartridges have proved to be all that is claimed for them, when they lit the bore of the gun exactly.
- M. W. Q., Titusville, Pa. --My small setter dog, eight years old, is not right this season. Nose warm and dry. No appetite at times-Weakness of the bind parts, so that he cannot jump logs, etc., in the woods. Tires out very easily. His eyes are bright and his coat fair. He howls much at night, especially after he has been worked, He shivers constantly. He seems restless. His food is scraps from the table. If it is not "old age" please advise me what to do for him. Ans. The trouble with your dog should not arise from age Give a teaspoonful of sulphur once a day for a week and two pur-ges of castor oil three days apart. Also administer two grams of quinine three times a day for several weeks. Write result.
- G. A .-- 1. Have a 1014 lb. choke bore gun, do you think they are as good for duck shooting as the cylinder bere? I do not find that I kill as many in thock shooting as the cylinder bere? I do not find that I kill as many in thock shooting. 2. What would you say was the proper load for such a gun? I use 4 drs. powder, 13, oz. shot No. 6, 3. Will choke bows shoot large shot as well as they shoot small? Ans. 1. Practically settled at the present day in favor of choke bores. Your gun may be choked excessively so that its shooting is too close. 2. Your loading will do. We should use large shot, No. 4 at least. 3. Choke bores will shoot buckshot if the shot are properly chambered. To do this put in a wad 1/2 in. Irom muzzle at ascertain proper number to be put in layer. See game columns.
- W., Cosumnes, Tex,-1. I will find time shortly to write something of our game and its habits, and methods of hunting it. have noticed lately an advertisement in the N. Y. Sun, of a re peating rifle, and offering very liberal terms to parties who wish to send for six of the rifles. We have some of us thought of send ing, but as it is an arm with which we are not familiar, would like to know something of it from a disinterested party. Will you please tell us? 1. If the rifle in your judgment is equal to the Eurgess.
  2. If the firm is a responsible one? Aus. 1. We should not recommend the arm. It is inferior to either of the others. have been arrested on the charge of obtaining money through the mail by false pretenses.
- J. R., Junior.-1. Can one get a double barrel muzzle loading gun for \$12 or \$15? 2. What is the advantage of bar locks over back actions? 3. For how little money can a double barrel breach loading gun be bought? 4. Is the gun all that is claimed? 5. how little money can a good setter puppy be bought? 6. How now into money can't good setter puppy be bought? 6. How cheap can a pointer puppy be bought? 7. Do Railroad Companys charge sportsman anything additional for dog that he takes on shooting trips? Ans. I. Yes. 2. More compact and considered more durable, 3, 8,35 to \$40. 4. Yes. 5 and 6, Depends upon who has it to sell, the strain, age, and a dozen other conditions. From \$10 to \$15 ought to be sufficient to secure a good animal. Some roads do and some do not.
- E. J. I., Mound City, Iowa.-1, To brown gun barrels: Tinct, of E. J. J., Mound City, Iowa.—I. To brown gun harrels: Thirt, of muriate of iron, one ounce; nitric ether, one ounce; sulphate of copper, four scruples; rain water, one pint. First, securely plug up both ends of barrels, leaving one plug in each end of sufficient length to be used as handles, then thoroughly clean with soap and water, after while cover with a thick coat of lime, slacked in water, and when that has become dry, remove it with an iron wire sevarabush. Then apply a coat of the fluid is to remove all dirt and grease from the barrels. Then apply a coat of the fluid with a rag, and let it stand for twenty-four hours, when a slight rust will have appeared; then take barrels and immerse them in a trough containing boiling hot water, after which scratch them well with the scratch brush. Repeat this until the color sunts, which will be after three or four pplications. When completed let the barrels remain in lime rater a short time to neutralize any acid which may have peneapplications. Take great care not to handle the barrely during operation, for the least particle of grease will make had spots. 2.

  A barrel 32 in, long (10 gauge) is longer than necessary; 28 inches would be equally effective, and the gun appreciably lighter. 3. See the account of Minnesota shooting in recent issues of this
- T. S. M., Newark, N. J .- I have just had a dispute relative to the names pike and pickerel. I maintain that they are generic names for the same fish, admitting that there are several varieties of the same in this country, but no specific fish scientifically known as pike, different from the pickerel. Ans. The names pike and pickerel are common and not scientific. The first is the old English name for the single European species, and the latter is used for younger or smaller specimens, is a diminutive, like cockerel, etc. younger or smaller specimens, is a diminutive, like cockerel, etc. The generic name is Esox, the name that the Latins called the pike, and therefore can be said to mean a pike. In the vicinity of New York the "great lake pike," which is identical with that of Europe (Esor lucius), is miscalled "pickerel" when weighing ten or more pounds. There are some fine species of Esocietic in America, the Eubility, or mascallenge, and the one named above being the largest. Then comes a fish not distinguished by either market men or anglers from E. lucius which is also called "pickerel" and which might very properly retain the name of the good old English "pike" was restored to heicias as it is in our Western and Southen country was restored to *lucius* as it is in our Western and Southern country. This fish grows only to three or four pounds weight and is marked by black net work, or reticulations, on its sides, which is some in-dividuals is quite distinct. This is *E. reticulatus*. The other species are insignificant. Following old custom and allowing the old Eng-lish of many centuries to prevail, the large fish of the lakes, he with the eval white spots on a darker ground, should be known as a pike. This name obtains also in all parts of America, except in the re-Inis name outains also in all parts of America, except in the re-gion about New York and on the southern shore of the Great Lakes. In the South, as in England, a smaller one of five pounds or less is a "jack." We think the term "pickerel" should be confined to the smaller one, E. reticulatus,

Servs -Prime the skins well with pulverized alum, salt and salt-SKINS.—Frime the skins wen with pure each mun, said said said said said and dry in open air without exposing to the sun. Before folding up for transportation thoroughly smear with arsenical soap. To tan small skins you may adopt either one of the follow-

ing methods : Ing methods:

1. Take equal parts sait, alum and Glauber saits, and half a pint saitpetre; pulverize and mix. Handle the skins and rub the mixture in well three or four times a day—the oftener the better. If there is not sufficient moisture in the skin to dissolve the saits, put a little water into the latter. We are assured that no moths will ever attack furs the pelts of which have thus been prepared.

2. Mix the proportion of six pounds of alum and three of salt. Dissolve both in about a gallon of warm water. Use when cool.

Place skins, not too lightly packed, in a barrel or keg, and nour in mixture. Skins without injury to hair may be kept any length of time in this way, and all in good order at any time to stuff.

3. Take two parts of saltpetre and one of alum, pulverize them well together; spread the skin carefully, fur side down, before it has dried; apply the mixtures evenly, being careful to touch every part in sufficient quantity to thoroughly wet the surface after it dissolves; double the flesh side an roll it up closely; put it in a c ol place, out of the way of the frost, and let it remain three or four days or more according to thickness; then unroll, and when it gets nearly dry with a dull knife remove the fat that may adhere

in spots, and a little rubbing makes it pliable and fit for use.

4. Glauber salts, two pounds; rock salt, one pound; alum, two

pounds; all to be dissolved in boiling water; leave skin; in about ten days, take them out occasionally for a little while during that time; cut the edge of the skin to see if the tanning has gone through; then take them in the hand and beat them over a round stick or block until the are soft. They are to be heaten with the

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are the only sure and safe remedias for this disease. Easily administered, effective, prompt. This disease are A.A. at list, to be followed by or alternated with the C.C. or E.E.—the C.C. in the throat, the E.E. if the disease has extected to the lungs. Pfull directions with each bottle. PAMPILET FREE.

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Or will be sent on receipt of price by J. M. TRACY, 1,102 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Novii, it

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POR SALE—Breen-loading shot-gun, W. & C. Soota Sous, 10-gauge, 33-Inch barrels, 5 y lbs. weight, 5% drop, pistoryl, In fine condition. Cost \$150. "Wit self lor \$75, including pig-skin case and loading tools. F. R. PULLEN, Cambridge, Mass, Oct28,4t.

B 10YCLE FOR SALE.—An English "Harvard Raadster," "52-inch, double hollow forks, sus-ponsion saddle, etc. For price and full particulars address W. DE RHAM, 24 Fifth avenue, N. Y.

Olt SALE at a bargain, a W. & C. Scott & Son Premium Quality B. L., 1½-12-30, elegantly en-layed, and all the latest improvements. Has been closed one season, and as good as new. Made to R. B. 20, L. B. 235, English No. 6-8-box Televin of by arrds. This gun has kind is sold because owney has no use for it. Address Box 849, Palnesville, O.

POR SALE, Stanchion or Punt Gun, for shooting on Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, weight, is allow; length of barrel, 78 in.; cutside diameter of barrel at breech, 35 in.; diameter of bore, 18 in.; charge, 5 due 5, owder, 27 in.; Port Sale 18 in.; diameter of bore, 18 in.; charge, 5 due 5, owder, 27 in.; Port Sale 18 in.; diameter of the sale of the s

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### Mount Pleasant Kennel.

For Sale—6 full-blooded Gordon setter dog pups-ry handsong; perfectblack and tan. Sir- ba h be great prize winner; dain, the beautiful blich and. Full pedigree on both sides. A rare chance r a good dog. CHAS, T. BROWNELL, P. O. box 6, New Bediord, Mass.

FANNIE, a Red Irish Setter, broken on qual-beautiful all over. She is very tast, good nead, well tearthered, beautiful all over. She is very tast, good nose, and very stauneh, does not know what flush is, and is is beautiful worker in the fletd, quarters her ground splendid. Wheeped March, 1812, was served by king Bee Oct, if. Can be housed ill Christonas.

A brother sold for \$125, and sister for \$100. Price W.L.H., Lemon and While Lewellin Setter Bitch, two years old; sire the great Carlowitz, who was bread minored from the Kennels of R. L. Purcell Llewellyn, England, and has a pedigree of 90 years; dam, Pitt. Firt. 1st by Dash, who you first prize at Watertown, 1855, and 408. at Centennial, Llewellyn setter Zanzhar, who 18 by the famous Glatstone No. 145, dam Mersey 441. American Book. Will guarantee pups. She is very leavy years of the price Sip. Address B. St. No. 185, and No. 185,

POR SALE CHEAP—Fointer blich Fan, imported, also, pups out of Fan and Button; also setter of the best strain. Send for pedigree. Address, Box 496, Union City, Po.

OR SALE—CHEAP—Dolly Varden, black, white and tan, seventeen months. Desmond, blur Belton, eleven months. Beth by Druid, out of Nilsson, sister to champion Queen Mah. Apply to ARNOLD BURGES, Illisdade, Mich. Sept. 50, etc.

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Open to all Setters and Pointers. Limited to 50 entries. First Prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$25. Entrance fee, \$25; forfeit, \$15. PUPPY STAKES.

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Open to members of the Club only; dogs to be owned and hunted by the members making the entry. Prize, a hundred dollar piece of plate, to be selected by the winner. Entrance, 10 per cent, of the value of the prize. This stake to be run after the close of the running of the Brace Stakes, and entries close on Nov. 18th. Entries will be received for the open stakes up to mid day of Nov. 27th, at the office of the Club, and on the grounds up to the evening before the trial.

JACOB PENTZ, Secretary.

P. O. BOX 274, NEW YORK CITY, Entries must be accompanied by forfeit money in all cases. Judges to be named one month before trials.

one month before trials.

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HAVE received, by steamship Brantford City the two English greybounds, Baron Walkden and Sharper. Baron Walkden is faum and white; 2; years old, and won the Shanaton cup, 1579, and has won several other cups, and never has been beaten. He is by Farrier out of Lady. Rateliffs Sharper is blue and white, if omothis old, by Magnolia out of stolen Moments. They are a fine particular of the control

\$20 WILL BUY, if taken at once, a Thoroughbred double-nosed English Polater, is months old, from direct imported stock. Reason for selling, owner has no time to break him. Also a Bitch, 4 years old, valuable to breed from. Address Box 119, Tanaqua, Pa.

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## The Bennel.

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	TACKLE BOOKS:-Regular Quality, \$1.75; "The	Peri	ectic	n,'' lar	ge a	nd f	ine,	\$6.		0
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Nov. 16th, Free For All Stakes, \$500-\$250 to First; \$150 to Second; \$100 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close Nov. 15th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Nov. 17th. Brace Stakes, \$250-\$150 to First; \$75 to Second; \$25 to Third; \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for surters; to close Nov. 15th, 1880, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

at 8 o'clock, P.M.

JUDGES.—Capt. Patrick Henry, of Clarksville,
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RED IRISH SETTERS.

San Pedro (Elcho-Lady Palmerston), \$25.
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Young Dogs handled with skill and Judgment.
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A RARE CHANCE.

For Sale, my entire kennel of pure Lleweillin, pure Laveracks and irsh setters and Pointers. Brissh, pure bred setter; a large, strong, handsome setter single ago can be found. Leweillin setter Robin Hood, a handsome blue Belton dog, Royal Ren, Lleweillin setter Gog, lemon and white Royal Ren, Lleweillin setter Gog, lemon and white setter Robin Hood, a handsome blue Belton dog, Royal Ren, Lleweillin setter Gog, lemon and white setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, broken. Llewellin setter blue Goll, gold, broken. Llewellin blue Belle, in whelp to Count Royal. Llewellin blue Gysie Queen, with 7 beautiful purps by Royal Ben. Hed Irish setter Von, thorongal broken. Liver and hand white pointer blue Belle, broken. Liver and white pointer blue Belle, broken. Liver and white blue levels and politics of the above stock. All the show I study and to be as represented. Will show and and and starteniate to be in the best of bealth and condition, and to be as represented. condition, and to be as represented, whi show and give trial of any dog on the list. For pedigree and particulars inquire of C. Z. MILEY, Lancaster, Oct. Lit

ORY O'MORE KENNEL.—Champion Lory O'More in the stud. The handsomestas well as one of the hest field and best bred red Irish dogs in the United States. Winner of first prize at New York, 1877; champion at New York, 1876; champion at New York, 1876, champion at hey of the gold necklace at New York, 1898, For sale, theroughbred pups. Address W. N. CALLIANDER, Albany, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, English setters. Don, a splendid large orango white ticked dog, brother to Champion Franco but superior every way, \$\$ij\$, \$moil, a very beautiful bitch, orange white, black points, two first but superior every way, \$\$ij\$, \$moil, a very beautiful bitch, orange white, black points, two first but superior every way, \$\$ij\$, \$moil, a very black points, two first black points; Rusa II, orange white ticked, second prize; sho with Dick, \$100; the best brace ever shot over. Three orange white ticked dogs, twelve months old, very fine, full of hunt, \$\$equent wise puppies ten months old, of Gordon Sequent with the puppies two months old, \$100. Puppies two months old, well matched, \$55. A black white tan grp, five months old, \$100. Puppies two months old, out of Rusa II, by Dony best two months old, out of Rusa II, by Dony best two months old, out of Rusa II, by Dony best two months old, out of Rusa II, by Dony July 1st. They cannot be beaten for looks and natural field qualifies. This is a chance you cannot afford to lose if you want fine stock for very little money. Address ASA L. SHERWOD, Skaneatelee, N. Y.

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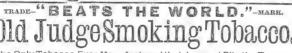
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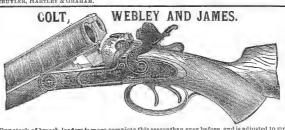
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EDITORIAL .-

## NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880.

Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880.

This is an excellent time to call the attention of your friends to the merits of the Forest and Stream. We shall be happy to supply specimen copies of the paper to any addresses which may be sent us for that purpose. ---

NEXT week the Forest and Stream will go to press a day earlier than usual. Correspondents will please bear this in

THE LONDON FIELD'S list shows that there are in the British Islands to-day between three and four hundred packs of hunting bounds, and the indications are that the chase is assuming each year greater proportions. Some of the English packs have been in existence no one knows just how long, and it is claimed by one hunt that their hounds are lineal descendants of the dogs introduced from Normandy by William the Conquerer.

STILL REVERBERATING .- Perhaps no other article ever published in an American sporting paper—certainly no one ever before printed in the Forest and Stream—had such a widespread influence as did the discussion, in our issue of Sept. 23, of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder." And we very much doubt if any other article published in any sporting paper was ever received with such a cordial and decided indorsement from its readers. We stopped publishing the letters of our friends on this subject some time ago, but hardly a mail comes to us that does not bring words of approval and appre-The echoes are still reverberating. To the writers, one and all, we beg leave to acknowledge our satisfaction at knowing that the Forest and Stream has won their increased respect, and to express the hope that our future may be attended with equal satisfaction.

#### MANSLAUGHTER ON THE RANGE.

UR readers will notice in the rifle columns an account from a Prince Edward's Island correspondent of another of those so-called accidents on the range, which are becoming altogether too frequent. This affair does not differ materially from the usual run of such killings. It may be taken indeed as a typical one and a study of it will show that these miscalled accidents should be treated and punished as cases of manslaughter. It is entirely possible to so construct a target with its accompanying arrangements of marking that it will be impossible for the flying bullet to hit the marker. This being the fact, any contrivance of marking butt by which a man's life is sacrificed should be regarded as a man trap and the contrivers and controllers of the engine of death held to a strict accountability. It is no answer to say that had sufficient care been exercised here no accident would have taken place; the loop-hole for just such an accident was left open, and as it is entirely inexcusable that such a contingency should exist, so the results should meet with no cloaking over under the title of a mishap.

If a man should construct a boiler, and conclude to make up for the absence of a safety valve by enjoining extra vigilance upon the engineer, he would be held as liable for whatever damage might result from the explosion of that boiler. He is bound to provide the best appliances known for the purpose, and he resorts to any half-way measures and mean pinch-penny and slovenly devices at his own risk. He invites disaster, and when it comes he should be prepared to meet the legal penalties of his carelessness. This reasoning applies to the rifle range, where an association, a club, a military organization or it may be a private proprietor by a faulty construction of butt invites the killing of an employee. Wimbledon went on for years without a single death from gun shot, though bullets by the million went whizzing over the range. Creedmoor has yet to have recorded her first con-tribution to the death list. Meantime with two such examples of what can be done by proper precautions, we are called upon every now and then to record the striking down of some hard working marker on some one of the miserably appointed and wretchedly contrived ranges scattered here and there over the country. A range may be small, but it is always large enough to serve as a slaughter pen, if proper safe guards are not thrown about the practice. At Creedmoor the most careless marker cannot by any possibility put himself before the target while the firing is going on. He is placed in a pit and stays there, and at most can only receive flesh wounds from the spattering of the lead after striking the target's face. In addition to being safe it is a really very expeditious way of signalling the location of hits; on the other hand the little ranges are generally found to consist of a heap of earth near the target, behind which very secure breast work the marker retires after signalling the shot. There is a certain time of exposure, and a period of occultation of the marker so far as the firing point is concerned. Now if there is a certainty that the delivery of a shot and the exposure shall not be simultaneous, all is well, but the only way of securing their proper alternations is the waving of small flags, or merely the exhibition of them. By the doctrine of chances the time must come when the marker will catch the coming bullet in some portion of his body. This system of marking invites just such a climax; and while that possibility remains the system should find no use on the rifle ranges. the application of vigorous legal definitions, the range officer who permits such an apology for a marking butt to remain is made to feel after one of these accidents that he has the blood of a fellow being on his hands, perhaps something will be done to remedy it. The incarceration of a few rifle-range magnates to answer a charge of manslaughter might have a healthy deterrent effect on the managers of other ranges and lead to an over-hauling of the arrangements on many a shoot ing ground where affairs are conducted in this happy-go-lucky, slip-shod murderous fashion.

. If the progress of modern rifle-practice in this country is to be punctuated in this fashion by lifeless markers, it is well that the thing should be known generally. But we object against any such line of murders, for they will be little else after the many warnings which have been given on this point. They all lead to one simple conclusion: That any system of marking that permits any exposure of the marker o the pathway of bullets must lead sooner or later to the

striking of one of these employees. That risk can be blotted out by the use of a properly-constructed range, and any shooting ground not so arranged ought to be closed at once, and not another shot fired upon it until the possibility of an accident has been entirely removed. In the present case a complaisant jury have made haste to lay the blame on the dead man; and he, too, in the brief interval between the receiving of his wound and his death confessed that he was to blame. He probably thought so, but the real one to blame is the man or set of men who set this place up as a range, and probably boasted of it as such when in reality it was nothing but a lottery with death, with now and then a blank-drawing in the shape of a slain marker. Rifles and guns are sufficiently dangerous to make the best of precautions necessary for their proper and complete enjoyment. The records of the large, well-appointed ranges prove that it is entirely possible to have rifle practice even on the largest scale without accompanying slaughter, and the little pest-holes of ranges that do not present these conditions should be blotted out at once.

#### INDIAN BURIAL CUSTOMS.

MANY influences have of late years conspired to give a decided impulse to the study of anthropology, and students of the subject have not been slow to recognize the magnitude and importance of the field open to them on this Continent. The special task of stimulating and directing researches into the customs and social life of the Indian tribes has been assumed by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, a most wise provision, whereby the labors of indi-viduals, which would otherwise be desultory, or at least incomplete, are combined into a systematic and intelligible whole.

At present we have as the result of the work of the Bureau a series of introductory volumes, the direct purpose of which is to serve as guides for further prosecution of each division of this special anthropological observation and research. The first printed was the "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," by Maj. J. W. Powell; the second, an "Introduction to the Study of Sign Language among the North American Indians," by Col. Garrick Mallery, and the third. which is now before us, is an "Introduction to the Study of Mortuary Customs among the North American Indians," Dr. H. C. Yarrow. Other volumes to follow will treat respectively of Medical Practices, Mythology and Sociology

None of these branches of the subject possess a deeper interest than the one to which Dr. Yarrow's volume is devoted. for aside from the attention with which we cannot fail to regard the mortuary rites of any people, these customs are, more than all others, significant also of the modes of thought of those who practice them, and of their belief respecting the questions which are of the deepest human import. The way in which these savages, who went before us on this Continent, regarded death, the notions they had respecting departed spirits, and the solution they gave of the mystery of the future-all these are told in their manner of disposing of their dead; and through these we may determine the motives and beliefs which governed their lives. his sepultures and tombs the American aborigine has left us the key to his life and character.

In the final work, of which the present volume is the introduction, it is proposed to collate all the trustworthy information contained in several hundred of these volumes. In addition to this material, Dr. Yarrow has, by means of circular letters, sought to gather all the results of present study among the various tribes of the West, and of exploration among the remains left by them in other parts of the country; and the pages of his Introduction give ample evidence that the author has been fortunate in securing the intelligent co-operation of those who enjoy the best opportunities for collecting data.

For the general purposes of the work at its present stage Dr. Yarrow has divided the different modes of sepulture practiced by the Indian tribes into the provisional clases of (1) inhumation in cists, pits, graves, caves and mounds; (2) cremation; (3) embalment or munmifying; (4) aerial sepulture on scaffolds or in trees, and (5) aquatic burial beneath the waves or in canoes which are turned adrift. The inquiry also embraces all the various rites pertaining to each of these cus toms, the mourning observances, feasts, food, dances, songs, games, fires and other ceremonies; also the superstitions connected with or inspiring each.

Concerning each mode of burial, and indeed the subject in general, the author has collected for his introductory work an immense amount of information which gives promise of the great value of the final volume and its interest to the general reader as well as to the special student in this particular field.

The purpose at present we are told is "to make a purely objective study of the Indians, and as far as possible to leave the record unmarred by vain subjective speculations;" and hence we are to look for plain recitals of facts, and not for generalizations drawn from the facts. But, as we have said, the chief interest with which we regard the mortuary cus toms of tribes and races centres in the story they tell us of the . beliefs which prompted them. The ultimate object of the study of the subject reaches beyond the Indian's material disposition of his dead and aspires to determine the mental and moral ideas which inspired his life and shaped his character. To rightly draw these conclusions must be the task of those who shall have for their guidance a most comprehensive and authentic collection of facts.

The task assumed by Dr. Yarrow is a preliminary one-it is the foundation; it is therefore most important, and the character of this introductory volume now put forth is a sufficient guarantee that the work is in able hands.

#### ----NEGLECTED FISHES.

THERE are tons upon tons of good food thrown away within a hundred miles of New York through senseless prejudice, and hundreds of families in the city suffering for want of something to appease their hunger.

This food is mainly fish, against which nothing can be said except that it is not customary to eat it, and so it never becomes customary. A society exists in New York composed of gentlemen interested in fishculture, and those who approve of that excellent work, which has for its object the eating of the class of food to which we refer. They had two or three meetings, but have not been heard from lately. They called themselves the Ichthyophagists, and whether the name was a greater burden than they could bear or not we do not know; but their object was a noble one, taking upon themselves, as they did, all the risks of dispepsia by eating Eumesogrammus subbifurcatus immediately after Priacanthus macropthalmus, and the dangers of nightmare by following a course of Eugon phodus littoralis with fried Branc'iostoma caribaum and boiled Limulus polyphemus. Think of it! Not only these evils may occur to these philanthropists, but they are also exposed to derangement of the jaw in pronouncing the names, which may result in loss of molars or at least further torture at the hands of the painful dentist.

We are moved to these remarks from having recently dined upon the "wing" of a skate, a fish commonly caten in Europe, but cast aside by our people for no good reason. It was broiled and was truly good. The opportunity occurred while inspecting a pound net on Long Island in company with the landlord of a hotel, and we took out a large skate from the net for anatomical purposes and then proposed to eat it. The table contained fresh roast pork, roast beef and roast duck. We tasted lightly of the latter, but made the entire dinner on the skate.

These foolish prejudices are found everywhere. In one place it is against sturgeon, lampreys, turtles, ecls, frogs, or other aquatic animal which is eaten in other parts as a deli-The squid is eaten in some countries, but our fishermen won't even try it, although it is held in high esteem at some New York hotels, chiefly Spanish and Italian. In speaking on this subject the Duke of Argyll, in a late number of Contemporary Review, says of the markets of Munich: "The hinder legs of frogs, nailed upon triangular pieces of wood, and a large piece of snail (Helix), with the aperture closed, apparently by a sort of operculum of clay, seem to be a well recognized article of human food." Further on he says: "In Munich frog legs are much used, and not only over the whole of the south of Europe, but over the United States. In New York they are among the established dishes of the breakfast table."

The squid, Loligo, to which we referred, is only used as bait with us, but the Duke has seen them eaten raw. "Seeing a little squid taken from a net some tells it thus: years ago at Mentone I asked one of the fishermen whether it was good to cat. 'Ecco!' was his reply; and, suiting the action to the word, he popped the poor squid alive into his mouth, and the beautiful eyes of the little cuttle were seen gleaning with an imploring look from the closing cavern of the Italian's jaws. This is rather an extreme case, but well cooked with vegetables the gristly substance of the cuttles is a wholesome and excellent article of food." And while we think it possible that it may be an excellent dish if properly cooked, with or without the ink-bag, we would hesitate at a raw one. They are sold occasionally in New York at \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen, but we do not know of Americans who eat

The main obstacle to introducing skates, sculpins, gurnards and other strange fishes, which are thrown from the nots by the ton, into our markets at a price which would induce poor people to cat them, is the freight; and it seems to us that an opening for a lucrative business could be made by some enterprising fish-dealer, who would take these fish from the fishermen at a low figure and establish a market in the poorer quarter of the city. He could most likely get favorable terms from the railroads in consideration of the fact that these fishes pay no frieght whatever now. The man who will do From Seventh to Eighthis a stift carry of three-quarters of a mile, which rather turned my hair, for it was a warm morning; but from Sixth to Seventh it is clear paddling. From Seventh to Eighthis a stift carry of one mile and twenty

this, and introduce good and cheap food to the million who do not ask nor expect salmon, Spanish mackerel, brook trout, nor even shad, when at its cheapest, will do a good thing for both humanity and himself, and will be more deserving of a statue in Central Park than some men whose effigies have been mentioned as deserving that honor.

Let us have skate.

THE WICKERSHEIMER FLUID .- The publication of the formula for making this preserving fluid, which we gave in our last issue, has brought us many letters of thanks. An old subscriber writes: "The publication of the recipe of this famous fluid is alone worth the price of many subscriptions. I have no doubt that if some private individual had the formula before it was published, he could have made thousands of dollars while it remained a secret. We have long needed such a preserver, and now that we have it we will not only prize it but also the paper which gave it to us."

Our esteemed correspondent, Dr. Sterling, writing from Cleveland, says:

"I am glad to see your article on Wickersheimer's fluid. The man should have a fortune on it, and a monument, too. I have experimented, and find it is all we wanted. I know it will produce a revolution in the preservation of perishable

VENNOR, the weather man, has almost completed the preparation of his almanac for 1881. This seems a little early for even Vennor to talk about next year's weather; but we presume that he knows what he is about; and then, for that matter, we should have faith in his predictions for five years We believe in Venuor, and there are 100,000 others who believe in him enough to read his almanac ----

Anonymous letters do not receive attention at this office. If this is remembered, much time will be sured to those curie individuals who pen them.

# The Sportsman Tourist.

ROUGH NOTES FROM THE WOODS.

A CANOE TRIP TO BLUE MOUNTAIN AND THE RAQUETTE WATERS—STEAMERS AND THE WHISTLES THEREOF— WATERS—STEAMERS AND THE WHISTLES THEREOF GUIDES—THEIR BOATS AND WATS—COMFORTS OF TH CARRYING SYSTEM; AND A WORD ABOUT THE LAKES.

-Yes. Let us leave the hot pavements, the baking, blistering walls, and sweltering sleeping, or sleepless, rooms. Let us, i' God's name, take to the cool waters and calm shades of the forest.

For brick and mortar breed filth and crime, And a pulse of evil that throbs and beats;
And men are withered before their prime
By the curse payed in with the lanes and streets.

And lungs are smothered, and shoulders bowed, In the poisonous reck of mill and mine, And death stalks in on the struggling crowd, But he shuns the shadow of fir and pine.

T was on the morning of the last 7th of August that ever was when I started for Third Lake to fish for salmon, as take trout are invariably called here. The weather could not have been fairer. I was well organized to fish a buoy of my own, with an informal permit to fish others, and I had not bake trous are meaning, have been fairer. I was well organized to fish a buoy or my own, with an informal permit to fish others, and I had not the slightest intention of doing anything else. And just here comes in the fascination of this happy-go-lucky, care-free sort of forest life. You never know, or care, one day what you have a life of the next. comes in the ascination of this happy-go-ducky, care-free sort of forest life. You never know, or care, one day what you are going to do the next.

After a delightful paddle through First and Second Lakes, I

or lores line. Tool never know, or care, one day what you are going to do the next.

After a delightful paddle through First and Second Lakes, I passed the Eagles' Nest and entered the Third. Then it occurred to me that 1 had a blanket roll at Sam Dunakin's camp, consisting of gum coat, blanket, pocket hatchet and revolver. It was a good time to get the traps. Fourth Lake is at times rough. Now it was smooth. Sam is one of the old-cst guides in the wilderness, and of course we had a chatty sort of a visit, which made me a little late in paddling out for the Third Lake.

Now, a short mile below Dunakin's camp is the cold-spring, or Suyder camp, which I had a standing invitation to visit. As I was passing, Mr. M., the head man of the eamp, halted me with a cordial invitation to land. I did. Found the cold-spring camp rather a high-toned affair for a forest residence. There was an ice-bouse, a good boat-house and a log-house that would be a palace to an early settler. They had a guide who, like most guides, was an excellent cook, and of course I was not to be let off until after dinner. I wish to record the fact that the best lake from I have eaten in the wilderness was at that camp. They were also capable of a glass of good wine, and people of culture, withal. What wonder if it was 4r. M. when I said good-bye, and paddled out into the Fourth? Then it struck me that I had a seven-nile start toward Blue Mountain Lake, with such weather as I might not get again in a month. True, I had no supplies, but they could be had at Arnold's, some two miles above, and I struck across and up the lake for Arnold's place. Got some lunch, arranged my duffle for a trip, and paddled out for a log camp I knew of at the foot of the Flifth Lake. It was getting dusk when I struck in thet, but I found the eamp in good condition. There was fresh twowse and plenty of dry birch wood, with a roof invulnerable to rain. I had no tea or coffee, or any sort of dish, but I foraged an old tomate can and made a pot of hemlock tea, had a glorious fi coffee, or any sort of dish, but 1 foraged an old tomato can and made a port of hemlock tea, had a glorious fire, and a night just such as a woodsman loves. There was not a soul within miles of me, and the shriek of the steam whistle was afar off, beyond the keenest carshot. The owls were plentier than usual, and in exceptionally good voice, while a loon, just above in the Fifth, kept up his strange wild cry at intervals through the night.

At daylight I repeated the dose of hemlock tea, finished the little lunch I had left, and paddled up the Fifth Lake, which

rods, according to the best informed guides, and before I got

rods, according to the best informed guides, and before I got over this I was pretty well winded.

At the landing on the Eight I met a young maa, one of a party of two engaged on the Adirondack survey, and who very considerately invited me to his camp for dinner. It was well. Like Palstaff when he took a foot command, I was well. Like Palstaff when he took a foot command, I was well. Like Palstaff when he took a foot command, I was well. Like Palstaff when he took a foot command I was well. Like Palstaff when he took a foot command I was well control the south side of a point which makes out from the mainland, and their landing so hidden that they were not likely to be bored with yisitors. Stayed with them two hours and got partially rested; also was feasted on pork and beans, and paddled around the point to the carry, not feeling very well competent to make it. To a strong, well man it might have been a trifle. To me it was most exhausing. I arrived at the landing on the inlet so tried and beaten that I lay down on the leaves for more than an hour before hunching out. I found the inlet to be modeled after the letter S, with an occasional oxbow thrown in for variety, and a dull, sluggish stream, deep and dark, fringed with aquatic plants, shrubs and dank cold grass, with not a place in its course of four miles where I would like to venture a landing. At last the broad Raquette lay before me, dotted with green islands, and with its quaint bays, points, headlands and islands so mixed and mingled to the eye that although my directions had been lucid I was puzzled just which way to steer. My destination was Ed. Bennett's, and I was to turn a green island which lay to the left, when I was assured I would see his lauding with a flagstaff and lag, which on the larger lakes is the usual sign of a forest hostelrie. I saw no flag, but after off was was been down to be a new building, and from thence came a sound as of one who drives nails into resonant boards. As I liveit turned out to be a new building, and from theme c

on the little steamer with the unpronounceable name. Across the lake we made another landing—Kenwell's—and found ariother hotel, new, neat, well found and moderate in price. Kenwell's terms are \$1.50 per day, \$7 to \$8 per weck, and his place is very pleasantly located. From Kenwell's to the Forked Lake House landing, and here I struck tourists and guides in force. Leavit was full to overflowing. I could find a place to siece after some managing, and the table was excellent, but people were becoming too numerous, and I had a suspicion that I had left the wilder part of the wilderness behalf and when I left the Eighth Lake. Game and fish were by no means plenty. The Forked Lake House had a corps of guides employed, but they could not keep the house in fish or venison. I did not take either after leaving the Pulton Chain. All the same every tourist had his breech-loading buttery, and

behald hie when the the Legion Lake. On the and hen were by no means plenty. The Forked Lake House had a corps of guides employed, but they could not keep the house in fish or venison. I did not take either after leaving the Pulton Chain. All the same every tourist had his breech-loading battery, and a full supply of rods, reels and lines, which is a great comfort to the average tourist and does small damage to trout or deer. From Forked Lake I went by steamer mostly to the carry on the Marion, made the carry, and found another little steamer to make connections on the up-river side. Went on board of her, and became resigned to stram and a teeming civilization that increased nearly every hour.

Passed up the Marion, through Utowana and Eagle lakes and saw an old settled farm and an ordinary farm house on the northern shore of the latter, which being the only imitation of a farm on the trip usually induces inquiry. You will be told that long before the grand rush of tourists and the advent of costly hotels this place was cleaved and occupied by "Ned Buntline." Here he secluded himself during a part at least of every year for many seasons; here he did his literary work, and the place is, and probably always will be, known as the "Ned Buntline Parm".

A very clear and beautiful sheet of water is Blue Mountain Lake. It has often been called the gem of the wilderness, But its days of natural wildness are gone forever. There are three large hotels on its banks filled to overflowing with guests. Lines of stages leave daily for different points to the Eastward. All luxuries of the season are to be found at the hotels, and billiards, croquet, boating, lounging through the groves, singling and piano-playing give the shores of the lake quite a Long Brunely air. Besides the hotels there are pleased to call camps.

The Blue Monntain Lake House, kept by a genial, thorough kndlord, once a guide, had a hundred and fifty guests, and more coming in, the house was overcrowded. John Holland is not the man to turn anybody out of do

guides at 11 r. m. took their blankets and went out to seek a spot to camp in for the night. And little more than eight years ago there stood a bark shanty just above, the only sign of human habitation on Blue Mountain Lake. Speaking of this rush to the Northern Wilderness in '79, Colvin says "Where one came last year the come this, a hundred the next." He is just well right. You meet them everywhere. They permeate every accessible lake and stream, and it is hard to say what lakes and streams are not accessible. You meet them in the most out of the way places, just where you expected to be alone, and always with breech-londer and fly rod which they hang to like grin death. Said an old guide to me. "If they averaged one deer to three guns there wouldn't be a deer left in the wilderness at the end of three years." Said another guide, one of the oldest and best, "What few deer are killed here had better be killed by parties who employ us; it encourages them to come again." And P. Jones, guide to the Stickney camp and one of the most intelligent, spoke thus: "We don't care to Rill many deer ourselves, or to catch too many trout. Just enough for use. When we hunt for market we go to Michigan on the Au Sable. Killed twenty-five there last fall, and am going again when the guiding season is over. The deer in these woods are worth more to us guides alive than dead. They are worth fifty dolhars a head as they tun." That is about the view taken of fishing and hunting by the average guide in the north woods.

As I had come to do the lake and mountain I concluded to go through. Climbed Blue Monntain on a hot August morning and on arriving at the verge found Colvin's look-out ladder, made by mailing cross strips to the trunks of two spruce trees. It was rather an old affair and looked shaky, but I woot up and took in the view, which was really extensive and fine; and then I followed the trail which leads to the signal on the lightest point of the mountain, clanked the signal, and tried to make out the 28 lakes I had been te

by each other in a manner to throw an ordinary mind into a state of temporary imbecility.

I could dimly discern Marcy, and I thought I identified Mounts Haystack and Skylight. But they rose in such immerable and unknowable billows, peaks, points and ridges, that the mind—at least my mind—can retain only a confused recollection of them. It had been hot work making the uscent. It was cold and windy on the summit of the mountain, and the immediate surroundings were cheerless and desolute. One entire summit had been slashed in 1873 to give an outlook for the signals of the survey, and the dead, decaying trees, lying just as they fell, were not pleasant to look upon.

There was an excellent bark shanty between the spruce ladder and the signal, and in a swampy depression near the

Inter was an exception takes saminy depression near the summit, and under the edge of a boulder, I found a pool of cold spring water which rendered the hothe of water I had brought from the hotel quite superfluous. (N. B. When you climb Blue Mountain It is not necessary to carry up a bottle

con spring water which renerred the hoole of where I had brought from the hotel quite superfluous. (N. B. When you climb Blue Mountain it is not necessary to carry up a bottle of water.)

Thad done the mountain, and it seemed the proper thing to do the lake. I did it. I paddled in and around among the islands, landed up and launched out again, greatly to the delight of the youngsiers, who were there in force with parents or chaperones and who were exceedingly taken with the little boat, and then I ignobly placed her on the deek of the round-sterned little packet and paddled by steam to Ed. Bennett's landing on the Raquette. And then it came down to the double blade again. After a night's rest and an excelent breakfast I started out to cross the lake, and rather got down on my muscle, for the wind was ahead and rising. By the time I got into smooth water at the mouth of Brown's Tract. Indetit was getting rough, and I was glad to be in the tortuous but safe inlet once more. A teilous paddle of four miles, a weary carry of one and a half, brought me to the Eighth Lake. Wind ahead and hard traveling. Another tiresome earry of a mile andover and I was on the Seventh, with the wind strong and the second largest lake of the chain to cross. I was a long time making it, and was almost too tired to make the next energy from Fifth to Sixth, but I finally shouldered the cancer larger shade of the chain to cross. I was a long time making it, and was almost too tired to make the next energy from Fifth to Sixth, but I finally shouldered the cancer larger shade of the chain to cross. I was a long time making it, and was almost too tired to make the next energy from Fifth to Sixth, but I finally shouldered the cancer party from Fifth to Sixth, but I finally shouldered the cancer larger shade of the chain to cross. I was a long time make the rough and stormy Fourth, which often drives the best guide has stormy Fourth, which often drives the lead guide loas to land. As it was the cance pitched and danced about quite lively, and i

#### SUMMER SPORT IN ALASKA.

SUEAL AUG. 2, 1880.

TWO-THIRDS of another summer had passed away, and but for our almanacs we would hardly realize it, for our countain tops are still snow-chad and our winter clothing in deuand. Since early spring when the ducks and beach birds gathered in countless numbers preparatory to their flight northward our guns have lain idle. Now and then an Indian, undeterred by any scruples, has slain a mallard or buffle-head which are, I believe, the only true ducks which nest in this vicinity, and an occasional grouse or ptarmigan, whose hare breast showed that its duty to posterity was being performed when killed, have been all the feathered game obtainable for the table. But we have shot quite a number of odd-looking fowl which Cours' Key identifies as puffin, anks, guillimots, grobes and divers, and of each genus several species. I find in my note-book the names and dates of killing of Northern diver, red-throated diver, Western grobe, horned puffin, horned-billed and knob-billed Aleutiar auks, marbled, 300ty, and pigeon'guillemots and divers other shags, coots etc., etc. Venison has been plentiful and good, antimproving weekfy as family duties and cares have grown lighter and the grass more plentiful.

Fish of several varieties have been plentiful, and we have add better soor treat which are the search treat where the search treat we have been plentiful, and we have add better soor treat which are the search treat whether the search treat when he are a search treat whether the search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search treat when he are a search was a search and the search and the search and the search and the search and the search and the search and the search and the search and the search and the search and the search and t

re plentiful.

Sish of soveral varieties have been plentiful, and we have
l better sport trout lishing than we did last summer, when
is time we were sated with the work of hauling out
shels of fish that were to be captured by the veriest tyro,

with the rudest gear. This year they have been far less plentiful, and a good basketfull is not a certainty.

The cause is one worth noting; it is simply the immense body of snow still resting outthe momentains, which has kept the creeks high with snow water, and the temperature as a consequence low. The salmon trout (Salmo spectabilis) still lie outside in the warm, sall water, running in for a brief space on cach flood tide, and finding no salmon roc (for as yet the salmon have not taken to the streams) soon returning to the warmer salt water.

Thus the element of chance has entered into the problem, and the fishing has assumed more the character of sport; the

yet the salmon have not taken to the streams) soon returning to the warmer salt water.

Thus the element of chance has entered into the problem, and the fishing has assumed more the character of sport; the more so as although we are pretty sure that each flood tide will bring the trout into the streams, we have no way of finding out, except by actual trial, just how far they will run up, or where we will find then, or when they will run in.

The salmon have been cruising around as usual, but except the first run early in. June none have gone into the streams. They appear for a few days and the channels are lively with them, and the pursuing porpoises then they disappear, and for several days none are visible.

There have been five varieties which I know of up to the present date, and just now a run is in, which is composed of two kinds—viz. the hump-backed—Garbosha (Russian name), a fish of very little value except for smoking, and the Kibon, a very fair table fish and valuable for canning. Among some three hundred brought in by our boat this afternoon the two varieties mentioned were about equally distributed, and there was one only of a variety, the Russian name of which is Kessich. This fish is considered to be the best of all, and is the bask kind which run, it not being due before the middle of August. It differs from the Kibon and other goodsalmon in this, that the tail is nearly square, the scales allithelarger and the roof of the mouth is black. I bought this fish for two hits, buying at the same time for use as halbut bait three of the gut-boshers for the same sum.

The loss of the creeks has been our gain, for having no other occupation for their time, the salmon have annused themat our expense, in taking our spoons while trolling for a fish which has been very plentiful, and which hard Dr. Bean came among us we called black sea bass, but which now we who are better taught denominate the (Khirns. Of these there are two species—virs: the Constellabus and the Decongranus. We get them weighing from one u

no particular pains either in providing very strong gear, or in handling.

When, however, one day an eighteen pound salmon took hold of a bass spoon, fortunately attached to a good line and trolling rod, handled by a young gentleman from San Francisco, Mr. Ben Woodworth, now spending a month with us, who under such circumstances thoroughly understands his duties, and therefore landed his fish, and when the next day, an eight pounder took the same liberty with a beautiful little spoon attached to a line made fast to a behaying cleat, and was hauled in hand over hand by a lady and her Insistand, both perfect tyros in the gentleart, and who from the description of eye witnesses, exhausted nearly every source which would ordinarily prove sufficient to get rid of even a bunch of kelp, but in spite of which the fish was saved, and hauted into the beat without the aid of gaff or exhaustion, we concluded it was worth while to fit out for salmon.

I of course had not wasted a minute in getting to work, and, fortunately for my reputation as a fisherman, my fifteen-pounder was safely in the boat nearly an hour ahead of the feat of my pupil—the lady.

Then everybody went at it. I had five spoons, which had done good service at Alexandria's Bay, Piseco, and Lake Ontario.

train.

I loaned three, and with the result usual under such circumstances—all of the three were appropriated by salmon, which in contests of strength land got the best of the fishermen. I then lost another myself, and on my only one left no salmon will strike. No times will express my feelings more vividly than those from the "Ancient Mariner."

"Wester water everwhere."

"Water water everywhere, And not a drop to drink

which with slight verbal changes will fit.

I have tried small trout strung on large Limerick bass hooks, after a fashion I learned at the Gallonps, by which a curve, which secures spinning, can be obtained. These work well enough in getting strikes, but the double guts twist up so hard that at each strike the smells smap and I lose my fish and hook also.

and hook also.

I spoke of purchasing salmon to use as bait for halibut.

This may sound odd to you East, somewhat equivalent perhaps to using gold for the procurement of copper; but in Alaska it is different. Fresh mackered or membaden is not better bait for fish of all kinds than fresh salmon, and there

neuter ban for an 80 at 81 mins fram fresh satmon, and there is nothing cheaper than salmon here.

Within a radius of five miles from the ship there are quite a number of sand banks on which halibut, are plentiful, and other rocky patches, where immense rock cod (1 caught one weighing twenty-three pounds). Norway haddocks and other large fish abound, and the only drawback to good lishing being the usual one. A supersimption of deep that when ing being the usual one, a superabundance of dog don't seem to be at all parcicular, haunting the res

sorts of fish.

The halibut of Alaska are bound to help develop the country. They are plentiful and of excellent quality, and we get them in from five to forty fathoms water.

The schooner General Miller, Capt. Morrissey, 100 tons capacity, left. San Francisco, June 13, to search for halibut. Tried thoroughly Queen Charlotte Sound, Dixon Entrance, Chatham Straits and various other places on route here unsuccessfully. July 15, in sight from this ship, she began to take in fish in paying quantities, and on the 21st when I bearded her she had with three of her six dories (a new bout in this locality) taken about seven tons. With her other dories, three in number, the time was occupied in seining salmon for bait.

ten-pound salmon can be bought for five cents, and

was 5 ft. Sin. long. I had a log of wood slung with spans attached to the end of fifty fathoms cod line, and it was very exhiliarating to see that log go diving under at about ten knots an hour.

I learn that within a short distance the halibut are far more plentful than here. So there can be no question but that in time the business will be well followed up, that is if this present venture finds a good market, which, as most all South Americans like sat fish, I fancy it will.

Mining enterprises have received little attention this year. The snow has postponed everything. We live in hopes.

Piseco.

#### NOVEMBER.

NOVEMBER'S frosty days are here, With faded grass and foliage sere; The tufted woodland tops are brown, The oak tree wears a yellow crown. The landscape far and near Is painted with a russet hue; The distant hills, erewhile so blue Reddened by autumn's lavish brush, Glow with an evanescent bluck Enchanting to the view.

The brooks that thro' the meadows sweep, Or thro' the taugled thickets creep, No longer flash and gleam ; For dead leaves fill the woodland walks : The wild flowers droop their wither'd stalks And choke and stain the stream. The mill-pond where the wood-ducks swim Swoll'n by fall rains to the brim, Pour o'er the mill-dam's mossy stone A tide that makes the old wheel groan, Revolving on its beam

The angler no more plies his craft In shapely boat or anchored wift By brook or poud or bay; But now it is the joyous time, When crispy grass is white with rime; -It is the sportsman's day ! The brown quail fill the stubble field; In the bare woods, but half conceal'd. The partridge is his prey.

And where the salty marshes spread The bay-snipe circle overhead; And where the breezy bays expand, In shallow cove, by shelly strand, The honking, quacking wild fowl poise, The honking, quacking who remains a land yield the gunner endless joys.

ISAAC McLellan.

Shelter Island, Nov. 7.

TRIGGER AND REEL ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

TRIGGER AND REEL ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

WHILE such a vast number of the countless resorts for the sportsman with their manifold allurements have been so closely, and I doubt not faithfully, described in the rolumns of the Forest AND STEEAM, I have never seen during the time I have been a reader of that journal even an allusion, if I may be allowed to except a single hotel advertisement, to the by far more than ordinary facilities for healthful and sportive recreation offered to votaries of the rod and gun by the interior and southern and western shores of the "far famed isle" of Martha's Vineyard, which though situated within easy access of the fraternity from nearly every city of the Eastern and Middle States is as yet well nigh aberra incognition to the sportsman from those districts.

The island of Martha's Vineyard, situated as it is in a position peculiarly adapted for the purpose, forms a sort of medius res, or middle ground, for large thocks of Canada honkers and immense numbers of widgeon, teal, bluebills, sheldrakes and whistlers, with an occasional mallard more hardy and nomadic than its wont. In times past mallard were found here in abundance, but with the genesis of "bottom action shooting irous," as those not fortunate enough to be the owner of a breech loader sarcastically term that useful innovation upon the "Queen's Arms," the last named has almost entirely disappeared, and during the spring and autumn flights of these birds it is in the sheltered bays and lagoons of this island, he fore the advent of the sunner visitor, and after the exodus of the camp neeting pilgrims, for which latter this is a verificable Meeca, may rest in comparative security from the lahors of their wearismen mared from Northern or Southern flets, and with but little fear of that obliquitous pest, the pot-hunter, plune themselves for the homeward run. This is a verificable portion of his time within the walls of the county jail; for although there is no regularly organized sporting association here, which is a matter to b

min to pain trigger upon an dissispecting feather out of season.

But for a sportsman, whose nature would revolt at the idea of practicing the nefarious slaughter so easily accomplished with the battery and its swivels, who is willing to give the birds a fair chance of retaining their liberty, the sport is abundant and well worth a trial: and any son of Nimrod possessed of a good gun, a sharp eye and moderately controlable temper, can reap here as large a crop of pleasure and ruddiness as anywhere upon the Atlantic coast. The large ponds and coves which abound here and in close conjunction are favorite resorts for the different species of ducks of which I have spoken, as well as of large numbers of the dusky—or what is more commonly known as the black duck—which, unlike the others, make this a permanent abiding—which such seasons are such as of large numbers of the dusky—or what is more commonly known as the black duck—which, unlike the others, make this a permanent abiding As a ten-pound salmon can be bought for five cents, and caught perhaps for less than a cent, and as one such fish will cut up into about thirty bair, which will probably catch not less than 500 pounds of hallout, it is evident that the cost of batt on our Eastern banks.

The schooner has just came in from a ten-days cruise among the outside banks, during which her catch has averaged over 7,000 lbs, per day, and she is now over a third loaded with every prospect of filling up during August, which is always a cabo, pleasant month here.

The salt used is procured in San Francisco, at \$16 per ton, and is manufactured at Redwood City from sea water. We all got the halibut fever, and have had lots of fun, hard work and excitement. My biggest so far weighed 150 lbs., and fairly easy to secure. Although this locality, isolated as it rarry easy to secure. Although this locality, isolated as its, includes a territory of but small compass, and is stationed like an advance post upon the very border of the restless Atlantic, there are many other varieties besides migrating scalarity.

lantic, there are many other varieties besides migrating scafowl.

In no other portion of Massachusetts, and 1 know not if in any of the Eastern States besides, can be found the gany and toothsome prairie chicken, which abound here in quite large numbers and retain the primitive purity of its Western fellow. Many have supposed this to be the ordinary partridge, so common throughout the sections of this and other New England States: but examination has proven beyond question that this "beath hen," as it is called here, is the veritable pinnated grouse of the prairies, but in what manner they came to locate here in preference to any other portion of the 0ld Colony is not known. However, they are quite abundant and extremely tame, and being well protected during the greater part of the year by a special law, they are allowed to breed in security, and their ranks are but slightly thinned during the "off months."

Here also are quite large numbers of quail, which during the season form one of the most pleasing subjects for the

Here also are quite large numbers of quail, which during the season form one of the most pleasing subjects for the sportsman's cunning. Although the winters here are, short, yet they are sometimes very severe, which, coupled with scarcity of food and the destructive fornging of, hunting features, of which there are hordes here, tend to reduce their numbers very materially.

In their season, plover, willet, rail, snipe and most of the shore birds generally found along our sea-board, are to be had in abundance, and the immense flocks of coots, which lie just of these shores, afford very exciting sport to those who are willing to risk a wet jacket or a cold bath in the small dories used by those who make it a business to go after these fowl. The gunner finds no difficulty in approaching within dories used by those who make it a business to go after these fowl. The gunner finds no difficulty in approaching within shot of them, and if after several shots have been fired they show signs of uneasiness, or an inclination to seek less disturbed waters, it is only necessary to wave a red handker-chief, or any other piece of red cloth, in the air, attached either to a tilter or gun sick to bring them back at once to gratify their eager curiosity and learn "what's in the wind." To the novice "cooting" is a strange chapter of amazement and unishaps at first. If the sea is somewhat rough and the small boat at little unsteady, the young man who can show a score at his sporting club is well calculated to excite the envy of even veteram marksmen, if he has even been out after score at his sporting club is well calculated to excite the envy of even veteram markshene, if he has seen been out after coots before in an open dory, will be very apt, immediately after pulling the trigger, of what has always before proven list trusty choke bore perhaps, and with his imagination fired with the certainty of bagging at least four or five fowl, to be dumbfounded at seeing the crest of the onconing wave not two feet from the boatside, blown into watery ribbons after receiving the entire charge; but practice and perseverance in this as in other cases bring about better results, so that in a short time the tyro learns to his profit that it is better to fire when mounting on the crest than to shoot through a following sea, while the small boat in which he is is pitching in the trough. It is but little use to endeavor to pick up crippled ing sea, while the small boat in which he is is pitching in the trough. It is but little use to endeavor to pick up crippled coots: either they must be shot dead at the first fire, or the gunner must wait for another chance. A wounded or wingbroken coot no sooner strikes the water than under he goes and is lost to all sight, and it takes a very keen eye to discern the tip end of his bill above the surface, an eighth of a mile nearly away, when he rises for breath, and a very quick hand to send the shot into the back of his head before he dives again, to add that duck to the day's string.

But I have digressed from my purpose, and instead of describing the shore game of this island have returned to the sea fowl found on these shores. I must not forget to mention the raccoon as one of the game subjects of Martha's Vine-

sea fowl found on these shores. I must not forget to mention the raccoon as one of the game subjects of Martha's Vincard. Upon being informed of the presence of these animals here I must own that it was not until after I had received conclusive evidence of that fact before my incredulity was overcome. Nevertheless, there are "coons" here and in plenty, and so amoying and destructive are they that "coons" and black-birds are but secondary objects of the farmers' dread for the safety of his cornfield. They are but fittle hunted, because of the scarcity of dogs suitable for that purpose; but with a good "coon" dog, and I must not forget to say with sufficient previous experience to enter into the hunt with open eyes, but few localities can afford better facilities for this historic pastime of "coon" hunting than this very island. And eyes, but tew actoric pastime of eyes, but few localities can afford better facilities for this historic pastime of "coon" hunting than this very island. And for those who despise not little things, there is as fine rabbit shooting here in winter as any man of moderation can desire. Thus far I have confined my very meagre description of the sporting character of Martha's Vineyard to the fur and feather of the island, but in my next paper disciples of the rod and line, which can be used to such varied advantage as is offered by few resorts, shall receive their meed of information.

E. A. D.

#### TENNESSEE HUNTING GROUNDS.

TENNESSEE HUNTING GROUNDS.

In a former article I briefly mentioned some of the geographical features of the Cumberland table land, which is situated mostly in the north middle part of Tennessee. This rable land has an elevation of 1,000 feet above the valley of East Tennessee, and its area is about 5,000 square miles. The eastern rim is bounded by a continuous line of rocky bluffs, which break off abruptly, forming a barrier which in most places is impassable for man or beast. The western edge is more ranged, and notched by deep, narrow valleys and gorges at irregular distances, and separated by huge towering cliffs that rise in massive grandeur far above the average level of the table land. This broad and extensive plateau extends from northeast to southwest about 100 miles, and has an average width of fifty miles. The C. S. R. R. crosses the northeastern part, thence following down the Big Emory River into the Tennessee Valley. The provailing limber is oak, of which there are several varieties. The woods are open except occasional thickets, and during the summer the whole country is covered with a thin growth of wild grass.

summer the whole country is covered with a think growth of wild grass.

Here, if history is correct, was once a noted buffalo range. In Heywood's "Early History of Tennessee" he says that when the first settlers came to the bluff, in 1779, nothing was presented to the eye but one large plain of woods and came frequented by buffaloes, elk, deer, wolves, foxes, panthers and other animals suited to the elimate. The lands adjacent to the French Lick was a large open space, frequented and trodden by buffaloes, whose large open space, frequented and trodden by buffaloes, whose large paths led to and from all parts of the country and there concentrated. He says that here were evidences as everywhere else of having been inhabited many centuries before by a numerous population. At many springs is the appearance of walls inclosing ancient labitations, the foundations of which were visible wherever the earth was cleared and cultivated, and to these walls enterenchments were sometimes added.

Mr. J. G. M. Ramsey, in his "Pioneer History of Tennessee," says: "The woods abounded in game, and the hunters procured a full supply of meat for the inhabitants by killing, bears, buffaloes and deer, and that a party of twenty men went up the Caney Fork as high as Flinn's Creek, and returned in canoes with their meat in the winter: that in their hunting excursion they killed 105 bears, 75 buffaloes and more than 80 deer, and that this source of supplies furnished nost of the families at the Bluff with meat during the winter."

nished nost of the families at the Biun with meas outline winter."

Cancy Fork is made up of numerous small streams, which drain a portion of the table land, and after running zig-zag courses between outlying ridges and over precipices and through deep gorges, finally breaks through the western rim into the Central Basin, which is drained by the Cumberland River. This great Central Basin, which is drained by the Cumberland and its tributaries, seems to have been a theatr of stirring historical eyents. Here the Indians and white men contended for the mastery many years, until the pale-faces conquered, as usual, after much bloodshed, terror and distress. The whole region of country, enbracing the tributaries of Cancy Fork, remains a wilderness still. The surface is rough and as usual, after much bloodshed, terror and distress. The whole region of country, embracing the tributaries of Caney Fork, remains a wilderness still. The surface is rough and broken. Deer and wild turkeys are found here in moderate numbers, with a few bears, and occasionally some gray wolves are found; but the oldest mountaineer cannot remember better that the moderate. er back to the time when elk or buffaloes roamed through

ber back to the time when elk or buttaioes roamed these forests.

The Sequatchie River drains a portion of the southeastern part of these table lands. This stream is about forty miles in length and runs a southerly course through a rich fertile valley, which has been sparsely settled more than fifty years, yet the beavers remain here still and are frequently caught during the winter months. Otters are found in most of the smaller streams; also raccoons and mink; but the latter are not plenty, and the fur is rather of a poor quality, and I have seen no real prime furs here. Wild turkeys and and I have seen no real prime furs here. Wild turkeys and quail are found more or less through the length and breadth of the State.

ne State. Tiney Falls, Tenn.

I have so frequently noticed inquiries made in the FOREST AND STREAM as to where good hunting and flahing could be had, I fancy that an answer from nue would be opportune. Tennessee is the place; it is easy of access, thickly populated by a most hospitable people, has a temperate climate, and as many varieties of game and fish and more of them than any other State in the Union. In the mountains black bear are numerous, in the middle and western counties deer and turkeys are abundant, millions of quali, while at Reelfoot Lake ducks, geese and sawar can be slaughtered by the wagon load. The greatest trouble the huntsman would encounter would be the embarras de cloize. The following letter to Col. Geo. P. Akers from the famous old sportsman, Matt McKinney, gives a fair evidence of the above assertion.

A turkey hunt to be supplemented with a fine old "buck" is not met with frequently, especially in a country where

is not met with frequently, especially in a country where every thicket has its covey of quail and the trees made musi-cal by the chattering of squirrels. When the weather is fine is not met with frequently, especially in a country where every thicket has its covey of quall and the trees made musical by the chattering of squirrels. When the weather is fine and the carth illuminated by one of our almost ropical moonlights, the wily Reynard can be chased or the sly "possum" may be hunted. Satiated with these sports, at each few miles streams filled with the most fish, such as bass, perch, suckers and catfish, are met with, and from which the expert disciple of Sir Izaak can derive the most delightful pleasure. The beauty of this section is the climate and the conforts which the sportsman can enjoy while in the midst of the hunting grounds. Birds are abundant within a few miles of this city, and a good fox chase can be had within the same distance. For the larger game more remote places must be visited, but in no case a very great way from telepraphic communication. There is searcely a farmer who will not provide confortable board, wagoons and horses, and in most instances be glad to join in the chase or fishing near his place. Or if the party prefer camping out, as I have already said in the Fords and Strikan, they can do so comfortably even in the depth of our winters. Parties coming this way had hetter bring their own degs and equipments, although we can boast of a finely bred and well trained dogs as are in the country, and several of our hardware merchants keep on hand good stocks of fishing tackle; and we have also a gunsuith, who can furnish ammunition and all the paraphernalia which may be required. I mention no names, but simply the facts, so that unnecessary preparations may be avoided by gentlemen who will be induced to visit the "Voluntere State."

\*Vosultere State.\*\*

\*I have been idle all the referred to is as follows: I have been idle all the referred to is as follows:

Nashville, Tenn. The letter referr

"Volunteer State."

"Nataville, Tean.

The letter referred to is as follows: I have been idle all this full and I have put in my time hunting and fishing pretty well. Last week, having grown a little weary of the monotony of this side of the river, I proposed to Major Binghan that we would cross the Oumberland at Rock Castle and go out in the bottoms and kill a wagon load of trekrys. He agreed to it forthwith. So early next morning I heard Bingham's horn, and a yelp from Tom and Jin, his two fanous old deerhounds, told the story at once that his carrirdges were not all charged with turkey shot. He had sent up to the Springs for his son By; and off we went.

Well, we crossed the river at eight o'clock and landed at old Sam McWaters', about three miles above the Barbour place, about nine. Old Sam was adjusting the sights of his rille. I never saw as much turkey sign in my life. By ten we had fed our horses and were out for a hunt. I did manage to kill one stray turkey, but saw very soon from the motions of Bingham and old Sam that devilish little turkey hunting would do them. In about half an hour a yell from the two hounds and a scream from old Sam confirmed me.

A large old buck was up, and away they went, Bingham and old Sam with them. The wood-choppers had fortunately scattered a fock of turkeys, and while the old fellows were following the Buck, By and I succeeded in bagging two more young gobblers. In about three hours they returned, having stopped the dogs at the celebrated old Post Oak stand, between Skinnerton's and the old Colley Place. But nothing damned, in they went again through the same drive, and with about the same success only. This time he made for the Cumberland instead of the Tennessee, and old San got a shot about a quarter before he took water at the mouth of frooked Creek. So you can very well see now, with those the Cumberiant instead of the Interest at the mouth of Crooked Creek. So you can very well see now, with those two old hunters in the woods, that there was a dull prospect for turkey hunting. But we talked the matter over that two old hunters in the woods, that there was a dun prospect for turkey hunting. But we talked the matter over that night, and they both agreed to do better next morning. By sunrise the horses were saddled, and a blast from Bingham's horn was the signal to be off. We hadn't gone a quarter before, under the pretence of a turkey hunt, I saw the old hunters meant the same programme as the day before. So I placed By at the old well, and I took up a position at the deep out on the old railroad track. In about twenty minutes,

sure enough the dogs and old Sam and the major were all booming. They were gone up the river out of hearing for about an hour. But we held our places, and here they came. About the old Wimas House I heard the dogs separate. Tom About the old Wimas House I heard the dogs separate. Tom put one through about 300 yaros below By, and I could hear Jim coming like a locomotive directly for my stand. I could see in a twinkle that I "held the ago" on him; and sure enough here he came, a four point buck. Two shots in quick succession as he crossed the railroad truck, my Barlow in his throat, Jim ahold of his quarters, and the Jig was up. We landed with him and three turkeys in Wallonia by three o'clock in the afternoon. Wharton's hunt comes off immediately after the election. I am going to slip over again next week. I don't think I can go in their regular hunt, but will be slipping round on the outskirts.

# Matural Distory.

OUR WATERFOWL.

П.

PRE-EMINENT among our waterfowl stand the Swans. Their very name has become synonymous with grace and purity of coloring, and a wild swan is certainly one of the most beautiful as it is one of the most majestic, of birds, The sportsman, however, usually regards his game from a practical rather than an æsthetic point of view; but viewed in this light these birds are no less interesting. We know of no game that will cause the blood of the man who uses the shot-gun to course through his veins with more rapid flow; and the prospect of getting a shot at a swan is worth almost any amount of crawling through mud and wet. They are very wary birds, and besides, even after one has come within gunshot of them he is by no means sure of his game. They are so large and so well protected by feathers that unless they are struck in the bead, neck, or wings they are very likely to escape the disappointed gunner. If wounded only, their tenacity of life is great, and their strength is such that they will fly or swim for a long time after having received a fatal wound. Although swans appear to little advantage on dry land they move through the air or over the water with great swiftness. It would scarcely seem possible that such great birds could fly with the enormous speed which they at-It is, however, a matter of some difficulty for them to rise from the water, and they are obliged to thy and run along its surface for some distance before they can fairly take to On some of the small alkaline lakes of Nebraska, wing. where Cygnus americanus certainly breeds, and perhaps also C. buccinator, we have seen them fly several times around the lake, the repeated striking of their wings against the water sounding like a rapid succession of pistol shots. Once under way, however, their powerful wings bear them along with astonishing speed, and it is necessary for the gunner to aim well ahead of his birds if he is to bring them to bag. progress through the water is so swift that they can without difficulty outstrip a boat propelled only by a single oarsman-Audubon testifies to this, and mentions that he frequently pursued the Trumpeter swan in canoes without being able to approach near enough to it either to shoot or to force it to take to wing. He also quotes from a letter received from Dr. Sharpless, the following statement with regard to the American Swan: "A gentleman who resides on the Chesapeake, near Brush River, informed me that a few years since he had wounded a swan, and afterward cured and tamed it. To prevent it from flying away he clipped its wing, but it occasionally escaped to the water, where he had often followed it for several miles, with two rowers, before he could catch it.

The range of the Trumpeter Swan appears to be restricted. to the western portion of North America, and ornithologists generally speak of it as not being found east of the Mississippi River, though it is included in some lists of birds of the more eastern States, on evidence, however, which is not alto-gether satisfactory. The supposed Cygmus pusumrei, which is quoted by Dr. Coues as belonging to this species, was taken in Canada. Cygnus americanus is found throughout the United States,

although on the Atlantic coast it does not appear to be common either in New England or south of South Carolina. The centre of its abundance on this coast would seem to be the Chesapeake Bay and the Virginia coast generally. In the west these birds occur in small numbers during the summer, and we have found them breeding in small alkaline lakes about fifty miles north of North Platte, Nebraska. It is only during the migrations, however, and in winter that they are found within our boundaries in any considerable numbers. They breed, however, in Alaska, according to Mr. Dall, where also the Trumpeter is found in summer.

As these articles do not pretend to have any other purpose than to teach the sportsman how he may without difficulty distinguish one species of water-fowl from another, any extended remarks on the habits of the different species would be out of place. For a like reason it is unnecessary to give the special character by which the swans are to be distinguished from their nearest allies among the Anatida. No one who shoots one of these birds in this country will be in doubt as to whether or not it is a swan, and it is therefore only necessary to compare the two species.

Cygnus huccinator, Richardson. Trumpeter Swan. White bill and feet black. Tail of (usually) twenty-four feathers.
Bill longer than head. The nostrils nearer the base than the point of the bill. Usually larger than U. americanus.

Cygnus americanus. American or Whistling Swan.

Bill and feet black. The former with a yellow spot. near its base, and shorter than the had. Nastrits about mid-

The young of both species are gray, and are smaller than The spot on the bill of Cygnus americanus is not always to be found, being often absent in young birds, in which the bill is sometimes flesh colored. The size of the which the bill is sometimes flesh colored. bill, position of the nostrils and number of tail feathers will, however, serve to distinguish the two species.

The goese of North America belong to four genera, one of which, Dendrovygna, is quite southern in its distribution, and is scarcely likely to come to the notice of any of our readers, except those of Texas and Southern California. One species. D. autumnalis, merely crosses our southern boundary line, while D. fulva reaches California, and is stated by Belding to occur as far north as Stockton, Cal. The former species is reported by Dr. Merrill to be extremely abundant in the vicinity of Ft. Brown, Texas, where it is called patos maizal, or cornfield duck, from its habit of frequenting such localities. A correspondent of Forest and Stream recently gave some account of shooting this species in Texas. The birds included in this genus are duck-like, tree-inhabiting geese, and serve to connect this group with the true ducks.

Typical forms of the three remaining genera of our geese Anser, Chen and Branta, are to be found generally distributed throughout the United States during the migrations. these by far the most abundant and generally known is the common gray or Canada goose, and this is probably the only one which ever breeds with us, all the others proceeding to high latitudes for the purpose of nesting. The peculiar little "wavy" Chenrossii is more Arctic than any of our geeso, and is very rare in collections, but reaches the United States in winter, and has been taken at San Francisco. The Painted Goose, Philacte canagica, is an Alaskan species, and is only found on the northwest coast.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### SNAKE BITES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Dr. Stradling, surgeon on board the British man-of-war Elbe, is credited with having made a very foolish experiment by allowing himself to be bitten, on the 1st of 1sst August, by a rattlenake (Cfrotatus horridus). The doctor seems to have provided himself with the usual antidotes, such as ammonia, brandy, escharotics and ligatures, but feeling no immediate bad results from the bite permitted himself to be thrown off his guard and failed to make use of them. After the lanse of some four hours he was found suffering under

mediate bad results from the bite permitted himself to be thrown off his guard and failed to make use of them. After the lapse of some four hours he was found suffering under oxcessive prostration, and was restored to life again through amweried exertions, lasting over two or more days.

Such is the account I have just read in a leading American journal, purporting to be taken from an English scientific publication, in which the details of the occurrence are minutely given. It differs materially from another narrative that I have seen in several papers, to the effect that the Quixotic experimenter professed to have discovered and used an infallible remedy against snake bites; did actually resort to it successfully at Rio, and subsequently aboard ship. I refer to this circumstance simply as introductory to an event, magna para fui, which interested me very much at the time, and which seems to me worthy of being generally known.

Intending to spend the summer several years ago in the mountains of Virginia I took with me, to have constantly about me as a precaution against the perilous venom of rattlesnakes, a small vial of ammonia. One day while out shooting with my son, and being a short distance from him, I heard him call several times loudly to his dog, and finally fire his gun.

Instantly I heard the yelp of the dog, a pointer, and the

heard him call several times loudly to his dog, and many me his gun.

Instantly I heard the yelp of the dog, a pointer, and the voice of my son urging me to come to him. Hurrying to his assistance, questioning whether he had shot the dog or had himself suffered some injury, I found on my arrival near him that the dog had pointed a copper-head snake (Grigono-ceptisons contertries), or rather two of them, which seemed to be mule and female, and had been strack by one of them on the force leg just above the ankle joint. My son had shot the one he observed with head erect, which probably had inflicted the Wound, not seeing the other which was killed a few moments later by a companion.

the "wound, not seeing the other which was killed a few moments later by a companion member and a companion of the poor dog seemed to be suffering great agony, and was struggling about on three legs uttering incessant crics of pain. It was the work of a moment to bring forth my hartsborn and thoroughly saturate the wound, the situation of which was very apparent from the presence of a drop of blood that stained the hair around it. The relief seemed to be instantaneous. Not another cry he uttered, and seemed to experience no ill effect except that the leg and corresponding shoulder swelled to twice their natural size, and remained so for a day or two. Could the remedy have been instantly applied it is quite possible even this result of the wound might not a day or two. Could the remedy have been instanty applied it is quite possible even this result of the wound might not have taken place. Two or three minutes elapsed between the infliction of the bite and the employment of the remedy. In India it is a common practice, I understand, for the army surgeous to have about them convenient for instant use

surgeons to have about them convenient for instant use supplies of Aqua ammonia in order to neutralize the poison of the deadly cobra Why should not convenient to the poison of the deadly cobra. supplies of Aqua ammonia in order to heatrance the poison of the deadly cobra. Why should not sportsinen, and hindrer especially, and all other persons according to the measure of their exposure carry with them in their mountain expeditions a small glass stoppered phial filled with the same liquid as a precaution against mischief from the hardly less dangerous copper-head and rattle snake?

\*\*Cambridge\*, Md. Nov. 9, 1880.\*\*

DOES THE PANTHER SCHEAM?-In FOREST AND STREAM Does the Pantier Scream?—In Forest and Stream for October 14 your correspondent "Ap-wa-cu-na" expresses a doubt of the screaming of the catamount or panther. While I leave it to Mr. Cornish to describe the "kind of noise" his animal made, I beg leave to say that if the Northern panther is identical with the panther or jaguar so common adong the banks of the Amazon and other parts of South America, its vocal powers are decided enough. Its common cry is a loud, sandling yell, increasing in shrillness and, volume, and then gradually diminishing in sound. When the opposite sexes meet, they play cat in a manner that makes the surrounding forest pretty musical, as each strain is generally answered

by the whistle of the monkeys and screams of the alarmed parrots. I have no doubt that in such districts as the Adirondacks, etc., where the larger animals have hard time to hold their own against the frequent incursions of hunters and other visitors, they are more silent and hideling in their habits than they are in the jungles and forests of more unfrequented places. Such has been my experience everywhere with wild animals. I believe all the Feldon have the sume habit of screnading as our domestic cat: I know the South American and African species have. Like the questions, Do snakes hiss? and Will the shark attack a man? I presume there will be plenty of answers in the affirmative to the question, Does the panther scream?

There is no doubt that the panther (Felis concolor) does scream. Its cry is merely an exaggeration of the voice of the cat. We have frequently heard caged animals of this species give utterance to sounds, which, were exactly similar to cries heard in the Rocky Mountains and said by old hunters to be made by panthers.

It should perhaps be remembered that the jaguar spoken of by "Percerine" is not identical with the panther. The latter is found in South America, but is apparently an inhabitaut of higher ground than the former, its range including mountains and elevated plains, while the jaguar seems to prefer jung le and river bottom.

RALIDAE IN KENTUCKY—Bardstown, Kentucky, Nor. 10.—Editor Forest and Streem: A good many sora rail have been killed in this vicinity this fall, a bird which, so far as I can learn, has never been found here before. In October I also shot two yellow rail (Porsuna noreboraceusis, Cass).

The coot (Fulica americano), another bird which seems to be entirely new to this region, has lately been found here. I have only heard of four, and they were all captured alive, as they were apparently unable to fly. Now as they were expanded in the some way, and couldn't very well come by rail and steam, will you kindly explain how they accomplished the feat? I obtained two of them and have had them in confinement for over three weeks. They thrive well and are becoming quite tame, eating freely from the hand. They appear to be rather omnivorous, their menu yesterday consisting of grub-worms, angle-worms, crickets, fomatoes, corn brend, grass and calbage leaves; the latter they seem to be particularly fond of, Quail are abundant here this season.

C. W. B.

It occurs to us after mature consideration that perhaps they

It occurs to us after mature consideration that perhaps they

It must be mentioned that most of the members of the rail family live in such localities that the sportsman might not in a long time catch sight of one. Most of the rail fly only when forced to and usually run away through the tangled grass or high and thick reeds so swiftly that they cannot easily be flushed. If it is really the case that they are now but rarely found in Kentucky the fact is an interesting one, and we should be glad to hear more on the subject. It seems likely that the coots in question had been blown out of their course by recent severe storms and this, if true, might account for their inability to fly.

We hope that C. W. B. will advise us of the success which may attend his attempts to domesticate these birds. We believe that they can be domesticated and that they will very likely breed in confinement.

WINTER BIRDS COMING ON.—The appearance of some birds which are with us only during the winter months would seem to hint that cold weather is near at hand. We noticed in Connecticut, Nov. 6, specimens of Spizella monticola and Ægiothus linarin, and in this city near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, a specimen of Loxia lencaptera was seen feeding on the hemlock cones, Nov. 2.

Late Stay of Swallows—Editor Forest and Stream: On the 13th of October, being at Clark's Island, Plymouth, Mass, I observed an immense flook of the white-hellied swallow (T. bieolar). It seemed as if all the swallows of the castern part of the State were collected at a single special point of departure. There were certainly one or two thousand of then covering the laystacks on the marst, the wild plum bushes and every place available for alighting, even the swaying leaves of the beach-grass. At one time when wheeling about over the water they took a notion to alight on the rigging of the sloop yacht Siren—no mean rival, by the way, of the swallow in speed, as your columns have recorded in the two seasons—then at auchor off the island, and shortly every part of standing rigging was occupied, and many not finding foot-room there descended to the boom or rail. They perched with almost mathematical regularity, with intervals of say three inches between every two birds (just enough to novid interference of the wings in alighting I suppose), presenting a very curious appearance, as if the ropes were regularly studded with large knots. When the skipper wert abourd and saw coronce of the wings in anguing 1 suppose), presenting a very curious appearance, as if the ropes were regularly studded with large knots. When the skipper went aboard and saw the condition of his decks his remarks indicated that he held swallows in about the same estimation as Dr. Coucs does English sparrows.

F. C. Browne. English sparrows. Framingham, Mass., Nov. 4, 1880.

The swallows were certainly late, for they usually leave early in September. The species referred to, however, comes first of all our swallows and is the last to leave us.

In connection with this note we may mention that we saw in this city on the evening of October 24 a night hawk. The bird passed close to us and the identification was unmistakable.

Habits of the Beaver-Vale, Iora, Nos. 9.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have just been to the river to visit the beaver dams I mentioned some time ago in Forest AND Stream. I find they have just completed a large new dam, not more than twenty rods from a farmbouse which stands on the bank than twenty rods from a farmhouse which stands on the bank of the river. There are seven dams within three miles of this town. "Nessnuck" terms these beaver semi-domesticated, which may be true; but if beaver are so shy and so dread the presence of man as Nessnuk would have us believe, how thid they become semi-domesticated?

While living on Cedar River in this State some twonty

navigable stream, which is some 300 feet wide and steamers. The country is now thoroughly settled, and has been for years, but there are beaver to be found there yet. They only disappear about as fast as they are caught off. There were two shot near here by a boy only a few days ago. "They have disappeared."

# Mish Culture.

THE CULTURE OF CARP.

THE widespread interest manifested in the culture of this fish since its introduct. I fish since its introduction by the U.S. Fish Commission is so great that we are certain that our readers will find the following letters from Mr. Rixford and Herr von Behr, the well-known President of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein. who has done so much for fish culture in Germany, of great interest.

Although we have many fish which excel the carp as a table fish, yet we believe that its introduction will prove of the greatest value in those portions of the country where the warm waters produce nothing edible, and that we could with more profit dispense with any other fresh water fish, outside of the whitefish of the lakes, than the carp, speaking from the fishculturist's and an economical point of view : for there is no fish which in confined waters will turn out so many pounds of food as the carp, and its food costs little or nothing. Its rate of growth here has exceeded that in its native land and its introduction into American waters will prove to be worth a vast sum within the next ten years to our hog-eating farmers, who seldom get a fish dinner. With this preface we give the following correspondence:

RINFORD, Sumannee Co., Fla., Nov. 1.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream: Your favor of the 23d of October covering a very interesting letter from Baron von Behr, came to me in due senson. It appears that I am indebted to you for this correspondence, as it was through the medium of the Forest ND STREAM that the Baron's attention was drawn to myletter to Prof. Baird, which you published, and I cheerfully send you a copy of his letter for your use, as well as a copy of my reply, which you can use or not as you deem best.

Geo. C. Rixford.

Schmoldow, in Pomerania (Germany), }

October 4, 1880,

Mu deur Mr Rieford :

It is after having read in Forest and Stream of Sept. 16 your letter about carp that I take the liberty of writing you me mics. I bave been receiving such manifold assistance from your

your letter about earp that I take the theerty of writing you some lines.

I have been receiving such manifold assistance from your countrymen in my fisheultural interests, that I am glad to be able, perhaps, to assist you, though, of course, Prof. Baird will have furnished you with the most needed hims.

I dare say earp will delight in the climate of Florida. They are a fish liking warmth before all, and therefore retire in my climate (Northern Germany) from October to May, into the deepest possible mud in the ground of our carp lakes, and seem to slumber there in entire apathy. They spawn with us in May, June and July, the special time depending entirely upon the warmth of the water. We are of the opinion that they need for spawning something like 15 deg. Reaumur\*. All this is rather superfluous for you, but now I may be able to give you good hints.

We put branches of different trees—evergreens or others—in the pond a short time before hatching begins, fixing one end of the branch in the soil, and leaving it swing in the pond some inches below the surface. As soon as the carp begin to spawn they fix their glutinous (adhesive) eggs in innumerable quantity upon the branches we had put in, but alast at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Carp begin to ent eagerly their own eggs. It is only in consequence of the immense quantity of eggs they spawn that the carp is as plentiful as it is. But as for your country, which wishes to get quickly great quantities of young carp, you could make no better arrangement Han to take out, after seeing the branches overed with eggs, either these branches (transplanting them in a tub of water in order that the eggs do not get dry) and bring them to a neighboring pond, quite empty of other fishes, or take out the old carp altogether from your spaxming pond and leave this alone to the young ones, which after a short thur will swarm there by ifamy thousands, and very soon begin to take food of any kind, say cooked potatoes or bread. By giving bread containly my chiefuleren got our carp soo t

they would come and cat mean from their manner. Let yew yers tame indeed.

The best plan is to have many ponds for the carp all of them being arranged in such a way that they can be made entirely dry. That gives you the possibility of having the carp divided according to their ages—say of one, two, three or four years.

At four years they will grow in your climate to about ten pounds easily. You know that in rare cases we have carp of thirty or forty pounds, while it is nothing unusual to have them up to twenty pounds. If you read German, or have anybody who understands this, my language, I could send you by care of Prof. Baird some books about earp, their breeding and nursing. You know that the Greeks (Aristotle), and 4d Romans know this. They came from Italy to Germany by care of Prof. Barra some books about carp, their breeding and nursing. You know that the Greeks (Aristotle), and old Romans knew this. They came from Italy to Germany in the eleventh century—of course by the monks who were the great protectors of fishes.

In the ponds which contain your carp of two, three and four contain will de gridely be seen with them.

In the ponds which contain your carp of two, three and four years you will do wisely to keep with them a few voracious fishes as Eswa (pike), or similar ones. This seems to prevent their desire to spawn, and therefore assists their quick growing. This principle is generally followed wherever we have large carp culture in Germany or Austria (Bohemia). Beware of having other fishes of a similar faulity in the same pond with your carp—the crossing gives very bad fishes full of homes and of had test. of bones a d of bad taste

of bones and of fad taste.

Now this, my letter, may go. If it reaches you I hope you may find it of a little use. I finish as I begin. I got such kind assistance from your countrymen that I shall be very glad to be useful to you. Newspapers make now in a few weeks le turn de monde. Let everybody try to make use of

<sup>\*</sup> About 66 degreesFahrenheit.

them, and be of use through them to mankind. "Good will to Nations" is a beautiful duty. I subscribe myself,

President of the German Fisheries Verein.

RIXFORD, Fla., Nov. 1.

President of the German Fisheries Verdin.

Boron ron Behr:

My Dear Sin, —Your letter under date of the 10th of October, was forwarded to me through the courtesy of the Foirser And Signal and reached me in due season. Allow me at the outset to express my hearty thanks for your kindness in writing me, as well as for the valuable information you have given. My carp (which are of the scale variety) continue to thrive splendilly, and are a marved to all who see them—especially those who saw them when I first procured them in November last, when they were only about three inches long—and who now compare them. Many of them are from fifteen to seventeen inches in length, and six to seven inches long—and who now compare them. Many of them are from fifteen to seventeen inches in length, and six to seven inches in breadth. They show no signs as yet of going into winter quarters, coming for their food regularly, and I hope to be successful in carrying them through the cool weather without their resorting to the old habit. I find our natural ponds are not exactly fitted for them, as they are generally inhabit them, which were better destroyed, as they will likely feed upon the eggs. Turtles are also plenty, but we must do the best we can to destroy the pests.

Your information that the carp devour their own eggs was new to me, and has sugested the idea to me that possibly at that time they need a different variety of food, and I shall about that time change it to one composed more of meat. At the same time I can protect the bushes on which they have deposited their eggs from their depredations by a wire fence. I expect they will spawn in the early spring, say March or April. I will be much obliged to you for any works on their culture that you may send me, as I have friends who will take pleasure in translating them for me, and the publication of them may benefit others who have the fish in other particus of the country. Vou will. I am sure, pardon me for the liberty I have taken in sending a copy of you letter to the Foie

GEO. C. RINFORD.

#### THOSE RANGELEY SPAWNING TROUT.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 13.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In Forest And Stream of Nov. 4, a correspondent ("Fair Play") writes of Rangeley Lakes as follows, in criticising a mode of bait fishing that he advertises to the uninitiated as being very deadly, etc.: "Parties who had permits to fish out of season, granted them by the Fish Commissioners in five days took over fifty breeding trout, weighing in the suggregate over two hundred pounds. Every fish was taken off the spawning beds, and no man can say how many young trout, which would have aided in the restocking of that great fishing resort, were destroyed by these captures." Editor Forest and Stream:

suggregate over two hundred pounds. Every fish was taken off the spawning beds, and no man can say how many young trout, which would have aided in the restocking of that great fishing resort, were destroyed by these captures."

Lest "Fair Play" misapprehends the facts and by his strictures mislead others in their inferences I will state briefly that the taking of those fish was in no sense a matter of sport but of business. The fish taken under permits from the Commissioners were kept alive until ripe, their eggs then taken, impregnated, and placed in a hatching house, and from those eggs will be produced ninety-five per cent, yield of young front instead, of a probable increase of less than ten per cent. In the fish bred naturally, leaving the majority of their eggs unimpregnated and only such of the balance as escaped destruction to hatch young fish that would be exposed to all their natural enemies during the first few weeks of their existence, when they are so helpless. But it seems idle to repeat what is presumed to be well-known to "Fair Play" and all the readers of Forest axos Stream. In taking fish for the purpose of artificial propagation it is impracticable to depending on the fish without and the fish for the purpose to take the fish without an injury and release them alive after the eggs are taken.

The Commissioners realizing fully the great evil that would result in any abuse of our permits for this purpose use all precaution to intrust the business to honorable men. We must of necessity depend upon the noblesse oblige of the holder of a permit to guard against any possible abuse. My colleague, Hon. E. M. Stillwell, and myself visited Rangeley Lakes early in October, and finding that many of the fish then being taken at Rangeley Stream were "spent," laving deposited their eggs ere caught, we instructed Messrs. Sinaley and Henry to sulfer no further delay but to earth the desired number of fish in the most expeditious manner, authorizing the sold of a net for the purpose.

At the upper dam a fine t

hatching house.

inken as fast as they became ripe, and placed the eggs in the latching house.

We have no reason to believe that any permits have been abused, and regarding the holders of the only permits granted this year as sportsmen and gentlemen we must rely upon their honor that the work shall be so guarded and conducted as to accomplish all the benefits sought and protect us from incurring the abuse that so often is the only recompense received for our efforts to benefit the public.

Should there ever be any wrong committed under the cover of permits granted by us for this important work of fish culture it is within the province and duty of every sportsman and citizen to bring to our knowledge the facts. But we cannot act upon mere insinuations, nor prosecute violations of the law upon charges unsupported by evidence.

We regard our permits as sufficiently guarded and explicit in their stipulations, and as this is public business all the details are open to public knowledge. Permits to take Irox the control take lake salmon in Dobois stream and adjacent waters for a similar purpose was granted Harvey Jowell, Esq. The conditions of these permits require that "the fish

shall be returned alive to the waters whence taken and none destroyed for any purpose," and that "the eggs shall be properly taken from all such fish and hatched. Furthermore, "no eggs or young fish shall be disposed of in any manuar except by and according to the written direction of the Commissioners,"

except by and according to the written direction of the Commissioners.

Under our present laws it lies within the power of my person to bring offenders to justice, and those interested in the enforcement of our fish and game laws should bear in mind that an officer is powerless as regards prosecutions unless there is evidence to accompany complaints. To your correspondent. "Bangor," who dates his letter at Mopang Lake, we would say that we had no funds to comploy a special officer to go to the locality mentioned, and we cannot find one who will devote his services to such work solely from a public spirit to do good. The Commissioners had absolutely no more power in the case referred to than "Bangor" himself, nor even as much if he has evidence to prove his assertions in regard to violations of the deer law. We do not have the power of arrest such as is held by wardens or police officers, and could not even obtain a warrant on complaint without having in our possession enough evidence to nt least show "probable cause" or conviction on trial.

Our duties are too multifarions and continuous to permit personal service as wardens or constables, but we will personal personal service as wardens or constables, but we will personal by necessary ampropriations, are created for the use of the first part of the present the necessary ampropriations are created for the use of

sion.

If the necessary appropriations are granted for the use of our Department of State we can have at our command an organized police force with which we can respond to good effect to specific complaints, and have the means to employ special service whenever and wherever it may be needed, and make justices swift and sure. We regret to say that there is much work left undone, but we have truly accomplished a great deal with the few tools at our command. With a more complete equipment we can accomplish still more in the future. We have the will and know the way. Furnish us the means.

This plain and straightforward explanation by Commissioner Smith must certainly convince our correspondents that there has been some error on the part of their informants, or that they did not get at all the facts. The commissioners are evidently doing their best to increase the fishing - 181 -

THE CULTURE OF THE SUN-FISH, -We learn that Dr. J. J. Seeley, of the "Water Cure," Cleveland, O., has a pond devoted to the little fish which bears the above popular name. The pond is an aere and a half in extent and the quantity of 'pumpkin seeds" in it is said to be considerable. Whether he "kivers" it in winter or not our informant saith not. The "sunny" is a lively little fellow, i' faith, and a handsome, and the Doctor takes pride in him. Well, he was our first love when we courted him with a pin hook, and many a spanking from the maternal slipper he brought for luring us to the muddy mill pond, to the complete demoralization of trousers. Ah, me! So long ago, and yet but yesterday.

Mons Carp for Distribution.—The demand for this fish is increasing from all parts of the country, and for the first time the U.S. Fish Commission has been able to meet the demand. They have been sent all over the Southern and Western States, as well as to the East and Camada. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York, is the distributing agent for the East. His first lot were all called for, and this week he has received from Professor Baird twelve hundred more. Persons in adjacent States wishing a few may apply to him. Dr. E. Sterling, of Cleveland, O., bas also received twelve hundred for distribution to applicants in his State.

Carp for Onio—Clereland, O., Nor., 6.—We received here Monday, the 1st inst., 1,200 European carp through the Smithsonian Institution, of which Prof. Baird is the honorable guardian. They are being well distributed to the many applicants. The introduction of this cultivated fish I consider as one of the best works to the present time of the U.S. Fish Commission, and I doubt if Congress in the last ten years has done better work for the interest of the people than the appropriation it has made for the culture of fish and fish protection.

Dr. E. Sterling.

Fishways are being constructed in the Contoocook, at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H. Salmon fry were put into the headwaters of that stream two years ago.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

GRAYLING FISHING IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

A VISIT TO THE STURGEON RIVER.

A VISIT TO THE STURGEON RIVER.

IN the latter part of July last there were encamped on the banks of the Indian River near where it debouches from Burt Lake, the following gentlemen: Messrs, Dunmead and Hubbard, from Columbus, Ohio; Prof. Franklin, of the Michican University; Mr. Keeney, of Cincinnaid, Ohio; the veteran steamboat captain and fisher, David Smith, of Cheboygan. It was agreed that after surfeiting ourselves with lake fishing, where we took captive scores of pounds of maskalonge, pickerel, black bass and perch, we should try our skill on the gamy heauties of Sturgeon River, which was said to be the best place for grayling fishing about these parts. The day fixed for the expedition was one of the most delightful of the season, and this to our inaginative minds was to be the rowning success of all our pleasure excursions. Getting all things ready, our pack wagon well stored with food for the inner man, and our camp equipage lashed to the box, we jumped into the boat that was to carry us across the river, and in a trice were landed on the opposite shore. Here we found our teamster and guide ready to move; our wagon that was to jumble us together over the woody road, made up in size what it lacked in show, and its seats were not overheading with ensilons or springs. We rode "on top," and experienced a kind of elevation that does not belong to the spritual order. It required all the dexterity of a circus performer to hold on to our seats, and frequently we found our selves occupying each other's seat when we least expected it. It was the roughest and most animated road I ever passed over, yet in this country it was called a good turaptike. After holding on for two or three hours and all tired with the effort I

of keeping our equipoise, we halted at an ice-cold spring to take a drink and catch a mess of grass-hoppers for bait, 'Finding our labors poorly compensated by individual running after and grabbing the little jumpers, we conceived the idea of the control of the control of an oscillation of the control of

THE MIGRATION OF EELS .- About this time, as the almanacs say, look out for a movement of eels from the mill-ponds toward salt water. All cels who pretend to any style at all think it necessary to spend the fall and winter months near the sea-shore, while the poor cousins go into the mud hoping that the neighboring catûsh will imagine that they are at Newport

or Nahant among the sea-serpents. The family occurving Esopus Creek, New York, have begun to move, with a few exceptions, who stay behind to see the mud turtles bedded down for the winter. In moving a sad accident happened which we publish for the benefit of other excursion parties of While leaving the mill-pond on the creek the advance guard by accident mistook the way and got into the turbine wheel of the grist mill of Jacob Freligh at Saugerties. and many were cut to pieces before the mass of bodies stopped the wheel. Many bushels of eels were killed or captured and their friends at the sea-side will await their arrival in vain.

A MANTIS SHEMP IN THE EAST RIVER. - Arthur Boyce. of No. 45 Whitehall street, one of our oldest readers, and a noted fisherman of the Black Warrior region, has kindly sent to this office for inspection what he and others regard as a very interesting nondescript. It was caught on the surface of the water, in the slip of the Hamilton Avenue Ferry, New York side. It was swimming apparently in search of food. Captain Peter Silvie, of the above named ferry, captured it in a scoop net on the night of Oct. 21. It proves to be a very fine specimen of the Squilla empusa, or Mantis shrimp.

This species of shrimp, though not common in our waters. occurs quite frequently. It is found along our Southern coast as far as eastern Florida. In countries where it is sufficiently abundant the squill is highly estcemed as food.

The specimen captured by Mr. Boyce is an unusually large and very fine one. It has been preserved in alcohol, and is at present at this office.

Another Big "Small-Mouthed" Bass-Cincinnati, O. ASCULER BIG "SMALL-MOCTHED" BASS—Clincinant, O., Oct. 31.—I nodice in your issue of October 28 an account of a black bass of 64 pounds weight. I also contribute a photograph, but whether of a small or large monthed bass I won't venture to say. The fish was caught at Middle Island, Lake Eric, in the fall of 1878, by a gentleman, a minister, I believe, of Indianopolis, Ind., and was the first bass he ever caught. The bass weighed 64 pounds, and was also short a lead sinker. Juo. S. Dollar, Put-in-Bay, O., can furnish direct testimony to the above.

Heavy Bass.

The picture is that of a "small-mouth black bass" (Microp. terns salmoides, and the weight given is exactly that of the one sent by Dr. E. Sterling; of Cleveland, and we now think it firmly established that this fish reaches a weight of 61 lbs. in Lake Eric, but whether it grows as large as that in any other water or not we cannot say, as before the two pictures were sent we doubted its ever growing above 5 lbs. We learn as we live, however, and may yet learn that other large and deep waters contain as large fish of this species. The other one (big mouth) grows very large, especially in Southern

The Arenovy—Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—Mr. John A. Ryder, in giving me the account of the eggs of the American anchovy referred to the silver sides, Chirostoma Notata, not to the so-called spearing, Engraulis vittatus.

We were misled by the common name, never having heard C. notata called "anchovy." It is known as "friar" and "sand smelt" in other parts, while "silver sides" is common to both fishes named and also to others. It is important to know what fish Mr. Ryder referred to, and we are glad to be

ENFORCING FISH LAWS IN NEW JERSEY-Red Bank, N. J. ENFORCEM FISH LAWS IN NEW JERSEY—Red Bank, N. J. Xue. 10.—A case of great interest to the people of the State, particularly to those engaged in the fishing business, has just been decided by the Supreme Court. An act passed April 5, 1873, prolibits the use of seine nets in the Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers. More than a year ago George Curtis, Fish Warden of Monnoult County, caused the arrest of Jehn P. Cooper for dragging a seine in the Navesink River, and at the trial before Justice Jacob Curlis, judgment was given in favor of the Fish Warden. Thereupon the case was removed on certiforar to the Supreme Court, which Court affirmed the judgment of Justice Curlis.

CATFISH TAKE THE FLY-Twin Lakes, Fla., Nov. 10-You CATISH TAKE THE FLY—Twin Lakes, Fla., Nov. 10—You have noticed two instances of catish taking the fly—I add a third. A neighbor fishing in the St. John's last season for bass with the fly caught a catish that rose finely. Now we have started this tibing I think "cats" can be educated.

Ducks tlying frequently within a week.

S.

THE SILVER BASS OF CANADA-Quebec, Nov. 11.-Inclosed Please find sketches of fish sent me some time ago, and in reference to silver bass you will see it is the fish you call white lake bass, or Rowers krippips, and is caught only in the Lower Provinces. Black bass are the only kind caught west of the Miramichi.

Simor Fraseir.

"Deacon Dill." AT HOME. — Deacon Dill's" letter in last week's Forest and Stream on "Fishing at Belle Ewart" is well worth reading. We regret that it is too long to reprint. — Teronto Mich.

-The Forest and Stream presents its compliments to "An Old Subscriber," and respectfully intimates that he ought to know its rules well enough by this time to have signed his name. Feelow sap.

Probestmanism.—The record of long-distance walking has just been heaten by Rowell in the six days' match at London. The successive performances have been: Weston, 431; O'Leary, 501, 519, 590; Corkey, 521; "Blower" Brown, 512; Weston, 550; Brown, 553; Hart, 565; Rowell, 566.

—It takes very little to collect a crowd in New York City. We have seen a whole street blocked up by an eager throng pressing around a mouse trap. The other day there must have been a thousand persons collected in Union Square watching the didoes of an enraged gray squirrel, who ing to save his peanuts from the thieving sparrows,

≥500 will be paid for any case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help, Doubt not,

## Game Bag and Gun.

GULL ISLAND CLUB.

OR several years past certain members of the Jersey City Heights Gun Chib with others have taken their yearly trip to Southern waters in pursuit of swap, geese and duck As year by year the water-fowl seemed to decrease or go further South on account of the multiplicity of the shooters, a project often talked of and over by the above mentioned members has finally assumed tangible shape. The Gull Island Club was formed with the following officers and members: Ben Payne, President, J. C. H. G. C.; Livingston Gifford, Secretary, J. C. H. G. C.; A. Heritage, Treasurer, J. C. H.

Members.—T. Hall, J. C. H. G. C.; R. C. Johnson, J. C. H. G. C.; F. C. Cummins, J. C. H. G. C.; J. H. Van Gilder, J. C. H. G. C.; D. Toffey, J. C. H. G. C.; John J. Toffey, J. C. H. G. C.; Wm. B. Wheeler, J. C. H. G. C.; G. B. Eaton, J. C. H. G. C.; J. B. Burdette, J. C. H. G. C.; F. M. Thomson, J. C. H. G. C.; N. E. Nash, R. I.; Capt. J. Brown, R. I.; E. Z. Wright, Utica, N. Y.; F. Harrison, Newark, N. J. (Essex G. C).; R. Heinrich, Newark, N. J.

A committee with full power, consisting of Thos. Hall and N. E. Nash, was sent down last spring to Pimlico Sound; and Gull Island, noted for its splendid swan and geese shooting. was purchased. Gull Island, about one and three quarters of a mile long by half a mile in width, contains about 200 acres. The club also secured by deed over ten miles of marsh guarding all the points, including several small islands that are contiguous to Gull Island, making one of the finest shooting preserves for water-fowl and snine in the United States The laws of North Carolina amply protect property owners in the matter of shooting preserves. The club have erected a substantial club-house, and, 17th inst., Al. Heritage (jolly old "South Paw") and Capt. Johnson ("Ye Ancient Mariner"). committee, will ship by Old Dominion Line fifteen cots and mattresses, fifteen comforters and pairs blankets, two stoves (one large cooking and one office do.), together with ounned meats, hard tack and other provisions too numerous to mention, to say nothing about the ton and a half, more or less, of ammunition.

Capt. Johnson, Al. Heritage and Nash will start the last of next week for the island to get everything in shape for the rest of the boys, who expect to leave Jersey City, Dec. 4, for a three weeks shoot

'The club have moreover some 140 live wild geese decoys, that they purchased and are already on the property. Thirteen of the members will positively be on hand at the dedication of the new club-house. As your correspondent proas possible, the big stories told, the wonderful shots made and tremendous bags brought in you will probably hear of

Don't you wish you were going yourself .?

JACOBSTAFF,

#### PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

I was told by good authority this morning that there is a movement on foot by the members of the West Jersey Game Protective Association, residents of Pennsylvania and the former mentioned State, to try the experiment of importing from England a large number of English pheasants and liberating them in the five lower counties of New Jersey. I cannot see why such a project would not succeed under the management of this indefastigable society, as its members exercise a great influence over the farmers of this section of the State and many of the latter are a part of the association. I understand a subscription will be made for the purpose, my informant expressing his intention of donating. Should we be blessed with a mild winter following the importation of the birds, and it be succeeded by a favorable batching sesson and a stringent law protecting them for five or ten years be passed, we have no doubt that success will follow the efforts of this model association of sportsmen.

follow the efforts of this model association of sportsmen

The English pheasant is in a measure soon domesticated and will readily be drawn to the barn of the farmer for food in severe winters, and if the proper means be taken to thoroughly interest this class of the community in the enterprise much can be gained in this way for the protection of the

Sportsmen who were at Havre de Grace last week and those who are there at this writing are having great sport duck shooting. The bulk of the fowl being killed, however, are red-heads and black-heads, very few canvas-back having yet come on. Shooting, you know, is allowed on the flats at this point only every other day, as the machines or batteries being moored or anchored directly on the feeding grounds, would soon have a tendency to keep the ducks from visiting hem at all if prosecuted every day. As it is the number of canvas backs at Havre de Grace is diminishing every year. We beard of one hundred and twenty-five red-heads and black-heads being killed there in one day last week by one sportsman and his attendant.

We were shown this morning a very remarkable Irish setter dog, the property of our mutual friend Mr. John S. Davis, of Philadelphia. Dash, the youngster in question, was sired by Mr. D.'s Glenn, so well known on the snipe meadows in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. rus. Sportsmen who were at Havre de Grace last week and thos

of Philadelphia. Dash, the youngster in question, was sired by Mr. D.'s Glenn, so well known on the snipe meadows in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and was broken by John Rickhardt. The dog is of a beautiful deep red, handsomer, I think, than his sire, and as Mr. Davis tells me wonderfully staunch at his point and as firm a dog to charge at the report of a gun as he ever saw. Mr. Rickhardt, his breaker, still uses a muzzle-loader and insists upon all his dogs remaining steady after fring until he has leisurely re-charged. All his setters and pointers are as firm. Does not the fact of his use of a muzzle-loader account for the steadiness of his animals? Pive years ago your correspondent wrote his views on this subject, and as practical illustration here presents itself the article will be reproduced.

article will be reproduced.
"It was remarked to me a few days ago by a prominent

sportsman of Philadelphia that since the invention of breech-loading shot-guns we have fewer steady dogs at the charge than before, and the reason given was that the reloading of the breech-loader took such a short time the dog naturally became more careless on account of the brief space required of him in which to remain with the gun before advancing; more so also from the fact that the sportsman himself anxious to make a large bag moved forward at once as soon as he had recharged. In old times when we used the rannrod it took some minutes before the sportsman was in readiness, and during this time his dog remained charged and steady until his master had reloaded. This practiced him in obedience and staunchness. In conclusion my friend said to me, 'Marsk what I say, and I wish you to note it, the man that still ness a muzzle-loader has the best trained dog.' I confess I scereason in what my friend said, but do not know why one cannot be particular in this branch of the dog's tuition and be more on his guard to have his dog obey. It is a common fault in the hurry of the moment and the excitement of behag among a beyy of qualt, to push forward too quickly after sportsman of Philadelphia that since the invention of breechnow now ou ms guard to have his dog obey. It is a common fault in the hurry of the moment and the excitement of being among a bevy of quail, to push forward too quickly after killing a bird and paying little attention to the dog, now that we can reload so speedily. Our four-footed companions in their eagerness are ever ready to take advantage of the filterty unintentionally given them and forget gradually that part of the education which is so necessary to good sport and success in the field. I find a great many of my friends are breaking their dogs to come in before charging, and they give me as a reason that in cripple shooting, woodcock shooting and the like it is far better to have your setters come to you and charge that you may know where they are before starting them for fresh game. I do not see the utility of the method especially in the case of a retrieving setter or pointer, for in the usual manner of breaking your dog charges at the report of the gun and remains so until he is ordered to seek and bring the bird to you."

Since writing the above I have had many proofs of the correctness of my feinder stone.

the above I have had many proofs of the Since writing the above I have had many proofs of the correctness of my friend's views, but I would not have it understood that I deery the use of the modern breech-loading shot-gun. Their invention, however, should make us all the more careful that our dogs are not lost sight of and are kept in as full subjection as in the days when the shot pouch and powder horn were carried to the field.

I am rapidly becoming a convert to the English style of breaking, rever to allow a field dog to retrieve. There are, I know, many opponents to this system, but say what you will, a setter will become unsteady eventually if he is permitted to touch a bird at all.

### THE LONG ISLAND TRAPPED BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the Forest and Stream of November 11, 1880, appeared an anonymous article entitled "Trapped Quail" and signed "A True Lover of the Sport." It was in substance a charge by the writer that a regular business of trapping quail and of the sale, possession and transportation of trapped quail existed on Long Island. It implicated the employees of the Long Island Railroad.

The Long Island Sportsmen's Association, including most of our leading clubs, stands pledged to prosecute all such infringements. We cannot play the part of detectives. We protest against the prevalent custom of making sweeping charges without an iota of proof to suppoir them. We denind a pseudonym and have not the maniliness to turnish a responsible name.

We demand that your correspondent immediately furnish us sworn evidence of the graye charge made by him or that

We demaid that your correspondent immediately furnish as sworn evidence of the grave charge made by him or that he forever hold his peace. We will guarantee him exemption from expense. He has rushed into print with full knowledge of the existence of this Association, instead of visiting any of our officers, and we believe his notive was mere covert notoriety and a desire to abuse rather than assist us. We respectfully request henceforth that you publish no anonymous charges against this Association, which you certainly know to be unfounded, but on the contrary that you will insist upon printing the true name of your informant as an evidence of good faith and a duty to us.

By order of the Standing Game Law Committee of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association.

ABEL CROOK.

Авкі. Скоок. Secretary L. I. S. A.

The request that the necessary evidence upon which to base an action be furnished is certainly a fair one, and we trust that it may meet with the proper response. As to the "unfounded charges," we may be allowed to suggest that so long as the illegal traffic in trapped birds, now alleged to be carried on along the line of the Long Island Railroad, is not stopped, criticism of game societies is both well-founded and legitimate. Nor can game societies ever hope to accomplish much if they are content to wait for the information volunteered by outsiders. They must "play the detective" them-If the Long Island Sportsmen's Association are not prepared to adopt the initiative in such action, we prefer to ascribe this to some other cause than their failure to recognize the propriety and necessity of their undertaking this kind of We know that the Association is young, and not vet, perhaps, in trim for solid work; and for that reason it may demand reasonably that its character be not hastily prejudged. It has an extensive field of effort before it, and are quite confident that the Association is now in the guiding control of men who properly appreciate what a true game protective society should be, and who must ultimately give character to the society.

Losg Island Teappen Birds—New York, Nov. 13, 1880.—Edibor Forest and Stream: In reading your editorial of the 11 inst., in regard to my letter Nov. 6, 1880, one might infer that I conveyed you the idea that the employees of the L. I. R. R., were all willful law-breakers. In justice to those men I would say, that they not being shooters themselves and not knowing trapped game from shot game, might morally be as innocent as you or I. They have game offered to them cheap and of course take advantage of it. But let them be stopped from buying or selling game on their train and this will all cease. My letter was intended more for the farmers and their boys who really are the guilty parties. I also notice that in my letter I forgot to insert the word rabbits, when I wrote that the boy hands in from one to six quall or part. I wrote that the boy hands in from one to six quail or part-ridges. It should have read, from one to six quail, partridges or rabbits, as the case might be. By inserting the showe you will oblige A TRUE LOVER OF THE STORT.

#### SHOOTING IN VIRGINIA

WYSELF and Dr. Talbot left Pier 42 on the Old Dominion TYSELF and Dr. Talbot left Pier 42 on the Old Dominion Lineship Manhattan—Captain Kelly and Purser Llewellyn, by whom we were treated elegantly. Seen off of course by some Fountain Gun Club boys in their usual manner. Arriving in due time at Norfolk, Va., we went from there by cars to Belfeonte, Nothaway Co., Va., where we were received by our kind host, Captain Taylor, formerly of the Forest And Strekan staff, a right good sportsman and a pleasant companion. Getting dogs, baggage and ourselves in shape, we started for Taylor's Retreat, five miles from the depot, where we put our traps in order for the fray. Monday, on quali, three runs bagged forty-twy. Tweeday two curs. hithy we put our traps in order for the fray. Monday, on qualt, three gams, bagged forty-two. Tassday, two guns, thirty-seven. Wednesday, raining nearly all the day, two guns, twenty-seven. Thursday, seventy-three head of game over two guns. Friday, fifty-four and Saturday thirty-seven ducks,

etc.
We left for home Sunday night, 5:50, arriving at Norfolk We left for home Sunday night, 5:00, arriving at Norfolk that night, and the next morning went on board the ship Brenkwater. Captain Gibbs, a thorough sportsman, who kindly gave us a few homes shooting with the engineer Larfand, on Major Mulling's plantation, where we bagged seventeen qualt, or "right smart gangs of partridge," as the term is in Virginia.

reached New York Tuesday night well satisfied with

in Virginia.

We reached New York Tuesday night well satisfied with eur trip, which we enjoyed much.

In reference to the country, game and people I would say the country is fine open plantations of tall grass, wheat or ray wheat and cotton, surrounded by vast pine forests. Deer and turkeys can be shot, but require time and patience. Deer are shot on runways by the use of hounds. Turkeys are first flushed by a dog, then a blind is built where the gunners are concealed, and when the turkey begins to gobble he is answered until close enough for a shot. The qualific, generally speaking, close to the pines into which they go "tript samrt," sometimes alighting in the trees, and of course sportsmen well understand it is useless to try to do may thing with them on such occasions. When, however, they go to the open fields then they begin to collect in the bag. The birds are full grown and ify fast. Most of the grounds are posted, but permission can generally be had by asking for it and by behaving like gentlemen while on the grounds. As far as we were concerned we were used with the very best, and both Dr. Talbol and myself returned all our sheere thanks for the generous hospitality showed us, not forgetting Handy, our guide, who is a character. His "Look out dar! there goes Old Tlate," was side-splitting. Old Aunt Mary was always beight with the sportsmanlike surroundings.

In conclusion would say to sportsman they can find good.

ings.
In conclusion would say to sportsman they can find good quail shooting in any direction from Norfolk at a moderate SMOKE.

#### THE CHASE: ITS HISTORY AND LAWS.

BY THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

A T a time when Parliament has recently been occupied with an important modification of a portion of the law relating to game, it may not be uninteresting to pass in review the leading incidents in the history of the chase, and the laws which have regulated its exercise or determined the laws which have regulated its exercise or determined the extent to which property could be asserted or acquired in the wild animals which it is beyond the art or foreign to the purpose of man to domesticate.

From the carliest ages of man's history, the chase has been one of the havorite as well as one of the necessary occupations of mankind. Abut has been a lumier from the beginning. The state of the hunter must have preceded that of the slopherd; it must equally have preceded that of the tiller of the soil, which was probably of still later date than that of the slepherd. In the early stages of his existence man must in a great degree have depended for food on the animals he was able to eapture; and though the facility with which certain kinds of animals could be brought under his dominion might give rise to the pastoral state at a comparatively early period of human existence, yet he would have to wage war with the leasts of prey for the protection of himself and his belongings.

beasts of prey for the protection of himself and his belongings.

Ilow, in the beginning, without weapons, or such only as modern discoveries have shown him to have possessed for ages, man can have succeeded in defending himself against the flererer animals, or in capturing even the least active of those which served him for food, while in their wild and undomesticated state, it is difficult to imagine. Yet his cardiest implements have been found in connection with the hones of the lion and bear and other beasts of prey, as well as with the remains of the animals which has served him for food. It was not till after the lapse of ages that, in addition to or superseding those of stone, implements of wood and bone—the harpoon, the lance, and lastly the arrow—the sinews of the shaughtered animals serving for the bowstring—enabled man like better to supply his wants or to cope with his natural enemies. The domestication of the dog—the animal the most readily attaching itself to man, and in all ages the willing instrument and ally of the hunter—which most probably preceded that of any other animals—would tend materially to improve the position of man with reference to his power over the nimals by which he was surrounded. The instinctive habit of the dog, and other animals of the canine race, to hunt in packs, would be observed by man, and after a time would be made available for his purposes.

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The domestication of the animals capable of being tamed inade available for his purposes. The domestication of the animals capable of being tamed, and thus rendered subservient to the purposes of man, would be the next step in the conward march of human progress. The cultivation of the soil, and the systematic raising of the cereal products which form so essential a part of man's nour-ishment, would be an equally important incident in the history of mankind. But neither the pastoral nor the agricultural condition would supersede the calling of the hunter, though it might diminish its importance. The flesh of the wild animals in for the nourishment of man would still form a valuable article of food—not the less so on account of its avery character—and their skins would be useful for clothing. Above all it would be necessary for the protection of the domesticated animals, as well as for that of man himself, that the number of beasts of prey should be kept down as much as possible. Happity, the discovery of the metals, and their use in the fabrication of weapons, which doubtless had its origin in the East, as well as the manufacture of the net, perfected by the invention of twine and cord now substituted for ruder materials, placed the hunter in a more favorable possible of warring with his four-footed enemies. The paramount importance of this warfare could not fail to be appreciated. It is in the primitive period of the world's history

that so much admiration and respect attaches to the character of hunter. It was the duty of the chieftain of the tribe—or, when tribes had grown into a people or nation, of the king—second only to that of heading his warriors and defending his subjects against their foes, to hunt down the wild beasts, which, next to the external enemy, were the terror of the peaceable and industrious inhabitant. Hence, in the legendary hero the character of hunter is commonly associated with that of warrior. The legendary Nimrod is not only a 'mighty one in the earth,' but also a ''mighty hunter before the Lord.'' The fabulous Nimus was as renowned as a destroyer of wild beasts as he was a conqueror. The legendary heroes of Greece, of whom Xenophon gives a long list, were all renowned as hunters. He suggests that their merit as such may have contributed as much to procure for them the character of heroes and the admiration of mankind as their other exploits or virtues. ''A conqueror and founder of an empire,' says Mr. Layard—herein corectly expressing the sentiments of the ancient world—'' was at the sume time a great hunter. His courage, wisdom, and dexterity were as much shown in of the ancien window was to be sure the a great numer. His courage, wisdom, and dexterily were as much shown in encounters with wild animals as in martial exploits. He rendered equal service to his subjects, whether he cleared the country of beasts of prey or repulsed an enemy."

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country of beasts of prey or repulsed an enemy."

The keeping down the number of the beasts of prey, as one of the duties of kings and rulers, appears to have been fully recognized from an early period, at least in the Eastern world, where the fiercer and more destructive forms of animal life were unhappily far too abundant to be consistent with the werfaire or safety of man. The frequent representations in the Assyrian sculptures of hunting scenes, in which the king is the principal actor, is very justly referred to by Mr. Layard as a proof not only of the chase being deemed the fitting occapation of a king, but also of the high estimation in which it was held by the principle actor. Assyria the sculptures of the galaces of Mineveh and Babylon, made known to us by Messrs. Layard and Botta, exhibit, in all its energy, the royal sport of some thirty centuries ago, when a king of Assyria or of Babylon went forth to give battle to the monsters of the forest or the plain. In the Assyrian bassreliefs the king is represented, when hunting, as in his warchariot, well furnished with arrows, darts and spears, and as accompanied by warriors fully equipped for fighting. The same thing took place in the neighboring kingdoms. We are told by the Greek writers that in Persia the kings went out on such occasions at the head of a large force, as on a military expedition, the march spreading over a considerable extent of country, and sometimes occupying several days. Xenophon describes a Persian king, when you forth on such an experi expedition, the march spreading over a considerance extent of country, and sometimes occupying several days. Xenophon describes a Persian king, when going forth on such an expedition, as accompanied by half his guard, each man fully armed as if he were going into battle. Kings and great men were proud to have the fact that they had been hunters and slayers of lions and wild beasts inscribed on their monuments. Darins is said to have desired to have it stated on his tomb that he had been an excellent hunter, as well as a steadfast friend and goodhorseman, audone to whom nothing had been

But hunting was not confined in these countries to kings But hunting was not commen in mess countries to sings or their attendants, or to the pursuit of the more ferocious animals alone. Game was abundant, and the love of the clase universal. Mr. Layard is supposed to ascribe to the Assyrians the first establishment of the inclosed parks, which at a later period were maintained on so extensive a scale by the Persian kings and great men. In these parks game of at a later period were maintained on so extensive a scale by the Persian kings and great men. In these parks game of every description was preserved for the purpose of sport—according to Greek writers, lions, tigers, and other heasts of prey, as well as ordinary game. But this may well be doubted, as the destruction of the other animals, if shut up with the beasts of prey, would have been such as in a very short time to leave nothing but the latter. When, therefore, lions and tigers are represented as being hunted in these inclosures, the probability is that, if this took place in fact, the animals had been captured and purposely introduced, with a view to their being forthwith hunted and killed. In a series of bass-reliefs, discovered at Kouyunjik, and now in the British Museum, the king is exhibited hunting jons, which are turned seum, the king is exhibited hunting lions, which are turned our of eages in which they have been brought to the hunting grounds. That at a later period wild beasts were taken alive for the purpose of being afterward killed is, of course, a

well-known fact.

The Babylonians appear to have been as keen sportsmen as The Badylomain appear in the Assyrians. We now know from the modern discoveries that the walls of their temples and palaces were ornamented with pictures and sculptures representing the class; and similar subjects were even embroidered on their garments.

with pictures and sculptures representing the chase; and similar subjects were even embroidered on their garments. As appears from the bass-reliefs, the animals hunted were, besides the beasts of prey, the wild bull, the wild ass, the boar, the different kinds of antelope and deer, the wild goat and the hare. The game, if it escaped the arrow of the hunter, as caught with the lasso, or driven into the nets-and so taken, or was run down by large and powerful hounds. Like their Asiatic neighbors and congeners, the Egyptians were ardent followers of the chase. Lion-hunting, we are told by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, speaking from the representations on the tombs, was a frequent occupation of the kings, who were proud to have their success on such occasions recorded. Anumoph the Third boasts of having destroyed no less than 102 head in one battue. Ethiopia, in which lions abounded, was the principal scene of this sport, but lions were also to be found in the deserts of Egypt. Atheneus mentions one as having been killed by the Emperor Hadrian when hunting in the neighborhood of Alexandria. According to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, the kings sometimes went far to the south in the pursuit of elephants. He does not mention whether any representation of an elephant hunt is to be found on the monuments. The taste for hunting Sir Gardner wilkinson, and elephant hunt is to be found on the monuments. The taste for hunting Sir Gardner wilkinson, and a leases. The aristonary had their parks for preserving game in the valley of the Niley which though on a less excusive scale than those of

found on the monuments. The taste for funding Sir Gardner tells us, was general with all classes. The aristocracy had their parks for preserving game in the valley of the Xile, which, though on a less extensive scale than those of their Asiatic neighbors, were still sufficiently large to enable them to fully enjoy the sport.

The animals they chiefly hunted were the hare, the gazelle, the stag and other deer, the wild goat or ibex, the oryx, the wild ox, the kebsh or wild sheep and the porcupine. The ostrich too, was pursued for the sake of its plumes, which were highly valued by the Egyptians.

One form of sport in which they indulged was that of pursuing the game with dogs, which, however, do not appear to have been used on such occasions for the purpose of inding the game, but were kept in slips, ready to let go as soon as the game was started. If the dogs succeeded in catching the animal, well and good; but generally their speed was not trusted to alone, though this might sometimes be done. Usually the sportsman followed in his cluriot, and, urging his trusted to alone, though this might sometimes be done. Usu-ally the sportsman followed in his churiot, and, urging his horses to their utmost speed, endeavored to intercept the ob-ject of pursuit, or to get sufficiently near as to be enabled to use his bow with effect. When the nature of the becality pre-vented the use of the chariot, the lumter, taking advantage of

the sinuosities of the ground, endeavored to get within reach of the game as it doubled, and to bring it down with an arrow. The horned animals of the larger kind, such as the they, oryx or wild ox, if wounded only, sometimes turned on the hounds, and required the spear of the hunter to dispatch

Sometimes, especially when they wished to take the ani-

them.

Sometimes, especially when they wished to take the animals alive for the purpose of placing them in the parks, they caught them with the lass or noose, in the use of which be Egyptian huntsmen appear to have been extremely skilling, throwing the noose around the neck of the gazelle or der or over the horns of the wild ox.

It may not be uninteresting to observe that while the Egyptians had several varieties of dogs—some of them clusen, Sir Gardner Wilkinson slyly observes, "won the present day for their preculiar ugliness"—probably the pet dogs of the Egyptian ladies—the hound, as, e. g., exhibited in drawing 236 of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's work, has, as with us, it peculiar and unmistakable characteristics. The hound in the Egyptian painting would give one the idea of a crossbetveen the English harrier and foxhound, though perhaps a lifteralter and longer than the former and lighter than the late. The head is unmistakably that of the hound. The kings and great men sometimes hunted with lions tamed and trained, as the cheetabs are in India, expressly for hunting. In No. 240 of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's drawings is the representation of a lion, with which the chasseur is hunting, and which has just seized an ibex.

When sport was desired on a larger scale than could be beful the country of the state of the characteristic cycle, of electric deserts. When this was to be done a considerable except.

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in the immediate vicinity of the Nile, where the land was enity that the immediate vicinity of the Nile, where the land was enity and thickly peopled, it was sough in the neighbories
deserts. When this was to be done a considerable extent of
ground was inclosed by nets, into which the animals were
driven by beaters, the place chosen for fixing the nets being
if possible, neroes narrow valleys of torrent belong, lying beween rocky hills. In the Egyptian paintings these long reis
are represented as surrounding the space in which the hin
is to be carried on. The net need for this purpose is thus tescribed by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and the description, see
responding as it does with that given by Xenophon, may be
taken as perfectly describing the nets in universal use in the
ancient world. "The long net was furnished with sectoropes, and was supported on forked poles, varying in longle
to correspond with the inequalities of the ground, and we a
contrived as to inclose any space, by crossing hills, valleys, o
streams and encircling woods, or whatever might present
self. Smaller nets for stopping gaps were also used; and
circular smart, set cound with wooden or metal nails, and it
tached by a rope to a log of wood, and used for catching der,
resembled one still made by the Arabas. "Being Husinelose,
the game was started by beaters with dogs, the sportsmentstoring so placed as to waybay the animals or toget wildin race
of them with the bow. A spirited sketch of a chase in bidesert of Thebaid, copied by Sir Gardner Wilkinson from a
tomat a Thebess, gives a vivia representation of such a baneing scene. Hares, deer, gazelles, wild oven, the Bex, acoryx and ostriches, together with foxes and hyenas, purend
by hounds, are dashing at full speed across the plain, while
the midst of them is a porcupine who is taking things rey
coolly, as if conscious that his rate of speed was by none-esorecasions would appear to have been

which they could be taken. The peacher appears to have been unknown.

Not less striking than their hunting was the fewling of the

which they could be taken. The peacher appears to have been unknown.

Not less striking than their hunting was the fowling of the Egyptians. The lakes and marsh-lands of the Delta, ast the recely marshes which in many places line the banks of the Niel, have ever been the resort of innumerable wild took Hence fowling appears to have been a general pursuit. The professional fowler, who followed it for his livelihood, and nets and traps; but the sportsman brought the bird-down with the throw-stick—a stick made of heavy wood, from a foot and a quarter to two feet in length, and about an and and a half in breadth, slightly curved at the upper end, and which, being flat, and thus encountering but little resistance from the air in its flight, could be thrown to a distance, unly when thrown by a dexterous hand, with considerable acce we for the paptrus as noiselessly as possibe into the reeds, the height of which conocaled their appears in the reeds, the height of which conocaled their appears, in the receipt in prints made of the paptrus as noiselessly as possibe into the reeds, the height of which conocaled their appears, in the receipt in the result of the paptrus as noiselessly as possibe into the reeds, the height of which conocaled their appears, in the receipt in the result of the paptrus as noiselessly as possibe into the reeds, the height of which conocaled their appears, in the receipt in the result of the paptrus as noiselessly as possibe into the reeds, the height of which conocaled their appears to he receipt a protect of the paptrus as noiselessly as possibe into the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt the receipt and the receipt the receipt and the receipt the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt and the receipt an pursued as an anusement, or on an extensive segret of Asyria. The prohibition as to eating the field certain animals, as the wild swine, the large and the onst elsewhere the objects of pursuit but forbidden by the destalway, no doubt on the supposition that their flesh was wholesome to man—though we are at a loss to see why flesh of an animal which chews the end but does not do the hoof should necessarily be unfit for man, and still as

so to account for the lawgiver having fallen into the mistake so to account for the lawgiver having fallen into the mistake of supposing that the hare and coney were animals which chewed the cud—may have tended to check the practice of hunting, the pursuit of the hare and the wild boar, especially the former, forming generally so large a portion of the hunter's occupation. It does not appear from the Bible that the Jews availed themselves of the service of the dog in the pursuit of game. Possibly the prohibition contained in the seventeenth chapter of Leviticus against eating the flesh of any animal that had been form, may have led to the non-use of the dog, a serious drawback to the success of the hunter, and which would necessitate the use of the sare, the trap and the pitfall in substitution for the chase.—Ninetenth Gen-brev.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRIZES FOR THE STATE CONVENTION .- The Prize Committee for the State Convention, appointed by the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, are: Chas. W. Wingert, chairman; A. Eddy, Chas. W. Rodman, Leslie Wild, also Presidents: Abel Crook, G. A. Chappell, Dr. Aten, Dr. Wynn, Austin Appleyard, Judge Henry S. Scott, C. W. Havemeyer, Chas. E. Fiske, Henry Altenbrand and Samuel S. Conant.

Orders for voluntary prizes should be sent to Chas. W. Wingert, No. 54 South Portland Ave., Brooklyn; or to Abel Crook, Bennett Building, No. 93 Nassau street, New York city. All prizes are to be delivered by March, 1881, to enable proper classification and preparation of programmes and advertisements.

GUNS IN PASSENGER CARS.—Different regulations are in force on different ruilroads respecting the carriage of guns in passenger cars, and these rules are in each case, we opine, made for the purpose of securing to the general traveling public the greatest security and convenience. Some roads do to permit a man to take his gun or ritle into the car with him; and there are several very good reasons why this rule should be enforced, primarily out of deference to the rights of others, and particularly of the lady passengers. On the other hand, the sportsman who possesses a costly gun hesitates to entrust it to the tender mercies of cuployes. But we have travel de xtensively over the railroads of this country and have never found any trouble in satisfactorily disposing of our arms and aumunition. A slight fee to the porter or a special word to the baggage-master has always secured from them satisfactory care in handling and keeping in safety. We received not long ago a letter relative to this subject, a proof of which we transmitted to the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road in question, and below we publish the letter and the reply from the agent: GENS IN PASSENGER CARS.—Different regulations are in

Editor Forest and Stream:
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I have returned from a lumting trip in Dakota, and for the benefit of fellow sportsmen I desire to acquaint them with the inconvenience they will be put to should they patronize the line of the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad. Should any sportsman attempt to enter the passenger-cars of that company with his favorite ride, endeared by many long and fatal shots, no matter if the weapon be carefully eneased in a neat cover, he will be met at the door with what will at first impress him as the owner of the road, by the officiousness of the individual, but who will prove to be the brakennan, who, in an insulting manner, will order you out of the car, or prevent you entering with your gun, no matter how carefully covered. Now you can imagine the feelings of a sportsman who is obliged to consign his rifle to the baggage-or ar without cheek, fee the baggage-porter, and trust to luck that your gun goes through the journey uninjured.

The New York Express arrives in Pittsburg about 2 o'clock in the morning; all the baggage is changed to another car, and one must be on hand at that hour to take charge of his Sun.

Nearly all of the railroads in the West extend to the sportsman many courtesies, and if this road should prohibit sportsmen with uncovered guns, accompanied with dogs, from entering first-class railway coaches it would be to their credit; but to a fatigued traveler, with a gun in a neat case, to be obliged to pass it over to the tender mercies of a baggage-sunasher makes one pass a series of resolutions, among which are to rush into the fostering arms of the Forest's AND STREAM, ever open to project her patron huntsman, and a determination to advise all of your sporting friends who contemplate visiting the West, not to go via Pittsburgh, Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad. Nearly all of the railroads in the West extend to the sports

Chicago, Nov. 9. Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forest and Stream: CHICAGO, Nov. 9.

I have received your kind note of the 4th inst., with copy of article by "Trajectory," for which I am nuch obliged. The subject of carrying of guns and fixed ammunition in our passenger coaches has had full and serious consideration, and if sportsmen would contemplate the danger to which a carlond of passengers are exposed from such explosive materials they would not sak in a thus general them. Sportsmen with load of passengers are exposed from such explosive materials they would not ask us to thus expose them. Sportsmen with guns in cases most always have a quantity of unused annulation, and should an accident occur to the train this amount of deail-dealing material would, or might, seriously jeopardize the lives of not only the sportsmen, but all others in the car. I can readily see the inconvenience to this class of our patrons from not having their guns checked as any other baggage, and I can see no reason why guns in cases should not be checked, except that then the company would assume a responsibility without receiving any compensation for it. Many guns are very valuable, and my experience with a borrowed one fully impresses me with an idea of how much a Many guns are very vanuance, and my experience with a nor-rowed one fully impresses me with an idea of how much a sportsman values his own. I trust you will not publish this as coming from me. I am modest and do not want to see my name in print, but you can rest assured that I will estab-lish any rule which I can do consistently to avoid any cause of complaint such as this gentleman makes.

FLORIDA RESORTS—Putnam, Nov. 8.—It may be interesting to many of your readers to know one of the most desirable places in all Florida for a hunting visit. I would recommend Bay Port, for I have just received a letter from my friend there, who writes me that game is very abundam, there there is the property of the pro there, who writes me that game is very abundani, there having been no hunders there since I was there three years since. Bay Port is situated fifty miles south of Cedar Keys, on a point of land at the mouth of the Wichawacha River, a swift clear stream abounding in fish and waterfowl and otter. A mail steamer touches twice a week also two miles from the interior. The Gulf Hammock is just one mile on the east side while the waters of the Gulf bound the west. A little place of eight families, the nearest village, is

twenty miles inland, and the Gulf hammock, six miles wide, abounds in deer, wild turkeys, bear and game of lesser size with catamount and an occasional panther. Mrs. Garrison, of Connecticut, has a very desirable hotel or boarding house. I stopped there one winter, and with her New England cooking, soft beds and homelike comforts I enjoyed myself more there than in any other place in all Florida—and I have spent seven winters in the State, for I prefer comforts combined with sporting to roughing it. There are some three or four boats always to be had free, and pushing out 100 feet, one has to be lively to attend to a line for trout, black bass, jack, red fish, channel bass, red snappers, groupers, slacep heads, sailor's choice and many other kinds of fish abound. I nevry saw fish in such abundance in any other place in my life. A mile and a half tramp into the Gulf Hammock brings you to the first deer crossing, where deer paths are worn like sheep paths. Two Kentucky gentlemen located their families four years ago on the pine lands, just six miles from here, for the purpose of hunting and raising stock, but the deer and wild turkeys ate up their garden and the panthers and bears ate up their stock, and they abundoned their dwelling, which still stands there empty. Board can be obtained, and is solicited by Mrs. Garrison, at 84 per week, and she reserves the oranges on the large trees in front of her house for the special benefit of her guests. A mong other things to sure and take with you two or three large steel traps that will hold a hear ateu. The other above the party and the part and the large trees in the deep the steel traps that will hold a hear atter. twenty miles inland, and the Gulf hammock, six miles wide, one oranges on the large trees in front of her house for the special benefit of her guests. Among other things he sure and take with you two or three large steel traps that will hold a bear or ofter. The otter abound, and those I caught there I sold for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each in Boston. I am sure I could catch a dozen a month with three or four traps. My friend writes he never saw so many semi-tropical birds there before as are there this year.

G. F. Willes. pecial benefit of her guests.

nd take with you two or thr

are there this year.

Nebeask Game.—The Omaha Herald of a late date says:
"The fine bag of game made by S. A. Tucker, representative
of the Parker gun, of Meriden, Conn., and J. W. Petty, of
this city, on their expedition Monday, shows the possibilities
of hunting on Nebraska waters. Pamous bags have been
made herefore on the North Nebraska lakes and along the
sandhars of the Platte, and this last achievement comes simply
to emphasize what they lead already proclaimed. In one day's
shooting Messers. Tucker and Petty, hunting along the Platte
River between Clark's and Silver Creek, about 11s miles west
of Omaha, captured 64 geese. 8 ducks and 12 quail. There is
no doubt but that if they had carefu o shoot more they could
have bagged a hundred birds; but they did not know what
to do with all they had, and were not disposed to slaughter
uselessly. Neither is there any doubt that they could have
gone out on the following day and with proper management
gave brought down a hundred more.

to do with all they had, and were not disposed to stauguard uselessly. Neither is there any doubt that they could have gone out on the following day and with proper management gave brought down a hundred more.

"MIT Tucker is an enthusiastic and observant sportsman, and his business tukes him to all parts of the country, where he has splendid opportunities for shooting. He has studied the feeding grounds and habits of sea flow, particularly of ducks and geese. In view of these things a Herald reporter sought Mr. Tucker's opinion on the hunting along the Platte as compared with what he had seen elsewhere.

"Mr. Tucker's said: 'I think there is no place in the United States this side of the mountains where a man can get so large a bag as on the Platte River. Have shot on the Sacramento River in California, on the Currituck Sound, North Carolina, and at other famous localities for years, nearly all over the United States."

mento River in California, on the Currituck Sound, North Carolina, and at other famous localities for years, nearly all over the United States."

"We find the Canada goose," he added, 'ns far cast as Maine, but they winter as far South as Currituck Sound. The Hutchins and snow geese are not found in large numbers there, and the white front, or western beaut, which is also abundant here is very searce there. I shall try to find, on my trip South, where the white fronts and snow geese winter. They do not get as far East as New York, and I presume they winter in Texas."

Winter in Texas."

Kortii Carolina Game Groudds—Warrenton, N. C., No., 8.—I notice in a recent issue of your paper an inquiry from some Northern gentleman asking where good qualt shooting could be found in North Carolina. I answer in nearly every part of our State, and it is very good in this section of it. This (Warren County is bisected by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Warrenton, its county seat, a pleasant town of fifteen hundred people, on the railroad, is thirty-six miles from Weldon by rail, twelve hours' of New York, and four of Pittshurg, Korfolk and Richmond. It has a daily Northern and Southern mail. It is no great work for a couple of good shots to bag from seventy-five to a hundred partridges in a day. In addition to partridges, which are numerous because of the dry summer, deer are plentiful and three or four fine bucks are sometimes killed in one day by the same party of sportsmen. Squirrels, old hares and coons also abound. The Roanoke River, ten miles distant, is covered with wild geese from December to February. Six or eight varieties of ducks—some very fine—abound in cold winters on our creeks and ponds.

Fox hunting is also one of our best sports. The hunting here, however, is rougher than up North because we have less cultivated land. I have frequently seen five full covies of birds in a ten acre field. We have but little "posted" land, and every one can hunt pretty much where he wishes. If your Northern greitends wish good sport let them come down and they will get it—also a kind welcome. Our reasons for wanting intelligent Northern gentlemen to visit us are patent. Any Northern gentlemen who wishes to spend with us a pleasant, though possibly monotonous winter so far as theaters, etc., are concerned, will be treated just as gentlemen know how to treat each other. Our hotel, the Carolina House, is well kept, and is a model of neutness and comfort. So come to Warrenton, Warren County, N. C., and we will try to make your time pass pleasantly. NORTH CAROLINA GAME GROUNDS- Warrenton,

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Good shooting continues in this vicinity, and game seems more plenty than ever before. Mr. George Farmer, of this city, just returned from a week's shoot at Senachwine, where he bagged 175 ducks and two goese of the class known as the "wavy" or snow goose. These, I the class known as the "way" or snow goose. These, I am informed, are the first of this kind ever killed in this vicinity, their flight when migrating being usually through Montana.

The geese referred to are probably snow geese (Anser hyperboreus) and not wavies (A. rosii).

Chioago—Nov. 13.—Messrs. Slade, Mears, Cowles and Oliver, of this city, returned yesterday from the woods of Wisconsin, where they had been spending the nast ten days. Besides good bags of small game, these gentlemen killed twenty-nine deer. The following item, clipped from the baily News of this city, may interest you: "The succulent prairie chicken, which formerly was exported to the East from Illinois, Wisconsin and other States on the alliuents of the Mississippi, the New York journals now state is taken to that

market almost entirely from the prairies beyond the Mississippi. The reason given is that Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin have become so depleted that they can ufford to export but very few. It is staied that formerly the fine bird was abundant all through. Northern New England and the Middle States, where it was long known as moor-hen and moor-fowl. The plains and pine-barrens of Long Island and New Jersey were especially its favorite resorts. Utilike its woodland cousin, the ruffed grouse, however, this bird could not withstand the pressure of civilization, and migrated to its present ranges on the Minnesota and Nebraska plains. But may not the New York journals be mistaken as to the falling off in the numbers of the birds in the States named? They forget that the Western people are graving rich, and can now afford to eat that which we formerly were compelled to sell." market almost entirely from the prairies beyond the Missis-

to sell."

Nebraska Game—North Platte, Nov. 3.—If any of the sportsmen of the East want a good place for sport they can find it here. Game of all kinds, deer, autloine, elk, ducks, etc. One man killed twenty-four deer, thirty miles from here, up the North Platte, in two days. A man killed two ducks to-day, and brought them into my store, of a kind I have never seen. They have a topknot on their heads two inches long. Can you tell me what kind of ducks they are? Major North came in to-day from his ranch on the Dismal River, sixty miles from here, and reports game of all kinds out there thick—the best shooting for years. The Major is the best pistol shot in the West, and killed two deer with his pistol coming in. By the way, thanks for that Dittmar powder expose. I am a dealer, and had two dozen cans on hand when I received your issue of Sept. 23. Those cans are now at the bottom of the North Platte River. I could not afford to take the risk of selling them.

M. The ducks mentioned may have been wood ducks, though The ducks mentioned may have been wood ducks, though

It is impossible to identify them from so meagre a description.

Hammerless Guns—Providence, R. I., Nov. 13.—I would certainly advise your correspondent A. B. C. to purchase a hammerless gun. I have used a first quality W. W. Greener hammerless gun (which was made to order through his agent Henry C. Squires) since the commencement of last season. I am perfectly satisfied with its performance, and consider it a valuable improvement over the old style of hammer guns. The relief from the catching of hammers in brush, briars and in boat adds greatly to the safety and comfort of shooting. There is no reason why the hammerless guns should become shaky sooner than the old style. The action plate is made shorter to increase the loverage and make the cocking caster, but is compensated for by increased thickness of the plate and extension of the rib.

out is compensated for by increased thickness of the plate and extension of the rib. It will probably be but a few years before the breech leader with hammers will be classed with the obsolete muzzle loader. Gun makers and dealers will not push the sale of hammerless guns until their stock of the old style is disposed of. F. II.

THEOTON TO THE MISSOURI.—The Chicago and North THEOGOH TO THE MISSON BL.—The Chicago and North Western Railway hasextended its Central Dakota lintot Fort Pierre, on the east bank of the Misson; in nearly an air line east of Deadwood. The North Western Stage Express and Transportation Company run a daily line of Concord stages for first and second class passengers, between Fort Pierre and Deadwood, and a line of fast express wagons for third class passengers and freight. The distance from Chicago to Fort Pierre by ruli is 780 miles, time 34 hours. The distance from Fort Pierre to Deadwood by stage is 180 miles, time 30 hours. Bargere destined to any point in the Black cago to Fort Pierre by rail is 780 miles, time 34 hours. The distance from Fort Pierre to Deadwood by stage is 180 miles, time 30 hours. Bargaage destined to any point in the Black Hills can be checked to Fort Pierre. The raitroad carries 150 lbs, free for each passenger. The stages carry 50 lbs, free. The fare from Chicago to Deadwood is, first class, 849 25; second class. 840: third class, 830.

\$49.25; second class, \$40; tunio one.

Iowa—Dubuque, Noc. 12.—Everything in the shooting line is quiet at present, and we won't have much until spring. Duck shooting was unusually good for a short time, but the weather turned rough so suddenly that most of the boys missed the golden opportunity and only those that happened out at the time had any luck. One party of three killed 130, mostly mallards, in about four days' shoot. Their shooting was done on the river about 80 miles north of here; and another party of four who went later killed some 250, but consider party of four who went later killed some 250, but consider party of four who went later killed some 250, but consider party of four who went later killed some 250, but considerations. was done on the river about 80 miles north of here; and another party of four who went later killed some 250, but considering the weather both had poor luck. Jacksuipe were very plenty and could have been killed in large numbers, but all were after ducks. Ruffed grouse are in their prime now, and a good bag can be made by taking a little trouble. Quali scarce and hard to find,

Ruffen Grouse Treeing—Nor York, Nov. 15.—In reading the latest issue of your valued paper I noticed the article from "F" relating his experience as to the habits of the ruffed grouse.

I wish to say that my experience does not agree with his, because when on a shooting trip last season, and while hunting for ruffed grouse, a bird flushed while the dog was yet twenty yards away, and thew to the branches of a tall oak on which he rested for a second and then darted away.

With quall I have had on one occasion a similar experience. While shooting on the "first" this senson I flushed a bevy of quail, one of which I noticed flow to a tree.

It of course remained there only an instant.

A. S. P.

Kentucky—Christian County,—Game of all kinds scarce here this season. The largest bag of quail heard of was made by Will. Gaul and Geo. Merritt, twenty-six in one day. Tennessee is reported to have a great many quail this season Party from here going there in a few days. Will report when they return.

F. L. E.

Mallard Shooting in Indiana—Vincennes.—There has been great mallard shooting here. The storm on the northern lakes two weeks ago sent down thousands of ducks. Three men, J. M. Sheer, Richard Roe and A. McMeintz, of Fast St. Louis, Mo., killed 157 mallards in one evening and morning at Ellison Prairie, seven miles away. There are plenty of snipe and a fair scattering of woodcock.

burn wood and bake. If so who is the maker and where can the stove be got?

The Hobb's stove, manufactured by W. A. Percy, Plattsburg. N. Y., and the camp stove made by the Taunton Iron Works, Taunton, Mass., are both highly spoken of by those have tested their merits.

— The game in market is improving in both condition and quantity. Bears are now beginning to come, a few having been received from Tioga County, Pa. Deer are received from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Nebraska, Elk from North Platte, Neb., ruffed grouse from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, quali from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, English suipe from Hummelstown, Pa., grass plover from Quincey, Mass., woodcock from New York and Pennsylvania, and ducks from Havre de Grace, Md., and New Jersey.

Weight of Ruffed Grouse—Monthello, Sullivan County, N. Y., Non., 10, 1880.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have hunted and shot these birds from my beybood, and desire to state that the largest that I ever brought to bag weighted thirty conces each. I also once killed one that weighed 28 onnecs. I consider that twenty-six onnecs is above the average weight of grouse, and should be disposed to consider twenty ounces as nearer the mark. Cras. F. Kent.

Why He Appreciated IT.—One man came into this office the other day who said that he had appreciated the recent articles regarding Dittmar powder, and the great scar on his hand caused by an accident with the powder was sufficient evidence that he ought to have appreciated them.

BROOKLYN.—Mr. Gustave Spiegel, says the Eagle, one of the best known of Brooklyn sportsmen, took a trip last week to Havre de Grace. While there he met with extraordinary success in duck shooting, and returned with twenty-three as fine canvas-backs as ever tickled the palate of mortal man.

RHODE ISLAND—Xerport, Nov. 1.—Some few snipe remain on our marshes. Wild geese are very shy hereabouts.

Occasional.

Pennsylnania—Cooperstown, Noz., 9.—Am going to For County next week with a party after deer and bear. Whe there several weeks.

O. C. W.

A Word to Our Readers.—Every reader of the Forest and Stream is requested to send us the names and addresses of such of his friends as are interested in field sports, but who are not among our subscribers.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream :

The writer has just returned from a visit to New York, and in his peregrination's was fortunate in meeting a number of the Long Island delegation, who made themselves so famous and pleasantly prominent at the Scheca Falls State shoot in June. They are all enthusiastic, and every man is working like a beaver. There is scarcely any doubt but that the meeting of 1881 will be the largest, most attractive and enjoyable of any ever held. Permit me through this medium to present to the State committee and President Crook a suggestion that will render the event still more at tractive. It is this: Let all winners of prizes in previous contests be handicapped back five yards, more or less, according to the judgment of the committee, and it will then be of some encouragement to those of us who always weaken and lose before such cracks as Newell, Smith, Witmer, Crouch, Tompkins, Hooker, Hudson, Luther, Wingert and West, et al.

son, Lutter, winger and west, et al.

There can be no question regarding the propriety and justice of
such a restriction, and I trust the delegates and members of the
clubs of the association may give us through your columns their views on the subject in extenso. Another suggestion has been de: Let the association offer a first, second, third and fourth prize for the best retriever. Let entries be made by such owners of eligible dogs as desire to, and let every bird hit be retrieved, thus killing two birds with one stone, satisfying the scruples of Mr. Bergh, and doing that which neither bench shows nor field trials fully accomplish.

Owners of valuable dogs will hardly wish to enter them for pigeon retrieving, as this bad work for them.

ROTARY TRAP RULES .- Rochester .- Our habit in this neighbor hood of ball shooting from rotary traps is to call "Ready!" puller to set the trap in motion, and then "Pull!" for him to spring the trap. We are governed at present by Bogardus rules, which were made for his traps and not for the improved rotaries and these, it seems to me, should be revised. In a recent match here a man was challenged, and his ball, though broken, declared lost by the judges on the ground that after stepping up to the score, and before saying ready or pull, he had raised the gun above his elbow, not however to take aim. Some of us contended that a man cannot be considered at the score until he says Ready! When a man takes his position at the score it often happens that the ball falls from the trap, or the cord requires winding up, and what more reasonable than that during this delay the butt of the gun should be dropped under the arm as the most natural and restful position: but according to our judges (and in the strict interpretation of the Bogardus rules they seem to be right) this cannot be allowed. The sensible plan it seems would be to make rules as near a possible like those governing bird shooting from traps—require a man only to have his gun below his elbow at the word Pull and until the ball leaves the trap. Under the Bogardus rules it is allowable to raise the gun to the shoulder at the word Pull, and many take advantage of this. This is clearly wrong, as it is contrary to the natural habits of field shooting, where certainly one would not put his gun to his shoulder before the bird leaves the ground. Will the readers of Forest and Stream please give us their views of the interpretation of the Bogardus rules, and inform us whether there are other and newer regulations governing ball EN GARDE. shooting from rotary traps.

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.—New York, Nov. 8.—The following is the score of the semi-monthly shoot and first contest for a gold

badge, presented by our ex-president, Jas. P. Robertson. The sun reflecting on the balls accounts for this poor score :

J. Male	0110101010100110111011100-11
J. Cochrane 1	10010101011010000000-8
T. Loughery a	1111111001111100001-18
Jas Moylan	9111100100010011011011-18
Iou Honno	2 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1-11
1 If YELD	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9. D. Hill	11111101011110111111111-17
Edw. Murphy	01000000001011011000-7
R. ARIG 1	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 9
Geo. Samer,	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
L. Brenner	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1-18
Jas. Dunseith 1	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 -16
Jas Montgomery o	1011010010111011011010

New York Gun Club. Bergen Point, N. J., Nov. 13.-Match at

The club will give a three days' tournament on their grounds at Bergen Point, Nov. 25, 26 and 27. The prizes will consist of pieces of plate, guins, etc. The fournament will be open only to members of the New York, Long Branch, Philadelphia, Narragamett, Riverton, Maryland and Orange gun clubs and the Westminster

Washington Gun Club—Brooklyn Driving Park, Nov. 9—Fifth monthly shoot for club badge; 7 birds, from H and T traps, 80 yds. boundary. The contest was close on the first four birds, but finallnonmary. The contest was close on the first four brds, but finally the interest settled on old Ben Watts and Theo. Obrig, who killed their seven birds in succession. In shooting off the tie, Watts killed three birds straight to Obrig's one, and carried off the trophy of victory. The following is the score;

B. N. Watts		 	1	1	1 I	1	1 1	1 1	1	1-10
Theo. Obrig		 21	- 1	1 1	- 1	1	1 1	í	1)	0 - 8
Thos. Kellet		 23								- 4
John Cotter		 21	()	1	1 0	1)	1 .	1		_ i
Thos. Kennedy		 21	()	0	1 1	1	ñ			- 1
John Dierking.		 23	1	1	ì ù	Ď.	1 '	1		_ 5
H. Kornarens		 21	1	1	0 1	1	Ď.	î		- 5
Leslie Wilde		 21	1	1	Ď 1	i	1	û		5
H. Hedeman		21	ī	ń	0 1	ñ	î	1		- 1
P. Ravenhall,	Ir.	91	- 61	1	0 1	1	1	i		
Geo. Van Sise.		91 1	. 0	ñ	1 1	6	1			_ 3
					4 I	0				4

After the regular club match several sweepstakes at 3 birds each. 25 yds. rise, with the usual boundary, took place. In the first sweepstakes H. Hedeman won first money, and L. Wilde and T. Obrig the second money. In the second match Messrs, Hedeman Altenbrand and Obrig divided first money, and Messrs. Watts and Cotter the second money. The following is the record:

	First Match.				Second Match,
И.	. Hedemau1	1	1	1-4	П. Hedeman 1 1 1 1—4
(÷.	Van Sise1	1	1	0 - 3	G. Van Sise 1 0 0 -1
В.	M Watts1	1	1	0-3	Theo, Obrig
T.	Obrig1	()	I	1-3	H. Altenbrand
L.	Wilde	()	1	13	L Wilde 1 1 1 -3
Ρ.	Ravenhall0	1	1	0-2	J. Cotter 1 1 0 =9
11.	Altenbrand	Ú	0	1	B. M. Watts 1 1 0 -2
J.	Cotter	0	1	0 - 2	P. Ravenhall 1 1 1 0-3

Dexter's Park. Jamaica, L. J., Nov. 15. -Ninth regular monthly contest of the Long Island Shooting Club for the championship cup, entitling the winner to \$25 from the club; shot for at 7 birds each, from H and T ground traps, handicapped rise, 80 yards boundary. Long Island Shooting Club rules:

1 ands.							
C. Hance27							
Dr. Willard28							
J. Jaeger23							
R. Robinson23							
G, Gillette25							
B. W. West25							
Dr. Talbot					0	0	0 - 1
Dr. Murphy23							
J. Langcake26	0 1	i)	()	15"			

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 10.—The monthly shooting match for the club medal by the Gulf City Gun Club did not take place yesterday, owing to the property of the club at their lodge having been seri-ously deteriorated by some ruthless fiends, without any cause or purpose. The traps were found broken, the screens shot to pieces, and the internal accommodations of the club room seriously damiaged. It is hoped that the perpetrators will be caught and se

-Remember that a little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills, and cures when all else fails.



FIXTURES.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island econic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Sceretary, New York.

[From a Staff Correspondent THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 8.

O'NOW covered the ground here on Saturday, but yesterartions have been made for the coming Field Trials, and
they are the topic of conversation at all the hotels. The
grounds where they are to be run are on the estate of Col. A.
G. Sloo, about six miles southeast of this place. Whitehall, as
Col. Sloo's seat is called, is beautifully situated, and his resipence is almost in the centre of his property, which contains
between thirteen and fourteen hundred acres. The manor
house is on a high ridge or back-bone, and to the north and
south large fields of sixty or seventy acres stretch forth, intersected with numerous ravines running almost parallel to
each other. These are filled with stunted brush and fringed
with weeds, affording the best of lying cover. Fortunately
the weather has been moderately wet of late, and the scenting promises to be excellent. We have shot for many years
in this vicinity, and know to our sorrow what a dry season
means. The land is covered with a dense undergrowth,
which in a drought emits the finest kind of dust. This when
disturbed by the dog's passing through the weeds is inhaled
by him and destroys his scenting powers. We could not
conceive of a more appropriate place for the running of dogs
than the one described. It is a wonderfully picturesque spot.
Moderately large groves of beach and walnut are dotted here
and there across the property, having been left standing
more for the shade which they afford the cattle than for tim-Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 8

hundred acres belonging to two adjoining farms, which have been preserved also with the most vigilant care. Birds are said to be plenty, but before the trials are run the ground is to be drawn, and if it is found that there is not a sufficient number, a large number of trapped birds are to be procured, so that in no event will the trials be a failure on that score. Judging from the test made last February, when this section of the country was first talked about, there should be a large number of bevies on the beat. Col. Sloo and Mr. Sambern both drew the grounds at that time, and then found fourteen bevies, the smallest containing seven birds and the largest twenty-twe. Since then not one gun has been fired on the range, and the past season is considered to lave been a fine batching one. We will be able to determine more positively, however, within a few days. hatching one. We will be all however, within a few days.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15.

The National American Field Trials opened to-day the Derby alone having 118 entries in all, equivalent to seven hundred and eighty-five dollars in entrance fees. These are the largest stakes ever run for, and their amount and the number of the entres speak volumes for the interest taken by our sportsmen in the success of the Trials, and show, too, how wide-spread this interest is.

During Saturday and yesterday every incoming train brought sportsmen from all parts of the country, and as the trials have very influential support they promise to be eminently successful in every way. This morning at 7 a. M. the drawing in the Derby Stakes took place at the Grand Hotel, the headquarters of the officers of the club. The judges were Capt. Patrick Henry, of Clarksville, Tenn.: Theo. Morford Esc., of Newton, N. J.; D. C. Burgentlal, Esq., of Indianapolis, Indiana, three gentlemen whose well known capacity have inspired the confidence of both owners and handlers. An early start was made for the grounds.

The trials will hast throughout the week, many crack dogs being expected to be present.

tandlers. An early start was made for the grounds.

The trials will hast throughout the week, many crack dogs being expected to be present.

These are the arrivals to date:

Capt. Patrick Henry, Clarksonville, Tenn., judge; D. C. Sauborn, Baltimore, Mich.; Isaac Yentsdey, Jr., Coates, ville, Pa.; Thos. H. Windle, Coatesville, Pa.; George Fox. Phila., Pa.; J. W. Patterson, Phila., Pa.; H. M. Short, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. A. Taft, Dedham, Mass.; E. S. Wanmaker, Cold Spring, N. C.; C. S. Whitman, Chicazo; John Davidson, Momroe, Mich.; Dr. Wm. Jarvis and B. F. Clark, New Hampshire, Luther Adams, Boston; C. E. McMardo, Lynchburg; Geo. Waddington, Geneva, Iowa; Chas. S. Raymond, New York; Theo. Morford, Mewton, N. J. The stakes to be run for and the entries are given below. Avocaber 15, 18rdy Stakes—For puppies born on and after April 1, 1879—Closed with one hundred and eighteen cutries, S5 forfeit; \$10 additional for starters; \$300 added money—\$450 to first, \$100 to second; \$50 to third, with forfeit money divided to winners in ratio with added money. Avocaber 16, Free for-All Stakes, \$500—\$250 to first; \$450 to Second; \$100 to third. \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close November 15, 1880, at 8 o clock r. M. November 17, Brace Stakes, \$500—\$150 to first; \$515 to third. \$10 forfeit; \$15 additional for starters; to close November 15, 1880, at 8 o clock r. M. November 17, Brace Stakes, \$500—\$150 to first; \$550 to second; \$250 to hird. \$10 forfeit; \$150 additional for starters; to close November 15, 1880, at 8 o clock r. M. November 17, Brace Stakes, \$500—\$150 to first; \$550 to second; \$250 to hird. \$10 forfeit; \$150 additional for starters; to close November 15, 1880, at 8 o clock r. M. November 17, Brace Stakes, \$500—\$150 to first; \$550 to second; \$250 to second; \$250 to hird. \$10 forfeit; \$150 additional for starters; to close November 15, 1880, at 8 o clock r. M.

FREE-FOR-ALL STARTS.
The Free-for-All Stakes closed with fourteen nominations, as

The Free-tor-an squares of the follows:

J. J. Snedlenburg's New Castle, Pa., setter dog Thunder (Price of the Border, -Fany II., blue belton,

J. R. Staylon, Patsburgh, Pa., setter dog Belton III., (Belton-

J. R. Stayton, Pittsburgh, Pa., setter dog Belton III., (Belton-Floss).

J. R. Hendricks Pittsburgh, Pa., setter dog King Dash (Belton-Floss) lemon, white and tan.

Hendricks' black, white and tan setter bitch Skip, by Dogwhip out of Dasiy Dean, whelped in 1877.

Mountview Kennet Club, Columbia, Tonn., orange and white setter dog Lancoln, four years old, by Dan out of Lill II.

P. H. Bryson, Menghas, Tenn., black, white and tan setter dog, Gladstone, Four and one-half years old, by Dan out of Petrel.

D. C. Sanborn, Baltimore, Mich., setter dog Count Noble.

L. D. Rimsey, Baffalo, N. Y., black, white and tan setter bitch Belle, four years old, by Carlowitz-True.

J. H. Whitman, Chicago, Illinois, lemon and white setter dog Pride, 22 months old, by Charm out of Scip.

R. Latsing, Albauy, N. Y., white and ten on setter dog Max Harkaway, two and one-half years old, by Guy Manuering out of Rosio

Harkaway, two and one-half years out, or one standard one one of losis

A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., black and white setter dog Court Fred, two and one-half years old, by Count Windom out of Norma,

A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, blace belton setter blich Lasso' Gowrie,

the Angle of Philadelphia, Pa., liver and white ticked pointer dog, IsaGuy, three years old, Eang-Juno,

A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., white and lemon setter bitch Luna May, two years, by Paris-Pearl.

BRAGE STARS : CHR.

BRAGE STARS.

The brace stakes closed with seven nominations, as follows:
J. S. Hendricks, littsburgh, Pa., King Dash and Belton HI.

Mountriew Kennel Club, Columbia, Tenn., Lincoln and Count.

The form of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of co

13. I. Wutthan, I rate and Judy, aventy-two months on, Cham out of Schi. Red Judy and Lana May.

A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, I a., Lass o' Gowrie and Count Bang, a liver and white ticked pointer bitch, two years old, Jang out of Luna.

FIELD TRIAL DERBY STAKES,

The entries for the Field Trial Derly Stakes closed with seven-sen nominations. The following braces were drawn to run: The entries for the Field Trial Derby Stakes closed with seven-nominations. The following braces were drawn to run: lnas, H. Baymond's (New York) Dode, white and lemon bitch set-ter, by Roderick Din-Mina; born May 10, 1879, 1970 at 3 Smellanburg'a (New Castle, Pa.) Dick Laver-ack, bine belton setter dog, by Thunder Peeress; born June 19, 1879.

19, 1879.
 Wm. A. Storther's (Lynchburg, Ya.) Prost's Losh, lemon and white setter titch, by Gladstone-Frost; born Aug. 25, 1879, Against John S. McInched's red bitch setter, by Elcho-Gypsey Queen; born Sept. 19, 1879.
 D. Bryson's (Memphis, Tenm.) Peop o' Day, white, black and tan bitch sotter, by Gladstone-Clip; born April 28, 1879, Against Joseph Joseph Laverack, lemon betton active bitch, by Thunder-Pecress, born June 19, 1879.

W. L. McDonald's Bruce, banon and white setter dog, by Glad-stone-Daisy Lee; born July 4, 1879.
Against John Davidson's 'Mouroe, Mich.) Abbess, white, black and tan setter bitch, by Alton-France; born April 6.

D. C. Saubern's Count Noble, black and white ticked setter dog, by Count Windom-Nora; whelped Ang. 27, 1879. Ayainst Jos. J. Snellenburg's (New Castle, Pa.) May Laver-ack, black and white setter bitch, by Thunder-Spot; born May 11, 1879.

Jeane Yearsley, Jr.'s (Coatesville, Pa.) setter bitch Little Lady (Dash III.-Rioxey), black and white, \_logainst D. C. Samborn's McDuff, white and black setter dog, by Leicester-Nellie; born May 8, 1879.

nutview Kunnel Club's (Columbia, Tenn.) Count Nailer, black nd white setter dog, wholped Aug. 27, 1879, by Count Windem-

Nora,
Against L. D. Rumsey's Nimrod, black, white and tan setter
dog, by Leicester-Sauborn's Nellie; born May 8, 1879.

J. Hopkins Smith's (Portland, Mac.), Jill, red setter bitch, by Elcho-Meg; born July, 1879,
Against Mr. Robert Sewell's (New York) Cocile.

J. Hopkins Smith's (Portland, Mc.) Jack, red setter dog, by Elcho-Meg; born July, 1879, a byc.

The weather here has not been pleasant since my arrival. Since reaching Vincennes snow has fallen more than onec, and it has been cold, raw and disagreeable. This morning opened with a cold cast wind, the sky was cloudy and the air raw and piercing. The weather looked threatening and there opened with a coastactor and piercing. The weather looked threatening and carry are no seent.

was every prospect of snow; besides this, the ground was frozen and there was no scent.

After drawing for places, the party left Vinconnes at 8 a.

After drawing for places, then, since it had been learned that birds were not as abundant on Col. Sloo's land as had

that birds were not as anumant on Cot. Shows many as man been supposed.

Col. Show met us with wagons and saddle horses for the conveyance of the party to the grounds. Messrs, Patterson and Luther Adams were chosen field marshals, and with about sixty spectators on foot, and the judges and reporters on horseback, the trials began.

#### THE DEERV.

Dick Laverack against Dodo.

Dick Laverack against Dudo.

The first brace ordered down were Dick Laverack, handled by Mr. Short, and Dodo, handled by Mr. L. R. Morris.
They were put down at ten o'clock in the old field, with high covers and woody brakes. The ground was gone over and the whole field drawn blank. This was a surprise and disappointment, for, when he went over it before the trials, Col. Sloo had moved four bevies. Dick Laverack exhibited the highest speed, but the burrs were exceedingly troublesome to both dogs. At eleven o'clock they were ordered up for rest and to be run again. both dogs. At elev-and to be run again.

Frost's Leak against Abbey Whinnery.

Frock's Leak against Abbey Whinnery.

Frock's Leak against Abbey Whinnery.

The second brace at once put down were Frost's Leah, handled by Capt. McMurdo, and Abbey Whinnery, handled by Mr. Short. The rag-grass fields which they entered were very dusty and hard for the dogs. Passing into an old orehard they showed equal speed and not very great speed at that. No birds were found here either, although it was supposed that they were on this beat. By the creek Leah made a false point, Abbey backing her beautifully. In the tall rag-grass bottom of a little vale on the leeward side of a knoll Leah pointed a large bery, which Capt. McMurdo was ordered to fush. The birds divided, part of them flying along the fence along the woods, and the rest going toward the bottom. Leah feathered and flushed again. Later Abbey made a capital point and after allowing her to stand staunch some time the birds were sprung. Going forward Leah made a magnificent point on five birds and Abbey backed her in grand style, the two making a fine picture, which was appreciated by all present. Leah afterwards in running down the wind flushed a bird in the weeds. At one o'clock the dogs were taken up and the party repaired to luncheon.

After an hour and a half work was resumed in a spitting snow. Abbey won the heat.

Peep o' Day against Dairy Laterack.

Peep o' Day against Daisy Laverack.

Peep o' Day against Daisy Laterach.

The third brace were then put down. Peep o' Day, handled by Mr. Whitford, and Daisy Laverack, sister to Dick Laverack, handled by Mr. Short. Peep o' Day was very fast, and proved a fine open ranger with superior pace and style, and capable of good work. She was bunted last September on prairie chickens in Minnesota. The brace passed a large bevy, which the judges walked up to and flushed. The birds pitched into a thicket, where Peep o' Day pointed them. Daisy showed herself to be a smart, sharp, busy worker and quick in her turns. She pointed the birds in the thicket; and again a single bird, which was shot at and missed. Daisy dropped.

The brace speeded in the open; and Peep o' Day flushed a bird in the thicket. They were a wonderfully fine pair, and showed excellent work. I was a well contested heat, considoring that the ground was a hard one for the dogs. Daisy is a superb cover dog. The dogs then passed into a sedge field, which was drawn blank, Peep o' Day making a false point and a flush when running up the wind. At 2:40 o'clock, after a grand trial, the heat was closed and the brace taken up, Daisy being awarded the heat. Mr. Short was now cheerful, as he had reason to be.

Bruce against Abbess.

Bruce against Abbess.

The fourth brace put down were Bruce, handled by Whitford, and Abbess, handled by Davidson. Abbess was out of sorts, having a bad diarrhea, and needed urging. In the tall cover Bruce pointed a bevy, which lifted and lit twenty yards away. Bruce flushed, and both dogs were sent into a deadening. Bruce showed a fast gait and good style. Among the logs he flushed a bird in the dry leaves, but dropped to wing. Bruce again pointed three birds in a brush heap, Abbess hacking him in grand style. During a rapid spin in the open Abbess proved herself a fine quarterer, and under better control than Bruce, who at one time ran fur. The dogs were laken on a mile of fearful cover of high weeds and standing corn, and very dusty. Bruce pointed a bevy in the high taken on a mile of tearful cover of high weeds and standing corn, and very dusty. Bruce pointed a bevy in the high weeds. They ran. He then roaded, and pointed again. There was here a fine exhibition of sharp all-round handling. Abbess made several flushes going down the wind and false points. Bruce pointed true and Abbess backed him. Again, Bruce false pointed and Whitford was too quick in claiming the point. Three hirds were marked down in a wood, but the deep failed to fail them. Abbess returned about on the point. Three the dogs failed to the point. Three brids were harbed about, out the dogs failed to find them. Albess pottered about, orderly ont of condition, and Bruce failed to mind and did not work to the gun. Abbess pointed in the briars, but she failed to trail and find. She was kept on the point for Bruce to back. The brace was taken up and Bruce awarded the

neat.

It was now dark, and the party, men and dogs, returned to the hotel. The annual meeting of the club was adjourned to Tuesday night.

SECOND DAY.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 16.

The weather to-day was warmer and more favorable, with a wind blowing a little south of west. The ground worked over was on Col. Sloo's farm, a clay soil.

The farm was reached about a quarter past ten,

Count Noble against May Laverack.

Count Noble against May Laverack.

Of these Count Noble was handled by Mr. Sanborn and May Laverack by Mr. Short. The dogs were put down in the rag grass, and Count Noble, having the wind in his favor, soon pointed, and then roaded round a bey of birds. May was called up to back, moved in from the place where Noble pointed and stood staunchly, and a moment later Noble made a point on a large bevy on the far side which were scattered in a brauch in the grain field. Noble has a fine head and is a powerful dog. The little hitch and Noble were given a spin in the grass field, and she proved herself a rapid flyer, superior in pace and quartering, exciting the admiration and surprise of all at her speed.

The dog being in a grain field, Noble at once ran up the leeward side of a branch filled with briars and weeds, and seventy yards further on came to a point in sphendid style. May was called up to back him, but she refused, when Noble settled down on his hind quarters on the point, Sanborn

Daay was canced up to back film, but she refused, when Noble settlied down on his hind quarters on the point. Sanborn flushed and killed, Noble retrieving it and fairly locating another bird which had been winged and had fallen in the open; May then flushed and Noble made a flush in the briars, but dropped on point and remained staunch in a very awk-ward position for five minutes, when three birds were put up. The brace were dayen twenty minutes. Noble winning the significant The brace were down twenty minutes, Noble winning. He is a wonderfully fine dog for his age, level headed, with good nose and displaying much brain power.

Dodo against Dick Laverack.

Dodo uquinst Dick Lawerack.

Dodo, handled by Monis, and Dick Lawerack, handled by Short—the first brace run yesterday—were again put down by this same branch where several birds had been marked. They had several trials, Dick showing himself the busier worker, Dodo lacking ambition. After the brace had been down half an hour the judgesdecided that neither could win, and ruled them out. They were only ordered up yesterday after running a long time to find both poor.

Little Lady against McDuff.

At quarter past eleven o'clock Little Lady and McDuff were put down, the former handled by Mr. Sanborn—against his own

At quarter pasi eleven o'clock Little Lady and McDuff were put down, the former handled by Mr. Sanhorm—against his own dog because he trained her—the latter by Mr. Short. A spin through a grass field showed that Lady, the faster of the two, had the better style, though she held her head a little too low. Running down the wind a bird was flushed on the edge of a deadening, and Lady having been sent across the fence into some briars flushed a bevy which were marked down on the hillside in the deadening. McDuff appeared somewhat out of sorts and did not work as well as had been expected. A bird was flushed from a fence corner by the spectators, and Lady pointed where it had been. The dogs having been sent into the briars McDuff made a point in the ravine. Som the hillside in the deadening. McDuff appeared somewhat out of sorts and did not work as well as had been expected. A bird was flushed from a fence corner by the spectators, and Lady pointed where it had been. The dogs having been sent into the briars McDuff made a point in the ravine. Soon after he pointed fur and Lady refused to back. A little later Lady flushed a bird along the fence. At 12:30 the dogs were ordered up by the judges with the privilege of ordering them down variables. ordered up by the down again later.

Coxat Nailer against Nimrod

down again later.

Count Nailer against Nimrod.

Count Nailer, handled by Dew, and Nimrod, handled by Short, were now put down. Nailer is a litter brother to Noble by Count Windem out of Nora. A short spin in the grass field showed that the dogs were about equal in pace, style and quartering. A bevy, moved in the deadening by the crowd was marked down in the bottom of a ravine, where Nimrod flushed three birds, the rest having apparently run into the standing corn. A large bevy was flushed by the noise and skimmed along the corn. It was followed up, and on the bill in the corn Nailer made a rattling down-wind point, which did, not, however, count. At the side of the ravine Nailer pointed fur and Nimrod at the bottom made a false point. On the hill-top, near a heap of logs, Nailer made a point and Nimrod, who had been called up to back, also pointed what proved to be three scattering birds. The dogs stood beautifully, and the picture was as pretty a one as is often seen. When the birds were moved Mr. Short killed two at one discharge of the gun, but, as retrieving did not count in the Derby stakes, the birds were not retrieved. Both dogs now made several flushes. At 2 o'clock luncheon was served, and at 2:30 the dogs were again put down in the same gully, lower down. In some high corn a point was scored for each of the dogs, and at 3:20 they were taken up, Nailer being awarded the heat. The weather had now become much colder.

Jill hapulled by Mr. Toft, and Cecile, by Mr. Moore, were

Jill against Cecile.

Jill, handled by Mr. Taft, and Cecile, by Mr. Moore, were next put down in corn. The crowd flushed a large bevy, which flew a long distance. The cover here was very bad, and the place a hard one for the dogs to work in.

After making some flushes, the brace were ruled out, having shown no style or quartering.

ing snown no style or quartering.

Little Lady against McDuff.

Little Lady and McDuff were now ordered down in high corn where some birds had been marked down. None were found, however, and moving back toward the starting point, Lady made a flush. The dogs were now ordered up as it had become dark! McDuff was given the heat. A drive of seven miles back to town was a tedious one. The roads were very bad and the transportation poor. The judge's wagon broke down, and many of the spectators had to walk the whole way in. The grounds are inconvenient, as it takes too much time to reach them.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the National American Field Trial Club held at University Hull at 8:30 in the verning. Mr, C. H. Raymond occupied the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the meetings of November 24, and 27, 1879, which were adopted. Mr. Raymond stated that Mr. Samborn had selected the grounds for the present trials and that the club had every reason to congratulate itself on the number of entries. The Secretary's report was read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of 8593.48 on hand, exclusive of the entrance fees. The election of officers was next in order. It was moved that a committee of three be empowered to make nominations. Chair apthe number of entries. The Secretary's report was read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$552.48 on hand, exclusive of the entrance fees. The election of officers was next in order. It was moved that a committee of three be empowered to make nominations. Chair appointed Messrs. Jarvis, Morford and Rowe, and the following officers were elected for 1881: President, P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn.; First Vice-president, Luther Atlans, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice-president, Henry Bishop, Louis-ville, Ky.; Treusurer, Jos. H. Dew, Columbia, Tenn.; Exceutive Committee, Thos. Morford, N. J.; L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Can.; E. C. Nichols, Battle Creck, Mich.; P. Henry, Clarksville, Tenn.; M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn. Board of Appeals—C. H. Raymond, N. Y.; Anthony Higgins, Delaware City, Del.; John Fottler, Boston, Mass.; Wim. Jarvis, Clarenont, N. H. Committee for field trials next year: The President, the So-

Win. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.
Committee for field trials next year: The President, the Socretary, and Messrs. Bishop, Campbell and Henry.
Mr. Bryson said that for several reasons the trials could not he held again at Vincennes. There are more birds further South. Mr. Dew suggested that some place south of the

snow line would be better, as the birds were so often destroyed from this cause in the North.

Mr. Henry said that the trials could be held later in some more Southern locality.

Mr. Adams moved and it was carried that the committee

Mr. Adams moved and it was carried that the committee report through the sporting press by Feb. 1 the selection of some grounds which would be suitable for the trials. Mr. J. H. Whitman was appointed a committee of one, with power to add others to it, to arrange special rates with railroad and express companies.

Mr. J. J. Snellenburg suggested a change in the field trial rule with regard to the withdrawal of the winner of a heat. The matter was left to the standing committee on field

trials.

The following were elected members of the club: J. H. Whitman, Col. A. G. Sloo, Geo. Fox, L. D. Runsey, Issue Yearsley, Jr., Wm. B. Banks, J. B. Hendricks, J. W. Orth, B. F. Wilson, D. McKinney Lloyd, W. H. Drane, Dr. H. T. Drane, Ed. Drane, T. F. Henry, W. T. D. Orth, Frank P. Gracey, Walker Williams, Dudley Ware, E. S. Wanniamsker, John H. Wise, Clarence K. Drane, Dr. Jus. Rodman, Geo. Waddington, D. C. Burgendthal.

At oleven o'clock to-night there is a heavy full of snow, which if it continues will interrupt the trials.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE TRIALS.
VINCENNES, Nov. 17.

Snow is still falling and it is impossible to go out. There are now two inches on the ground

## WHAT IS A COCKER?

WHAT IS A GOCKER?

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your correspondent, M. B., has, with his usual acumen, hit the nail straight on the head in his communication which appeared in your last issue. Every one, whether interested or not in the breed, must be aware that we are at present navigating our cocker ship without a rudder, and are hopplessly floundering about. The rudder we want in this case is a standard to breed to, and we must have it, or what is the use of breeding cockers for exhibition purposes, and filling the benches with a variety or miscellaneous class under the name of cockers. All of our English authorities steer clear of any definite description of a cocker, though clumber, Sussex and black spaniels are treated at length, and specified points given for the guidance of breeders and judges. I think it may be accepted that by a cocker we mean a small field spaniel, and such being the case, the line of demarkation is evidently one of size or weight, the latter being the easier point to arrive at with accuracy. Beyond that we must of course have the full details given as to the make, shape and style of dog, with a code of points indicating the value of each property. Color, full details given as to the make, shape and style of dog, with a codo of points indicating the value of each property. Color, as in English setters, is a matter of fancy, and while on this subject I would like to ask where the authority is to be found for the statement of M. B. and others I have conversed with, that Welsh cockers are lemon and white. Welsh cockers from the best of my knowledge and belief, and I think Stonethenge and Mr. Dalziel will bear me out, are liver-colored, while the lemon and white is to be found in the Norfolk spaniel.

tenion and white is to be found in the Norfolk spaniel.

I am certain that cocker breeders will agree that a standard
must be made, and the sooner the better; and now how is it
to be done? My notion is that we should get up an American
Cocker Club, and that that club should not a standard and
the old in its proper to a discovered to the control of the cold in the control of the cold in the control of the cold in the control of the cold in the control of the cold in the control of the cold in the control of the cold o to be done? My notion is that we should get up an American Cocker Club, and that that club should alopt a standard and do all in its power to advance the breed by a combined effort. There is no surer and more direct manner to bring any given breed prominently before the "doggy" public, and I speak from experience gained in England, than by having the interests of the breed looked after by a properly constituted club. It is possible that some breeders may fear that such a club would be worked to the advantage of certain parties, but any such idea is ridiculous, and perhaps I had better outline the work which falls within the province of such a club. First of all, a Secretary pro tem, is requisite, and I would nominate Mr. Geo. B. Macdougall to fill that position, if he will kindly accept it. All who are in any way interested in the breed should at once send him their names, so that communication may be established with them. From the list thus obtained a committee of say half a dozen should be struck—it would not be possible at present to hold a meeting and elect a committee, but the leading breeders are sufficiently well known to enable the New York residents who could meet to get up a committee, but the leading breeders are sufficiently well known to enable the New York residents who could meet to get up a committee to hold office until the armual meeting, which should be held here during the Westminster Konnel Club show week. This committee should without delay draw up a cocker standard and rules for the government of the club, and the enrollment of members would then be in order.

The annual dues should be small, say \$2 or \$2, \$5, so that no one could complain of being excluded by a high tariff, and this money should be used for the purpose of giving special prizes or augmenting premium lists at the various shows throughout the States and Canada. A list of known competent judges of the breed should also be compiled, and when money is added to any premium list it should be with the specific understanding that

eific understanding that a special judge must be selected from the list so made up. Dog slow committees will always gladly concede this point if thereby they can have better prizes to offer and be assured of the support of the prominent exhibitors. Beyond this the club would in no way interfere with breeders, so that it will be seen that all the acts of the committee are fair and above board, and the programme of the club managers being made public with the premium list for each show, every member of the club would be on an equal footing when it came to the judging.

Time, ink and paper have been wasted long enough in discussing the question of "What is a Cocker ?" and it is high time an answer was supplied, so I hope next week to read Mr. Macdongal's acceptance of the position of Secretary protem, when it will be in order for all of us to send him our names and so start the machine and have things in running order for the shows in 1881. It in my small way will do all can to induce my friends to join whether they are cocker men or not, for it is not necessary for a man to own and breed cockers to procure admission to such a club as I propose.

I would just add that if a line is drawn at a certain weight, I favor 25 lbs, for bitless and 28 lbs, for dogs. It might be advisable to call all above that weight field spaniels, either that or divide cockers into large and small classes at somewhere about the weights stated.

\*\*Men York, Mon. 12.\*\* the list so made up. Dog show committees will always gladly

where about the weights stated.

New York, Nov. 12.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—A meeting of the officers of the Eastern Field Trials Club was held on Thursday the 11th inst. It was resolved that the money collected for Mrs. Tileston, amounting to \$791, should be given to her with a copy of the resolutions passed by the club at the time of Mr. Tileston's death.

It was reported that there were at least two hundred and

fifty birds on Robins Island, and in case the club was not able to get any more there would be enough to run the trials successfully. A committee of ten was appointed to solicit special prizes. The following gentlemen were appointed: Mesers, Donner, Livingston, Coster, Von Lengerke, Hamilton, Pentz, Danforth, Leech, Munn, and Aten. There was quite a discussion in regard to the question that if in the first trial beats two dogs should run together and the winner should withdraw, whether the other dog should have a chance for second prize or be thrown out. The gentlemen present were decidedly in favor of giving the dog a chance for second prize, but it was finally agreed that it should be decided by the stewards of the trials. It was decided that the trials would be run in the following order: Nov. 29, the Nursery Stakes: Nov. 31, the Puppy Stakes; Dec. 1 and 2, the Allaged Stakes: Dec. 3, the Bruce Stakes, and Dec. 4, the Club Stakes.

The next meeting will be held at No. 24 Park Place, Nov.

We learn from Mr. Hall, of the Eastern Field Trials Club, that a large number of quail have just been turned out on Robin's Island, so that there is every prospect that there will be no trouble on that score when the trials are run. There are now believed to be about 600 birds on the island, or about one to the acre, and they can't get away.

#### FOLLOWING THE HOUNDS

FOLLOWING THE HOUNDS.

Not death of the red fox some half mile from where I was unhorsed by a collision against a tree. I soon recovered from the accident, and as soon as the cool nights and heavy dews occurred I was again in my saddle and eager for the sport.

On the 9th of August at early dawn I set out for the scene of my mishap, and was scarcely as far advanced in my hunting grounds as on the 33d of July, when the joyous note in its full volume of Logan greeted my ears simouncing that a hot trail of a red was there. The pack hurried to his summons, and in a few minutes the fox broke cover and passed me in lightning speed and made up the Roanoke for a half mile, then abruptly whistling back again passed me with no diminution of speed but increased fright. The race then embraced a compass of half a mile, fierre, turious and carnest when the earth was sought for safety after only thirty minutes of from. I examined his hole and discovered that I could easily reach him, but preferring to save him for more sport did not attempt it. On the 11th of August the race was repeated and differing in one essential front that of the 9th but on the 13th of August, starting as before, I encountered the old male near the same point and a severe run indeed he gave me. If went up the Roanoke into the County of Mechlenburg, Va., before he was caught; on the way several fine dogs Joined in the chase and aided in its favorable termination. Every other morning with no intermission I have been in the field, and each day was a repetition of the preceding with one exception, when I put a red to earth who stealthly crept out at a lower hole from the one he entered and made his escape. On the 6th of September I was again in the field and on the same ground. As before I struck a lively trail and soon had what proved tobe a very old mile red on his feet. He dashed of my the Roanoke some distance in advance of his pursuers for three miles into the Eaton estate and above Eaton's Ferry. There he doubled back, passed me in double quick but ev

A SAD ACCIDENT.-A lamentable accident occurred week before last in New Jersey, which resulted in the death of a valuable pointer dog. The circumstances, which were peculiarly distressing, are as follows: Mr. K., the owner of the tiog, with a companion, had been shooting, and had killed several birds. A bevy having been flushed Mr. K. killed two birds with one barrel, and after loading, the dog was sent to fetch the birds. As he approached with one of them, his master took a few steps forward, and catching his foot in a grapevine, fell forward upon his gun. The stock was broken and the gun discharged, the entire charge passing through the dog, which was now within a few feet of his master. The brave animal, without uttering a sound, continued to advance, dropped the bird at his master's feet, licked his hand, looked up into his face with an expression of foudest affection, and fell over dead.

Pointers vs. Setters at Vincennes.—All those who have shot in the southern part of the three States—Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—know that the sheep-burr is a great drawback to the sport. Setters that are well feathered are crippled within a few hours if not properly sheared or trimmed before taking the field, and then they are liable to take cold. We have found from experience that a moderately coarse haired pointer is the most killing dog for these sections.

Two Belles.—Mr. H. B. Harrison, notice of whose purchase of Belle (Pride of the Border-Derby) appeared in our issue of Nov. 4, wishes to have it understood that his Belle is not the Belle referred to as having whelped to Count Royal, Oct. 23. Mr. Harrison's Belle is now in whelp to Paris, due Nov. 28.

Cocker Pedigrees.—We have received from Mr. Burrollis, of Hornellsville, N. Y., pedigrees of his Wildair, elle and Topsy W., all well-known cocker spaniels.

The Stud Book.—Volume II, of the National American Kennel Stud Book will be published immediately after the running of the field trials at Vincennes, Indiana. It will contain over 1,200 entries.

Beagles—Thomassille, iia.—I don't know much about cockers; they seem to engross the attention of many of your correspondents just now, but I do profess to know a beagle when I see him. I have a little dog that I bought some time ago of G. W. Pownall, of Christiana, Pa., and am willing to match him against any other beagle i America. II.

POLLY TO GO TO VIRGINA.—The Westminster Keunel Club's newly imported setter bitch is in this city, and will be sent at once for work to Mr. Hammond, in Virginia. She will run in the Eastern Trials.

POINTER FOR SALE .- We understand that the N. Y. K. C. have a very fine young pointer bitch, eighteen months old, for sale. She is by Dr. Strachan's Flash and is half sister to Flake, Whiskey, etc. She is said to be fairly broken, points, retrieves and hunts well. She is to be had, we understand, for \$50.

#### CURRENT DOG STORIES,

S.

S.

But if you are looking for dowaright intellect call on the pointer dog. It is safe to say that the pointer has mind enough for anything. He is far more human than the monkey, and, we cheerfully acknowledge, far worthier of the relationship. Why, look at "Jeff"—overlybody knows "Jeff"—Dr. Mattaner's live-colored pointer. The dog carriers notes, goes for the lones and buggy, goes for bear, and fatches ice regularly Besides all this, "Jeff" has many accomplishments that make him a this-hed dog. Would anybody deny "Jeff's intellect? Hardly, Why, last week "Jeff' was sent for ice, and what did he do? He started with a towel, in one corner of its end of the sent of th

XJ.

At the Saddleworth Potty Sessions a few days ago a man named John Torkington was charged with stealing a dog valued at £5 belonging to a man named Hosen Hill. The prisoner stoutly denied the charge, and set up as his defense that the animal know him and was very fond of him. He saw it following him and did all the could to send it away again, but it it would not return. The chairman asked if the dog was h court, and on being answered in the affirmative he ordered the prisoner to call the dog by name. This was done, and immediately the chain was taken from its neck the dog left its owner's side and, bounding on the platform where the prisoner stood, rearred itself on its hind legs and placed its forepass on the man's breast, joyously wagging its tail, the incident causing considerable merriment in court. This evidence, coupled with the testimony of other winesses, satisfied the Bench so much of the man's innocence that they discharged him.—English Ex.

#### KENNEL NOTES

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAMED—Mand 2d.—This name is claimed for a brindle greylectuid bitch by Spring out of Mand. These dogs were sold together for the benefit of the Herald Irish Belief Find, and are now owned by Fred. J. Englehardt, of Chiengo, Romnic.—Mr. Elliott Johnston, of New York, clams this name for a Scotch celle bitch out of Downey's Lassie, by Watts' Rog, whelped March 3, 1880. Bonnie is a tawny fawn, agood deal of black in in tail and cars edged with black with tethront. Blanche Hubbell—Mr. Burr Hollis claims the name Blanche Hubbell for his black and tan bitch puppy out of Belle by Wildare, whelped Oct. 29, 1880. Burdelte Kennel for his Burdette cocker spaniel Kennels for nake a specialty of this eclebrated strain of occlers only, the eclebrated betwint and tan Burdette eccker stud dog, now known as Waddell's Benn, will be added to his kennel on or alount Dec. 15, 1890. Mr. Hollis address will hereafter be The Burdette Kennel, For Afroy—Mr. Burr Holls dains the name Gliny for Collent and tan Burdette cocker spaniel dog puppy out of Belle by Wilder and tan Burdette cocker spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and tan Burdette cocker spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and tan Burdette cocker spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and the Burdette seconds plants and tan Burdette occler spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and the Burdette seconds spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and the Burdette seconds spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and the Burdette seconds spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and the Burdette seconds spaniel dog puppy out of belle by Wilder and the Burdette seconds spaniel dog puppy out of the Burdette seconds spaniel dog puppy out of the Burdette Seconds spaniel dog puppy out of the Burdette Seconds spaniel dog puppy out of the Burdette Seconds spaniel dog puppy out of the Burdette Seconds spaniel dog puppy out of the Burdette Seconds spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel spaniel

# Archern.

A PROPOSED MATCH,-On November 25 a match will be shot be Theorems artificial representation of the match to be a rows at 60 yards. These gentlemen desire to make the match to be open to all comers, and to that end, and for the purpose of obtaining a fair test of the general accuracy of American archery, they suggest that all archers desiring to join in the match shoot the 96 arrows in four lots of 24 arrows each, without any trial shots or preliminary shooting at any range, each arrow shot to score in the match. If archers so shooting will forward their scores to Will. H. Thompson he will put them in tabulated form and cause them H. Hompson be with fat them in about the 4-in and cases than to be published. They should be sent to Mr. Thompson, recorded thus: First 24, second 24, third 24, fourth 24, total. E. T. Church: 18-92, 21-113, 17-91, 22-110—78-406. Let us all sho be the weather good or bad. "PAINTER" HUNTING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

FIN SILSBEE thus discoursed to a World correspondent. The locality referred to is the Delaware Valley, Pennsyl. vania, and the time many years ago, when Fin was a young

man:

"I never was much on the painter hunt, but I never took any extry steps to get out'n the way o' one. I've made many a one o' the onsartin cusses claw the dirt. I huppened by once, up uigh the S'trucky Creek, jist as a wholiopin' big painter dropped out'n a tree on to a doe that was takin' a snooze on a bunch o' sweet fern. The deer blatted like a stuck call, but that painter never got his sucker in on her throat, for I let ole smooth-bor talk, an' Mr. Painter clawed around on the earth a spell, an' then his lamp didn't continner to burn no longer. The doe wa'n't hurt much, but she was so infernal skeert that she stood there a trembling like a yaller dog on a frosty mornin', an' looked at me with eyes bigger'n a couple o' tea sassers. "Thinks,' snys, I, 'my lady, mebbe you won't strike such good luck some other day, se I'l jest put you out o' the way o' these wicked painters'. An' I did. She didn't scarcely kick, an' so never knowl what a favor me an' ole smooth-bore done her.

"Talk o' painter hunters! You orto hear Pete Stewart, o' Rockland, tell about killin' the varmints. He's gethered 'em in by the dozen. An' there's Nelse Crocker. If he hadn't a went an' shot bisself 'cause he couldn't keep the temprince pledge, he would tell you things that 'd raise yer hair. Vol

"Talk o' painter hunters! You orto hear Pete Stewart, o' Rockland, tell about Isilin' the varmints. He's gethered 'em in by the dozen. An' there's Nelse Crocker. If he hadn't a worta m' shot hisself 'cause he couldn't keep the temprince pledge, he would tell you things that 'd raise yer hair. Well, not exactly he wouldn't nuther, come to think on a, fur he killed hisself in 1820, m' he was about seveny then. Colonel Bush, o' Liberty, and Flip Hurley, also o' Sullivan County, war proba'ly, from all accounts, the boss painter-killers the region ever see.' They begun temake the woods warm for painters about 1814. I was 'long about ten years old then, an' fore I was a year older Isollowed and killed a painter myself, 'cause it had unade a meal off n a caff that b'ionged to us. We usty hear o' Bash an' Hurley's doin's, an' I remember one o' their hunts that some feller from over there told my father.

"Hurley's doin's, an' I remember one o' their hunts that some feller from over there told my father.

"Hurley's doin's, an' I remember one o' their hunts that some feller from over there told my father.

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"Hurley's doin's, an' I remember one o' their hunts that some feller from over there told in grain the state of the swamp, not more'n ten feet from his door. He know'd they was a heap of fun waitin' fur kings one slips over to tal Bush's cubin an' tells him. Cal had the only good painter dog they was in the woods. They took the dog, their guns an' their knives an' axes, an' in lesthan an hour they know'd by the dog's bark that he had painter up a tree. They didn't get to the ree none too soog, fur the painter was jist in the act o' lettin' hisself slide frouther tee onto the dog. He'd and you wonded, and to save his dog, which was no gritty as sandpaper, Bush had to fall into the painter may significant the him an' made him fall a leetle short o' his mark. But he was only wounded, and to save his dog, windward by belie

Canda Duck Shooting.—Away down in Canada, below Amherstburg, can be found the spot; but the time, an! no, alas, years ago, when no business cares compelled us to remain pent up in the city. Then we camped from Julyo September, when school would compel us to return. The next few years found us with more time to ourselves, and from August to November would catch us sure. Now'l we can get "two weeks," well enough. The writer has for some days been confined to his rooms by malaria, etc., and may not get his "two weeks."

The margin of the marsh wus, of course, spong, sod many footprints of snipe, etc., could be seen on the sortation of the soft soil, while up the hill the trees were thick are near at hand could be seen our two tents, and six of users posed the party.

The morning had opened grandly. The boys had world two quicily left us—Mike and I intending to rest until some Then taking a short trip through the woods after dimar to partialize, to return to the hill to view the "open water, which from the hill you could plainly see. The tents wo'n in the hollow and on the other side, and our companions were absent in the adjoining marshes demolishing snipe, etc., in sportsman-like way.

As my setter Zero was absent. I heard Mike, who follows?

in the follow and on the other site, and our conjuntuous absent in the adjoining marshes demolishing sulpe, etc., as sportsman-like way.

As my setter Zero was ahead, I heard Mike, who follows up the rear, say, "Wud yer plaze look in the thra on the posite from yiz," and glanneing to the left I observed aware mous eagle perched on the branches of a half dead oak. I looked so grand that although I had time to bring him low I allowed him to fly gracefully away, and up through the trees he sailed round and round until he became a subspeck in the air. What a beauty he was, and so different for the poor "jaundiced beaks" birds in captivity: The next ing passed, and with fair lock I had managed to obtain passed, and with fair lock I had managed to obtain brace of fine birds, when on getting near a lot of lazel bashmics or less than a swarm of bees. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bees. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bees. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bees. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A faint report technor or less than a swarm of bress. A fain

distance had seen the duck and tried to obtain him. By this time they are near here. I hear the whistle of the wings. time they are near here. Thear the whistle of the wings. The trusty breech-loader comes up like a feather and the charge leaves the muzzle. Yes, he dropped. I had aimed some six feet ahead, and by the time Zero had retrieved the duck a faint hurral was borne to my ears. A true had congratulated me. When the boys came in A true sportsman had congratulated use. When the boys came in two were at the tents and met me, immediately picking up my duds and allowing me to walk in with not a shell's weight. We had scales. The duck was twenty-nine inches long, over forty the extent of wings, and weighed over five pounds, and often now I glance toward the big mallard.

Begg. NAVABRE. had congratulated nic.

REPT NAVARRE

"Nessmir," writes: "I am among the oldest canocists in the United States. Have a record of over forty years, and am frosted east iron for the double-bladed paddle as against oars or canvas. Shall go through further and faster next season than I did this, and with a longer, larger canoe, say of twenty-five pounds weight and of racing model. I take no guide—I am a guide myself wherever I can get a clean four inches of water. I am never half as much at home and never find myself so easy as when I am lost in one of our forests, where there is no track or trail, save of the wary natives I there meet."

-Indianola, Nov. 6.-Game now in abundance and Texas—Intumola. Not. 0.—Game now in administer and continually arriving. Saw several flocks of swan this morning, the first of the season, and a great many geese and brant. Was out this morning close to town and bagged one fine goose, one brant and a brace of fine ducks, and was not gone from home altogether over one hour and a half. Every cold snap there is a regular fusitade at the passing fowl—every one who owns a gun or musket turns out.

G. A.

SHEEP vs. DERR,-It has been a frequent complaint in Sitter vs. Deer.—It has been a frequent complaint in Scotland that a potent cause of many evils, especially deopulation and high-priced neat, was the large extent of the lands devoted to deer forests instead of to sheep culture. Attention has been called to the subject by a discussion in the London Times. In 1873 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the merits of the case, and that committee reported that the evidence bore out none of the charges.

—The Scientific American of last week contains two full-page illustrations of Captain Eads' proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents. Captain Eads claims by his plan to be table to take loaded ships of the largest tonnage from one occan to another across the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a canal after the Lesseps plan, and at a much less cost for engineering construction.

-No one can be sick if the stomach, blood, liver and kidney are well. Hop Bitters keeps them well,

# The Rifle.

PLEASE VISIT THE RANGES—Charleston, S. C., Nov. 8.—Seeing what Mr. Murphy, of Worcester, has done in shooting, I send you this: Oct. 16, 45 shots, one hundred measured rods, at 10-inch bulls eye, other ways third-class target, he made 32 bulls, 10 centres and 3 inners Nov. 1, 40 shots, 500 yards, at 8-inch bull and four-foot Score--29 bulls and 8 centres; 22-inch, 2 inners. One target. outer the first shot.

The shooting was done by James Pixley, of Otsego County, in the presence of ten or twelve persons. He has now returned home. Sight on heel of gun. He used Kemington Creedmoor ritle, 107 grs. Hazard, 550 bullet, his gun kicking so one would think it was impossible to hit anything across a barn-yard. He did his first shooting at long range this summer; first score was 179, last 217 Is also splendid off-hand shot, Will sight his gun on anything distance nuknown, quickest of any man I ever saw. shoots he always paces to see how far, and calculates his elevation

#### NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.

In your issue of October 21 I see a communication from "Phila" on the subject of near-sighted persons shooting with glasses Having had much experience as a near-sighted shot for the las seven years, and as your correspondent's case seems so similar to my own when I first began to use the glassy ovals, I venture to give a small bit of personal history which may probably interest other near-sighted sportsmen.

From earliest childhood I have been an ardent lover of every

kind of shooting. As a youngster, too small to walk, I followed the hunters on my pony, my older friends kindly pulling down the rail fences for my passage. Near-sighted! I never thought of it. Grown older and swinging my light squirrel rifle I found I could kill more than my school-mates, but one or two of them could always beat me shooting at a mark. I would not admit even to mysolf that I was near-sighted. In fact I doubt if such a thought ever entered my head in those days. Yet how distinctly I even now remember what a large, dim, hazy look each scrap of white paper assumed that was put up for a target. In 1873 I began my college course in New York city. Troubled in copying the intricate formula from the board, and seeing others with glasses, I bor-rowed a pair from a class-mate, and oh! wonders! I hadn't imagined any one could see so plainly. Returning home I resumed my hunting and target practice, always using glasses, feeling convinced it was the only way for me ever to become an excellent shot For two years how it troubled me to see that front sight plainly: a thing very easy to do without the spectacles. I painted it every color of the rainbow. But in the two years' practice I had trained my eyes so as to see the naked gray sight on a long Springfield rifle as plainly as any one could wish. How well, my winning many successive prizes can testify. In my earliest experiments I discarded eye-glasses completely, as, no matter how good, they are utterly unfit to shoot with, jumping off at every explosion of four drams of powder in shot-gun or rifle, and, worst of all, by actual experiment causing the bullet to always go wide of the markseveral inches at 100 yards, the variation increasing or diminishing as the distance became greater or less. My belief is that all glasses which hang disgonally across the eyel cause a certain amount of

refraction, which is the case with almost all eye-glasses. Perfect sight can only be obtained by looking perpendicularly through the very axis of the glass. Good spectacles are all arranged according to this fact. "Phila's" glasses may all be badly ground, which would of course cause much aberration of sight. Vet I think the difficulty lies in their not standing squarely across the centre of the eye.

Lown a number of rifles, shot-guns and pistols, and shoot then constantly, and from my long thirty-four inch to my short three-inch Derringer, I have found, by repeated contests with others. that there is no variation in the amount of elevation necessary be ordinary eyesight and my eyes assisted by glasse have sighted many rifles for friends, and have repeatedly taken un a gun never in my hands before and shot as well as with my own showing my sight was not made abnormal by the use of glasses. Pardon me for my intrusion on your valuable space. My only excuse for speaking so much of myself is the hope that it might aid urage others afflicted as OCNUESEE

Five years ago I accidentally discovered that I had become near sighted. So gradually had the focal point changed that I was unare of it until I happened to try the glasses of one of my near sighted friends, when lo and behold! a brighter world lay me. Previous to that time, when in the woods, I experienced some difficulty in judging distances, and detected myself squinting squinting continually, as that seemed to clear the vision somewhat. At the ordinary reading distance my eyesight is perfect, apparently beyond that a glass about No. 30 is necessary to give me a clear

outline of anything.
In shooting with a rifle or gun I always use glasses, but have never experienced the difficulty that "Phila" complains of—viz., shooting over; and, if he will use his glasses whenever he does his rifle, I think with properly adjusted sights he will have no trouble. I have made and used several varieties of fixed rear sights, but the very best one I have ever had I have just purchased from Wm Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn. The front sight viewed through this, as well as the object simed at, is rendered perfectly clear.

This sight is one of the many good things with which I have be come acquainted through the columns of Forest and Stream. As a relief from the cares of business, it is hailed from week to week with delight. Aside from the information that interests all lovers of red and gun, it stimulates a desire for more out-of-door life and sensible recreation. Long may it wave. D. H. S.

Riverton, Conn

#### HUNTING RIFLES.

N your issue of November 4 I read a letter signed "Otto," with reference to the Kennedy magazine rifle, and claiming an undisputed superiority for it in its class as a repeating arm. have very lately had an opportunity of inspecting a Kennedy rific and of comparing it with one of the Winchester pattern, but to see any advantage in the new arm that is not possessed to an equal extent by its older rival, and am inclined to look upon it conv in which the modification of parts is so trilling as hardly to constitute a difference. With the comparatively small powder charge used with both these rifles (small in a sporting sense), I do not fear any chance of one of them on either system bursting at the breech; and should any accident occur from the explosion of a de fective cartridge, the results would be more serious in the Kennedy than in the Winchester, as the sliding lock cover in the former is closed when the ritle is fired and the escape of gas is retarded while in the latter the lock cover remains open, and the gas can escape freely into the air. Were I buying a rifle I would prefer the old well-known arm, whose performances in skilled hands are of world-wide renown. I do not think that the limit of excellence has yet been reached in repeating arms, and as a hunter I would welcome any improvement that would lead to the greater efficiency of the arm. The small charge of powder and consequently low velocity of the projectile is the weak point of the repeater, and I would suggest to the manufacturers to direct their attention to the production of really powerful Express rifles on the repeating principle-arms that would compete with the performances of the English Express rules, and capable of being safely used with large charges, say 135 grains of powder behind a 300-grain bullet in a

Constructed as the present repeaters are, a charge like the above might be dangerous, as any flaw in the parts of the mech sustaining the breech-stopper might cause it to give way and give sustaining the oreconscipper might cause to give up and give rise to an accident. The breech stopper itself does not entirely close the barrel, as any one can observe for himself, a ring of the metal of the base of the shell being plainly visible and unsupported, and this in some cases might give way and allow the gas to flash back. To obviate anything of this kind, I would recommend that etal of the cartridge shell should be encased in that of barrel, the breech end of which should be recessed to include the should be made mitre-shaped to fit into this recess and effectually seal the end of the bore. An arrangement of this kind would give perfect safety in the event of the bursting a weak cartridge. I emains to be seen to what extent the present breech mechanism will be able to resist the backward strain of a heavy charge, but in every ease some arrangement should be added, that in the event of anything giving way, the bolt be kept from being liable to fly back in the firer's face.

To fully secure the advantages of the Express system, such a velocity must be communicated to the bullet that after the penetration of any soft body, it should break up and the component fragments fly forward like a charge of buckshot just after leaving the muzzle of a gun, and convert the parts lying in their path into pulp. I have seen a tiger drop stone dead on being hit by a bullet fired from a Henry Express ritle, using five drams powder, and on opening the careass hardly a trace of the metal of the bullet could be found, but the work done inside the animal was terrific The lungs were pulped into a semi-fluid mass that could be ladied This was with a soft-skinned animal, and done out with a spoon. with a soft metal bullet with large central cavity. Against thick skinned game the hardness and cavity of the bullet must be medi-

fied, the cavity in some cases being entirely suppressed.

I am certain if your rille makers would turn their attenti toward the perfecting of a powerful repeating Express ritle that it would meet with a ready sale in all parts of the world where the sport-loying Anglo-Saxon seeks the excitement and pleasure of the

#### MILITARY SMALL-ARMS

BRIG-GEN'L S. V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., has D just made a very interesting report of the doings of his de-dartment during the past year to the Secretary of War. In addit-ion to the routine notes of progress he gives very fully his views about the advantages of a really National Guard. Speaking of the Frankford Arsenal ammunition he says :

"It has for some time been my intention to recommend the adoption of a reloading cartridge as an economy, and the trials and ex neriments conducted with that in view will soon enable me to reach a definite conclusion. The present long-range excitement points to heavy charges and severe recoils, but the experience of other armies and a little reflection convince me that for Army purposes the best average results can be obtained by keeping the charge with in moderate limits."

The report shows that there were manufactured at the Springfield Armory during the fiscal year, 20,387 rifles and carbines, and on this subject Gen. Bennet says:

"The operations at the armory have been conducted in the admirable and satisfactory manner which always characterizes the performances of every duty by Col. J. G. Benton, commanding. The reputation of the work there done has never stood higher than now, and it can safely rest on the deserved excellence of its arms known and recognized everywhere.

"On the 1st of July there were in store as a reserve soundy including the above number made, only 22,979, showing that the number on hand at the beginning of the year had been well-nigh exhausted during the twelve months, by issues to the Army and malitia, etc. At this rate of manufacture and consumption, the day is far distant when our reserve supply of arms will have reached what all nations consider a proper one.

"At its last session Congress made an appropriation of \$300,000 for small-arms, being an increase of \$50,000 over the appropriation for the year previous, and I indulge the hope that the amount will continue to be increased from year to year until the country is bet

ter prepared for any unforeseen exigency.
"The Springfield rifle continues to give very general satisfaction, and the complaints made against it are not greater in number nor more intense than is the case in other armies the world over. I am satisfied that as a single breech-loader it has no superior as a military arm, and that it will not be superseded by anything short of a magazine gun. The latter will unquestionably be adopted, and we will as certainly do so, as not many years ago we adopted the revolver. No magazine gun has yet attained that perfection and completeness that will warrant its general introduction in the army. The Hotchkiss has met with reverses, due to hasty manufacture and imperfect design in some of its minor parts, which can hardly be charged to the invention. It is believed that these defects, in which the mechanical principles of the invention were not involved have been corrected in the new model, and more favorable res may now be anticipated. The manufacturer's experience with this gun proves that difficulties are ever to be met and overcome in perfeeting a new invention that, has to stand the severe test of field service. As a rule, a first-rate military arm must be of gradual growth; and be finally made up of successive improvements renessary to correct defects developed in the hands of the The principle of the Hotchkiss is a good one, but there seems to be some prejudice existing in our sevice against the bolt system and its awkward handle that time and custom may overcome.

"The calls for magazine guns by our cavalry, the improvements being made in these arms, and the necessity of extending the inquiry in order to get the best, induces me to recommend that an appropriation be made to enable this department to further study and test by trial in the field a few of the best magazine systems.

"An appropriation of \$500,000 for the manufacture of the Spring field gun during the next year is deemed a reasonable one. strongest and most convincing argument for a continued beace is eing thoroughly prepared for war. Our armories and arsenals fully stocked with war material, our fortresses well armed and our malitia well organized, armed, and equipped to march shoulder to shoulder with our small body of regulars constitute the best peace offering we can present to the world. In the matter of preparation economy during peace means extravagance in war and, as a finan cial problem, the wise and timely expenditures of the present will be the truest economy,

As an appendix to the report there is an account of a series of were conducted by Col. Benton and Capt. J. E. Greer. These rials were undertaken and prosecuted under instructions from the Ordnauce office, and the work has been performed with a great de gree of thoroughness and completeness. These reports will amply repay careful perusal by those in the Army and out of it who ested in ritle firing, and much of the data given v found new and useful. The use of the telephone in determining the time of flight of projectiles, especially at very long ranges, was first made at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and its application in these expriments was found most valuable and important

Among Captain Greer's conclusions are the following :

As a result of these trials it will be seen that the service rife with service cartridge is samply sufficient to disable and possibly to kill up to nearly 3,000 yards; that the same is true of the carbine using the rifle cartridge; that the 500-grain bullet fired from any rifle with a twist sufficient to give the necessary rotation will range nearly 3,700 yards; that variations in weight of powder charge within ordinary himits have no effect on elevation at extreme ranges, velocities approximating to each other; and finally. that with a cartridge prepared as at present, but with an increased weight of ball, the service rife may be made, if desired, as long a ranging As a result of these trials it will be seen that the service rifle ith service cartridge is amply sufficient to disable and possibly to

Another Range Slaughter-Charlottelown, P. E. Island, Nov. 4.—We are having an inquest to-day over a dead marker, shot in the usual manner by stepping out from the target while shooting was still in progress, and Jas. J. Heartz was pierced with a bullet Capt. Longworth who fired the fatal shot tells his version of the manslaughter by stating that "Nov. 3 was set apart for the band's annual shooting match, and as it is attached to the 82d Battalion, myself and Lieut. Daniel Stewart, attended in command. When I ont to the range before the match commenced, I found there were no signals. I immediately sent to town for them. When they arrived they were put in the proper places and given to the proper parties, and the match commenced-deceased, acting as marker, received the signals which the marker uses. Everything went on well. When the bandsmen had finished shooting at the 500 yards

range, Lieut. Stewart and myself were to fire, but Lieut. Stewart was not ready, and Mr. Hooper asked permission to fire a few shots. He got up and when he fired, I took up my rifle. I noticed the danger flag on the proper post and proceeded to take aim. My eye was then on my rifle sights and target. The instant I pulled the trigger I saw the marker run out. The next instant he toppled over. I got much excited. A few of the firing party wont up and when they returned informed me that he was wounded on the hip. I then went up and spoke to him. He said he was badly hurt. He also said 'I wish they would come '-meaning the doctors. Dr. Dawson came and Mr. Heartz shortly expired,

pelieve that all the ordinary and necessary signal precautions were taken in this match. I attribute the accident to the man's going out to the target when he knew that shooting was progress. ing. I cannot account for the fact of his going out. I attribute his death to a mere accident, which was totally unavoidable on my part. The deceased was in the butt when I arrived on the shooting range. I did not see him until he was lying dying on the ground. He does not belong to my company. We were always on the most intimate terms."

Capt. Longworth sapiently replied to the question of the corone that the practices were all conducted as carefully as possible. He did not think there was any danger at the butts; on the contrary, thought them perfectly safe, but he thought the system of marking should be improved.

ing should be improved.

Another witness said when questioned by the coroner "that the danger-dag was up when Mr. Hooper fired, but the deceased took if down when Capt. Longworth was about firing, but the captain did not see him taking it down; neither did any of us. The flag is visible from where we fire, but if a person was taking sight he would not see it. I have large experience in shooting matches and believe that all the signal precautions were taken in this match which are taken in others. I attribute the death of Mr. Heartz to coming out after marking a shot and when the band was playing."

The Jury finally concluded "that the deceased came to his death from a ball fired from a rifle in the hands of Capt, F. S. Longworth, and that the accident occurred on account of the deceased neglecting to show his danger signal before leaving the butt."

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

MAMMOTH RIPLE GALLERY -Boston, Nov. 12.-The Excelsion Hille Match, which commenced on the 1st, has shown for so early in the month very fine shooting. The gallery has been well filled, many nembers of the Massachusetts Rifle Association and the Medford Rifled Association being among the number. This last week Mr. F. H. Holton, of the famous Empire Rifle Club of ! York, visited the gallery and proved himself a capital gallery shot. taking a place with the leading competitors. In the Excelsion Rinke Match, Mr. U. A Pollard heads the list with 184 out of a pos-In the Excelsion sible 200. Mr. Frank Hollis is second with 182, closely followed by Mr. A. L. Locke, the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield, Mass, with 180. Fourth on the list is Mr. Chas, B. Robinson with 177 Next in order Mr. L. W. Farrar with 177, but outranked by Mr. Robinson. he sixth place Mr. F. H. Holton, of the Empire Robinson. The sixth page are R. R. Holton, of the Empire Chub of New York, with 175. This match will continue through the month, closing on the evening of November 30. The following are the leving competitors, 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40, five scores to win or possible 200 :

U. A. Pollard	36	57	37	39-184
Frank Hollis35	36	36	36	38-182
A. L. Locke36	36	36	36	36-150
Chas. B. Robinson34	35	35	36	87-177
L. W. Farrar35	35	25	36	36-177
F. H. Holton	3.5	35	35	85-175
N. S. James34	35	35	35	35-174
F. J. Show34	84	35	35	35-173
Chas. B. Otis34	34	34	35	35-172
R. C. Sawyer	34	34	34	85-171
O, T. Hart	34	34	34	84-169
B. H. Daby 33	33	34	84	34-168
H. B. Furnace	253	33	:3	34-166

Pistol Gallery.—Although a new feature in this gallery, this Pastor Gamery,—Annough a new resetted in this gamery, one favorite weapon has at once spring into popular favor this last week. A largo number have availed themselves of the oppor-The management will give a prize of five dollars in gold to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes on the pistol gallery with this weapon. The following are some of the leading scores made this last week; 50 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:

F. J. Rabbeth4	4 5 4 4	4 5 5-3
A. L. Andrews	5 4 4 4	5 4 4-8
S. S. Fogg4	4 5 4 4	5 4 4-3
A. B. Prescott	4 5 4 4	4 4 4-3
А. П. Doll		
GEO. E.	Raymore,	Manager.

MAGNOLIA GALLERY, Boston, Nov. 8 .- The shooting during the last week has been good and the attendance large. The pistol practice has become quite an attraction, and good results have practice has become quite an attraction, sing good results have been obtained considering the shooting is done at the word; 10 shots, 50 feet, possible 50; and in the November rifle match \$55 is given in cash, divided into six prizes, five scores to win; possible 250, 100 feet, and an extra prize of \$10 for ten consecutive bulls-eyes. The scores for the past week show:

 
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 The scores for the past week show:

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Boston, Mass., Nov. 10. -The second subscription long-range match at Walnut Hill to-day received a large number of entries. The four gentlemen whose full scores are given below were the prize winners :

J. S Sumner.															
800 yards	4	5	5	6	ō	-4	ō	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	5-73
900 yards	5	-1	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	.5	5	5	573
1,000 yards	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	-4	4	4	5	5 - 68 - 214
				1	L.	Ty:	ler.								
800 yards															
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1,000 yards	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	ő	*4	5	5	5-69-211
				Ν.											
800 yards		15	4	6	5	5	4	6	4	5	5	5	15	55	4-71
900 yards	5	13	6	6	5	5	4	8	4	5	5	Ti-	4	5	5-72
1,000 yards	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	û	5	4	5	4-68-911

800 yards 5		11	J. 1	ree	ler	ick	st.	7				31	5		5 .
800 yards 5	5	- 5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4.5	5	.5	5-74	7 1
900 yards4	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	0	3	2	- 5	.5	5	5~60	
1,000 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	- 5	5	5	5-74	-20
S. Lewis and W. G.	P	eab	odv	al.	so	BC	ore	đ	208		Sal	em	W	ilder.	201
and E. Perkine 100										,				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

Nov. 13.—The new novelty matches were continued at Walnut Hill to-day under most discouraging circumstances, the wind blowing a gale from the west, making it almost impossible to hold on the target much less the bull, and yery ordinary scores were the result. The scores were as follows :

1	R. Davis				4 8		4.5	4	5 8	d-al
	H. Max				1 7	4	4 5	û	5 5	4_11
П	H. G. Bixby			1	3 3	- 7	1 5	- T	4 3	4 17
3	A. Lawrence				7 7		1 4	- 7	9 7	9-91
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3	E. L. Dodge		11	11	10 1	2 15	. 0			7 - 96
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1	Mas	ssachusetts	. Wai	ch i	Off.1	iond)				
ı	F. Nichols	entermine ( )	11	0 1	1 0	10	3 0	1.1	11	10 00

Camden, N. J., November 1.—Fifth Sharp's match for military rifles; open to all comers, 200 yards; ten rounds. Prizes -To the highest score in each competition a Sharp's military ritle, model 1878 (Borchard pattern), value \$25.00. 26 Entries, possible 50. Best scores: Col. G. E. P. Howard, 45; Maj. W. H. Cooper, 41; Maj. Jos. H. Burroughs, 40; Geo. D. Bower, 30.

Newron, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Newton Rifle Association gave a

NEWTON, M688., AOV. 13.—110 Acwton tune Association gave a house warming this Saturdhy afternoon, on the occasion of the opening of the new wintershed at their range at Newtonville. In spile of the weather, a considerable number were present. The following are the best scores at 200 yards:

Officement and the second of t

MILITIA RIFLE SHOOTING,—Walnut Hill Range near Boston will be given up to militia shooting on Nov. 22. The price of entries to be 50 cents, with re-entries at 25 cents each. Five shots will constitute each score. The amount of prizes, four in number, in the ineach score. The amount of prizes, four in number, in the in-dividual unatch, aggregate \$75. The confidite of arrangements have decided to use the new Lowell amountition. Shooting will commence at 11 o'clock a. m. Separate prizes are offered in the officers' match, which will be shot in teams of five mer cach. In the matter of using "Backhorn sights" on the weapons used in these competitions, it was voted that the contestants be required to use the regulation rifle furnished by the State, with no change of sights.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 4 .- The Regulars at Fort Proble and the Militia of Portland enjoyed a match to-day, with a not unexpected victory for the troops of Uncle Sam. The match grew out of a challenge issued by Major Haskin, of the Fort Preble Garrison, for a trial of skill.

But a few days clapsed after the issuance of Major Haskin's challenge before he received word from Captain Davis, of the Mechanic Blues, that his company had taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the regulars, and that Nov. 4, at 2, p. M., should be the day and hour for the struggle.

Although a little chilly, to-day was propitious, and with fair weather, a good range and good targets.

Promptly at the hour appointed, Capt. Davis and Sergeant

Knight of the Blues faced the target at 200 yards the toss deciding that the Blues should lead. The Captain opened with a center: Sergt. Knight following with an outer—neither bringing out white disc during his shooting. Thirty-six and thirty were their totals. Licut. Best and Sergt. Broderick, of the regulars, following with scores of 34 and 32 respectively, thus leaving the teams field at the end of the first stage.

Thus the shooting continued, each team shooting by pairs until Thus the shooting continued, each team shooting by pairs mith the end, the regulars, meanwhile, pulling slowly ahead, the close showing them victors by 75 points, as shown by the detailed scores following, Bugier Emerson and Private Donahue closing the match in fine form.

Lieut. Best	4	0	3	3	4	5	.1	R	4-24
Sergt, Broderick,4	8	5	-1	3	3	3	÷.	ŭ	8-32
Sergt. Wilson4	4	4	4	-\$	-4	3	5	4	5-41
Sergt, Ford 4 Corp. Poulsen 4 Private Allen 5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4-37
Corp. Poulsen4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	5-37
Private Allen5	4	4	4	4	4	4	-1	3	4-40
Major Haskin	4	4	4	-5	4	4	4	5	4-49
Corp. Nelson3	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5-41
Bugler Emerson5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	i	4-49
Bugler Emerson	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4 - 44390
Mechanic Bli	108	Tre	ern						
Cant Davie	9	0	4	13	4	2	4	4	4 - 26
Sergt, Knight	-2	4	4	3	3	J.	0	3	5-80
Sergt, Knight 2 Corp. Blondhelm 3 Private Clark 4 Sergt, Curtis, 5	2	3	3	3	4	9	3	2	9_00
Private Clark4	3	9	4	5	2	4	n	0	D = 07
Sergt, Curtis,3	3	3	2	J.	8	3	.)	6	4-99
Private Pierce2	4	5	3	4	ĥ	3	3	4	4-27
Private Pierce. 2 Private Maxwell. 8	2	4	-4	8	2	4	5	à	4-85
Private Ross 4	4	A	.4	.4	n	- 9	- 4	- 65	1 22
Private Buzzard	3	2	Ú	2	3	3	2	4	4-26-319
(O) 2 - A - 1									

There is to be another contest between the two teams next

#### SCHUETZEN NOTES.

The Zettler Rifle Club of New York hold a grand shooting match at Steinbrenner's Park, Guttenburg, N. J., Nov. 14, of which the following is the result:

Match for the silver cup, 200 yo	ls, distance, 10 chots each, possi-
ble 250 :	
H. Ochl.   215   P. Fenning   211   W. Farrow   211   M. Dorler   207   G. Browne   209	B. Zettler. 205 N. Ward. 201 J. Blumenburg 198 O'Nell 185
Match for Ballard rifle, 200 yds in 3 shots, in the first round the r	distance. Out of a possible 75, exult was as follows:
B. Zettier 68 H. Ochl 65 N. Ward 85 M. Dorier 63	G. Browne 90 W. Farrow 59 O'Neil 57
Second round :   1, Ochl   70     B. Zettler   67     W. Farrow   67	P. Fenning 67 G. Browne 66 M. Dorler 62
Third round: W. Farrow. 68 B. Zeutler. 67 G. Browne. 67	

# Bachting and Canoeing.

THE record made by Mischief during the past season has performance of Arrow is to be recicled as something which may fairly attention having been called to the sailing of the Two-doult fly over a telephone of the control of the con

enough, and comes from very good authority into the bargain. Idler got around first, Palmer next and Arrow a few minutes later. It was her big displacement and fine lines that did the business, but it was rough on hull and gear. The weather was really no more than a good racing breeze—it would not have bothered in the second of the seco

and the Bonnett Challenge Cup both went into her locker. Barring Vindex, the rost of her class went to pieces in a lower sail whiel.

Arrow inrued up again two days later for a start for the prizes offered by the Frondyn Tacht Chib, then still in its pristine days. These however included Estelle, Comet, Lomise and Gypsy; the first-three prices of the control of th

with 2m. 50s. to spare, Comet second, then Gracie, Tunline, Kafe and Estelle. Flying kitse were in denomal all the way home, Array and Estelle, Elizabeth and the two schooners outrunning her on account of size. After allowing time according to the chib seale, Arrow had made the best work of all, her corrected time being 4h. 21m. 3sz., Gracie, 4h., 35m. 4sz., Gracie, 4h., 35m. 4sz., Gracie, 4h., 35m. 4sz., Gracie, 4h., 35m. 5sz., 6sz., 4sz., 
#### GO SLOW ON THE LIVADIA.

S OME contemporaries are again going off half-cocked. The first reports of the Czar's new yacht Livadia are accepted with childlike faith, though chanating from interested sources and exhibiting odear de rose in unstitude quantity. Upon the strength of one flighty cable dispatch our contemporares are once more reveating a revolution. In mayal architecture. The loss on of the reveating a revolution in mayal architecture. The loss on the haste to "create revolutionas" before the facts are in their lived in the second of the loss of the last of the revolution has ended in smoke, and the new one anext the Livadia will fare no better. The "Popoffkas," which are Livadia's, "only a little more so," were lailed with the same delight when they first appeared, but have since proven grote-que failures. The Livadia is a territic pounder in a sea, and for flat resson alone cannot be fast or manageable in rough water, whatever report may say to the contrary. Moreel permanently in the Neva, she will say to the contrary. Moreel permanently in the Neva, she will say to the contrary. Moreel permanently in the Neva, she will end to the proven a season of the last or the proven of the large permanent of the section of the last or the last of

and a lingo white elephant. The supposition that she is fast is an error. For the power applied, she is very slow. The idea that she is form can be made to pay commercially is an hallucination; freight cannot be carried cheaply at an enormous expediture of power, nor will passenger traine of the high-priced kind be large enough for many years to come to support alone such an extravagant vessel as the Livadia, even supposing her to be of very great speed.

gant vessel as the Livadia, even supposing. her to be of very great speed.

Enterprising contemporaries engaged in "creating revolutions," are too much in the habit of overlooking very ordinary logic, and to it we invite their attention. The science of naval design is the result of many verar of observation, thousands of experiments and an unrield amount of patient and accurate investigation. Is it lakely that the lobbies of a haplograft duning, a prince, or even the world has developed and collected during fifty years with a simple snap of their ingres? And mhess they can the Livadia is destined to be a failure, and will become known as such just as soon as the bottom facts ical conf.

In the case of the Anthracite, the garmtons and entirely unsubstantiated stories of an illiferate engine driver were accepted as reason enough for a summersault "revolution" in steam engueering; and now we have an anonymous cable dispatch, evidently detated by a non-professional person, as the basis of another great "revolution," this time in the halls of vessels, and as likely to play the prophets false, as did the Anthracite quackery.

#### THE AMERICA CUP MUDDLE.

THE AMERICA CUP MUDDLE.

HOWEVER clearly it may be understood by the few gentlemen it is nevertheless true that the conditions under which the America Cup is open to challenge are not in the possession of the public at large, least of all are they comprehended by our consists across the see. The unfortunate Ashbury imbrugilo has served to mix up natters to a deplorable degree, and the impressions of former differences have not yet worn away. "What do we care whether the English send over a yacth or not? We don't care a continental for their opinion of ms one way or the other." These and much salbiged was recently hexacled. Such large adoless we continued for their opinion of ms one way or the other. "These and much salbiged was recently hexacled. Such large adoless where a vent for the self-conceit of curbstone partions, but among gentlemen the sentiments are not likely to be seconded with much ferwor. The New York Yacht Club is simply the trustee of the America Cup, and not its owner. It is manifestly the business of the trustees to see to it that the yachting world is given authoritative and official information concerning the conditions under which the cup they have in trust as open to challenge. That it is improper to keep the cup with a suspicion abroad that a fair chance for competition is not afforded, no one will dispute; and that it is the duty of the trustees to avoid even the scalbance of grounds for such suspicions, whether instituted or not, is equally clear. We have have been also also the casted of the N. Y. Y. C. willout necessitating worly warfare and windy correspondence beforehand. Since we foully believe ourselves so safe in the possession of the cup, asking for the publication of the precise terms attaching to a challenge for the same caused be deemed an extravagant request. By accelling to this demand the N. Y. Y. C. will be complying with a wish we know to exist both at has home and abroad, and they will in no wise be compromising their dignity in deigning, once for all, to clear away the

#### YACHTING NOTES,

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—Prom various sources we hear that the offorts of this journal to mullify the scheme of a had character to appure the Secretary's chair will be heartify seconded at the proper time, and that there will be a decided stand made by the members goinst further eneroschienents from the quarter indicated. This is set if should be, for the club must be well sware that a person of organizations to refuse that brotherly recognition which completel the properties of the properties of the control of the

exist among all reputable sailing clabs.

The Leil,—This famous high-speed yacht, the fastest of her length or size in America, has been completely refitted and overhanded by the Herreshofts, of Bristol, R. L., and is now on the market at a very reasonable figure. We have details concerning her, and a line of photos of the Herreshoff boiler, engines and yachts at our office for inspection of interested parties. As we have had the privilege of cruising in the Leila in smooth water we can personally testiff to her speed, and as we have driven her in a seaway we know her to possess extraordinary seagoing qualities for a boat of her type. She can make good weather of it when other steam yachts would break up or be swamped. The builders are prepared, we believe, to substantiate these facts to any parties with bona pick intentions. What a competent board of engineers has to say about the Bristol boats can be found in our last issac, the demand for which has almost exhausted an extra large edition.

Deep Boats,—The tide is on the turn. A gentleman with a

Deep Boars.—The tide is on the turn. A gentleman with a wide range of acquaintance among yachtsmen reports a decided perpendictance in the demand for deep, safe boats, with jeruising qualities as the main consideration.

CRUISING IN CANADA.—The 7-ton cutter, Guinever, 24 ft. water line, 5 ft. 3 in. beam, and 5 feet deep, stowing 4½ fons ballast, and hailing from Toronto, Ont., has cruised over 1,500 miles last-senson, and her owner is so well satisfied with his experience that he pro-puses to do considerably more next summer.

VANDAURA.—Through the kindness of Capt. Neils Olsen, we have covived some photos of the famous Vanduara, taken while in dock Clawes. The speed of this cutter must be a conundrum to the obby ridden, light draft theorists.

hobby radden, fight draft theorists,

A Canozing Tair,—The interesting and humorous descriptive articles of a canoe cruise now being published in the Detroit Free Press, and from which we quoted, are to be credited to the pen of Mr. Fred II. Seymour, not as before reported through attributing the initials to another well known expert with both quill and paddle.

Snear Boxes.—Mr. Rushton, the canoe builder of Canton, N. Y., has recently added a sneak box model to his stock, and is prepared to furnish these useful ducking punts at reasonable rates. They can be shipped to any part of the country.

INTARPID.—Sailed from Cowes Oct. 31 for Alexandria. She will at Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, etc., and also visit the Grecian Archipelago.

New Sceam Yacut.—We hear that Mr. Bennett has ordered a large sea-going steam yacht from Messrs. Ward & Stanton, of Newburgh. She is to be 225 feet long and to steam 20 miles.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

- -We have received from Messrs. Upthegrove & McLellan their circular advertising their shooting suits elsewhere advertised. behave that their articles are good and worthy of a trial.
- —Mange, Canker in Ear, worst cases cured. Sample mailed for stamp. Hepworth, 296 Madison street, Brooklyn.
- with Hop Bitters.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

#### 18" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

- R. B. F., Sumter, S. C. -See articles on wild rice in our issues of Sept. 30 and Nov. 4.
- IBIS, Saline, Mich. -The work you mention is not highly thought of by ornithologists.
- A. W., Lawrenceburg.-Write to Dunn & Wilbur, game dealers, 192 Duane st., this city. L. H., Atoka.-For the lamps send to any of the gun dealers ad-
- vertised in our columns
- V. B. M., Raleigh, N. C.—For oiling all parts of a gun we have used Riggs' Lelmontyle oil with much satisfaction.
- W. A. W., Charlotteville, Va.-For game and fish at Lake Istopaga see the article "Southwest Florida" in our last issue.
- R. D., Salmon Falls, N. H.-Can I use B shot in an extreme choke-bore? Ans. Yes; we have done so without any bad results.
- O. W. S., Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.—Is there any danger from docking a dog's tail, he being eighteen months old? Ans. The dog is too old.
- F. W. B .- Confer with Sam'l Holmes, consulting naval architect, 122 Front st., N. Y., for iron steam ships ; or with our advertisers for iron yachts.
- J. P. E., Montreal, Can.—1. For maps write to Colton & Co., 172 William street, New York. 2. We have withdrawn cricket from our columns permanently.
- Novice.—The flatter the floor of your canoe the less will she draw, but for racing under paddles flat floor and much beam will produce a slow canoe.
- "A Young Sport," New York.—Feed your setter on table scraps and dog biscuit. Give no meat unless cooked, and better none at all, except when working.
- C. W. M., Jordan Station, Kentucky. -In his business dealings with us the person you mention has always been found rehable. Further than this we cannot say.
- STAR, Rome, N. Y.—We cannot refer you to a dog fancier, and would advise you to watch our advertising columns, or insert an advertisement yourself telling what you want.
- Massachusetts, Cambridge, Mass.—Will you give me your opinion as to what Western State is considered the best for cattleraising? Ans. Wyoming, Colorado or Nebraska.
- II. II., Rockland, Me.—Is any one liable to bydrophobia if bitten by a dog in perfect health? Ans. No. But if he were would you send an anonymous note for the doctor?
- W. B. N., Gardiner, Mc.—We know of no party who can furnish on wild rice nearer than those whose advertisements have appeared in this paper. For instructions about sowing it see issues of Sept. 30 and Nov. 4.
- A. B.—All modern yachts, American or foreign, have the greatest beam abaft the centre of their length. The "fish model" is ex-ploded. No similarity between fish wholly submerged and ships partially above water.
- E. A. P., Madison Barracks, N. Y .- Would there be any difference between the shooting of a 12 bore 28 inches long and one of 30 inches? Ans. If the guns are bored exactly alike the 30 inch larrels would shoot a little the best. Practically, the difference would
- L. H. H., Savannah, Ga.-Had you been a reader of the Forest AND STREAM you would not have asked about the danger of the Dittmar sporting powder. That subject was very fully discussed in our issues of Sept. 23, 30 and Oct. 4. Read these articles and you will no longer be in the second of the second o you will no louger be in any doubt.
- B. C .- The Cape Ann people have their sails treated by parties in Gloncester in special solution, the formula of which is not made public. Steep your sails thoroughly in 14 gallons of water, I penual powdered alum and 2 ozs. powdered sugar of lead. Will preserve from mildew, keep pliable and white.
- E. P. G., Lake City, Minn.-1. We do not know the name of the gunmaker. Probably a firm name given to the work of some Eng-lish manufacturer. 2. In a No. 10 breech-loader for chickens and ducks use 1/2, oz. shot, 4 to 5 drs, powder according to weight of gun. 3. The boats are good for general sporting purposes.
- E. G., New Orleans.—Do you think it safe to use thread-wound cartridges in a full-choked gun? Also largest buckshot? What is the greatest range of the thread-wound cartridge? I have seen no account of buckshot tests in choke-borres. Ans Yes, if the cartridges will pass easily the choke, and if the shot will chamber in it.
- H. J. D., Phila., Pa.—My Gordon setter bitch puppy, four H. J. D., Phila, ra.—My Gordon satter outen puppy, rour months old, keeps very poor, constantly vomiting its food. Its stomach is very sore to the touch. Sometimes touching its stomach will cause it to have a fit. What can I do for it? Ans. The puppy probably has gastritis. Give cold broths and milk and good fresh air. No solid food.
- L. M., Brooklyn.-Will you please answer, under heading in coming number of "Answers to Correspondents," whether Capitan Matthew Webb did or did not swim across the English Channel, from Dover to Calais, Aug. 24 or 25, 1875, or when? Aus. Matthew Webb swam from Dover Pier to Calais in 21 hours, 45 minutes, August 24 and 25, 1875.
- G. H. B.-1. Can you give me some remedy for the great amount of dandruff on my dog's back. He is combed and brushed daily, and great care given to his cleanliness. 2. What is canker in the 3. Is it always accompanied by an offensive odor? Ans. 1. Wash the dog's back with Juniper tar soap and give a little sulphur with his food for a week. 2. Cauker is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the ear. 3. Yes.
- J. B. W., Lowell, Mass.-1. Why are not the small ducks called —Mange, Canker in Ear, worst cases cured. Sample mailed for samp. Hepworth, 296 Madison street, Brooklyn. —Howorth, 296 Madison street, Brooklyn. —Byspepsia, biliosanesa, nervousnesa and miscrableness all cured fith Hop Bitters. —Hotalird Shooting Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, and the free sample of their food, which is mainly fish. 2. Yes, for those that like them. 3. The term was originally used to designate those who sold their game, and is now used about any one guilty of unsportsmanlike-practices. 3. Seyenty cents,

J. D. F., Pittsfield, Mass.-My pointer, three years old, holds his head on one side, shaking it very frequently, and quite often scratches his ear with his foot. Sometimes while doing this it appears to give him pain. His eyes are running more or less, and I sometimes think his hearing is affected. Ans. Your dog has canker. Exercise care in the matter of diet. Cleanse the ear with tepid water, and then pour in a little weak lead water once a day and hold it there for a minute or two.

L. E. W., Hayt's Corners.-1. We know nothing of the man's race; nor would we make any distinctions if we did. race; nor would we make any distinctions it we did. 2. We believe him to be reliable, in the same way that all the established houses who advertise with us are reliable. 3. We know of no pawnbroker to whom we can refer you for second-hand guns, and would advise you to stack to regular gun dealers if you want square treatment.

4. The trouble is not with the revolvers, but with the hand and arm holding them.

5. Patched bullets are not used in Winchester

C. A. C., New York,-1. I have a very fine double gun, muzzleoader, 22-bore, 33-inch barrel, 7 lbs. weight, what would be the proper charge of powder and shot for it? 2. Would a 10-bore, breech-loader, 8-lb. gun, be as safe as a 12-bore breech-loader of the same weight? 3. If I have my 10-bore, 8-lb. breech-loader choke-bored will it be as safe as before? Ans. 1, 21% drams powder and an ounce of shot would be a good charge, though three drams might be used without unpleasant effects, we think. 2. Practically as safe, though of course the barrels of the 10-bore would be a little the thinnest. 3. Yes.

W. M. B., Phila., Pa .- My setter dog, three and a half years old broke through the ice two years ago and was shortly afterward very bad with the distemper. He was cured of that, but was left

with what was at first a very mild twitching. It has grown on him, and now while at rest or attempting to sleep he becomes quite violent, throwing his legs about, barking with his mouth shut. He is worse when heated, and in warm weather. The trouble seems to be mainly confined to the right side, limbs and all. Ans. Your dog has chorea or St. Yitus dance, a result of distemper. There is little hope of a cure. He may be benefited by giving him  $\frac{1}{18}$  grain of nux vomica, with two grains quinine three times a day for a few weeks.

J. M., Chicago.—My setter pup, nine months old, is troubled with diarrhes. She is very much emaciated, her coat looks rough, eats sparingly, and her eyes run to some extent and they do not look very bright. I treated her for about ten days with fifteen drops tincture of catechu twice a day, and fed her on such food as boiled milk, beef toa and a few scraps from the table. She seems to be getting better, but is not gaining flesh. Judging from her general appearance when I received her, I concluded she had worms, and I vecordingly gave her a small dose of pink root tea, but as she did not pass any I gave up the idea, and now come to you for advice. Ans. As long as the diarrheea continues, use as an injection by the bowel fifteen drops tincture of opium and fifteen drops tincture of catechu in a teaspoonful of starch water. Also, give half a teaspoonful of castor oil in a little warm milk twice a day.

S. F., Hollidaysburgh, Pa.—While out hunting recently I shot and wounded a rabbit. Knowing that the same could not go a great distance I sent my setter dog after him to retrieve him. five minutes, and the dog not coming back, I started in the direction whence I supposed the rabbit had gone and, coming to a fence, I saw my dog standing half way up in a field grown partly over with weeds, having the rabbit in his mouth. Calling on my dog to fetch he still stood there, not making any motion to come in.

Thinking something was wrong I started to investigate and, coming near the dog. I found that he was pointing some came. near the a og, I found a covey of quali which be had pointed, all the up to him I found a covey of quali which be had pointed, all the time with the rabbit in his mouth. Have you ever heard of a set-ter or a pointer dog doing the same? Ans. Yes, We have seen several dogs point with rabbits in their mouths. We, however, are opposed to allowing either setters or pointers to retrieve or even

Subscriber, Columbus, O.—I have a Newfoundland dog which has been lately suffering from a peculiar trouble with his ear. I noticed one morning that one of his ears was badly swollen. I took him to a physician, who lanced his ear, taking from it quite a lot of blood. This operation was repeated three times in four days. At the second operation about half a goblet of blood, somewhat clotted, was drawn. To-day I had his ear lanced again, and a wooden clamp, made of two sticks tied together, fixed at the ear to stop the flow of blood from the arteries. I am anxiously awaiting the result of this. In case the ear fills again (it usually swells to about the thickness of an inch or more) what shall I do? Some fever attends it, and a general feeling of sickness and torpor comes over the dog. He is very large, usually very active. Age, five years in February. Ans, There is probably an aneurism of the Pressure after evacuation should be used, and probably an injection of some astringent-as per-sulphate of iron-into the

-One of the firm of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., wholesale and retail carpet dealers, Boston, Mass., is, or claims to be, a sportsman, and he will at all times take great pleasure in doing a favor for a fellow sportsman in want of any kind or grade of carpeting, rugs, etc., etc. Correspond with the house, or call and see him, and see if he means what he says..—Adv

#### Miscellaneous

# KEEP'S Shirts, the Best.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

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  KEEP'S UNDEKWEAR, the best.
  KEEP'S UNDEKWEAR, the best.
  KEEP'S UMBRELLAS, the strongest.
  KEEP'S JEWELRY, rolled gold plate.
  KEEP'S NECKWEAR, latest novelties.
  KEEP'S BEST CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to meas

REPES 10. PARTLY MADE SHIRTS, 6 107 \$6.50.
GOLD PLATE COLLAR AND SLEETE BUTTONS,
tre with every half dozen KEEP'S SHIRTS,
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FLY and BAIT RODS of best quality. Six strands from butt to tip.

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FOR SALE—Breech-loading shot-gun, W. & C.
FOSCOTE SONS, 10-gauge, 33-Inch barrels, 8% (box
weight, 3% drop, pistol-grip. In line condition,
COSE \$150. Will self for \$55, including pig-skin case
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A.M., Pric Whitestone, 7,35, 845, 10, 11.27 A.M., 255, 253, 235, 245, 16, 155, 6, 633, 7, 733, 0.15, 10.45 F.M., 12.15 might.
 Sundays, 9.35, 10.35 A.M., 123, 5.25, 7, 10 F.M., Flushing, 6.26, 7.45, 8.45, 10.41 1.45 A.M., 2.35, 3.35, 8.35, 6.35, 7, 6.35, 10.15 10.45 F.M., 12.15 might.
 Far Rockaway, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 6.35, 7 F.M. Rockaway, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 6.35, 7 F.M. Rockaway, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 6.35, 7 F.M. Rockaway, 8.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 6.35, 5.35, 835 F.M. Saturlay, 91618, 2.13, 8.33, 4.35, 5.35, 835 F.M. Saturlay, 91618, 2.13, 8.30, 4.35, 5.35, 835 F.M. Saturlay, 91618, 2.13, 8.33, 4.35, 5.35, 835 F.M. From Flatbush av. daily, except Sunday, and from Hunter's Point, Wednesdays and Sunday, 917, 10.15 F.M. Sundays, 9.35, 10.15 F.M. Sundays, 9.35, 5.35, 6.35 F.M. Sundays, 9.35, 10.15 F.M. Sundays, 9.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35 F.M. Sundays, 9.35 F.M. Huntington and Northport, 8.10 A.M., 4.35, 8.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.34, M. Huntington and Northport, 8.10 A.M., 4.35, 8.35
 M. Sunday, 9.34, 8.35, 5.35, 8.35 F.M. Sundays, 9.34, M. Huntington and Northport, 8.10 A.M., 4.35, 8.35
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Ferms, \$4 a Year. 10 Cts. a Copy.) Six Mo's, \$2. Three Mo's, \$1.

# NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

{ Vol. 15-No. 17. {Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

 This is an excellent time to call the attention of your friends to the merits of the Po EST AND STREAM. We shall be hoppy to supply specimen copies of the paper to any addresses which may be sent us for that purpose.

Wego to press this week on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday as usual, and many communications which would otherwise have appeared in this number are necessarily deferred a week.

PITHING FISH.—While on a fishing excursion recently we brought in a string of black bass which looked so nice and fresh that all at the country hotel where we stopped thought they must all have been caught on the last day, for they knew we had been in camp three days. When told the fish were "pithed" as soon as caught they seemed no fwiser than before, and so it occurred to us that many other readers of Forest and Steam may not know the word. Take down your "unabridged" and you will find that pithing is the act of severing the spinal marrow, usually next the head, and it probably is so called because it cuts the pith, or marrow.

The operation renders a fish, or any other animal, senseless immediately, bleeds them somewhat and keeps them from bruising themselves while dying in the ordinary manner by asphyxia, or drowning in the air, whereby the gills become dry and the blood clots. All fish should be either bled in the gills or pithed as soon as caught; they look better, keep better and do not suffer.

BACK FROM THE SOUTH.—Mr. S. T. Hammond, whose departure for the South we announced in our issue of October 29, has returned with all his dogs except. This let. She whelped about ten days since and was left for the present in Virginia. Mr. Hammond has been in Virginia and Maryland and reports birds fairly plenty. He is well pleased with the way in which all the dogs acquitted themselves, although the time that he has had them is but short to fit them for the trials. We shall expect to see them at Robins' Island next week.

# A PROPOSITION TO GENTLEMEN SPORTSMEN.

East Rockaway, Queens County, L. L.

I noticed in last week's edition of your paper a communication with editorial comments on the trappling of game on Long Island. The idea of your correspondent and your comments are but in comsonance with the encroachments which are constantly being made upon the liberties of the people by the wealthier classes. The law forbidding the trappling of game on Long Island is, or ought to be, unconstitutional. The farmer, upon whose land the game is found, and upon whose crops it has lived, is virtually the owner of it, and if his children want to trap it there is no equitable objection to their doing so. By what right does that unmitigated unisance—the "real sportsman" (?)—treepass upon our land, throw down our fences, wound our cattle and still game which we have grown, which has fattened upon our crops? The law and the complaints of your correspondent have induced the farmers in this vicinity to club together and put up the required legal notice forbidding all trespassing, and if your correspondent or any other "real sportsman" (?) is caught shooting in this vicinity, he will have a bill of damages and costs to pay. We have determined that, if our boys cannot trap our own game, aristocratic (?) trespassers shall not shoot it, and wee unto any man who disregards our notice.

I. H. GRIFFITI.

I. H.

It is most important in this discussion of the game laws which refer to the game on landed estates, that we should have a clear appreciation of how such laws are regarded by a class who are so directly interested—namely, the farmers. We believe that Mr. Griffith's letter fairly expresses the attitude of thousands of farmers toward the gunners who shoot over their lands. It therefore deserves fair and candid consideration. This we are prepared to give to it.

We do not propose to waste our time by attempting to prove to Mr. Griffith, and to those who share his opinions, that the game which he claims to be his belongs to the State, that the State has then the right to prescribe the conditions of its capture, and that the law against trapping therefore ought to be, and is, constitutional; nor shall we attempt to explain to him the exterminating effects of the practice of snaring game birds. All this being proven even to their own satisfaction would not, we opine, change the attitude toward sportsmen now maintained by many farmers, nor would the end sought, which is the due protection of game, for all our logic, be any nearer of attainment. Indeed, for the time being, we are willing to grant to the farmer all that he claims in this matter: accede to his proposition that the birds on his land belong to him: and even acknowledge that he may do with them as he pleases. For we shall try to show to him a wiser disposition than that of smuggling them with broken necks to the baggage-master and marketman.

It happened that this letter came to us only after that part of the presentarticle, which follows this paragraph, was written for to-day's issue of Forest and Stheam. It is an admirable indorsement of what we had written. A further consideration of it must be deferred to a future number, when, in accordance with our previously determined plan, we shall address the farners directly upon this subject. Our proposition now is to gentlemen sportsmen.

The provision against snaring and trapping game birds is eminently wise and proper, but outside of certain restricted territories which are leased and protected by game societies the law is practically a dead letter; so much so that the traffic in trapped birds is conducted without concealment, and game dealers in New York openly advertise for trapped birds and openly sell them.

The law is not respected by the farmers, who have it entirely within their power, if they will, to prevent the setting of snares and traps on their lands.

They do not regard the law because it is not to their interest to do so. Public opinion in farming communities does not sanction the law. Its enforcement is regarded by land owners as an infringement of their rights and of the rights of their children.

The only way by which this law can be made anything

more than a dead letter is by culisting the interest of the farmer in securing protection for the birds. The policy to be pursued is that which has been repeatedly indicated in this journal. We cannot better outline it than by reproducing here what we have said before, and we accordingly repeat from the FOREST AND STREAM of MARCH 11. 1889:—

"Omitting at present the discussion and even the mention of all other means, there is one precaution and protection, which of itself alone would suffice abundantly to enforce thoroughly all the game laws, and in fact go far beyond the scope of the laws—namely, such a uniform system and policy on the part of all sportsmen as will give all the landowners a warm and steady interest in raising and sheltering and defending all the broods of young birds on their farms. If all the farmers on the Island were one and warmly one in this matter the work would be done up thoroughly, for they are lords of the land.

"In very many instances, as matters now stand, farmers and gunners are not friends in these matters, and have no interest to befriend each other. Without going closely into particulars—which in fact is not necessary—the fact is that there are gunners who are brutes and wild beasts when their gunning fever is at the height, and who, like so many Malays running a-muck, will recklessly trample down crops in ten-mile walk, damage and exasperate the farmers all the way; perhaps if accosted, and that in a proper way, insulting or damning the farmer: or, to the disquiet or alarm of his wife and daughters, shooting into his doves, possibly while the doves are near the house or on the home lot or on the barn roof. Such gunners come out from the cities every year and are a disgrace, and worse yet, a great injury to all the real gentlemen who like now and then to handle a gun in the right way and time. One is an offender and the next ten are blamed and hated on account of this one.

"Let all the farmers and their sons and hired men find that it pays them to protect birds and they will do it and satisfy all parties. The gunners are willing to pay for their sport more than the pittance of ten cents a quail, which a sly and stingy baggage-master hands out secretly to the trapper. The dime is a bigger coin to the hard-handed farmers boy, scanted of spending money, than a quarter is to many a sportsman. Let all parties understand each other and the birds will be left undisturbed and will be carefully protected till the honorable gunners come for the sport at the appointed time and pay for the sport that is then and thus guaranteed them on od grounds, something as in the old country, but in the right way for American citizens. The practical details ought not to be at all difficult to arrange in most parts of the Island. nor in other sections of the country. But if some farmers are dogs in the manger—do not shoot nor let others shoot on their farms—all the better, for there will be safe harbors, secure game preserves, where the birds will come up to full strength, and from which they will take wing, to be shot elsewhere or to procreate another generation.

"If the gunner would always pay for the birds he shoots, and if he shoots only what can be properly used, the farmers of the Island and the State and the Union in a vast majority of cases would welcome such gentlemanly gunners and perhaps be proud to rank among them as warm friends of fair and lawful sport.

These two points, upon which we cannot too strongly insist, are of vital interest to many thousands of men whose interests in the matter are really identical in the long run, if only regarded in the proper light. But if the farmers are expected to protect and support and favor quail and meadow larks in order to let nischlevous or butchering gunners kill ninety-five out of every hundred, without thanks or pay, and perhaps with serious damage to crops, temper and confort, the sport is rather too one-sided. Rather let mutual arrangements be made to equalize it and to harmonize it all round."

Only by adopting such a policy as we have outlined can gentlemen sportsmen hope to preserve from extermination the game of Long Island and of other sections of the country. We commend to game societies and to individuals a consideration of this view of the case.

The Forest and Steem does not stop with a reiteration of the general recommendations here given. It is prepared to go further, and for the benefit of its readers attempt to put this into actual practice by arranging the details and

bringing into direct communication with each other, the gentleman sportsman who is willing to make a suitable return for services rendered, and the farmer who is willing in consideration of fair treatment to preserve the birds on his land.

for services rendered, and the farmer who is whining in consideration of fair treatment to preserve the birds on his land.

We propose the fair trial of a carefully matured scheme of which the general purposes are:

- The protection of game birds by farmer and landowner for the benefit of the gentleman sportsman,
- A fair remuneration of the farmer by the sportsman for privileges granted.
- 3. Putting the two interested parties into direct communication with each other.
- 4. A discrimination between gentlemen and rowdies, and the protection of the farmer and the gentleman sportsman alike from the direct and indirect injury of lawless gunners.
- 5. The uncompromising enforcement of the law against netting and snaring—not in the interest of the sportsman as against that of the farmer; but for the mutual benefit of both.
- 6. The united efforts of farmers and sportsmen to duly protect and replenish the supply of game.

To put into tangible shape such a scheme as this, we must at the outset receive the endorsement and co-operation of the sportsmen who are interested. If we have not mistaken, we shall receive this; and without further preliminaries, we now call upon such of our readers as approve of the plan, and are willing to join us in it, to send their names and addresses to this office. We invite correspondence on the subject.

# THE DEATH TRAP IN SHINNECOCK BAY.

SINCE the publication of our article with the above heading, which was taken up and commented upon by the New York Tincs and Brooklyn Eagle, we have had several letters and interviews upon the subject. A lawyer writes us that he finds that no hav appointing commissioners to locate an inlet for the bay was passed by the last Legislature, and thinks that this may be an error.

We have not looked into this portion of the affair, having received our information from the fishermen about Quogue, Atlantieville, and Good Ground. The facts about the closing of the inlet and the certainty of the death of the fish, if not released, all agree upon. During the past week many young bluefish (snapping mackerel) have come to New York market from the bay, fish of half a pound; and if they serve for food it is better than to have them entirely lost. The bluefish left this part of the coast (Long island) fully three weeks ago; and the millions of young of this species, as well as those of the menhaden, weakfish, etc., should be allowed to go and return with increased growth next season to say nothing of the injury of the bay for spawning purposes by allowing the fish to die there.

Mr. H. D. Butler, weil known as the Superintendent of the New York Aquarium under the old regime, has been at Good Ground all summer. He tells us that the location of an 'n' et has been decided upon, but that it will not be dug until the people have finished their fall farming work, perhaps in January! This is surely covering the well after the calf is drowned. The bluefish, weakfish and menhaden will then have died, and their carcasses, such as are not devoured by the crabs and cels, will lie until the warmth of spring causes them to decay, when the seum on the top of the foul water will repel every fish secking to enter to deposit its eggs. The closing of the inlet has resulted in a rise of the waters of the bay from the inflowing creeks until it is between one and two feet higher than usual, and the cellars in the vicinity are flooded. The only outlet is the filter through the sands of the beach. Mr. Butler stood upon a temporary foot-bridge, made necessary by the rise of the waters, and counted thirty-five dead bluefish in the little creek. They had chilled and died.

The fishermen say that in former years while the bay was closed they got cartloads of large striped bars which, becoming chilled, floated up to the surface. Weakfish of eight to ten pounds are readily caught by dipping up in a net, they being These fish cannot stand the cold weather ton cold to escape. that some of our fish which remain all winter with us do. The different fishes are similar to the birds-some are hardy and will endure cold and others will not. While men are disputing over the location of an inlet, it is well to bear in mind these facts as gained from those long familiar with the bay. Seventy years ago the inlet was away east of where the lighthouse now stands. The one opened last season was two and-a-half miles west of it. All the inlets on the south side of Long Island are working west, The great inlet at Fire Island does not cross the beach at a right angle, but runs from the bay in a westerly direction, and perhaps this might prove of advantage to Shinnecock.

This is a question which does not alone concern the men who live around and from the bay. It has a wider application. It affects the food supply of a great city, and while our Fish Commissioners are giving their time and energies to the stocking of the waters, and the people are willing to furnish the means to do it with, here are untold numbers of fish dying just as they have arrived at the age when they are fit to go to sea to grow. We would like to see our State Fish Commissioners empowered to meet cases like this; they are the ones who should have entire charge of it, and they would arrange the inlet where it would promise the greatest

permanency without regard to any man's front door. They should have a distinct appropriation to meet such a great emergency as this, and we know they would not wait until January to do it.

#### Forest and Stream Bird Notes.

AN INDEX AND SUMMARY OF ALL THE

ORNITHOLOGICAL MATTER IN FOREST AND STREAM, VOLS. I—XII,

#### COMPILED BY H. B. BAILEY.

THIS volume, as its title imports, is a complete and comprehensive summary of all the ornithological matter contained in the first twelve volumes of the FOREN AND STREAM. The material here condensed comprises extended essays and descriptions, field notes and observations by sportsmen and naturalists. They include every part of North America; embrace a period of six years; and relate to the life history, haunts and habits of all the familiar birds of our seashores, fields and forests.

Much of this material has been written by well-known ornithologists, who have from the inception of the Forest and
Stiela recognized its value as a medium for the interchange of information of this character. In addition to having secured the contributions of so many writers of accredited
authority, the paper has been remarkably successful in stimulating original study and observation on the part of its readers, and the good result has been the acquisition of a wast fund
of new and useful information pertaining especially to the
game birds of North America. The great bulk of the book
indeed has been furnished by sportsmen; it embodies their
own personal observation, and is what has interested them.
It is, therefore, what cannot fail to interest all sportsmen.

The labor of compilation, which has occupied the leisure time of several months, was undertaken at the carriest and repeated solicitation of numerous readers of the paper, who were cognizant of the wealth of ornithological material stored away in its files, and who felt the need of having the same in compact and accessible shape. The book as completed fully justifies their opinion; it contains more useful information about the game birds of this country than can be found in any other single volume published.

The plan followed in the preparation of the Forest and Stream Bird Notes has been to make (1st) an alphabetical index, all the articles relating to a given subject being designated, with references to volume, number and page; (2d) an abstract of each article, and so a complete abstract of all the matter contained in the twelve volumes relating to each separate subject; and (3d) a complete list of the writers.

The book will be of equal value to those who do, and to those who do not, possess complete files of the paper. Under each head, as Quail, Ruffed Grouse, Suipe, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, etc., will be found a digest of all the contributions concerning each of these birds, the localities where they are found and the seasons, the migrations of the migratory species, and their breeding and other habits.

The book is now in the printer's hauds. It will be printed on fine calendered paper, with wide margins, and will make a volume of about 200 closely printed pages. The date of publication and the price will be announced in due time.

#### DEFIANCE OF LAW IN NEW YORK.

THE law of the State of New York prohibiting the sale of striped bass (rock-fish) under half a pound in weight has been generally observed by the market dealers of this city, until recently. The fact is that striped bass weighing less than one-half pound are now sold in the New York markets six days out of the seven of every week. It was supposed by the dealers that those who were instrumental in procuring the passage of the law would be on the lookout for its violation and enforcement. This is not the case, nor is it to be expected. Men may advocate the passage of a law and there their duty ends. Neither is it our duty to make complaints to the courts, as we consider that we fulfill it when we publicly call attention to a violation of the law.

The fact is that New York City needs a Game Protector, and Long Island needs another—men who reside on the premises and can watch the markets. These markets, as we have before said, are the great incentive to poachers, and if the sale of their plunder is stopped they cannot follow their unbarful business.

There is entirely too lax a state of public opinion in regard to the violation of the game laws, many people looking at them as a venial offence; but it is robbery; robbery of the whole people, which, if practiced upon an individual, would be dealt with severely. These laws are made, or should be made, to give every man a fair start in the race for sport, and he who starts in a few days, or weeks, in advance is a robber, whom it is base flattery to call simply a violator of the law.

The striped bass law was enacted to save a valuable fish from externihation by the killing off the young—and surely half a pound is small enough limit for a fish which often is seen in the market of thirty pounds, and sometimes of double that weight.

The poachers are now in arms to resist the law. Our authority for this is the Oswego Palladium, which says:

Two weeks ago William P. Dodge, of Prospect, a State game con-

stable appointed under the act of last winter, made a tour of Oneida Lake and destroyed about thirty trap nets which he found set in violation of the game law. He used some boats from Messenger's hotel livery. That night, it is reported, the fishermen, learning of their losses, gathered at the hotel, armed themselves with axes and destroyed all the boats, to the value of about \$400. They have reset their nets, and every night from ten to fifteen fishermen, armed with guns, pairol the beach all along the fishing grounds. They keep a man stationed at Canastota to send out the alarmif any State constable or any other officer starts out for the lake. The fishermen eneply declare that they will kill the next game officer who appears. They are lawless in their habits, and it is not doubted that they will fulfill their threats. One man has thirly of these trap nets, worth \$40 apiece. If the enforcement of the law is insisted on, it is believed that there will be trouble, and at the same time it looks cowardly for the Oneida County Game Association, which started the movement, to back out.

If what this report says is true, then no language is too strong to use in this matter. We hope to learn that the One-ida Game Association has not backed down, but that they will support Mr. Dodge in his laudible undertaking. If not, then we trust that Mr. Dodge has the requisite backbone to call on the State for aid. We have great hopes of the efficiency of the new Game Protectors. The only fault is that there are not enough of them to watch the great markets and Long Island, the home of the poacher, and we will give them our unqualified support in all their lawful undertakings.

There is no use in mincing matters when poachers are as daring and defiant as these Oneida Lake robbers are. They must be put down at all hazards.

Since the above was penned the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle came to hand with an account of an attempted assisiantion of Mr. G. M. Schwartz, the Game Protector of that city. After recounting a splendid raid by Mr. Schwartz on the illegal netters of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, whereby over 100 gill nets and many fine lake trout were confiscated, it says:

As they reached Two Milo Point several men were seen in boats laying their nets, but upon the approach of the steamer they pulled hastily to the shore and ran away. Ther nets—five in number, each loaded down with magnificant salmon trout—were conficented by the officials, and the steamer renumed its course. It was a bright moonlight night, and Mr. Schwartz and Mr. White were standing on the deck engaged in conversation, when the report of a gum was heard on the shore, and a buildt entered the post against which Mr. Schwartz was leaning, within two inches of his head. The lead knocked off as splinter of wood, which struck the genthman over the eye, but beyond this he was not injured, although the call was exceedingly close. For the remainder of the trip Mr. Sowartz stood guard with a gum in his lands, while Mr. White pulled out the nets, and before they reached Hammondesport they had seized twelve nets and torm up between thirty and forty.

Mr. Saunders, superintendent of the Caynga steamboat line, orfers a reward for the discovery of the man who fired the shot and every effort is being made for his apprehension. It was certainly a dastardly attempt at murder, and shows plainly the character of the men who are engaged in illegal fishing and the means to which they will resort to resist the officers of the law. Mr. Schwattz has done and is doing splendid work in protecting our fishing interests, and he should receive a substantial support.

### FISH EGGS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

PROFESSOR, BAIRD, United States Commissioner of Pish and Fisheries, will have eggs of salmon, land-locked salmon, whitefish and California trout for public distribution during the months of December and January.

The salmon eggs are those of the Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), from the Penobscot River, and will be sent from Bucksport, Me. The land-locked salmon eggs (S. Scłago) will be delivered at Grand Lake Stream, Me., the eggs of the whitefish ( oregonus albus) at Northville, Mich., and the trout from the United States salmon-breeding ranch on the McCloud River, California.

Now is time for all fish commissioners or fish culture ists to make application for the eggs of such species as they may require to Prof. Baird, Washington, D. C. There will be no charge for the eggs, nor for their packing, the only cost to the receiver being the express charges on the packages from their point of shipment.

Dr. Garlick on the Carp.—The venerable fish culturist, Dr. Theodatus Garlick, now in his seventy-sixth year, has begun the culture of the carp. The Doctor, as some of our latest readers may not know, is the father of fish culture in America and is an invalid of sixteen years' standing, now confined to his house. He writes to us as follows from Bedford, O., Nov. 13: "I received a very nice letter from Prof. Baird a few days ago. He also sent me some German carp and I have placed them in as good a place as can be found most anywhere. Prof. Baird is doing more good for our big human family than any other man living."

STATE Association Prizes,—Last week we published the names of the prize committee. We are informed that many prizes of a most substantial character have been already promised and that the full list, when completed, promises to be exceptionably full and valuable.

A Word to Our Readers.—Every reader of the Forest and Stream is requested to send us the names and addresses of such of his friends as are interested in field sports, but are not among our subscribers.

# The Sportsman Courist.

CHILCAT AND CHILCOOT.

STEAMER FAVORITE, PORTAGE BAY, CHILCOOT INLEY, Chatham Straits, Alaska, August 24, 1880.

DON'T feel at all sure that the above long and apparently comprehensive heading will give you or your readers a very clear idea as to "Piseco's" whereabouts; so I will explain a little more in detail where I am, and for the benefit of such of your readers with adventurous turn of mind, fondness for travel, and who may be bothered every summer with the great question "Where shall I go?" will tell you how and why I got here and what I am doing—the latter first, as it is the shortest story. I am simply waiting, with such patience as I can muster up, the getting sober processnow I hope in operation upon a number of Indian chiefs with whom to-morrow I am to hold converse on affairs of importance: of so great importance, in fact, that there are at this present moment, within thirty miles of this place, at least three thousand Indians, who are more or less advanced in the different stages of intoxication which are incidental to n potalach, which potalach is the commencement ceremony of a war which has been declared between the Chilcat and Chilcoot Indians.

a war which has been declared between the Chileat and Chilcoot Indians.

A self-constituted commission, consisting of Major Wm.
Gouvernour Morris and myself, which is irreverently termed
by the Shauman and hydrographer who accompany it the
"Hyas Joint," has been cruising around among the islands
of the Alexander Archipelago, the leebergs of Cross Sound
and Jey Straits, the "glorious" glaciers (I got that adjective from Prof. Muir himself) of Chatham Straits and Lynn
Canal, and the dangerous rapids and reefs which characterize Perll Straits, visiting the most powerful of the Oranans
or coast tribes, and setting up many troubles and little disputes which have sprung up since the white men have begun
to penetrate the country.

Our trip is being made in a trim and very comfortable little
steamer, the Favorite, which is owned by a company of enterprising men, who have determined, Elliett to the contrary
not with tanding, that the resources of Alaska are well worth
developing, and who, having organized themselves as the
'Northwest Trading Company," are following as far as
they go, and reaching out beyond, when they fall short, the
footsteps of the Hudson's Bay Company, which for years
controlled the trade of southeast Alaska.

The company has established and is establishing trading
posts at various suitable locations, where, comfortably enscented in a neat frame house and store combined, their agent
enumbrellas usually to be found in a country store, receiving in return the skins of seconter, fur and hair seals, sea
lious, heaver, mink, marten, land otter, bears, wolverines,
lynx and others, and the oil of whales, porpoises, and seals
and between intervals of active trade beguites his lonesome
weary hours by learning Chinook from a Clootchnan.

The Favorite is the connecting link between their agents
and the outside world (in which dignified position Sita
stands to them), and, making a monthly trip, distributes and
collects.

Upon this trip the interests of trade were secrificed, and

collects.

Upon this trip the interests of trade were sacrificed, and
the coach-whip which floated from her main gave indications—which were confirmed when the howitzer gave forth its peal
and the gatting, mounted on the apper deek, came into view—

and the gatling, mounted on the apper deek, came into view—that the "fire canoe" was upon a more important mission: and at each village we visited there was a hurried discarding of blankets and scrubbing up and arraugement in gorgeous, although often incongruous costumes, by the Liwsh Tyhees, preparatory to their wan-seen with the "Hyas Clotche J. C." Yesterday we reached this place, and here only the post traders greeted us, and a few women remained to welcome and sell us salmon berries. All the men and boys had gone to the great potalatch which was going on at the Chilecot village, some twenty miles away, and at Chileat also (do be careful of the last sylhables of Chileat and Chilecot, otherwise my letter will be badly mixed) a potalatch was taking place, which was enlivened by a little fighting, in which already some blood had been shed, one life lost, and much more of the same to be expected.

which was enlivened by a little fighting, in which alrendy some blood had been shed, one life lost, and much more of the same to be expected.

I'll try to give you a clearer (I won't say clear) idea of the situation. The Chilcats and Coots occupy each large villages, which are about thirty miles distant from each other, situated well up the rivers, one of which, the Chilcat, flowing southeast, and the other south-west, converge to the head of a narrow peninsula which divides the upper end of Chatham Straits into two bays. There is a trail and portage across this peninsula, and at the lower Chicat village on the west side, and at Portage Bay on the east, the two tribes need to trade or get drunk when in harmony. At Portage Bay the Post Agent is in the confluence of the two.

The Chilcats are the most powerful and warlike of all of the Alaska Indians, and have always been opposed to the coming amongst them of white men, principally because they feared an interference with a right which they have always claimed and maintained to the trade with the interior Indians, the Sticks, and also because, as their chief, Riotz-Klotz, said, "The white men demoralize the Indians by selling or giving them liquor and debauching the women," which, I regret to say, is only too true.

Neuty all of the liquins of Alaska are according to trade.

ret to say, is only too true. Nearly all of the Indians of Alaska are, according to tradi-Nearly all of the Indians of Alaska are, according to tradi-tion, descended from the Chileats, and among these descend-ants are the Chileats, who, living in proximity, have inter-married to such extent that a war between them has all the horrors of a civil war. Such a war we found in progress, sarted a few days ago, as are nearly all the troubles in this country started, by a barried of molasses, which had produced its usual effect upon an Indian who, last summer, had been stabbed at Wrangel by a white rowdy, and who, as a natural consequence, cherished a blood fend, to be allayed only by the "getting even" process of killing a white man. This cremony he attempted to perform on a French trader (from whom in all probability the molasses was procured), but got ecremony he attempted to perform on a French trader (from whom in all probability the molasses was procured), but got whipped in the attempt, as the trader was protected by the chiefs, who thus kept their promises to me, and satisfied himself by settling up a grudge with another Indian, who some time ago had, in a heated discussion, bitten off his right car. This little affair he settled by shooting to death the camibalistic Indian. Unfortunately the man with the broken ear

a Chilcat and the ear-breaking defunct a Chilcoot, hence this

a Chileott and the ear-breaking defunct a Chileoot, hence this row, which blood or blankets alone can settle, and both parties are getting up Dutch courage for the fight.

Our only hope is that the messages we sent to both sides on our arrival yesterday will meet with respect, and that they will, as we request, establish a truce, get sober and come to laft the matter over with us. If they do I have full faith that we will be able to stop the war; but until they do come, or send us word that they refuse, we are reduced to the monotony of expectancy, which is the more trying inasmuch as within easy distance there is a grand placier, whose terminal moraine is accessible, that we would like to visit, a marsh and flat where wild geese and ducks congregate, and stream where Salmo spectabalis are abundant, all of which a marsh and flat where wild geese and ducks congregate, and a stream where Satino spectabalis are abundant, all of which are to us now out of reach, for it would never do to let these Tyhees, if they do come, catch us in the dishabille incident to glacier exploring, shooting or fishing trips. We would be sure to sacrifice prestige, while gaining comfort, by the substitution of slouch hats, flanner shirts and rubber boots for brass buttons, cocked hats and gold lace.

The Major and I have, however, our resources—he up to his cloow in papers which are in course of embodiment in his forthcoming report, and I my note-book, which is crowded with items, among which those for Piseco's FOREST AND STREAM friends are badly mixed with others of dry statistics and other matter better adapted for official papers.

STREAM Friends are budly mixed with others of dry statistics and other matter better adapted for official papers.

I will while waiting employ profitably a portion of the weary hours in getting into shape some of the former, which in due time I will transmit to you as "The Log of the Favorite." I trust that in so doing I may be able to interest first of all myself, for it is hard for me now to withdraw my mind from the properties of the favorite of the favorite of the favorite of the favorite with the favorite of the favorite of the favorite of the favorite of the favorite of the favorite with the favorite of the f myser, for it is mad for the now to windraw by mind-the contemplation of the alternative which is facing me. my message to the Chileat and Chilecot chiefs is recei-with respect, and I find that I have not over-rated my in-ence with the Indians, and if they do get sober, do declar truce and do come to me as I bid them, and when they ce do submit to my counsel and do re-establish peace, I si have senderade great expects to them, and to such whites to summ to my counser and to receasing peace, I sum have rendered a great service to them and to such whites as are now prospecting the country far beyond protection, and the results of this trip will be of more value to the future of Alaska than any which I have been enabled to accom-

plish.

But, on the other hand, if I have overrated and they won't
come, and send me instead a message to clear out; or, if
coming, they refuse my intervention, the prestige I have established will be ruined and my usefulness in this country at

an end.

I have a great deal depending upon the next few hours.

When they are passed and I shall know the result I shall cither finish this letter or commit it to the wastepaper

Pyramid Harror, Aug. 25, p.m.

That you get this letter may be a sign and token to you that success has crowned our efforts. I gave in yesterday afternoon, too resiless to continue my summing up, and in spite of my prudent resolution donned my shooting habiliments and started across the trail for a peep at a little lake where the evening hefore the Major had seen signs that convinced him that when the time was right ducks must flock

About half way over I met in single file, first Pierre Erras About hair way over I met in singie ine, inst. Pierre Errasson, who, with his handsome six feet of figure arrayed in red shirt leggins and well revolvered, would have made a capital robber in Fra Diavolo; and behind him five Indians, the foremost of whom I at once recognized by descriptions I had had as Klotz-Klotz, the chief of the Chilcats, a tall, well-built, dignified old fellow, from whose good looks, however, a wad of cotton, stuffed into a hole in his left cheek, somewhat a wad of cotton, sturred into a note in instet cheek, somewhat detracted. From this hole, caused by a guishot wound, one of his soubriquets, "Hole-in-the-Cheek," has been derived. With him was another veterna, almost equally powerful with himself and much older, Klotz being about sixty and Kak na tay about seventy or more. Both welcomed me most heartily, for in spite of my decidedly unmilitary rig. Errassan, with true shrewdness and French politeness combined, drew himself stiffer us as we awarel asoft other, and making to make self stiffly up as we neared each other, and making to me the most profound obeisance omitted to offer me his hand, thus paying tribute to my greatness, which was his trump card with the Indians, and most gracefully and solemnly introduced

me.
The costume of Klotz and Kat were not so gorgeous as to add

The costume of Klotz and Kat were not so gorgeous as to add to my discomiture, as both they and their attendants were arrayed in blankets and leggins; but in a big box carried by the latter was the wardrobe, in which he had expected to astonish and impress me.

The retainers were in war paint, with cotton or down on their bends, which mdiented determination.

Thus stripped of all external show of power, the old chief and 1 sat down under a great cedar tree and discussed the situation. I think that this meeting was a fortunate one, for I had with une cigars and a breech-loader, the free use of both of which I at once accorded; and the influence of a large meerschoum pipe, which some months ago I sent him as a present, had its weight.

eight. After all, if the true history of wars and diplomacy could written, how many times such little matters have had one weight than elaborate speeches, convincing only their

utterer.

Free from disturbing influences, Klotz-Klotz unbesomed himself, and during that interview he admitted to me that his family was in the wrong, and that he would willingly assist in establishing peace. He claimed that the killed Chilcoot

family was in the wrong, and that he would willingly assist in establishing peace. He claimed that the killed Chilcoot was not worth a hundred blankets, but that he would pay two hundred if no less would heal the breach.

The post trader made Klotz & Co, comfortable for the night, and this morning about ten o'clock several large cances, with flags llying, drums (Indian drums) beating, and propelled by about a dozen painted paddlers, each came around the point of Chilcoot Inlet and were shortly along-side. In the foremost was Danawah, the Chief of the lower village, and a blind old Shaman, who is Chief of the Chilcoots.

They were directed to go ashore to the post trader'. They were directed to go ashore to the post trader's, to wait until the tiring of a gun announced the readiness of the Tyhees to receive them. They refused to go to the trader's, because the Chilcats, their enemies, were there, but instead paddled in to the mouth of a creek, where on the beach they prepared and ate their neal and donned their pow-wow garments. At 11 the sharp bark of the howitzer summoned them to the meeting, and both parries came alongside on different sides of the boat, and avoiding all intercourse with each other. each other.

each other.

When duly scated in the cabin they presented a not undignified appearance. All wore good American clothes, of which the costs were ornamented with more or less insignia of various ranks of American and English officers of both army and navy, white shirts and shoes and stockings.

On our side of the table, epaulets and full dress undoubt-

edly produced good effect.

The interview lasted two hours, and during it the whole dif-The Interview lasted two hours, and during it the whole dufficulty was adjusted, and when we left the stifling atmosphere of the cabin—for Indians even of high rank are odorous—for the upper deck we were a party of friends all under piedges for mutual benefit.

Mine to them was, in answer to the request of both parties, "Ves. I will do my utmost to assist you in this matter."

Mine to them was, in answer to the request of both parties, "Yes; I will do my utnost to assist you in this matter," which matter was this, "When you go to your country please tell them to send teachers to us as well as to the Sticklenes, so that our children may not grow up stupid like their fathers." (The Sticklenes are the Indians at Wrangel, where the Preshyterians have established a mission school which is doing much good.) I believe that they will keep their promises to treat well all white men coming to their country, and I know I will naine, and through you I now ask of any Christians you may have among your readers – and it doubt not that such there are—to send to the Rev. G. Lyon, Missionary at Sitka, such articles as will be useful to the school which Mrs. Dickson, the wife of the post trader, has started on herownhook, and at which half a hundren children are being taught, and which son, the wheet it ne post trader, messcarted one-rowmoods, and at which half a hundren children are being taught, and which is soon to be transferred to a neat frame building, which, designed for a store at Taku, has been, by Capt. Vanderbilt, given to the Indians at Portage Bay, and on each side of which building the Chilcast and Chilcoots, now re-united, promise to build villages so that their children may attend the schools.

The Indians were cuteriated by a few shorts fired from the

build villages so that their children may attend the schools. The Indians were entertained by a few shots fired from the howitzer, and more by several voileys from the gatting which was mounted aft, and which was made to sweep an arc of 180 deg. at good canne distance.

Then they paddled ashore in company, lit a camp fire, and began a friendly potalatch on the beach, and we, satisfied with the day's work, started at 3 P. M. for home, as we have learned to consider Sitka, and are now anchored in a sing harbor for the night, during which I hope to make up in sleep for last night of wakefulness and unrest.

All's well that ends well.

PISECO.

#### ROUGH NOTES FROM THE WOODS.

#### FIETH PAPER.

OUTLET OF FOURTH LAKE, BROWN'S TRACT—AND JONES'
CAMP ON THE STILLWATER—GOING IN AND COMING
OUT—SOME REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATES OF THE
NORTHERN WILDERSTS—THE "ARNOLD HOUSE"—THE
GENTLE TOURIST—WHAT HE CATCHES—WHAT HE
KILLS, AND HOW HE DOES IT.

Northers Wildersess—The "Arnold Hoyse"—The Gentle Toders—What He Catohes—What He Catohes—What He Kills, and How He Does It.

It is the 2d of September, as sitting in my shanty at the foot of Fourth Lake I lazily scribble a few notes of a two months' paddle in these Northern waters. I have perhaps paddled too much. My unquenchable love for fresh water sens—large or small—has kept me from prospecting the forests as much as in all honesy I ought to have done.

But the Wooddrake was such a duck; it was so delightful od rift about the cool, clear lakes, by day or night in her. The weather during the heated term was so perfect, and the woods from side to side, and from end to end, are so fearfoilly heavy to a footman that I came to spend most of my waking hours afloat. More times that I can tell I flied her with the coarse, soft brakes. (ferns, botanically) pilling them a little more at each end of the canoe than in the middle, then lying down in the easiest position I could get, let myself drift—just where it pleased winds and waves to send me.

The easy, gentle rocking of the canoe was the best incentive to drowsiness I ever found, and by night or day, was have gone to sleep drifting on deep, wide water, to be awakened by the pressing and bumping of the little craft, among the dead balsams and spreves that—Sathanus confound then—make half the shore-lines of all the lakes in the North Woods a nuisance instead of adelight. Government does it. Authority decrees that because a certain ditch on which boats may be floated, taxed, locked, loaded and, let us hope, ultimately sent to the demnition bow-wows—requires more water, the most beaufful and useful water system in the world shall be laid under contribution for the needful liquid to float a bull-head slow. The bright, green shores are to be converted into a dismal nightmare of "drowned lands." The outlet of First Lake has a most powerful and commanding dam which has lowered the first three lakes 41 inches since July 12. A dam is being built at the foot of Sixth, where

acter and status of the Wilderness in a manner that guides and landlords have yet to learn.

Never in the history of the Wilderness was such an influx of vieltors seem as in the summer of 1880. One naturally asks, is this to continue? When "Murray's Fools" rust of the North Woods in 1890, it was thought by many, even the guides, that the thing was overdone.

In 1870 guiding was poor business. It has picked up won-derbilly since then, but to my friends the guides of the North Woods, I want to give a few words of advice. I have made it a point to get my information from the men most able to give it, and these are the guides.

My good fellows, dou't run yourselves into the ground. You know, and I know, that when the guiding season is over, instead of \$3 per day you are ready to "hire out" for the winter at a wage of \$1 per day and board, and few of you ang get that much.

winter at a wage of \$1 per day and board, and few of you can get that much.

More: when you skin a gentleman he pays the swindle and makes a note of it.

For weeks I fished, paddled and hunted about the head-waters of the Moose. My soul was sated with trout and venison. I longed not for the flesh-pots of Egypt, but for the vegetable gardens at home, green peas, so to speak; succotash, as it were: the enry harvest apple; the sweet hould; the summer sweeting: the fresh tomato; the dozensof things unattainable in the woods. All this I said to myself, as at mithight I sat at the outlet of Fourth Lake and hailed and interviewed guides and tourists, who row over these waters at all times of day and night. It was the fourth of September. In a week more my holiday was out. Why should I

stay longer? I had camped on the outlet of Fourth Lake until there was nothing new there. The immense timber of by Goverment to dam the lakes had furnished me chips a by Governmen to dain the latters had turnished me emps and bark, within six rous of my shanty tent. Intelligent, cul-tured men had stopped at my camp daily to see the eighteen-pound canoe and the little pennymite who had paddied her over 500 miles without a guide. I wanted one week on the still water of the Moose River. Why, it was just the time to start. I built a fire that marked my hast chance at Govern-ment chips and could be seen for miles, put my duffle in shape and at daylight struck out for Jones' camp, 18 miles below

I stopped at "Buell's camp" on the 3d to bid the quiet old owner a last good-bye, and I had a last argument with Perrie on the relative merits of our favorite flies. But, having quarrelled him all over the Fulton Chain (because he held me in the rain while he fished his deuced spring holes and I was in his boat and couldn't get away), I will do him the justice to say that he can furnish the best cast of flies for the Moose River waters that I know of; and he can throw them at the end of 60 feet of line in a way that puts me quite in the background. I have no interest in the fly business, but I like a good cast for the particular waters I am fishing on.

From my camp on Fourth Lake to foot of Fulton Chain, 7 miles, 100 rods carry, and 12 miles to Jones' camp—a little over 19 miles. But fields decreases accepta." Not that Jones' camp is accepted at all, but the descent from the Forge House is delightful and fivelis. Coming down I stopped at the old descried house marked on Colton's map as the "Arnold House." For years this was the headquarters of guides. I stopped at " Buell's camp" on the 3d to bid the quiet old

For years this was the headquarters of guides HOUSE." For years this was the neardquarters or games, frappers, hunters, surveyors, tourists and speculators. How many of the present generation who pass by the doors of this old building have the least idea of the tragical events connected with the old house and the large, sandy, weed-grown places in which is the survey of the same property

cd with the old house and the large, sandy, weed-grown clearing about it?

The buck-boards that almost brush its sides as they pass it stop there no longer. The Forge House, two and a half mile above, is the present starting point for the Fulton Chain and the Moose waters. But there is not a house in the State with such a record as the old "Arnold place." Here it was that Joseph Harisoph, after losing a princely fortune in the vain attempt to make a fortune out of the plentful fron or hereabout, shot himself in despair. And here it was that "Old Foster," after his quarref with the "Injun," "skinned out for the Point," as the guides put it.

"The Point," as the guides put it.

"The Point" is on First Lake, nearly two miles from the outlet, and it is four miles from the Arnold place to the outlet by water, with a carry of 80 rods, while by trail it is two and a half miles. The quarrel lad been bitter. Knives were drawn and blood shed, but hunters and guides were there in force and the men were kept apart.

"You never see Christmas," said the Indian, fierely, "You never see to-morrow," said Foster, as he took his rifle and disappeared in the forest.

When the Indian left the Arnold place, with his canoe, two

and disappeared in the forest.
When the Indian left the Arnold place with his canoe, two
friendly whites went with him. They did not really suspect
danger; but, as they were passing Indian Point, single file,
three canoes, the Indian in the middle, old Poster rose up,
with rile at his shoulder. The Indian gave a yell, dropped
his paddle, and only said: "Me dead man!" Even as he said
it Foster's bullet whistled through his lungs and he tumbled
jute the water dead.

It Poster's bullet whistled through his mage into the water dead.

Every man who goes up the Fulton lakes knows "Indian Point" and "Indian Rock." I have passed them more than a score of times this summer, and never without a thought of the through that occurred at this spot. Because it happened a score of the tan summer, and nove wimout a thoughout the traged of that occurred at this spot. Because it happened that Foster, after a tellous tournament in the courts on a trial for Fourier, got clear on a plea of self-defence and came to Tioga County. Pennsylvania, to finish his days, being justly afraid of the Indians who had sworn his death.

atraid of the Indians who had sworn his death.

Lastly, there is the room where the elder Arnold, father of

"Ed," and "Ote" Arnold, "Brown's Tract guides" of the

present, shot and killed the guide, Short, in a foolish quarrel

about a dog chain. It was a brutal deed, and no man here

has one word of excuse or extenuation for it. The family

say that after the shooting Arnold went into the bush, direct
lue a dualther to haure a white cled but of a more relative. say that after the shooting Arnold went into the bush, directing a daughter to hang a white cloth out of an upper window it his victim died before sundown. Short died about 3 r. m., the cloth was duly hung out and Arnold went over to Nick's Lake, weighted himself heavily with stones, and waded out of his depth, coolly drowning himself. There was a coffin buried at Booneville, anyhow, and a funeral attended by the Arnold family as mourners. But the prevailing opinion is, here, that the funeral was a sham and that Arnold, who knew the woods to perfection, calouly walked over to Canada, that being quite as easy and more agreeable than to drown himself. Quite a tragical spot is the "Old Arnold Place." I spent a couple of hour wandering about the sterile clearing, counting and inspecting the rooms, noting the broken furnispen a couple of non-wantering about the sterile clearing, counting and inspecting the rooms, noting the broken furniture and disearded (in or iron ware and the moldy boxes, barrels, etc., that remain as they were left in the large and commodious cellar. The ruins of a dozen castles on the Rhine

modious cellar The ruins of a dozen casues on the James would have less interest for me.

There was a rusty seythe hanging in what was once the drawing-room, and in an upper room was a bunk, well filled with soft, dry grass. An old tin pail, half full of ashes, lad recently been used for making a smudge, and the bunk had been used within two or three days by some sleeper, who had come to the clearing to watch for the deer which feed at early morning or late evening in the lonely fields. Below the been used within two or three days by some sleeper, who had come to the clearing to watch for the deer which feed at early morning or late evening in the lonely fields. Below the house is the landing—not on the main river, but on a small noad with an outlet to the Moose, easily rowed or paddled—and this landing is almost classic. For a time beyond even the oldest Indian tradition, this has been a favorite landing for the red men; but the birch is seen here no more, and even the narrow blue boat of the guide goes up the channel but seldom. Halfway from the Forge House to Jones' is "Little Rapids," and twenty-five rods above the rapids there is, on the left bank, a clear, dry, spruce-covered point. Just here there is a good runway, and as I swung around in sight of the point there he stood! a plump little yearling buck, already beginning to show the short-ble, and within forty yards of me. He let me drift down within five rods of him and then, raising his flag, whistling and snorring his loudest, went off with a succession of high, defiant bounds. My rifle was back at the Forge House and the revolver, which would have done for him, was tucked away in my knapsack. Ah, well! Let him live. I have had my share of venison, bear meat, and trout even if I never taste either again. Only one does not like to miss such a chance. By the time he was out of hearing the rapids claimed my attention, and, shooting swiftly down the narrow channel. I glided into the deep smooth water below for as pleasura as ix-mileraddle as one ould wish. ly down the narrow channel, I glided into the deep, by down the narrow channe, a guided into the deep, smooth water below for as pleasunt a six-mille pacific as one could wish. The weather was perfect, the banks thickly studded with trees, mainly spruce and balsam, and I caught frequent glimpses of beaver meadows, with the light, graceful foliage of the tamaracks showing beautifully as a background to the

dark, sombre evergreens of the river banks. The six miles mark, somore evergreens of the river banks. The six lines was passed too quickly, and I ran the canoe into the thy landing that Eri Jones had prepared for her, let him take her to the boat-house, and laid away the paddle, feeling that my canoeing was over for the season. I have not stepped into

Jones' camp is pretty nearly a forest solitude. A high bill ness camp is pretty nearly a forest solutific. A high his couth, across the river; another to the north and cast deep, heavy woods on all sides. It is emphatically e of rest. The low, constant murmur of the rapids, deed resets below is equilible at all hours of the family.

and deep, heavy woods or all sides. It is emphatically a place of rest. The low, constant numrur of the rapids, a hundredyards below, is audible at all hours of the day and night. To me it is somnotent music. Often, when Jones and his son were off fishing, I dropped asleep over pen and paper, lafled by the low, unvarying monotone of rushing waters, and at night it was better than an opiate.

Here I rested, fished a little, wrote less, and loafed away by last week in the woods. It is worthy of mention that we had brook trout on the table every day of my stay. I got to care very little for them. In common with the majority who come here I much prefer the lake salmon. We made the evenings shorter by exchanging notes. I have been something of a wanderer by sea and land, while Jones is a Portynier, has been a tamer and catcher of wild hores and was in the thickest of the fight at the Pannau riots, when Walker's actions got two steamer-loads of passengers into the hottest kind of water and cost nearly or quite a thousand lives.

He is well posted, 100, on the North Woods and matters He is well posted, 100, on the North Woods and matters pertaining thereunto, and he gave me some interesting and instructive points not laid down in the books. Owning a caup, with boats to let and being on the guide list himself, he could give stories and incidents concerning the guiding business quite anusing and perhaps slightly suggestive to the prospective tourist. For instance take the following, for the

business fuite anusing and perhaps slightly suggestive to the brospective tourist. For instance take the following, for the trust of which T can vouch.

Dick Cragoe is a Brown's Tract guide and a good one. Last season he had a party consisting of a gentleman and his wife, who came to the woods for rest, recreation and amusement, and as usual the gentleman brought a breech-loader, with which he was anxious to kill a deer. But his vacation neared a close and he had been unable to get a shot. The lady, who was his constant companion in boating and fishing excursions, also desired to see how it was done, for once, and thus the gentleman to his guide:

"Dick, I can't go out without shooting a deer. Get me a shot to-morrow and I'll give you five follars.

"Dick, I can't go out without shooting a deer. Get me a shot to-morrow and I'll give you five dollars."

Dick got the dogs out early, while he lay off on the lake with his hoat and party to cut the deer off. The hunt was a pretty fair success all round—even for the deer. The dogs succeeded in driving the deer (a doe, as usual) to water. Dick succeeded by rapid rowing in cutting her off and getting a "tail-holt," which, by the way, is a favorite "holt" with the average guide, and the gentleman empited his six-shot repeater at her head as Dick held on to the tail, and actually nissed with every shot.

Then the woman was aroused. "Cragoc," said she, "it's a shame. Let her go, and I'll give you more than my husband gave for his shots."

Dick knew his little hiz, and he knew her 'word was good as gold. He loosened his grip on the tail and the doe scuttled through the lily pads, climbed the bank and was soon safe in her forest home. The gentleman paid his five dollars like a man, and next day the party went out. On leaving the lady landed Dick a package, saying: "Don't open it until we are away." The package contained a fine silk handkerchief with the name of Dick's wife neatly worked in one corner and also a ten-dollar greenback.

Dick's account of the hunt borders on the humorous. "It was," he says, "one of the most satisfactory hunts I was ever into. The man got six shots at a deer, liftene feet of, at less than a dollar a shot. Anybody would give that much. The lady was satisfied and well pleased, while the dee ought to be dissatisfied if the deer did get away from Use." Dick would feet insulted if anybody should hint at cheek!

Dick would feel insulted if anybody should hint at cheeki-

Dick would feel insulted if anybody should hint at cheekiness or extortion.

Another case of deer hunting came within my own knowledge in August last. "Slim Jim," a muscular guide of the Forge House clau, had a party of one, a Mr. George B.—, of Philadelphia, who was rather profitable, Jim's bill, footing up to about 865. Jim was faithful, took good care of his man, and did not overcharge him. Therefore, when Mr. B.—expressed an earnest desire to shoot one deer before going out, it was Jim's bounden duty to get him the chance. As floating was a failure they went over to the North Branch Lakes, with Jim's old speckled hound for a right bower, to try driving, and there met another party, with Si Helmer for y driving, and there met another party, with Si Helmer for

guide.

Helmer's party had killed deer before, and were auxious for venison rather than the fun of shooting it. Therefore, when Jim explained that his man was very desirous of shooting a deer, and asked. Si to assist, it was agreed that Mr. Bshould have a shot if possible. It turned out quite possible. The doe—a doe again—came to water a long way from the boats and made for the opposite shore. By diltt of his best should have a shot if possible. It turned out quite possible. The doe—a doe again—came to water a long way from the boats and made for the opposite shore. By dint of his best rowing Helmer succeeded in cutting her off at the last instant and turning her out into the lake, where he got the tail hold and waited for Mr. B—to shoot. One would suppose that the uncrest tyro who ever freed a gun might be able to shoot a deer in the head while it was held fast by the tail, but the shooting of the tourist is often fearfully and wonderfully done. Mr. B—put a heavy charge into the doe's hind-quarters, within a foot of Si Helmer's hand, pretty well destroying a hindquarter of venison and drawing some very energetic remark from Si. nark from Si.

ergetic remark from Jim was sto the party Mr. B. of the party Mr. B. remarked, with a satisfied air, "Well, you can score one for me." I should say so.

Small wonder that the guides have, as a rule, little faith in the shooting of their parties, at least until they have been tested by actual trial.

If these rough rule.

testen by actual trial.

If these rough notes find favor, I will at another time give some hints for parties who wish to go, in light boats or canoes, through the wilderness without guides. NESSMUK. ----

A Party for Arkansas.—Mr. H. N. Fuller, general castern agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, left the city Saturday evening to join a party who go on a hunting expedition to the Swan Lake country, thirty niles from Newport, Ark. They will camp out two or three weeks and the Forest and Stream is promised a report on the game found. The party consists of Messrs. H. N. Fuller, Hon. William Brown, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mr. Hempstead, Professor H. C. Hammond, Little Rock, Ark.; William Benson, James T. King, Jacksonville, Ark.; Colonel Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.

GAME AND FISH ABOUT DENVER.

W IIILE glancing over your always interesting pages, I am reminded that it is a long time since 1 contributed even a paragraph to the common fund. And first, yy 1 am reminded that it is a long time since I contributed even a paragraph to the common fund. And first, I desire to compliment you upon the very great improvement in your journal, and especially within the last year. It shows prosperity and the just appreciation in which it is held. Its place in public esteem, or as an authority upon the subjects with which it deals, cannot be questioned while its standing grows stronger with each and every succeeding issue.

while its standing grows stronger with each and every succeeding issue.

This region has been especially favored the present autumn with an abundant supply of water fowl. The ducks came early, have been plentiful and in excellent condition. The "The Great American Desert" would not seem from its name a natural resort for webbed feet; yet, thanks to the system of irrigation we are obliged to practice in order to promote agriculture, this portion of it is fast becoming a favorite spring and fall resting place for the migrating flocks. The irrigating canals iill up and keep full ponds and little lakes all over the country through which they are extended. These soon become filled with aquatic plants which supply food and shelter for the birds and they linger about them for days or weeks.

Just now the markets are also plentifully supplied with greece. Owing to the rapid filling up of the country, the pushing forward of the frontier settlements, and the extension of our mountain system of our railways, large game is growing scarceaud more and more difficult to reach. A fair supply of ventson and an occasional elk, or bear yet find

growing scarce and more and more difficult to reach. A fair supply of venison and an occasional elk, or bear yet find their way to this market, but it is very different from a few years ago. Buffalo meat is hardly ever seen, and even antelope is no longer common. There has been good sport this fall in Middle and North Parks, and west of them, but very little of the meat killed has come to Denver. Lik have

fall in Middle and North Farrs, and west to ment, our very little of the meat killed has come to Denver. Elk have been killed most, mule deer next, and then antelope. A mountain sheep is hardly ever seen any more.

The diminution of fish has been even more rapid and marked than the destruction of game. During the last summer mountain trout have been a rarity in the Denver market, and when found they have generally been sale and unpalatable to those whose taste had been educated to esteem them only when fresh from their native element. The fact is the streams on the eastern slope of the mountains are nearly depleted of their finny denizens, and those of the western slope will soon share the same result. Menutime very little is being done to make good the loss. We have a Fish Commissioner who is zealous to enthusingn, but the

western slope will soon share the same result. Menntime very little is being done to make good the loss. We have a Fish Commissioner who is zealous to enthusiasm, but the last Legislature gave him but \$1,000 for two years' expenses, and of course he can do but little.

He has obtained in the last season a few German carpfrom Prof. Baird, which prospered well under his care until distributed among the various portions of the State a few weeks ago. He has also prosecuted successfully a number of offenders against the State fish law. An important test case transferred from Weld County to this, and fought to the bitter end was concluded only a few days ago, the offender being "sinched" to the full extent of the law. If the commissioner could secure an aburrorniation sufficient to establish e ostendish of control of the sum of the state of the law. If the commissioner could secure an aburrorniation sufficient to establish e ing "sinched" to the full extent of the law. If the commissioner could secure an appropriation sufficient to establish a batching house, and then our fish protective laws could be made a little more effective, it would not be difficut to keep good the fish supply of the State with even the more delicate and valuable varieties. As it is every artificial pond soon teems with the common, coarser kinds which "beat nothing."

We have long had a kind of passive game protective association here open to membership in all parts of the State. It has done something occasionally in securing punishment for violation of the game and fish laws, and has accomplished one other thing which is a gratifying recompense for all list rouble and cost. The quail was not indiginous to this region, and the first thing the association did was to secure a supply from

other thing which is a gratifying recompense norm in troum-and cost. The quali was not indiginous to this region, and the first thing the association did was to secure a supply from both East and West. These were colonized in the farming districts, and stringent laws passed for their protection. It is not yet lawful to kill them at any season of the year, and the consequence is that Bob White is numerous in most, or all of the valleys east of the mountains. At harvest time his notes are heard in every field, and he can be seen on every fence, while he is almost as tame as the domestic fowls. The California variety disappeared—probably migrated South-ward.

This has been a phenominal year in this region; first an This has been a phenominal year in this region; first an excessively severe winter on the western slope of the mountains with an extreme snow fall, while on east it was very mild, with hardly any precipitation; then a remarkably dry spring and early summer all over; succeeded by unusually frequent rains from the middle of July to the present time, (only recently it has been mainly snow). For more than a month past there has been rain or snow, or both every two three or four days, and the streets of Denver have rivalled those of an Illinois town for mid. The "oldest inhabitant "never saw the like before: he'll. an Illinois town saw the like bef of Denyer have rivalled those of an introse town sor moo.
The "oldest inhabitant "never saw the like before; hell
swear to that. For the last week it has been cold, frosty
and icy ahead of time, and I am just wishing I could follow
Al Fresco's chart "away down" along the Southwest coast of
Florida, until the genial springtime comes again.
W. N. B.

Denrey Col., Nov. 14.

THE ST. REGIS RIVER REGION.

HAVE just returned from the woods, where I have been HAVE just returned from the woods, where I have been in camp for the last ten weeks. I camped most of the time on the Sixteen-Mile Level of the middle branch of the St. Regis River, above Bine Mountain, but visited several of the ponds and other streams in that vicinity, while there. With three others I went to Long Pond, three miles west of the Level, where we found some of the best rout fishing I have had in several years. We caught a fine lot of large trout there, from ½ lb. to 1 lb. in weight. We also found good fishing in the outlet, but the fish were not of so large a size as in the pond. I did not find the fishing as good in the Level as I did last season, owing, no doubt, to gill nets being set in the spawning beds hast fail. I was informed by persons who were trapping on the Level last. October that two men from the northern part of the county came there in that month and caught over 200 lbs. of trout with gill nets on the spawning beds. One of the men came up to the Level with boat, tent, etc., and I have no doubt a net among his baggage, just before I left. I would have stopped and kept awatch over him, but could not stay longer, so I arranged with the trappers to keep an eye on him, and if he put a net into the water to let me know it and I would bring him to the District Attorney's notice. Deer are very plenty all over that part of the Adirondacks. I hunted them with dogs, with several others, a week ago last Saturday, and we got three deer among us that day. The dogs were put out across the river directly opposite the Blue Mountain House. The next day, Sunday, one of our party who went down to Spring Cave, three miles below, heard some dogs barking in the woods across the river and went out to see what they were at. He found them around a large buck, who was fighting them. Having his rifle along he sent a ball through him and ended the fight. It was the largest and handsomest deer I ever saw, and would weigh 200 lbs. or over. He had eleven prongs on his horns, five on one and six on the other, and a fine blue coat of hair. It was supposed that the dog, which was a strange one, had driven him over from the East Brauch, some ten miles away, and one of our dogs, coming to his help, had headed him off, and he being tired showed fight. Deer are very plenty all over that part of the Adirondacks

driven him over from the East Branch, some ten miles away, and one of our dogs, coming to his help, had headed him off, and he being tired showed fight.

A party of six Philadelphia gentlemen, with guides and dogs, came on to the level the last week of August, and hunted five dogs and killed five deer, one each day they hunted. Three of them were shot within eighty rods of my camp, near Indian Rock. Two of them were large buses, and the head and horns of one they sent home to be mounted.

There is a tract of country between Middle and West Branch of the St. Regis, and running south to the Great Windfall, some twenty-rive miles long by twelve to fifteen wide or more, which is now about the only part of the Adironalacks where the steamboat and Concord conches have not reached or the whistle of the iocomotive been heard. This is an unbroken wilderness, with not a dwelling-house on it south of Blue Mountain, and within it are many ponds and streams which are as full of trout as they were fifty years ago, and several that don't know a hook cast into their waters from one year's end to another.

One large stream, some three or four miles west of Blue

waters from one years end to another.

One large stream, some three or four miles west of Blue
Mountain, has only been visited by three persons thissummer
and never in the fishing senson by more than half a dozen
different ones. There is no signs of a path or road to it.
One of the party told me he found everything just as nature one or the party told me he found everything just as nature made it there—not a stick cut or any sign of a human being there. He told that in the deep holes where the stream ran through a beaver meadow that the water was alive with trout, and that he had three flies on his leader, and often had a trout on each at one time. He said they were all nearly large brook trout, and some he caught would weigh a nound. There are passwaters streams within that there is no streams within that the streams. had a trout on each at one time. He said they were all nearly large brook trout, and some he caught would weigh a pound. There are many other streams within that tract of country of the same kind. One large stream formed by the outlets of Long and Wolf pouds, has a rough road into it from Blue Mountain, and there is a very good log shanty at Wolf Pond, which is only a short distance from the river. This stream takes its rise from Long Pond, and then Wolf Pond outlet comes in, which makes quite a river. It empties into the west branch of the St. Regis some to welve miles west of Wolf Pond. It is mostly after taking in Wolf Pond outlet still water, with occasional rapids, down whichar boat can run by drawing over the rapids. It russ through a heavy timbered country until near its mouth, where there is a beaver meadow and a rough shanty, where settlers below come to cut the wild grass for fodder. I went over this stream, or part of it, and found the tourishing all one could wish for, and many of large size. They will run from one-quarter to two pounds in weight many of them. Very few visit this stream at any time, owing to the difficulty of getting provisions and camping outfit, etc., into it. It is eight miles from Blue Mountain House to where the trail strikes it at Wolf Pond. A horse with a sled is the best way to get one's traps in, and by walking yourself or going on horseback one could go in very well. I went in that way and had no difficulty in getting along. Mr. Phelps, of the Blue Mountain House, has horses and a suitable sled, wagons, etc., also tents and camping outfit.

There are many other streams similar to those I have de-

that way and had no difficulty in getting along. Mr. Pieips, of the Blue Mountain House, has horses and a suitable sled, wagons, etc., also tents and camping outfit.

There are many other streams similar to those I have described. All this region is but very little frequented—no doubt less than any other portion of the Adirondacks that is anywhere near as extensive. Game of all kinds is found anywhere in this part of the State, and can I believe, by what I have seen myself and learned from others, be found I have seen myself and learned from others, be found there more plenty than in any other locality, and nothing preventing, more than I know of now. I shall with a friend pitch my camp next season in its centre. Partridge or ruffled grouse are plenty all over this county wherever there is one acre of woods, which will be a large share of it. Around Blue Mountain, go in any direction you may, you are s to scare up a flock of them. Addition Ondack

Hatural Distory.

OUR WATERFOWL.

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A NSER ALBIFRONS GAMBELI. White-fronted Goose: Prairie Brant; Speckle-belly, Bill, red; feet. orange, with white claws; general color, grayish brown, darkest above, paler below, especially on forebreast; all the feathers with paler edges; forehead, line at sides of bill and chin, upper and lower tail coverts, white; many black feathers on lower breast and belly; length, about 27 inches.

The white-fronted goose is not especially abundant on the Affantic coast, and seldom comes under the observation of our Eastern gunners. They are not often seen exposed for sale in our markets, and those which are seen there come, for the most part, from the West. In the Western States they are much more abundant, and are found in considerable numbers during their migrations in the Mississippi Valley. are, however, by far the most abundant on the Pacific Coast where they pass the winter, and afford great sport to the gunners of California, Oregon and Washington Territory. A favorite method of hunting them on the coast, as described by Dr. Coues, is by means of a stalking ox. He says: "A bullock is taught to feed quietly along toward a flock, the gunner meanwhile keeping himself screened from the bird's view by the body of the animal until within range. Though I have not myself witnessed this mode of hunting, I should judge the gunners killed a great many geese, since they talk of its 'raining geese' after a double discharge of the tremendous guns they are in the habit of using.

This species is said by Dr. Richardson to breed north of the sixty-seventh parallel in the wooded districts, and from there to the Arctic Ocean. Mr. Dall found it breeding in great abundance on the Yukon River.

The American bird is regarded by ornithologists as a variety of the white-fronted goose of Europe, which, however, it so closely resembles that it could not be distinguished from it by the unpracticed eye. A slightly longer bill in the American form is the only definite character assigned as distinctive

Anser hyperboreus. Snow Goose: White Brant. Bill and feet pink, the toothed border of the former very prominent; color, white, except the primaries of the wing, which are tipped with black; the head and neck often washed with rust color; young said to be "dull bluish or pale lead colored on the head or upper parts of the body;" length, about 30 inches.

Variety albatus differs only in being somewhat smaller, measuring about 25 inches in length.

The snow goose, during its migrations, is generally dis tributed throughout the United States, though less abundant on the Atlantic coast than farther westward. Like the pre ceding species it is most abundant on the Pacific coast, but we have found it in considerable numbers in the Rocky Mountains and on the plains. Many are killed in the Mis sissippi Valley, and a few are sometimes taken on the Lakes. It is a most excellent table bird, far more delicate and juicy than the Canada goose.

The distribution of the lesser snow goose, var. albatus, appears to be much the same with that of the snow goose proper, but it is perhaps less frequently taken on the Atlantic coast than A. hyperboreus. We have in our possession a specimen taken some years ago on Long Island. When killed it was in company with a flock of the common brant (Branta bernicla), and excited much interest among the local gunners, who were disposed to regard it as an albino brant.

Anser rossii. Ross' Goose; Horned Wavy. "Bill studded at the base with numerous elevated papillæ;" exactly like the snow goose in color, but much smaller; less than two feet in length, and weighing little more than a mallard duck.

Very little is known about the habits of this little goose. It is the most boreal in its habits of any of our species, and only enters the United States in small numbers during the winter. It has been taken at San Francisco, and it may enter the Missouri River country, but to the sportsmen of this country it is an unknown bird. Accounts have occasionally appeared in Forest and Stream, from some of our correspondents near Winnipeg, of the shooting of wavies on the little lakes which dot that region. It is said that these birds are quite abundant in that section during the fautumn. and that they afford good sport.

Anser cærulescens. Blue Goose; Bald Brant. Head, neck, upper tail coverts and most of the under parts, white upper plumage, generally ashy or slaty gray, varied with brown; size of the snow goose, which it closely resembles in form

The blue goose, which was for a long time regarded as the young of the snow goose, is now considered a perfectly good species. It has much the same distribution as A. hyperboreus. and, like it, is perhaps most abundant on the Pacific coast. It is not uncommon, however, in the Western States, and we have seen numerous flocks of this species in the Rocky Mountains.

Philacte canajica. Painted Goose; Emperor. "Wavy bluish gray, with lavender or lilac tinting, and sharp, black crescentic marks; head, nape and tail, white, former often washed with amber yellow; throat, black, white speckled; quills varied with black and white;" length, over 25 inches,

This species is peculiar to Alaska and the Northwest coast. We have never seen it, and take the above description from Coues' Key. Little has been written about it, and its habits seem to be comparatively unknown.

The remaining North American geese are all included in the genus Branta, and are not likely to be confounded with any of those which have gone before, even by the least observant, Birds belonging to the genus Anser have the bill and feet pale or bright colored, and the plumage white or much varied in color; while those which fall within the genus Branta have the bill and feet black, and the head and neck black with white spaces, the general color of the body being The common wild goose (Branta canadensis) is a typical example, and one which is known to every reader.

Branta canadensis. Canada Goose; Gray Goose; Common Wild Goose. Tail of 18 feathers; head and neck, black, with a broad white cheek patch on each side; upper parts, smoky brown: tail, black, its upper coverts white, lower parts ashy gray, sometimes almost white, becoming paler on belly; about three feet in length. Variety leucoparcia resembles the above, but where the black of the neck ends there is a broad collar of white. Under parts somewhat darker than in the Canada goose, to which it is about equal in size. Variety hutchinsii-Smaller than either of the above; tail of 16 feathers; about two and one-half feet long.

The Canada goose is found everywhere throughout North America, and breeds in many sections of the United States. There is some reason for believing that within the last ten years pairs of these birds have nested in Connecticut, though these may have been wounded ones which did not have strength to accompany their companions to the North. We have found them breeding in considerable numbers on the Upper Missouri, the North Platte and on other streams in the

During the migrations they are everywhere more or less abundant, and their loud honking as they pass over high in air is a sound familiar to the car of almost every one. habits of the wild goose during the migrations are pretty well known to all sportsmen, and the bird is universally acknowledged to be as wary and cunning as almost any game bird with which we have to do.

The variety leucoparcia appears to be confined to the Northwest coast, while canadensis and hutchinsii are found almost everywhere. The latter is said to be especially abundant on the Pacific coast in winter. On the Atlantic coast we have often heard gunners speak of a goose smaller than the Canada, which appears a little earlier in the fall and a little later in spring than the common form, and which they termed the Southern goose. This is very probably hutchinsii. Audubon speaks of a bird mentioned by Maine gunners and termed by them Winter or Flight Goose, which was probably the same.

Branta leuropsis. Barnacle Goose. Forehead, sides of head, throat and tail coverts, white; wing coverts and interscapulars, bluish gray; under parts, grayish white; elsewhere, black or blackish; length, about 28 inches.

The barnacle goose is a European species, the capture of which in America has only been recorded three or four times. It will readily be distinguished from any others of our geese, and sportsmen would do well to keep a sharp lookout for it, and if they should be fortunate enough to bring one to bag, they should at once record it, and see that the specimen is

Branta bernicla. Brant Goose. Head and neck, black; a few touches on the side of the neck, and the upper tail coverts, white: above, smoky brown: below, paler, whitening toward the tail. Variety nigricans resembles the above but the black of the lower neck extends further backward over the breast. The white neck patches are also larger.

The brant is generally dispersed over the northern part of the United States during the migrations, the common brant being the ordinary form met with in the East, while var. nigricans is much the most abundant on the Pacific coast.

. Dendrocygna fulva, Fulvous Tree Duck; Cornfield Duck "Pale cinnamon or yellowish brown, darker on the crown; the nape with a black line along; bend of wing, chocalate brown; rest of wing, rump and tail, black, its upper and under coverts white; scapulars and foreback dark, with pale rinnamon edgings; bill and feet, blackish;" length about 20 inches.

As already remarked, the birds of this genus are not common except along our Southwestern border. In this genus the bill is longer than the head, and the legs are very long and have the tibia bare for some distance above the tibio-tarsal In other words, the leg is bare above what is commonly but improperly called the knee.

Dendrooggna autumnalis. Autumnal Tree Duck. Blackish brown; crown, most of neck and fore part of breast, middle of back and scapulars; reddish chocolate; a patch on the wing, white; bill and legs, red.

Merely crosses our Southern border into Texas.

TTO BE CONTINUED, |

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—The fall meeting of the National Academy of Science was held last week in this city, the session lasting from Tuesday to Friday. The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Professor March. Professor W. B. Rogers, the President, being prevented by ill-health from being present.

A number of interesting papers were read, most of them, however, on physical subjects. Prof. Alexander Agassiz, gave a most interesting account of the cruise of the Blake, and the conclusions reached from his dredging operations The following abstract from his remarks appears in the

After giving some details respecting the previous cruises of the Blake and the points intended to be elucidated by the several expeditions, Professor Agassiz said the results obtained had shown that the deep sea fauna extended to a limit considerably higher than was formerly supposed—namely, siderably higher than was formerly supposed—namely, to a depth of about 450 fathoms. At about this depth lay the outernost limit of another belt of animal life which he should style the continental fauna, and which extended from a depth of about 450 feet to one of 150 fathoms. To observe exactly the connection and relation of these fauna to each other was one of the purposes of the cruise of the Blake last summer. The coast of South Carolina to the depth of the purpose and the private to be one of the cruise. indunce to each other was one of the purposes of the cruss of the Blake last summer. The coast of South Carolina was selected as a base of operations, and the region to be examined was laid out in regular sections. The first procedure was to run a line south of Cape Hatteras in an easterly direction, another north of Hatteras, and a third at Cape May. Each of these lines began at a depth of about 150 fathoms, and extended completely across the Gulf Stream. For a distance of 150 miles from the shore a greater depth than 150 fathoms of water did not occur at any point embraced in the survey, and there was very little variation from a general average, thus showing that the Gulf Stream course along an immense plateau, which was probably the original limit of the continent. The breadth of this gigantic submarine plain was from 120 to 150 miles. Off the coast of South Carolina, at a depth of about 100 fathoms, the margin of an abrupt and very rapid declivity was found, and then for some distance a deep submarine valley. After this interval was crossed the ascent was equally abrupt. The exernal margin of the stream has not yet been determined, but its general topographical relations are now pretty well understood.

rof. Agassiz next described the external margin of this Prot. Agassiz next described the external margin of this st submarine plateau and its extreme fertility in anim' e. For a distance of ninety miles off the South Carolina ore our submarine explorers never carried a depth of more than 250 to 275 fathoms: but when the outer edge was once

arrived at the abruptness of the descent was somewhat startling. The ground fell for the first ship's length after the declivity commenced full 150 fathoms, and for three ships'
lengths 450, or 1,350 feet. It was along this margin that principally the zoological interest centered. The elevated plateau itself which adjoined the shore was practically sweep clear of slit
and mud by the ever-restless currents coursing over it; but
upon its extreme margin the deposit was something enormous,
and the expedition found at the outfall of the Gulf Stream a
wealth of marine life larger than at any point in the tropics.
The shot would sometimes shik from eighteen to twenty feet
into this slimy mass, which had been cleaned from the level
plateau by the action of the water, and here dropped in an
enormous drift which was peopled with submarine fanua.
Of course, owing to this freedom from slit, the plateau could
not furnish food for any large development of animal life,
and it was consequently concentrated in a marrow belt at the
margin, which furnished an interesting field for investigation.
The deposit did not appear to embrace any great number of
species, and was mainly remarkshle for immense quantity
rather than for variety or range. In summing up the results of his summer's work in connection with the Blake,
Professor Agnesiz reported that the important point was the
pwoof that the deep-sea fanua of the Atlantic bottom exrended shoreward to a depth very considerably less than had
been heretofore supposed by naturalists. It had been ascernined that it was substantially identified with that of the
Gulf of Mexico, while the fauna of the West Indian track
was of the peouliar type he had styled continental. The
current of the Gulf Stream being extremely strong, its track
was of the peouliar type he had styled continuental.

The current of the Culf Stream being extremely strong, its track
was of the peouliar type he had styled continuental.

The current of the Culf Stream being extremely strong, its track
was of t

Professor Cope read an important paper on "Extinct Vertebrates" and Professor Marsh an interesting one on the "Dimensions of the Brain and Spinal Cord in Some Extinct Reptiles." Some of the Dinosaurians have brains scarcely larger than the spinal cord. In Stegosaurus the brain is not larger than a common sized tumbler, but there is an enlargement of the spinal cord in the region of the sacrum eight times as large as the brain case proper. The Academy will meet again in April, 1891, at Washington.

PERSITENT HOUSE WIESS-Vail, love, Nev. 16,—Editor Persit and Stream: While visiting a friend last summer I noticed an inverted collar-box nailed to the top of the wooden noticed an inverted collar-box nailed to the top of the wooden pump near the door and inquired why it was there? I was told that a pair of house wrens had taken up quarters in the pump and persisted in building their nest there, nor would they abandon their project until the box was furnished them. They then immediately took possession of it, built their nest and soon became so tame as to alight on persons going there for water.

INSTINCT IN EELS.-The fishermen on Shinuecock Bay, INSTEAM IN LEGS.—The Instrument on Shinheeseck Bay, Long Island, say that when the bay closes by the filling up of the inlet and imprisons thousands of cels that the latter can be seen in great numbers where the inlet was, when they wish to go to sea again. The bay is now closed and we are informed that near the point where the cels come in last sum mer they are now gathering in force, searching for the lost

# Sea and River Hishing.

OLD TIME FISHING IN TENNESSEE.

OLD TIME FISHING IN TENNESSEE.

Pranklin, Tenn.

Tennessee, Iam induced to send you a few. My part of the State is nearly as oldas the hills, and almost in the suburbs of the Capital of the State, which is about to celebrate its centennial this year. That shows that we are 100 years old, and yet all appearances indicate that we are quite young still. When Davidson County was laid off and Nashville was located, if was quite a wilderness, and a great breadth of land being embraced in Davidson County. In October, 1799, the Legislature of the State ampointed a set of commissioners to survey and lay off out of Davidson and south of it a new county to be called Williamson County, often one of our Indian fighting grounds. The commissioners proceeded to the discharge of their duties, and by January 1, 1806, laid us off quite a nice county, located the county site, and called it Franklin, on the south side of Big Harpeth River, on a magnificent section of 640 acres of excellent level and; and in February, 1800, the county was established and we have been pegging away ever since. Ten miles south of this town was the Indian boundary, but some of them still claimed Big Harpeth Hiver as the boundary, and were very reluctant to yield up that boundary because the valleys of Little Harpeth, Big Harpeth and West Harpeth Rivers, the powerful streams running across the county, were magnificent hunting grounds. My ancestors had settled in this portion of Davidson County two years before the county of Williamson was laid off, and among the very first who had dared to do so, and of course the descendants have grown up with the country. Guither and were times, of the provisions he was able to lay in General Jackson, and aided in clearing up the wilderness and familiarizing themsolves with the forests and streams. I am familiar with the stories of my fathers and uncles of the bear bunts, Indian fights and fishing frolics of the early times, of the great abundance of game and the wanton destruction of the same from the first settlement

your s supplies were, they asked my uncle how on earth he managed to support so large a family on so little. He replied he never lived better in his life. He said he used bear for meat and wild turkey for bread, and the children and servants subsisted on eggs and grew fat.

Shortly after my grandfather's settlement here he had occasion to cross over Big Harpeth River one day when the water was even, and he discovered an immense quantity of fish in the mouth of a little stream emptying into the river, and when he returned home he informed the boys of his discovery. To have a little fun, and also to get something to eat, they felled a tree and dug them out a cance as quickly as possible, and launched it in the stream about five miles below where the fish had been seen, and paddled up to the place and readily found great numbers of fish. They pitched into the water with their paddles, and in a very short time killed enough fish to load their craft down, leaving just room for one boy to sit and paddle their boat homeward. In the meantime they sent runners across the neighborhood, notifying the neighbors of their catch, and to meet them at a certain place and divide with them. On the arrival of the craft at a point within a mile of their home they met their nothers and sisters, the matrons and maidens of their neighborhood, and they had a general division and scaling of fish and a merry time.

and a merry time.

The streams were so well stocked with fish I have often heard my father say that when they wanted fish they would provide themselves with torches of a dark night, just paddle up or down stream, and the fish would jump into the cance

and a merry time.

The streams were so well stocked with fish I have often heard my father say that when they wanted fish they would provide themselves with torches of a dark hight, just paddle up or down stream, and the fish would jump into the canoe until it was filled and they would be compelled to extinguish their lights to save their canoe from sinking and from heing swamped by fish jumping in. The principal fish then in the streams were what they called "tront," now you call them black lass, striped and speckled bass, red horse, black and red perch, suckers and eat. Great quantities of these fish swam in these waters until the cane was destroyed and they became quite searce, the rivers having filled up to a great extent with gravel from the cleared land. Now we have somewhat of a fish protection law against scines or nets, and the waters are again filling up rapidly, and fine sport is offered to the angler, and it really makes namateur angler sick to read unew the trout stories in your paper, and the dy-fishing and fan the anglers have, while we are confined to what you call bass or peach ishing. Well, there is a little more sport in it than you might inactine. I will tellyou something about it, and maybe something about field sports.

Recoilect I am about sixty summers, but I do not fail to yo with the boys, and I generally count up with, if not ahead, of the best of them. We do not have these twenty-five, fifty and one hundred dollar rods, and such line and expensive tackle as the New York boys can affort, but for our rods we use the best native and Japanese cane. We send to Bates and get the finest hooks, the best gut for snoods, and prefersingle to double snoods. You of course know Bates is rather crabbed, and I was in his store on one occasion and I was anxious to get the longest gut I can find? He replied, crustity, "Yes, do you suppose one worm has a longer gut than mother?" I subsided and took a few bunches, We use the best shift to subject than 1 few far have an advantage of the analysis of the f

ound. In the meantime another of the party came up and pulled

In the meantime another of the party came up and pulled out the fish in the same way three times and gave it up. By this time the third, who was a splendid fisherman, came up, and he dropped in and brought up the fish three times and lost him, and he gave it up. I was lying by watching the operations. I then told the party that I would bet \$100 to a nickel that I could call up a country boy, who was below with my pole, and that he could catch that fish in one minute. They laughed at me.

I called the boy up, told him to lay aside my pole, take hold of the broken pole and take out that trout. He did so and his first effort failed. He dropped back immediately, and in less than a minute dropped the trout in my hand. I took him off the hook myself, and he weighed 2½ hs. and was a male fish. On examination we found that the skin which holds the rim of the mouth had all been pulled off, except about the size of my finger nall, and by the old-fashioned jerk of the boy the look was jerked into the roof of the fish's mouth and he was secured.

After we left the bluff the boy went off and got a net and

mouth and he was secured.

After we left the bluff the boy went off and got a net and caught the first fish which had been hooked. It was a female and weighed 5 lbs. The upshor of all this was that my friend had dropped his minnows within a ring, being watched by the male and female trout. When the female had been

the male and female trout. When the female had been wounded she ran off, but the male fought for the nest to his death.

Now if any man can produce and show a gamer fish than this two and a half pounder I will surrender, I find that I am growing rather longthy, and will stop, promising to tell you something more about our fish and fishing and something about our field sports, quail, pheasants and foxes.

FISHING FOR COUNT.

THE Albany Evening Journal, whose editor in chief, Mr. Geo. Dawson, is a salmon angler of perhaps fifty years standing, takes a text from Forest and Stream, and comments upon it in no uncertain tones, winding up with a personal letter from Mr. Dawson himself. We give the text and sarmon entire

and sermon entire.

We have spoken in no uncertain tone upon several occasions of
the destructive practice of killing small fish for the purpose of
swelling the count. We intend to keep at it until the whole body of
anglers join in the chorus and cry "shame" on the man who is
guilty of it.—Forest and Stream.

This "fish for count," has depopulated half of our trout

This "fish for count" has depopulated half of our trout streams and will soon destroy the best salmon rivers on the Continent. Last year three titled flunkies from England killed six hundred salmon on the Cascapedia. Most of these were taken thirty or forty miles from any habitation where they could be utilized. The result was that most of them had to be buried as offal. But this disgraceful fact did not accompany the published score, which went the rounds of all the sporting papers in the world as the best catch on record and as proof of the great skill of the fellows who perpetrated the slaughter.

the sporting papers in the world as the best catch on record and as proof of the great skill of the fellows who perpetrated the slaughter.

But there was no special skill about it. The river was simply full of fish. Every pool was packed, and the only thing necessary was to cast, strike and kill as unpilly as muscle and gaft could perform their office. The fellows were "fishing to count," and they kept up their slaughter so long as the season lasted.

And what was the result? Of the six hundred salmon killed quite one-half of them were full of spawn. The killing of these three hundred ripe fish was the killing of three hundred thousand embryo fry and a most ruinous draft upon the producing power of the best salmon river in the world. The effect of this disgraceful slaughter was seen the present season, when (we are told) not one-quarter of six hundred were caught by those who visited the river.

Anglers who visit a stream where fish, whether trout or salmon, are abundant, will, unless they are the merest cockney pot-lumters, keep within sportsnen-like limits in their catch. To "fish for count" where the count, hecause of the abundance of the fish, can be made ten times what is reasonable, is to violate every law of the "gentle art."

As a case in point, and to show how an angler should behave under such circumstances, we sulyion a note sent to one of the brotherhood who was never known to "fish to count" unless it was to catch the exact number needful for use or for legitimate distribution:

ALBANY, Nov. 6, 1890.
The talk we had yesterday on the bad habit of "fishing to count" alled to mind an incident of my angling tour in the wilds of

The falk we had yesterday on the bad had "heliaing to count" called to mind an incident of my angling tour in the wilds at Canada lest enmmer.

The salmon not having yet shown themselves in our river, myself and the Judge determined to visit a tront lake we had heard of a mile or two from eamp. We reached the lake in the middle of the afternoon, when the sun was a-glare, and found it an hour's work for both of us to take fish enough for supper. But we took them and reliabed them.

As the shadows began to show themselves upon the surface of them and reliabed them.

As the shadows began to show themselves upon the surface of them and respect to show themselves upon the surface of them and the shadows began to show themselves also in such numbers as I had never dreamed of. The little lake was a linear literally a boiling pool, and as the sun went down I determined to fish thirdy minutes, expecting to be able in that time to kill all we should need (six of us, including cook and guides) for an early breakfast. I east from the shore. At every cast I had a rise and a strike, and at the end of twenty minutes I had landed twenty-fixe half pound treat. Reluctantly believing that that number would be sufficient for breakfast, I recled up, although ten minutes of my also strong, of course; but during my forty vears of angling Low versuember two instances—and those I should like to forget—when I took more fash (either trun or salmon) than we could either consume in camp or distribute, in eatable condition, to those who were glad to get them. Those who do more, and yet claim the honored ittle of 'Hruthers of the angle.

Nor is this spirit of slaughter conduced canglezs. Although no counter of shadows the warm of the name of the name content of the content of the content of the spirit of slaughter conduced canglezs. Although no counter of the angle.

Nor is this spirit of slaughter conduced canglezs. Although no counter of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content o

THE LARGEST TAUTOG .- It is an interesting fact to know the extreme size attained by any fish, and we do not remember to have seen the black fish, or tautog (Tautoga onitis), recorded as a fish of great size. The ordinary specimens are from one to five pounds, with an occasional ten pounder. Last week Mr. Blackford had one which tipped the beam at twenty-one pounds.

RHODE ISLAND-New Bedford .- The wreck of the steamer RHODE ISLAND—Are Bedford.—The wreck of the steamer Rhode Island is furnishing a good fishing ground for most of our dishermen at present. They fish for the sunken cargo which is yielding a rich harvest. Some few boats still catch a few mackerel, others try for cod and blackfish, William Hughes and Bill Brown being high line, catching 800 lbs. of blackfish Trackly. Wh

FISHING NEAR NEW OBLEMS—New Orleans, Oct. 8.—Mr. Thorn, Mr. C. Mehle and myself went on Sunday and caught eighty fine fish, forty sheepheads, balance redish or bass and sea trout. The fish were caught in "back Bay of Bolivians, Just the place for Northern gentlemen wishing nice winter sport. Can reach New Orleans in a short lim of three hours by rail, visiting our French Opera and different theatres. Plenty of ducks and snipe, etc. J. D. S.

—The photographic copy of "Fysshynge Wyth an Angle," by Dame Juliana Berners, A. D., 1406, "is a handsome "plaumfet" in the old "black letter." Our "raders will do well to remember that we have several copies of the delight of old book, edited by Mr. George N. Van Stelen, handsomely bound, and in good plain type with the quaint spelling preserved, which we can supply at \$1.50 per copy. (A few rubbed copies at \$1.25.) Send your orders to this office soon.

Those Rangeley Trout Spawn—Rangeley Lokes, Me., No., 12.— It seems that your correspondent, whose article appeared in a late issue of Forest and Stream, under the head of "Spawn-Fishing in the Rangeley Lakes," has a very head of "Spawn-Fishing in the Rangeley Lakes," has a very wrong idea of the use that the trout are put to that are taken out of season by gentlemen authorized to fish by our Fish Commissioners. These trout, after being caught with an ar-tificial fly and carefully handled, were put in tanks prepared for them, and when ripe the eggs were taken from and do-

posited in the hatching-house and the trout, uninjured, reposited in the hatching-house and the trout, uninjured, returned to their native clement. A large part of the trout taken by those gentlemen before the close season (when they had a perfect right to do what they pleased with them) were returned in the same way. It is too true that many large trout were taken at the Upper Dann this fall (previous to the close time) by useing spawn for bait. The best remedy for this, we think, would be to have our much-tinkered fish law tinkered just once more, and after the first of September (if not before) to have trout taken in no other way than by fair angling with the artificial fly.

Capt. of Stmr. Oquossoe, on Mooseluckmaguatic Lake.

# Mish Gulture.

WHY LOBSTERS ARE SCARCE.

The New Haven (Conn.) Register has been interviewing Mr. Fuller, of the Long Wharf Fish Company, on the subject of fish, lobsters, etc., and Mr. Fuller says, in speak-

WHY LOBSTERS ARE SCARCE.

The New Haven (Com.) Register has been interviewing subject of fish, lobsters, etc., and Mr. Fuller, says, in speaking of the latter.

"Lobsters, which are a favorite article of food in the sumer, are keptalive in cars. They are a peculiar sort of sea-bird, are lobsters, and they are a sort of communists who live very much by themselves and in selected localities only. Ten years ago the Long Wharf Fish Company required a half inflion pounds of lobaters to supply their eutomers, but now 350,000 pounds will fill the bill. Then the lobsters were worth \$2.50 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are worth \$2.60 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are worth \$2.60 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are worth \$2.60 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are worth \$2.60 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are worth \$2.60 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are worth \$2.60 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are worth \$2.60 to \$3 a hundred pounds, now they are yet a subject for a goal hearty need for a quarter he has to pay a half-dollar. There are two reasons for the marked increase in price, the demand for the fish and their scarcity. Lobsters have been lunted very closely for the marked increase in price, the demand for the fish and their scarcity. Lobsters have been lunted very closely for the past ten or twelve years, and the result is that they have not been allowed to grow to the necessary age for propogating. A lobster has to be three years of age before it propogates, and until they reach about that age they are not good for much as an article of food. Until recently the laws of mone of the States looked out for the preservation of the lobster. The laws of this State prohibit the catching of lobsters which cannot on market were brought in smacks by fishermen, who bought then from partics owing the post in which they were caught. The lobsters and Maine prohibit not only the catching, but the exposing for sale, of lobsters under 10½ inches in length, and these laws are expected to help preserve the lobster as fo

MAINE SARDINES.—The Sullivan Bulletin publishes an interesting account of the work done at the sardine factory at East Lamoine. The fish used are the smallest herring such as used to be thrown on the ground for fertilizing purposes, and the abor involved in their preparation for market is thus described: First, the boatman goes on a visit to the weirs in Frenchman's Bay and if not successful, around Mt. Desert and through Union River Bay into the rivers and among the small islands where weirs are built, and if possible gets fish into the dories he has in tow; then through log or blow makes the quickest time possible for the works. Oftentimes he returns without any colors being set, that being the sign of "in fish;" when successful he runs in to the track laid down to low water and the dory having the fish is placed on a car and drawn up under a long shed, the fish are washed and sorted, the small ones placed on long tables, and the larger ones packed in barrels. This is called the carding shed: Alongside these tables, having boxes ranged on them, are young boys and girls, armed with small sharp knives, who cut the fish into just the length for the sardine boxes, and when these boxes are full they are passed into another room called the dake room; they are then taken and placed singly on dakes made of wood, and after dripping are passed into the drying room—a close room on the secondition with racks into which the flakes of fish are passed. Below is a "try large stove, burning wood, which soon dries the flakes

of fish. Thence these dry tlakes are passed into the frying room where a large furnace or oven is at fever heat, and the fish are placed in large pans and with great care are fried. Again the carriers take them and pass them to the packing room, where the quick fingers of women and girls place them in boxes and pour pure olive oil and other seasoning preparations over them, and into another room they go called the heading room, where each box receives the heading room, where long tables with portable furnaces and all necessary tools for soldering purposes are found, and young men with soldering from soon prepare the boxes to be passed into the bath room: a large tank, holding more than a hogshead of water, heated to a boiling pitch, receives them, and after remaining in the bath a certain time, the boxes are passed into the examining room, where every box is examined carefully for leaks, and if any are found they are passed back to the scaling and bath rooms. Those that are passed are to the cleaning room, where large box-like tables, filled with dry sawdust, receive and deft little dingers cleanse them of every particle of oil and dirt, and they are then passed to the final examining room, every lox pressed between fingers and thumb to see that they are packed one hundred boxes in each case, branded and ready for shipping.

The boxes in which the sardines are packed are uniform and bear the same marks in all the several factories. Making the tin boxes is a separate business, requiring a large amount of machinery, and as the business increases the several companies will have a manufactory of their own.

This company, and in fact all the companies, pay their work-people every Saturday, by the piece, or, as it may be, by the day.

# Game Bag and Gun.

THE RISKS WE RUN.

A SHORT time before the war the writer, a young lawyer, full of hope and manly ambition, a resident of the heautiful country town of Magnolia, in the southern part of Arkaneas, fond of his gun and the woods, and never missing an opportunity to indulge in his favorite and healthgiving pastime, was, on a sulry day about the middle of September, sitting in the coolest part of the office poring over some knotty law quession, when a little darkey entered, having a pair of saddle bags across his shoulder. Fumbling in his pocket be produced a bundle of newspapers, which being unwrapped disclosed a modest little billet down which headed over. It proved to be short, pointed, but to me full of meaning, it read thus:

\*\*Profraeded naceling at Chaire, Changland, 1997.

us: "Protracted acceling at Christy Chapel next Friday, Saturday GEORGIE."

thus:

"Protected acceling at Christy Chapel next Priday, Saturday and Sanday,

"Protected acceling at Christy Chapel next Priday, Saturday and Sanday,

"Now, there was nothing apparently in this notice calculated to stir a man up, but short that it was, and only referring to a church meeting, yet it whispered to me of a penceful home, a future of love and bliss, shared by a pure, noble, warmhearted girl who was then thinking of the poor, ambitious young attorney, and the knowledge of this fact sent the warm blood tingling to my singer tips.

I gathered up the text books and State reports scattered about my chairs, placed them on the shelves, consulted the office docket, and found one case hefer Squire Nelson set for Friday. That put a quietus on starting at once. So next day, after being granted a continuance, I hurried through my preparations ordered my bingay for one o'clock sharp; and dressed in a light summer suit, part of which was white pants and close fitting cloth gaiters. One o'clock found my rig at my office door.

It would be supposed that a person dressed as I was would have no use for a gun; I thought different. I knew that the father of the young lady who had sent me notice of the meeting at Christy Chapel was a great huntsman, a splendid shot, kept a pack of hounds and was in the saidle half of his time behind them, and I thought it best to be prepared for either clurch or the chase. I took my gun, a six and a bull pound, thirty inch, fourteen gauge, highly finished double German, with a supply of Ely's wire cartridges. Also pulled out my high waterproof boots from their corner, but after refection put them back, for really I had no thought of hunting.

pulled out my high waterproof boots from their corner, but after reflection put them back, for really I had no thought of hunting.

I started on my journey of twelve miles to the large, high-ly-cultivated plantation of J. T. Furlow, Esq., situated on the south side of Horschead Creek, in the southern part of the county. My horse was fresh, I made good time and in due time reached my destination, and found that the gentlemen of the house were out on a fox chase.

That evening when the tired huntsmen returned, a new and extended hunt was planned for the morrow, in h nor of my—total save one—nuexpected visit. This did not suit me, but I could say nothing. Had I not told the old gentleman the object of my coming was a hunt, and he knew I loved the sport, so I held my peace.

Saturday morning saw five of us mount. Mr. P., turning his horse toward me, stopped suddenly, looked at my linen rants and cloth gaiters and queried. Where are your boots, man? You cannot go into the bottom with those shoes. Forgot your boots? That is unfortunate. However, you can take the stand in the overflow, there is no underlives there. So each one took their way to their allotted places, Mr. F. taking the dogs down the bottom, intending to drive up the creek. My stand was in the centre of the bottom in a dense, unbroken forest, at a point where the last spring overflow had swept the ground clean of all rulbids, leaving a space of about two acres as clean as a threshing door, with spreading tops, that shut out the sunlight. After securing my horse in the edge of the thicket, I selected the stranded log for my stand, but after remaining there a short time I moved forward and stood behind a large spreading oak, some twenty steps from the log.

The forenoon had passed in silent watching and waiting to

stood behind a large spreading oak, some twenty steps from the log.

The forenoon had passed in silent watching and waiting to hear from the dogs, which seemed to be playing from side to side of the bottom, far down the creek, but coming no nearer. Past experience had taught me to stick to my post in silence. When thesun had reached the meridian I had intended to eat my lunch; but I deferred it on account of a strange chilly sensation that crept over me. This feeling returned at short intervals for about half an hour. I paid but little attention to it, but as time passed the feeling grew more intense. Sharp, trenulous thrills would run up my back, leaving a twitching sensation that made me very unfomfortable. This continued for about an hour, and actiled into a deadly fear.

I trembled from head to foot. I glanced furtively from side to side, but all was clear and still. I strove to brace up against it, tried to shake it off, to no purpose. The more I tried to master it, the more intense the feeling grew. At length I thought of a partler, for they were no strangers in the bottom. Perhaps there was enecrotching in the branches overhead ready to spring, on when the large tried in the branches overthead ready to spring on me. I held my gun firmly, on full cock, searched every limb and branch overhead on each side and beind. I could see nothing. I held my guots, rigid as a statue. It was a perfect calm; all was silent; the stillness was oppressive. That suffocating sense of danger grew upon me; I was afraid to move, yet could hear, could see nothing to cause it.

side and beisind. I could see nothing. I heid my post, rigid as a statue. It was a perfect calm; all was silent; the stillness was oppressive. That suffocating sense of danger grew upon me; I was afraid to move, yet could hear, could see nothing to cause it.

Calling up all my fortitude, I determined to shake off the terror that had seized me, and I had partially succeeded, when a sharp sound, quick as the stroke of a battery, went through my ears, adding intensity to my high-strung nerves. Not knowing where the strange, and to me new, sound came from, my eyes searched the ground, first on my right, then in frout, next on my left, all in quick succession, when the same infernal, blood-freezing sound was repeated—nearer, clearer, deadlier than before. Quickly peering over my left shoulder I saw, coiled up, within three feet of where I strong, a monster rattlesmake, its head flattened out, swaying from side to side, drawing back, preparing for a spring, its fail erect, and for the third time sending forth that blood-curdling white-rar-r. All this took place and was seen in a second of time, and while my eyes were fixed on those of the reptile its Jawa were opened to their full extent; then the bight barvers of my gureane in line with my sight—how it came there I know in t—I had made no effort in that direction, but therethey were. I pressed the trigger, then a flash, report, and a heavy blow on the call of my right log. I had missed and was struck. Miles from a house, no help near; death stared me in the face. My first thought was to spring from the tree and ligature my limb. I pulled out my handkerchief and tied it round my limb, using my knife as a twister. The smoke was slowly lifting and I saw the repulsive monster writhing in its death agonies, headless, at my feet. I then examined my limb. My fine white linen pants, from the knee down, including my dainty gatiers, were succared with the blood of the smake. It struck, and that hard, but headless. My powder was too quick for it and had blown the head to atoms

this day.

I measured the reptile, which, without the head, was a fraction shorter than two lengths of my gun barrels. I cut off the rattles, which were nearly eight inches in length and eighteen in number, with some buttons. This ended my

eighteen in humber, with some buttons. This ended my limit that day.

When I returned to the plantation with my trophy I found the other hunters there before me and two large bucks hung beneath the stoop of the smoke-house. After recounting my adventure and exhibiting my pants and gaiter, the old gentleman remarked: "I thought you ought to have your boots on; you will bring them next time. I think."

I was easily persunded to stay over the next day. The wide-spreading grove that surrounded the cool porches of the dwelling of my generous host was so inviting that we concluded nat to attend Christy Chapel after all. It is but fair to state that the failful little gan that saved my life was a short time afterwards forcibly taken from me, while returning from a squirrel hunt, by a squad of Texas troops then on their way to—as they stated—Chicago.

Cape Girardeau, Mc.

We invite the special attention of the readers of this column to our Proposition to Gentlemen Sportsmen, to be found on an-

#### NORTH CAROLINA QUAIL SHOOTING.

NORTH CAROLINA QUAIL SHOOTING.

I HAVE just returned home from a thoroughly enjoyable shooting trip to North Carolina, and as you have requested you readers, for the benefit of the rest of their species, to give the result of such expeditions, I send you this account in the hope that some forlorn, dishoetnedly rither of the craft "seeing, may take heart again," and follow in my footsteps, for I can assure him that it he will take the point I will mention as a center he can go in any direction and flud all the quail shooting he could, would, or should desire.

For nearly a year past Fred and I had talked of a trip South to see if the shooting was really what it was "cracked up to be," and after having consulted guide books and wearled our friends with inquiries, it suddenly occurred to me that the likeliest person to tell not where to go would be the man who cultivated my inherent love of the field, and who taught me the first principles of "holding my pipe straight," mow a resident of North Carolina, so to him I wrote. His answer came at once—"Come down here," and although we had rather settled on Virginia as a temporary abiding place, we altered our plans.

Saturday afternoon, October 30, found us on the deck of the steanship Old Dominion, bound for Richmond, for, although we could have gone by rail all the way, we found it easier on the dogs and less faitiguing for us to travel part way by steamer. The fare to Salishury, North Carolina, by rail or steamer is the same (\$22.80). The company makes no charge for dogs, and the bagging master took care of them and saw that they were fed and watered, and was apparently satisfied with the grantity of a dobar for each dog that I gave him.

Now we are fairly off and run down the bay in a cold

satisfied with the gratuity of a dollar for each dog that I gave him.

Now we are fairly off and run down the bay in a cold northeaster, with its miscrable, penetrating drizzle, until off Sandy Hook Fred suddenly realizes that all is vanity, and "seeks the seclusion that the cabin grants." I, after vainly essaying to cat my supper, follow suit, but after lying in my berth a while, feel quite chipper, and actually bave the malignity to chaff him on his unhappy coanness and remind

him of the old but very excellent description of sea-sickness, i.e., that "during the first hour a man is afraid he will die, and during the second he is equally afraid he won't." However, by morning we are all right, and make up for lost time. Sunday evening we arrive after a rough passage, which had no other effect on me than to develop an inordinate appetition of the property tite; and going ashore we give the dogs a good run and p

in other effect on me than to develop an inordinate appetite; and going ashore we give the dogs a good run and go to bed.

Monday morning when we awake we find it a lovely day, and that we are quietly sailing up the placid, mud-colored James. We spend the day sitting in the sun, which feels very comfortable in the crisp air, reading, watching the flocks of ducks that the steamer flushes and seeing how near we can come to hitting with our revolvers those that tempt Providence by remaining in the water within twenty-five or thirty yards of us. The seenery of the James is low, flat and uninteresting for the most part, but you have this one advantage not often enjoyed in other localities, that you see both sides of any rises there may be, for the river winds three-quarters of the way round each of them.

At City Point there is time to run the dogs again, and then we arrive at Richmond at about five o'clock.

Taking a hack we drive to the Richmond and Danville Ratiroad depot (fare 81.50 for the party), and having checked our trunk and left the dogs in the baggage-room, we wander round the city till 10 o'clock, when we return, seeme borths in the sleeping-car (82 each), and have time to get confortably asleep before the train starts at 10.80. This road has adopted the very sensible rule of having a tariff on dogs, which is fifty cents per 100 miles, thus making the cost of each dog \$1.25 from Richmond to Salisbury, and the employees do not expect, but actually refuse the bonus 1 offer hiem. We are roused in time for breakfast at 7:30 at Danville; forty-live minutes are allowed for the meal—so using half an hour for ourselves, we give the dogs the benefit of the rest. We reach Salisbury at 11:50 A. M., and here is the point I have been reaching all this while.

Here, at the Mount Vennon Hotel (terms \$2 per day), you will find good bedis, an excellent table, a genial, painstaking handlord—MacNeal by un mine, called "Mac" to save time—and more invitations to go shooting with parties who are happy to share their plenty w

ceast; and if you are a sportsuan you won't wish for more. 
"The Western Railmad of North Carolina starts within a hundred yards of the hotel and runs two trains a day, so that at any tine, you can step on the morning train and by running ten or fifteen miles visit 'rresh fields and pastures new,' and at any place find as much shooting as any one can desire and return to your hotel on the evening train.

Our objective point being Cool Spring, twenty-one miles from Salisbury, we take a curriage and drive over a very had road (fare 85 for the party), arriving about 7:30 r. s. We are hospitably received by my friend Ed. and his wife; and are unshered to our roon, where the huge wood fire that burns in the open five-place looks very comfortable after our chilly ride. They tell me they have had no rain since August 4, our the strength of which I guarantee them a sufficiency, for I am exceedingly lucky (?) in that respect on my shooting expeditions. Surely enough—the next day when we awake the sky looks very dubious. However, we take a brace of fresh dogs and sally forth, and less than a quarter of a mile from the house find in the corn stubble. The bey rises: Ed does not shoot, so as not to disconcert us in the least; I miss heartfully with both barrels; but what is the matter with Fred? Without raising his gun from his hip he has fired both burrels into space and is looking round in a dezel manner. 'What is the matter with you, Fred?' say I. "Heavens! I don't know," he answers: "but the air scenned full of them, so I cut loose. It did not seen as if I rould miss all." After a laugh at him and considerable chaff for me, we go on to pick up the scattered birds, which have dropped into the bushes that fringe a narrow "branch," and in less than an hour we have twelve birds, when down comes the rain and we start home, contented with everything but the weather, and hoping and planning for the morrow: but "the morrow" rains all day hard and does not clear until the night.

The next dway we go out, but find comparatively f

into the heavy timber. We spend a little while trying to head them off, but do not see them again, and resume our quait shooting.

Lest I should be considered vain-glorious, I will hereafter not mention the number of birds bagged, but will content myself with a report of the number of shells camplied at quait seach day. To begin with this one, we find when we return home that we have fired about thirty shells apiece.

The next day, fired by the sight of the "turks" the day before, we determine to hunt them, and after considerable crawling and creeping find a flock of fourteen. We get within 200 yards of them twice, but each time they feed from us and we do not get a shot, and conclude that when one's time is limited he had better stick to quail.

So followed one day after another, except that we did not again have two successive days' rain, but only had about every other day, which kept the birds from running out into the stubble as freely as they would have done otherwise. Still, we always had a bunch of birds, rabbits, gray squirrels, etc., hanging, and used regularly to eat about twenty each day. We never got less than thirty good shots apiece during the day's shooting, from 10 till 4 o'clock, and we generally had nearer fitly. The last day we were out we found fourteen bevies, containing from iffteen to thirty birds each. We invariably found in the rag weed or corn stubble, and the birds, when flushed, would drop either in the "broom grass," the blackberry bushes that lined the fences, or the woods, but as the last are free from undergrowth, they do not bother one nucch.

So our three weeks' vacation slipped away, and we had to

much.

So our three weeks' vacation slipped away, and we had to turn our steps reluctantly homeward. We spent some time in Richmond, Worfolk, Fortress Monroe, etc., on the way up, and so increased our expenses somewhat. We paid everyone the price asked and did not economize in any particular, and yet we found on reaching home that our expenses had been less than \$90 each, including cost of ammunition. Altogether I look on it as a most satisfactory and pleasant trip, and I sincerely trust that before long the same hills will again re-echo the report of the trusty Scott of

LONG ISLAND TRAPPED BIRDS AGAIN.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream Editor Forest and Stream:
In answer to your most politic invitation to me to come forward and prove by sworn testimony the contents of my letter to you of November 6, I would say that, with most due respect to your invitation, I must and will decline for the respect to your in following reasons.

respect to your invitation, I must and will decline for the following reasons. In writing you said letter, I wrote and gave you my knowledge and impressions as a shooter, and not as a detective and a spy. I have shot game for the last twenty years, from the largest to the smallest, from a deer to a Messina qualit and, therefore, as a shooter, I can form an opinion whether a bird is a shot one or a trapped one, especially after holding it in my hands. On the occasion I have reference to, and what gives more strength to my opinion, I was in company with another game shot of a good many years standing. We both examined the birds and both came to the same conclusion. Mind, we did not but any birds, nor did we pluck any, and, therefore, my opinion could not beturned into sworn testimony.

When I wrote you my letter I was not thinking about the past. I was thinking of the future, of the birds that might be saved, and about what might be and ought to be done to save them. I date say a good many more men than I have put their heads together to solve that problem. Not one man, nor one hundred men can do it at once—it will take years of labor and study. I might even say education. Legally a man might be wrong, morally he might be inmoveni uniforming upon a law of which he does not know anything, which he cannot comprehend because it has never been explained to him. For the last ten years our game have here so changed and amended that it is no wonder that our country consins do not know them, or care to know our country cousins do not know them, nor care to know

them.

What then are and ought to be the duties of our game associations? First of all to teach the people the game laws. The laws ought to be sent broadcast all over the country: there is more to be done by moral influence than by coercion. Everybody knows that there is a game law; but how many know its contents? Print the game laws by the thousands, seatter them over the country, offer rewards, but by all means do not let the game associations fall into the error of expecting the community to be their dectives and their spies. Each man to his trade.

Now a few words in answer to this letter, written by order

do not let the game associations fail into the error of expecting the community to be their dectives and their spies. Each man to his trade.

Now a few words in answer to this letter, written by order of the standing Game Law Committee of the L. I. S. A. Those gentlemen accuses mee of being a coward, and of writing to you letters more for the sake of notoriety than of being of any assistance to them. They say that they cannot play the part of detectives, but of course they expect, me to be one. If I wanted the notoriety that these gentlemen say I court, I would certainly answer them in a different style. I would answer their letter in the same spirit that they answered mine. Unfortunately, one altereation might bring on another and before I would get through with them their own answers might show to the public that they are not quite the Ximrois that they appear to be. But, as you say in your editorial note, they are a young organization which wants to be, and ought to be, encouraged; and therefore I shall refrain from any further remarks, which by some people might be turned into reprocables. Those gentlemen projest against prefrain from any further many of our forenous and most gentlement that of the chan that of many of our forenous and most gentlement the "Gillettes," the "Mules," the "Steles," the "Gillettes," the "Williams," and hosts of others. I have not. But I have read about them. After all, what is there in a name?

A Thus Loven or run Score, the same freud informs me that here are early length of them, at the same market, by asking for them and by paying for suared brids, one dollar per dozen extra.

#### PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

AST week a half-grown prairie chicken was brought to bird having been sent from lower Delaware or Maryland with a lot of quail to a game dealer of our city. It will be remembered that some years ago Dr. Purnell, of Berlin, or Snow Hill, Md., liberated several pairs of pinnated grouse or prairie chicken. It is known that they had bred and hatched, Snow Hill, Md., liberated several pairs of pinnated grouse or prairie chicken. It is known that they had bred and hatched, as broods were seen on several occasions, and their nests were even located. The writer, while shooting on Sinnepuxent Sound, in the section of the country referred to, made inquiries as to the success of Dr. Purnell's experiment, and satisfied himself that the "flocks of strange birds" seen by the natives were veritable pinnated grouse. Why do not those of your readers who were interested "in planting" prairie chickens in the State of New Jersey inform you of the result of their landable undertaking? Such matter is always interesting to the true sportsman. We have learned that hawks and other like birds of prey are unusually plentiful this year. Taxidermists are securing quantities of them. This does not argue favorably for the quall, as poor Bob White suffers much more from the depredations of the winged pirate than from the sportsman. The calculations of the consequence of the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer of the planting than the summer of the production of the consequence of the summer of

We were handed a letter to read from Maine, dated Nov. 5.

We were handed a letter to read from Maine, dated Nov. 5. last week. At the time of writing the correspondent stated that snipe and woodcock were still in his State, and that little or no frost or cold weather had been experienced. Ruffed grouse were very plentiful with them, bringing but twenty-five cents per pair.

We wish to make mention of some remarkable rifle shooting done by our fellow townsman, Mr. Lancaster Thomas, a short time since. Mr. Thomas, wanting a little practice, took with him twenty-five cartridges only to the Stockton range, and without a sighting shot made twenty-five bullesyes at 500 yards, the last six shots being freed late in the afternoon quite near dusk. This certainly deserves to be recorded, and we request Mr. Thomas to score as well in the next tournament.

The Easterly storms of last week brought a few brant to the New Jersey bays. Not many have been killed however,

and there are only a small number of young fowl among them. For fine shooting we always look for a good proportion of young birds in the flocks, as they stool much better, the old brant coming along with them. The peculiar honk of a "this year's bird" is readily distinguishable from that of an elderly one, and always delights the ear of the fowler. Your correspondent could relate of many a day of glorious sport in Little Egg Harbor, at the Bunches, East Sedge, Goose Bar or Little Island, when the brant were on, and the wind and the inst suited but will recover the account for a Goose har of little Island, when the brain were on, and the wind and tide just suited, but will reserve the account for a future letter. Let me say now, however, it is a sport that requires a sturdy constitution, a willinguess to endure hard-ship and the patience and cuming of a cut. "The more dirty the weather the better brant by "is an expression of all ry the weather the better brant by "is an expression of the patients." bay men.

Our mutual friend Dr. Twaddell, and his brother George, are off at present on a shoot. George and a friend are paying their attention to quali and woodcock only, while the Doctor has with him his merry little beagles and will devote his time to the cotton tail, and enjoy the musical voices of his hounds. We stopped at the Doctor's house during his absence and had the pleasure of looking at his Dachshunds. Unser Pritz, Sankerile and Fraulein a very beautiful beagle blitch, and a black-white-and-tan Southern beagle, the two latter new additions to his kennels.

Your correspondent has just received a letter from Mr. C. H. Whitman, of Leavenworth, Kansus, enclosing two beautiful photos of the Laverack setter Pedigree now dead. Mr. Whitman has just returned from Europe, baving had a fluo poportunity of visiting the noted kennels of Great Britain. He tells me he has a son of Pedigree the image of his sire but larger in every way.

Now that Mr. Whitman is with us we shall expect to hear an account of this promising dog. Our mutual friend Dr. Twaddell, and his brother George, are

The man who thinks that he can afford to pay the farmer's boy more for quait than the boy is paid by the baygaye-mosters is invited to send his uddress to this office.

#### STRAY NOTES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.

The biting air which last night began to make our earstingle has served to precipitate the movements of phose leisurely sportsmen who have for many weeks been plauning chlorente expeditions to Pike, Wayne, Monroe and other interior counties of this State, and has caused a few individuals of the alleged feather-bed sort to postpone indefinitely expeditions, which were as yet too embryotic to deserve the name of "expeditions," Whether or not George Keman's "Dog 'Stedge Journeys' in Siberta' precipitated things cannot now be determined, but several sequainismes who on last evening listened to this excellent lecturer's portrayal of the hardships and privations incident to a life in a well nigh sunless part of the construction of the more such winter temperature as 60 deg., 64 deg., and 68 deg. below zero are not unusual, exhibited this morning indisputable signs of baving the "Florida Tever" and during the day at the gun stores and other places where sportsmen most do congregate, I have heard of more than a dozen who propose soon to start to that State for the winter, some of them persons of leisure and means.

Curious coundy, Bayport, Fla., was on every tongue, several men declarine that Willis's letter telling of Mrs. Garrison, who'd furnish good board in a game district for \$4 per week," was all they wished: that they meant to start at once and "head off the crowd," etc. Those who spoke of going "at once" were not of the moneyed class, two of them being trappers from northern Michigan, or somewhere up there, claiming to have in all an assortment of seventy-three steel traps. There is no doubt that but for the rather still rates of passage thither, and comparatively high rates for board in Florida, the coolus from the North this winter would prove a most astonishing one. As it is it will be great: and it is interesting to note the almost instantaneous effect produced by the publication in Fonzar and Startaed enough sportsmen to

provides one orange for each guest, possibly she'll have to "draw" upon Dummitt's Grove, in the Indian River country, for the golden spheres.

A continual joy alike to citizen and sojourner are the gunstores of our goodly city in which may often be found squads of sportsmen of very various degrees of knowledge and skill, eagerly and in the most friendly manner discussing "the latest' wrinkle in sportsmanship and its myrhad appliances. So greatly do "the brethen" congregate at "Uncle John" Krider's that it is difficult to get many extended personal chats with Sciner, his superintendent—always called "John" by his customers and friends—but they seem to covet these "chats" greatly and scarcely give him time to eat hisdimer, Mr. Sciner's opinion is valued for the simple reason that he is known to be a conscientious man. The old gentleman "Uncle John" K., kas for twenty-six years served as treasurer of the Order of Mechanics. Taxidermy is now his pet and all engrossing theme. The Grubb Honse (J. C. G. & C., 712 Market street) is one of the vast gun houses of the land, and after a sojourn in the far West exchanging "field motes" with the keen and companionable dealers of St. Paul, Cheyenne and 'Frisco, it is no small treat to be able to inspect in this establishment cums of almost every sort under the sun from the cheapest Belgian, to the "gens"—turned out for princely purses only—by such buildiers as Pape, Lang, Douzall and Furdey. Weapons of the latter class seem to be the "best holt" of the house, some of the aristocratic "Purdey's "being so artisite that it scens almost sacrifice to soil them with villainous gunpowder. The storm-tossed sports-man from prairie or sierra in quest of gun bore could scarcely

dey's 'being so artistic that it seems almost sacrilege to soil them with villatinous gunpowder. The storm-tossed sportsman from prairie or sterra in quest of gun bore could scarcely fall into the hands of a more genial gentleman than Col. Jno. McLoughlin of the above named firm.

The wonderfully entensive establishment of Tryon & Co. is doing a fine business. Maj. Comstock—the genial 'Harry' so long with the Remingtons—was in town the other day. He now represents L. C. Smith, the 'Baker gun 'man, and seems resolved to go at once to Florida. With him this is the 'law and the prophets:' 'Buy a 'three-barrel.' Then everything—humming-bird or bison— is 'your neat.'

W. McK. H.

Iowa---Vail, Nov. 16.-- Quail have been more plentiful creabout this fall than for many years previously.

#### SOUTHAMPTON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

THE well timed and highly interesting article which recently appeared in your valuable journal calling attention to the practice of snaring birds by farmers on Long Island, which threatens the destruction of the favorite sport of shoot which threatens the destruction of the favorite sport of shooting, and pointing out the uncessity of some new club with young blood who will not pursue pigeon shooting as if this was the only sport left, does not, I beg leave to assure you, apply to one club, at least.

Situated at the cast end of Long Island is an association of

Situated at the east end of Long Island is an association of twenty gentlemen who during the short time of their existence as a club have done much toward the protecting of game and promoting the interest of shooting generally. I refer to the Southampton Sportsmer's Club, charlered under the laws of the Stata in 1878. They have acquired preserve lands to the extent of 8,000 acres. By a resolution the membership is restricted to the number of twenty members; one-quarter being shining lights of the New York bar, the legal rights of the club are therefore fully protected.

shining lights of the New York har, the legal rights of the club are therefore fully protected.

At a recent meeting it was decided to employ counsel to prosecute persons detected shooting or smering game in violation of law. Judge Thomas Bisgood was assigned to this important work, and a man was employed to detect persons guilty of trespass. Within a few days two persons were detected in the act, one being a wealthy farmer of the vicinity. It is determined to prosecute these parties to the full extent of the law.

Let other associations follow this example and there will soon he a stop put to the destruction of a sport—which in the past made Long Island famous.

At the meeting mentioned it was resolved to stock the ponds on the lands of the club with bass.

RAMBLEE.

#### KENTUCKY NOTES

MILL SPRINGS, Ky., Nov. 1.

MILL SPRINGS, Ky., Nov. 1.

What your summer. No good reason assigned. I was out a few hours Friday and put up but two half-grown bevies. As they were not out of the "peeps" I returned homeward delighted with the performance of my young pointer, which evinced a wholesone recollection of a dose of No. 10's, soon followed by one I was startled to find 3's, administered last season at forty yards. It cures him of his uncontrollable propensity to flush and chase, which had been developed by the boys stealing him out to trail squirrels before he had been worked on quall. Tail and head in line, the ears protect the cyes, and I have in every instance found a charge of 8 to 10's the most soothingly persuasive argument at forty to fifty yards I ever submitted to a refractory worker in the field. A broadside is never to be risked, nor should a timid youth be shot. But my wilful gent always catches the peppering, which I esteem infinitely more humane and know to be won-derfully more cofficient than the ear-pulling, side-thumping whills-raising punishments administered by many hunters. I have almost exhausted myself with whip for chasing to enjuy(2) the whooping up of a rabbit, who had been an eye-winces of the punishment, and seemed to hie away, as matter of solace to the sufferer.

What sportsman has not had similar experience and found little comfort in thinking "d—— it!" loud enough for his companion to shrewdly gness the curent of his feelings? I would not be understood as an advocate of indiscriminate use of shot, but experience has created within me a a weakness for the remedy in malignant cases, having always found it a specific. But mallards and bluewings are appearing in small bunches. Phensants plentiful in mountains, turkeys scarce. No pigeons. Squirrels migrated last fail and have but just began to return. No parties have been deer-hunting syet. Beans are represented as pleutiful on our favorite lanting or our favorite lanting or our favorite in the vicinity of a summer resort or tw

#### MORE ABOUT WILD RICE.

Thortice an article in your last issue on wild rice, over the signature of "Lutron." He remarks: "There seems to be a desire among sportsmen to introduce this most attractive water-fowl food where it is not natural to grow. Articles in FOREST AND STREAM, seems to me, will lead those who are getting seed to plant to failure. Some time ago the FOREST AND STREAM recommended planting in six feet of water. I have never seen a spear reach the top and head out at that depth." at that depth.

at that depth."

Now, not having the slighest reason to doubt the correctness of your correspondent's observation (I have never been in Michigan), yet in this locality my experience and observations differ very widely from his. For instance, in Rice Lake, a body of water twenty-eight miles in length, with an average width of three miles, the wild rice is frequently found growing in water from six to eight feet deep, and this is no exceptional case, but the rice is found from one end of the lake to the other growing at that depth and producing an abundant crop of plump, well-filled grains, upon which not do the various kinds of ducks and other water-fowls feed with avidity, but also the Indians (who have an exclusive right to it from the Government) collect it in large quantities, both as an article of food and for planting purposes. They prepare it for eating by parching, or roastine, until the hull separates from the grain, and then fanning off the chaff. Being prepared in this manner and boiled, it forms a thick, mucilaginous paste, which is very palatable and highly nutritious. exceptional case, but the rice is found from one end of

ous. In 1876 I sent iwenty-five bushels of rice to Campbell's Bay, Ottan feet deep. grain crop a In 1876 I sent twenty-live busness of rice to Campbell's Bay, Ortawa, where it was sown in water from two to five feet deep. It grew well, and in the fall produced a good grain crop and extended rapidly. The person trying this experiment and his neighbors, being so well pleased with the result, have nearly all their waters stocked with rice this present year from me. They have also obtained eighty bushels of seed to be planted in the adjacent waters.

els of seed to be planted in the adjacent waters.

As regards the sowing of this rice, I consider the full the best time; but with care, and having it kept thoroughly dried, it may be sown very successfully in the spring.

One correspondent asks: "Will any one tell me whether or not thoroughly dried rice will grow?" I can verify that it will, having dried if for two months before sowing. In fact, this is the only proper manner to send it any distance, as, if damp, it is liable to heat and turn moldy, which would destroy the germinating principle and render it worthless.

Your correspondent also states that the rice that he evam-Your correspondent also states that the rice that he examined was sprouted as early as March 20 to 25, which is much earlier than it does here. As soon as the ice disappears from Rice Lake, which is from the 15th to 20th of April, the ducks appear in great numbers and feed on rice by diving for it on the old rice beds in water from ten to twelve feet deep, the water being higher in the spring than it is in autumn. I have watched those birds feeding and shot them, and on examining their stomachs found them gorged with rice; but none of the grains had shown any signs of sprouting at this time.

ne. A year ago this fall I sowed a peck of rice which had been ra well dried. This was planted in water four feet deep, mud and gravel bottom. It made its appearance about the didle of June and ripened the first of September, product a fair crop.

C. GILCHEST. ing a fair crop, ----

How it is Elsewhere. -The game grounds of New York, are not the only ones which are being depleted of their game birds by the trappers. Commenting on the Forest and STREAM's remarks about the opening of the quail season the Evansville, Ind., Argus says

In this part of the country the birds are nearly all fully In this part of the country the birds are nearly all fully grown, though we have seen since November I two coveys of birds that were only half grown. Quall are becoming very scarce in this section of the country. A few years ago an average shot could get from forly to sixty birds in a half day's shooting, without much trouble. Cold weather of two winters ago & killed a vast number, but on an average the weather does not have one-tenth the bad effect on quall that netters do. There is a haw in this State regarding the offering for sale of netted and trapped quality get never was a law more entirely disregarded. Merchants constantly offer them, hung up boldly outside of their doors, and never a word is more entirely disregarded. Merchants constantly offer the hung up boldly outside of their doors, and never a word more entirely disregarded. Merchants constantly offer them, hung up boldly outside of their doors, and never a word is said to them, though there is, or is supposed to be, a Sportsman's Club in this city. Various devices are resorted to by the pot-hunters to deceive buyers. The most general way is to pick the netted birds, hang them up and then blow shot at them from an air gun. The shot make blue spots on the naked birds, which look very much like real shot marks. As it now is, there is no good shooting in this neighborhood. This vicinity is overrum with boys and reckless hunters, who think it is a good joke to shoot hogs and cattle and even horses. Is it any wonder that farmers make no distinction between good and bad hunters, and order all off their ground? What shall be done? We put this question very respectfully to the Sportsman's Club, hoping that they will take some steps to see that the game law, which is a just one, be enforced. If things continue as they have been, a day's good quail shooting will be a thing of the half-forgotten past. We hope to receive some communications on this subject. True, many of us do not hunt, but for the benefit of those to whom hunting is their only relaxation from business, for Heaven's sake let's do something, or sell our guns for old iron.

Extensinxation of Quant—Manson, O., Nor. 20.—Your

handing is their only relaxation from business, for Heaven's sake let's do something, or sell our guns for old iron.

Extensination or Quatit—Wausean, O., Nor. 20.—Your correspondent, "A. S. P.," speaks of quali treeing, and says "of course" the quali renained treed "but an instant." I have shot a number of quali this season and I notice whole flocks very often scatter and take to the trees, and when they tree they stay treed until the hunter gets almost close enough to shoot. One treed this week while I was shooting in the flock. My dog pointed two on the ground within 200 yards of the treed bird. I shot the birds my dog pointed and the bird in the tree remained there antil I went toward him. He must have remained treed in minutes at least and was not disturbed by my shooting. As to ruffed grouse, I know that some market hunters in the north part of our county (Fulton) use a cur for hunting them altogether. The cur barks when the grouse take to wing, and they alight in the trees and the market shooters pick them off. Quali-shooting here, I lear, will soon be used up. The pot-hunters take cold days and evenings for their work, find the birds huddled to keep warm, and then they villainously dostroy a whole bevy at a slagle shot. I have heard of many such instances and have seen the marks of their work myself. The sportsmen here are agitating a law against marketing quali, and for one, I am in favor of it. I don't believe in paying a premium to pot-hunters and quali trappers. I saw 200 quali and 100 grouse in one wagon to-day, and probably not twenty-five of them were shot on the wing. Let us stop this slaughter. W. H. H.

The sportsmen hereabout will soon find quali coming into

W. H. H.

The sportsmen hereabout will soon find quail coming into market which bear no signs of having been shot. These are 'trapped' birds, and the legitimate sportsmen should see hat parties offering them for sale should be arrested and punshed.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

We invite an expression of opinion respecting the scheme to secure the protection of game, an outline of which will be found on our editorial pages.

Game Laws in Maine—Machius, Me., Nuc. 12.—The article in Forest and Stream signed "Bangor," and its answer, by Everett Smith, Esq., Commissioner Pisheries and Game for Maine, show that sportsmen residents of Maine have something to do the coming winter. Let us be eathn and maselfish and make our plans. I will state as near as I am able the wish of the sportsmen in this part of the State. We would like the season for deer to open Sept. 1, and close the same as at present for this reason. Temptation is strong to break the law when by accident a deer is seen while shooting ducks, grouse, etc., besides it is impossible for wardens to prevent gumers killing them when the woods are full of hunters, nor does it seem reasonable they should not, as they are in good condition at this season, and, moreover, the number killed would be small. Yet, if "no tinkering" is the wish, we yield and go in for what we have, only plan for the future enforcement of what we now have. We are decided that the dog clause is proper and needs no change, that pot-hunting is a nuisance and an injury not only to the community, but to the hunters themselves, as the money that would be paid for guides, transportation and supplies would much more than balance that received for the game now killed. "Game'itself is a luxury, but its pursuit a still greater one to a large portion of our hard-worked business men, besides its importance is growing rapidly in the opinion of our heat medical men, who are now giving their attention to the diseases of the brain, its treatment both preventive and curative, and as a general rule this class who need the rest and change, that Maine forests and lakes can give, are abundantly able and willing to pay liberally for the same-examples, Raugeley and Mossehead. We believe nothing short of pain vardens can stop this mischief—viz., three special warders. "De be paid by the State and under the direc-

tion of Commissioners, also detective service for special work when Commissioners deem proper, with an appropria-

tion of Commissioners, also detecuve service which work when Commissioners deem proper, with an appropriation to cover expense.

I am over fifty years of age, but still enjoy the woods. Never killed a deer in my life, but expect I shall every time I shoulder my rife. I spent the first week in October with a small partly at the Mopang. I need not tell you that we all decided to spend two next year.

Old Tug.

Game in Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot has this to say about the game in that vicinity:—George Keller, a well-known Hummelstown successful wing-shot, is stathering the qualit at a lively rate down the Lebanon valley. The pheasant tribe is beginning to be thinned out pretty well on the chestnut ridge, between Hummelstown and the ridge back of Campbellstown. Mr. William F. Lewis, of Readwell on the chestnut ridge, between Hummelstown and the ridge back of Camphellstown. Mr. William F. Lewis, of Reading, a famous sportsman, is playing havoe with the ducks and other game in the vicinity of Millersburg. He is the guest of Mr. Roland Freck, the postmaster at that place, and initends to remain in the valley a full week. An up-town crack shot got into a covey of birds out the Jonestown road yesterday with a young setter dog and succeeded in bagging five out of a flock of eight old and very plump birds. A party of hunters from Hurrisburg, among whom was our old friend W. B. Meetch, Esq., Register of Wills, we learn, sliot fourteen wild turkeys in one day on a trip to Clark's valley recently, "and it was a poor day at that for wild turkeys shooting,"—Lakens Register. The Nimrods residing along the base of fobert's, Kitatinny and Peter's mountains, and in Powell's, Robert's, Stony Creek and other valleys, report quail, grouse and wild turkeys scarcer than in former years. The old foresters along the several mountains north of the city attribute the scarcity of game to the destructive fires on the mountains and hillsides late last spring, when, they aver, all kinds of game were driven off and their hunts destroyed, and that the young of grouse, woodcock and other species of game were killed to a considerable extent.

Teapping in Airansa.—West Point, White County, Now., 18.—As the fur season approaches the enthusiastic trapper naturally thinks of his traps, and if possible selects a field of operation, then is soon off for a winter's sport. His feelings are often so eager to get into the woods that he would not mind sparing a few weeks from the record of time. But to the point. My campaigning the present season will be confined to the western portion of the White River swamp, wherein, owing to its natural features, mink, coon, skunk, opossum and a limited number of otter abound. The good advantages these animals enjoy here are sufficient to secure them from the molestation of intruders, unless a little steel trap warfare is waged, as the overflow does not admit settlers and the country is comprised of almost impenetrable cypress brakes and heavily timbered ridge lands. These brakes afford them splendid fielilities for daming and safe retreats in time of danger. Coon and mink seem quite abundant, and by good work one could make it very profitable in taking them alone. An occasional otter could be captured if the waters of the small lakes, creeks and sloughs were deep and free of logs enough to allow of boating thereon. It must not be understood that there are no beavers here, for in the eastern part—across the river—of these bottoms large faultiles can be found, but this probably includes the valuable part of the furrier's fauna. Fur staken in this locality before the middle of November seldon show prime, so the trapper must contine himself to nature's prescribed limit of allows four months. The success that has errowed the efforts of the writer as an amateur trapper so far is extremely favorable, and no doubt an expert, in the see woods could fare profitably. Should any of the trapping fracterily lawe inclinations towards these haunts we are willing to furnish them any information in our power and extend to them a hand of welcome should they venture.

\*\*WATER D. CHILDRESS.\*\*\* TRAPPING IN ARKANSAS - West Point, White County, Nov.,

WATER D. CHILDRESS.

Defroit—Voc. 19. A merry party of hunters consisting of Messrs. Murray and Pierce, of Niagara Fulls; Poole, of Buffalo; Hill, of New York; Moore, of Toledo, and E. H. Gillman and John E. Long of Detroit made this a glorious day in the way of sport. The snow was in good order for a fox chase, and about 9 o'clock this morning the party crossed the river into Canada for the purpose of a day's English enjoyment. At Windsor they were joined by a party of Canadian Ninnods, took hacks for the real starting point—Chaffell's—about 6 miles down the river. Arrived there deer tracks were discovered, and there was much rejoicing at the unexpected doubling of the promised sport. The day was simply magnificent. Chaffell's dog Harkaway was the first to give tongue. All the remainder of the pack took it up and away went everybody in hot and eager chase. Within an hour a deer was brought to bay and shot by the jolly Murray, when Poole and Pierce rushed in and captured the head as a trophy. At 11 o'clock, and as I writer in sound of their voices and the clinking lemonade glasses. I hear many an enthuistic fragment of recital of the day's doings. While in Windsor to-day seeing the hunters off in behalf of Forners And Stream I noticed a quartete of unimpeachably nureblooded Daudy Dinmonts, the property of Alex. Crawford a well-known annateur fancier. The little fellows were captivatingly cutte and drew a big audience wherever they went prancing along after their proud any happy owner.

A New Game Protective Society—New Yorke, November,

A New Game Protective Society—New York Newmber, 1880.—We hope you will give the following communication your favorable consideration, and we earnestly invite you to join us in our endeavors to put down poaching. The "Game Protective Society for New York and Viciotity" is organized for the protection of game (including game fish) and insectivorous birds, and to put down poaching of every description in the vicinity of New York. During the months of September and Cortober particularly, the country is overrum with gunners killing everything in the shape of a bird, and the trains running out of the city are full of poachers. We propose to have cards printed giving a list of game in season and the fines also, offering a reward of at least 825, payable on conviction of the offender, provided the penalty exceeds the reward. These cards to be posted in all the different stations, stores, post offices, etc., and in the baggage and smeking cars of the roads running out of New York, L. I. City, Jersey City, etc. We also shall endeavor to stop the sending of sanred and trapped gameto the city, and do everything we can—with the aid of the proper authorities—to are rest and punish poachers. Not only sportsmen but farmers

and others living in the country near New York should join us. The expense will be only \$5 a year. We hope you will send your name and address to any of the following gentlemen: H. H. Thompson, Treas, oilice X, Y, L. E. & W. R. R. H. W. Faller, N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. W. Holberton, with Conroy, Bisselt & Malleson, 65 Fulton st., N. Y. Gustave Walter, 47 March, N. Y. Gespectfully, G. P. S, X, Y, V.

Respectfully, G. P. S. N. Y. V.

Manke Game Notes-Lamoine, Hancock Co., Noc. 47.—
For the most part game has not been more plenty for years than it is now. Yesterday two deer were shot some three miles from here, and within a few days I have heard of several deer taken in this vicinity. I have it on the most trustwort authority that dogs are feely used. Here seems to be another task for Messrs. Stillwell and Smith, and if they are "prosecuting with their utmost zeal and energy" something may be done. Ruffed groute (partridge) are quitte plenty and tame. What "Bell Muzzle" says about their not treeing in his vicinity is not true here, though nearer so in the western part of this State. They tree very readily with dogs, and even without dogs, as part of each beyy will light in plain sight of the hunter. The trees and busies as so thick as to preclude the idea of wing-shooting for the most part. Sea-fowl are plenty in Frenchman's Bay, but are wary and lard to shoot. Two ways of shooting are practiced one is by taking a sail-boat, and, after getting to windward, sailing down upon them; the other is by sculling float, which is moderately successful, but there does not seem to be a good model in use for a float. Cannot some of your readers suggest a good plan that is not expensive? Rabbits are very unarerous, but seldom hunted. Black ducks are not plenty syet.

THE MARKEIMEN are now receiving large quantities of game of all kinds, as the following list will show. Bears from Plorida, Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan; deer and ruffed grouse from Florida, Texas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan; qualt from Florida, Texas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, West Virginia, Wirginia, North and South Carolina, Illinois; ducks from Plorida, New York, West Virginia and Illinois; woodcock and squirrels from New York, and ribbits from Illinois. Balard, Branch & Co. have on exhibition at No. 113 Broad street, a white opossum which was sent to them from Quincy, Florida, It is quite young and perfectly white. They are very rare, this being the only one that has been seen in a long while. They also received from Toular, Ill., a ruffed grouse which weighed three pounds, which is the largest we ever suw. we ever saw.

Snow Snors—Telluride, Ourny County, Colorado, Nor. 7.

—Out in this boreal country, 9,600 feet above the ocean, we have lots of snow for six or seven months of the year, and a good snow shoe is a desideratum that can hardly be overvalued. The common long straight stick of light seasoned spruce, three to four inches wide and ten to twelve feet long, is about the most tedious thing imaginable to climb a mountain with. There are two or three models of snow shoes that are highly spoken of by those who have used them, but I never saw any of them, having only others' word for it, but avent to avail myself of the experience and ingenuity of those who have given the matter carnest study. I have heard the "Alaska" much praised, also the "St. Regis" and the "Canadian Club Shoe."

G. M. L.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburg, Nov. 16.—Game around this vicinity is pretty plenty just now, though some distance from the city squirrels are plenty, but very wild, even seampering off when they see you at 100 yards distance. Rabbits are also very wild, but at the same time thick in numbers and if the hunter is quick, as every hunter should be, he will be rewarded by a large bag. Bob Whites and pheasants are on the increase (thanks to the sportsmen's clubs) and are in a fair way to remain so, if the coming winter is not too severe. You shall hear from here again.

Reffed Groese Shooting—Bradford, Pa., Nov. 15.—
In my note on ruffed grouse, perhaps I had better modify it to
read, or should have done so, "six out of eighteen," or one-third
of the shots, instead of "six out of twenty." We usually
find more good shots on paper than out. I have shot in company with as good as the country affords, and they don't bag
one-half of their shots. I have myself, when everything was
favorable, killed five and six straight, but the following day
perhaps would fire six or eight shots and not bug a bird, and
so it is with the best of them.

Bell Myzzle.

A DUCKING Scone—Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.—Our season closed the day before yesterday. The club killed 7,600 ducks, a few over, quite a number of cauvas-backs being of the number. I have shot during the season sixteen days and have bagged 600 ducks—an average of 43½ per day. Pretty good for a ground so easy of access. Our clubs owns or leases about 10,000 acres of marsh, including land and water. We protect it, as you will see by reading the by-laws. Our shooting has increased steadily since we have protected the marsh. R. W.

INDIANA.—Vincennes, Nov. 18.—Quail are not plenty this season throughout the State, nor in fact in either Illinois nor Missouri, north of the snow line. Winter before last the snows destroyed the bevies on the prairies and in the bottoms, those only escaping that wintered in the corn-cribs and outhouses. Wild turkeys are more abundant than usual. Snipe have been shot in large numbers, and the wet weather has brought a few woodcock, which are found on the islands, in the marshes, or in wet cornfields.

in the marshes, or in wet comments.

Louisland—N. O., Nor. 11.—Wild geese and duck abound in and around Ship Island, Cat Island and Dorg Keys. Last week a hunter killed fourteen wild geese at Cat Island on a single shot. This may seem Mannchausen, but it is a fact. The quantity of wild geese at Cat Island night have been measured by the acre. The promise of game this season is musually good. These islands are ten miles out in Mississippi Sound, are easy to reach and Afford excellent shooting ing the winter. There are also fine oysters and fish at all seasons.

EVERGLADE.

Where He Was From.—A disgusted looking man with a double-barrelled shotgun came wearily up Woodward avenue. "Well Jones," said a friend, "just in from the Flats?" "Yes," said Jones, dropping the butt of the gun heavily on the pavement. "I'm in from the Flats. Six of us have been

sitting in the rain in a wet boat for two days looking for ducks. Not seeing any sport in this Lieft. The other five are there yet and I'm of your opinion that they'r flats. Yes sir," shouldering the gun again, "I'm just in from the flats."—Detroit Free Press.

ANOTHER ONE.—They are all having their hits at the unfortunate annateurs. Here is one from the Cincinnati Gazette: "A good story is told of a certain well-known gentleman of this city, a clerk in the office of M. E. Ingalls, president of the Indianapolis Railroad. He obtained a short leave of absence to spend on a hunting excursion in southern Indiana. His success as a sportsman was about equal to that of the average annateur, and he returned to the city without even so much as a chipmunk. After getting back to the city he worte Mr. Ingails a polite note, thanking him for his courtesy and begging his acceptance of the accompanying package of game as the result of his efforts. Handing the note to the porter and giving him at the same time a \$5 note, he requested the latter to purchase a couple of dozen quail or prairie chickens and present them to Mr. Ingails, with his compliments. The porter, who is a zealous fellow in whatever he undertakes, not succeeding in finding either quail or ever he undertakes, not succeeding in finding either quail or prairie chickeus and present them to Mr. Ingaus, with ms compliments. The porter, who is a zealous fellow in whatever he undertakes, not succeeding in finding either quail or prairie chickeus, invested the money in two cans of oysters and a dressed turkey, all of which he faithfully delivered, with the note. Mr. Ingalls' astonishment at receiving this novel present from a city 'blood' fresh from the hunting fields of Indiana may well be imagined. The turkey was all right; even the dressing might be accounted for, but the ovsters——!"

Who Cax March This?—The following comes to us from Nashville, Tenn. The story is told by a Grundy County gentleman: "About ten days since Mr. T. S. Pattie, of Cowan, and some friends were bunting a few miles from Tracy City, when a deer ran by Mr. Patrie and he fired at it. It fell and he walked up to it and cut its throat. After an examination Mr. Pattie found that not a single shot had touched the deer. In making the turn when he fired, it fell, and was so stunned by the fall that it was unable to get up."

Missoviii—Cape Girardian, Nov. 11.—Duck and quail shooting is now in full blast in this section. A few days ago Mr. Penn, of this city, killed twenty-three ducks with twenty-three shots, all mallards. Quail are plenty, but 50 per cent, of them are but half grown. I have been getting fine bags. To day I killed five out of a gang of six without missing a shot, permitting the last one to go from sheer want of bag room to carry it home. They are very fat and hug the corn fields closely.

A Good Rest Pherentive. The best rust preventive that I have ever tried, and I have about tried them all, is obtained by carefully trying out the fat of wild ducks. I don't know but that donestic ducks or geese would be equally as good, but have not tried it. Chicken and turkey oil is good, but not as good as duck.

Omo Norus - Franklin, Nov. 19.—A few ducks grace the waters of the Great Miami—mallard and teal. Qualibre reported plenty in the western part of this county. Two pot-lunters made a bag yesterday of 200 qual in eight hours. There are plenty of rebbits. Six inches of snow, 10 degrees below zero last night. More anon.

Connectivity—New Haven, Nov. 19.—Superintendent Charles S. Davidson, of the Consolidated Road, and George W. Dory, of Hartford, hunted on Anson O. Williams' farm in Andover, on Wednesday, and brought home thirty-three gray squirrels. 19.-Superintendent

Weights of Ruffed Grouse—Bath, Me., Avr. 19.—Please record among the weights of ruffed grouse that Nov. 15 I shot one weighing one pound eleven and one-eighth ounces. He was in fine feather and I have him stuffed.—C. H. G.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

#### SIX DAYS TOURNAMENT.

The three day's pigeon tournament given by the New York Gun Club will begin on Thanksgiving Day, on the ground of the Club at Bergen Point. The competitious will be participated in by the members of the Long Branch, Maryland, Philadelphia, Riverton, Narragansett, Orange, Staten Island and New York Gun Clubs and the Westminister Kennel Club. The programme for the the three days is as follows:

THURSDAY-Match, 10 birds each, 5 ground traps, handicap rise, 80 yards boundary.

FRIDAY—The Barron Cup, open to members of the New York Gun Club only; 10 birds each; other conditions as above noted, Saturday—The championship match, limited to 18 entries; 25 birds each, 30 yards rise; other conditions as before noted.

On Thursday and Friday matches at glass balls, 10 balls each, 3 traps, 21 yards rise, will take place. The shooting will begin at 10 A. M. on Thursday, half-past nine A. M. on Friday and quarter to eleven A. M. on Saturday.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB-Brooklyn, L. I., Nov. 16.—The second practice shoot, under New York State rules, will be held at the club grounds November 25 (Thanksgiving Day), commencing at nine o'clock A. M. and closing at 5 P. M. Three valuable prizes will be competed for, all of them donated by subscription from members of the club. The object of the shoot is to add to the sinking fund to aid in defraying expenses for the next State Tournament, which will be held at Coney Island, on or about June, 1831. The shooting will be at seven birds each, and the members will be handicapped, being placed in three classes according to their shooting record. Members may purchase one or more tickets, and those not desiring to shoot may transfer their tickets to other members

-Hop Bitters give good digestion, rich blood and healthy action of all the organs.

One of Many Letters.—Canden, Y. J., 1880.—Your elegant weekly is ever a joy to me, for in my busy life I only get two weeks or so to breathe the country air, and try the "angle worm."

## Whe Rennel.

#### FIXTURES.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, Secretary, New York.

Western Penna. Poultry Association Bench Show, January 17, Sand 19, at Pittsburgh, Fa. Charles Lincoln, Supt.

#### GENERAL HANCOCK'S "TURK."

TURK has a very interesting history. He is owned by General Hancock, to whom he was given by General "Baldy" Smith. He is a genuine St. Bernard mastiff, and was born at the famous Monastery of St. Bernard in the Alps mountains, on the line between Italy and Switzerland. When a mere puppy he was brought to America and sold to General "Baldy" Smith, who, after keeping him several years, gave him to General Hancock. The dog is now about seven years old, and is mudoubtedly the largest specimen of the canine race in America. He weighs 125 pounds. He is a great pet with General Hancock, and the General says that he would not sell the dog for any money. Recently Senator Pinckney, of North Carolina, saw the animal and wanted to purchase him.

"I will give you \$500 for that dog," said the Senator to the General.

"I will give you \$500 for that dog," said the Senator to the General.
"Turk is not for sale. I would not trade him for your North Carolina plantation," was the General's reply.
"Wh-lew" exclaimed the Senator, "my plantation is worth more than \$50,000" size Turk first took up his residence on Governor's Island he has made himself very useful in many respects. No human sentined is so vigilant as is this intelligent member of the canine race. Turk is a model watch dog. In the daytime he is as nidla as a kitten, but at night he becomes almost as ferocious as a tiger. Wee be to the trespasser who steps upon the island under the cover of darkness. The dog's keen sight, scent and hearing will detect the intruder in a trice.

keen sight, scent and hearing will detect the intruder in a trice.

A little over a year ago two men rowed over to the Island from Brooklyn in a small boat for the purpose of stealing a quantity of old iron and brass that was piled up near the dock. They had just commenced to load their boat with plunder, when Turk discovered their presence, and made such a vigorous onslaught upon them that they were glad to jump into their boat and row away. The dog swam after them, and they were obliged to beat him on the head with their oars to prevent him climbing into the boat. A sentined who heard the barking of the dog ran to the shore. He fired his musket, which attracted the attention of a policeman on the Brooklyn shore opposite, and the men were taken into custody as they landed near Martin's Stores. Poor Turk was so terribly beatten by the rascals that his head was swollen to almost twice its natural size.

On another occasion a soldier, belonging on the Island, having obtained a leave of absence, remained in Brooklyn until late at night. Then he hired a boy to take him over to the Island in a boat. It was his intention, as he had been away longer than the prescribed time, to slip past the guard and get into his quarters without being observed. He would have succeeded admirably in carrying out his plan had it not been for Tulk. The truant soldier had evaded the guard and was at the door of his quarters when the dog rushed upon him, and catching lim by the throat, threw him to the ground and held him there until the corporat came and took him in charge.

The dog has a great dislike for cats. He will not tolerate

him, and eatching him by the throat threw him to the ground and held him there until the corporal came and took him in charge.

The dog has a great dislike for cats. He will not tolerate a member of the feline tribe in his domains. Neveral of the oliters' families who reside on Governor's Island have attempted to keep cats as pets, but Turk would cither kill or drive the Toms and Tabbies away. This is the only ignoble trait in Turk's character.

The reporter was informed that Turk was fond of music. There is an excellent military brass band attached to the post. Whenever this band plays the dog will take his place near the musicians, so as to get the full benefit of the music. Turk knows the old members of the band so well that whenever a new musician comes among them the animal notices the fact at once. The dog manifests his displeasure at the presence of the new comer by giving voice to a series of terrible howls that can be heard above the music of the band. There is a news stand at the ferry landing on Governor's Island, where an enterprising young man does a thriving business in selling the Star and other papers. Every morning Terk will come to the news stand after the papers in his mouth, and so they are tied in a little bundle about his neck, and then he trots off to the General's house. If the Gueral has left the house and gone to the headquarters building, Rastus, the old colored man at the door, will say: "Turk, your musiter is at the office." The dog does not need to be told a second time. He trots off to the Gibb because he can be of service.

During the political campaign which has just closed,

service.

During the political campaign which has just closed, thousands of people bave visited General Hanook, and, as Turk was always at the dock when the boat landed, there were very few of the visitors who did not observe and admire the noble animal. Thus the dog has a wide circle of friends resilient a new power very few.

Turk was always at the dock when the boat landed, there were very few of the visitors who did not observe and admire the noble animal. Thus the dog has a wide circle of friends residing in many parts of the United States.

This chapter about General Hancock's dog would be incomplete without some account of Turk's ancestry. Turk belongs to a royal family of canines. The St. Bernard dogs have been world-renowned for the past 250 years. Away up in the Alps Mountains is the famous Monastery of St. Bernard. Here a band of pious monks have lived since the beginning of the fifteenth century. These faithful disciples of Christianity believe in doing all the good they can. In the winter the roads over the Alps are frequently rendered almost impassable by ice and snow. Frequently travelers, while crossing the Alps, are overcome by cold and would perish in the snow we'e it not for the thoughtfulness of the good monks of St. Bernard. These monks keep a large number of dogs that are trained to go out and search for travelers who have fallen in the road. To each animal's neck is tied a casket containing food and a flask of winc. Many a life bas been saved by the dogs of St. Bernard, of which General Hancock's Turk is a noble representative.—

Star.

Mr. Foller's "Rex"—Springfield, Mass., Nov. 20,—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of Nov. 11 "Ruffed Grouse" makes a very queer statement concerning the pup

"Rex," owned by Mr. F. H. Fuller, and which he, "Ruffed Grouse," is breaking, when he states that "Rex" is a pure Laverack by Lathrop's "Dick," out of Lathrop's "Luna." 'Ruffed Grouse' onght to know that there is not a drop of Laverack blood in "Rex" or any of his ancestors. "Rex" is by my "Dick" out of my "Luna," and is a wonderfully promising pup, but dog men who know "Dick" and his pedigree will smile indeed to hear him called a Laverack. Every one well posted knows that the number of "pure Laveracks" in this country can almost be counted on the fingers. "Dick" and "Luna" are pure natives, and I hope "Ruffed Grouse" or any one else writing about my dogs, will never hereafter mudertake, either through incorance or perversion, to "turn undertake, either through ignorance or perversion, to "tu away the current of their blood." E. H. LATTROP.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

#### THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

FREE FOR ALL STAKES

\$500, \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. \$10 forfeit: \$15 additional for starters; closed Nov. 15th, 1880. The drawing was as follows: J. J. Sneileuberg's Thunder against A. H. Moore's La

A. H. Meore's Lune May against J. H. Whitman's Pride. J. R. Stayton's Beltow III. against P. H. Bryson's Gladstone.
D. C. Sanborn's Count Noble against J. R. Henrick's

P. C. Samoria S. Skip J. R. Henrick's King Dash against A. Lansing's Max

arkaway. Montview Kennel Clubs' Lincoln against A. H. Moore's ount Fred.

Count

A. H. Moore's Lass o' Gowrie a bye. L. D. Rumsey's Bella withdrawn.

VINCENERS, Ind., Nov. 18.—At a meeting called to-night on account of snow, six inches having fallen and now lying on the ground, the trials were called off.

#### EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

THE second annual field trials given by the Eastern Field Trials Club will begin at Robins' Island next Monday morning. The ground, as we have already stated, has been well streked with birds, and there is little reason to apprehend any trouble on that score. The list of entries is a large one, including many of the crack dogs of the country, and should the weather be propitious there is every prospect of a good week's work.

Several extra prizes have been secured by the club, and to

Several extra prizes have been secured by the cub, and to the first prize already assigned in each stake the following are added: Nursery, 2,000 Winchester shells; puppy, English gun case; all-aged, a Fox gun; brace, an armichair. A silver cup will be given for the best pointer.

The entries for each stake will remain open until the evening previous to the day upon which it is advertised to be run; and the stake will be run in the order named but week.

ing previous to the day upon which it is advertised to be run; and the stakes will be run in the order named last week. Paymaster L. H. Billings having been, by reason of his official duties, compelled to decline to act as one of the judges, his place will be filled by another, elected by the competitors in the several stakes. Mr. F. N. Hall will serve as official scorer. The club will take a special train from Plathush arenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on the day previous to the opening of the trials. The route to Robin's Island is via Long Island Railroad to Cutchogue.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for Cutchogue daily at 8 a. M. four hours' ride; and 3:30 r. w., a ride of three hours; fare, round trip \$4:25. Stage and ferry from Cutchogue.

The Cocker Cleb-Not 21.—Editor Forest and Stram: In last week's issue your correspondent, "Learn," asks me to accept the secretaryship of the embryo Cocker Club, to which request I ghadly accede. My friends know me well enough to know that I am willing to do anything in my power to forward the interests of my favorite breed, and it is with great pleasure that I note the intended formation of this club. Our friend "Learn," myself and two or three others, have long thought such a step necessary, and I hope that overy person interested in this breed—whether owning specimens or not—will join us in our attempts to forward its interests. A membership of upwards of fifty is anticipated, but I hope that our auticipations will fall far short of the reality. "Learn" has put the objects and purposes of the club so plantly before your readers that there is nothing for me to add now. Intended members will oblige by communicating with me, when I will furnish them with full particulars.

(Bio. D. Macdottgall.

The Dog Puryn.—The dog pound were collected.

The Dos Pound.—The dog pound was officially closed Saturday. During the season there were received in that institution \$,655 cambes, of which 8,513 were drowned and 143 redeemed, or released by order of the Mayor. The amount received for the redemption of dogs was \$252. The amount received from the granting of dog licenses from the 1st of January to November 1 of this year is \$9,415. The total amount paid to the city for dog licenses since 1877, when the ordinance first went into force, is \$42,290.

#### THE SETTER.

[Reprinted with the express permission of the Author and through the courtesy of his publishers, Messys, Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York, from Yero Shaw's "Book of the Dog."]

E are decidedly of the opinion that field trials have E are decidedly of the opinion that field trials have done much toward improving sporting dogs, and hope to see their more extensively held all over the country. They have in some degree, if not perfectly, the merit of combining the element of public competition with those practical tests so desirable in judging of sporting dogs. In these field trials the setters have hitherto managed to hold their own ancommonly well, and up to the year 1880 no pointer has succeeded in winning the Grand Challenge Cup which is given by the Kennel Club to be run for annually by dogs belonging to its members. Any member may run any dog he chooses, either pointer or setter, and it was decided when the cup was first offered that it should become the property of any member who should be fortunate enough to win it three times, but not necessarily in succession, or with the same dog. To the astonishment of the sporting world Mr. G. De Landre Macdona has accomplished the feat with Ranger, a black-and-white setter. This grand dog, though

not himself a perfect model of beauty, has by carrying off the Challenge Cup upon three occasions stamped himself as the setter of the day, and has moreover shown what is behind him in the matter of pedigree by begetting many first-class specimens of the breed.

With reference to Ranger's marvellous behavior in the field, we extract the following from a report of the field trials which appeared in the Line Stock Journal, April 25th, 1879. In alluding to Ranger the writer says:

"He made what is so much to the public taste at these trials—a sensation point. When running down a large grass meadow with Darkie he rushed with marvellous speed to the bottom, against which appeared a large embankment. The dog suddenly found himself huried by the impetus of his going into the midst of a twelve-foot river that ran between the embankment and the grass field in which he warming. The impetus with which he went threw him to the opposite side. Crawling up the bank lanf dazed with the shock, he scented some birds, and immediately coming to life again, dropped. The hirds them rising be plunged back into the river, swam across, and shook himself in the face of the judges and speciators. Anything more unique or sensational in the matter of field trials has not been witnessed before, except when he won the all-aged stake at the Kennel Club field trials, when, rushing down the bill, he suddenly winded birds, and stopped, and the impetus of his going caused him to make a somersult in the air, when he landed on his back, and as stiff as starch. His four legs were seen in the air, and his neck and head turned round in the office of the field trines has even the face on the air, and his neck and head turned round in the firm him hear. When

were seen in the air, and his neek and head turned round in the direction where the birds were soon put up about a foot from his nose."

Ranger, in addition to his Challenge Cup triumplas has won the following stakes: Reynold Stakes, Shrewsbury, 1874: Champion Cup, Shrewsbury, 1874: Champion Cup, Shrewsbury, 1874: Champion Cup, Shrewsbury, 1873; State of England Stakes, Ispawich, 1873; Trehill Stakes, Devon and Cornwall, 1875. Such performances, even unaccompanied by the fact that he has won the Challenge Cup outright, stamp Ranger as undoubtedly the best dog of his breed which has hitherto appeared.

To recommend the setter as a companion dog to the unsporting philo-know may be to invite a sneer from many a knight of the trigger, but nevertheless there is much to be said in favor of these dogs in the character of mere companions. There is no more cleared dog than the setter: the outlines of a well-formed specimen are caninently beautiful, and his every movement most graceful. The coat is beautifully soft and rich, the featherings especially being of a fine siky texture, and the colors and distribution of them generally striking and picturesque, as they are soft, refined and lovely. In intelligence the setter has few equals, so that he soon accommodates himself to circumstances, and is a ceasy of corrord that for his intelligence is a companion that can theroughly be trust of for his intelligence is a companion that can theroughly be trust of for his intelligence as they are soft, refined and lovely. In intelligence the setter has few equals, so that he soon accommodates himself to circumstances, and is so easy of control that he readily becomes a companion that can thoroughly be trusted, for his intelligence is great, and he seems to think for himself, and make the pleasing of his owner his sole delight. In temper they are almost invariably reliable, and their affections become deep and lasting. And added to all these qualities there is an air of refinement and superiority about him, inherited from a long line of blue-blooded ancestors, that commends him to all.

Those who keep but few setters to shoot over themselves should never full to make friends and constant companious of them; the mutual understanding and trust arising from this doubles the pleasure of the sportsman in the possession of his does, and adds greatly to his success in the field.

We had Mr. Maedona's Rameer with us while Mr. Barber was sketching him, and although we met as strangers we were soon friends, and parted we firmly believe with mutual regret. Never have we seen a dog who so readily accommodated himself to circumstances—he seemed at once to be as much at home in London as he is in the stabble or the heather, and took his seat in a hanson cab as a naturally as though

and took his seat in a hansom cab as naturally as though to the manner horn.

and the thinself to circumstances—he scened at once to be as much at home in London as he is in the stubble or the heather, and took his seat in a hansom cab as n.turally as though to the manner horn.

One word of caution only in respect to keeping setters as companions. We should always advise having them broken to game, although there may be no prospect of using them; because it unbroken does were bred from an unbroken line, while their beauty and general intelligence might be sustained, they would lose the aptitude for their natural work.

As stated at the commencement of this article, it is an unquestionable fact that, whatever the source was from which the modern English setter sprung, there are several distinct families of the breed at present in existence. But even these are themseives offshoots of older types, which in their turn originated from the setting due, either by breeding and selection, or to the judicious admixture of foreign blood. It may therefore be as well to draw attention to some of the most fannous of the old breeds, as well as make allusion to the most fannous of the old breeds, as well as make allusion to the most fannous of the old breeds, as well as make allusion to the most fannous of the old breeds, as well as make allusion to the most fannous of the old breeds, as well as make allusion to the most fannous of the breed altonous of the old breeds, as well as most earlies on the most fannous of the breed breeds, as well as most earlies of the fore all hopes of doing so are valu. Mr. William Lort, of Fron Goth Ifall, Montgomeryshire, who has before heed quoted in this chapter, has kindly given us some valuable information concerning this variety of setter, which is in purport as follows: The coat of the Welsh or Lauidloes setter, or at all'events of pure-bred ones, is as curly as the jacket of a Colswold sheep, and not only is it curly, but it is hard in texture, and as unlike that of a modern fashionable discorned hing like an otter's. This bread or only is it curly, but it is hard

\*The pedigrees of Ranger III, and of Ranger are given at length by Mr. Shaw.

well known in the north of England, especially in the Carlisle district. Though this dog was coarse and humbering, it has been argued, and as often denied, that the famous Laverack blood is tinged with that of this variety. However, this will be more fully referred to almost immediately, when the Laveracks are touched upon.

Another famous strain of jet-black Welsh setters is now lost and gone forever. It was a blood that was to be found in many parts of the Principality, and as a strain was second to none. Unfortunately, though jealously guarded by its owners, their interest in it gradually lessened, and it finally has disappeared entirely.

lost and gone forever. It was a blood that was to be found in many parts of the Principality, and as a strain was second to none. Unfortunately, though jealously guarded by its owners, their interest in it gradually lessened, and it finally has disappeared entirely.

The Anglesen setter, as it was once called, did not spring, as might be supposed, from the island of that name, but from Beaudesert, the residence of the Marquis of Anglesea, where it was carefully treasured. They were in character a light, active, very narrow breed of dog, with no chest, though deep in ribs. They were rather leggy and possessed the habit of standing with their fore-legs and feet close together. This breed of dog was constitutionally delicate, but as log as they stayed, showed great pace in the field. In color they were mostly black-white-and-tan, and in coat, though not so smooth and flat as a modern setter, the Angleseas were not nearly so cuty as the Welshmen described above.

To arrive more rapidly at the leading strains in 1880, we now come to the magic name of Edward Laverack, a gentleman who has done more to bring this setter in all his glery before the public than any other has ever done or is likely to do. Mr. Laverack, who was an ardent sportsman, for half a century was engaged in improving the English setter, and with most flattering results. The corner-stone of his breeding-stud was a pair he first obtained from a clergyman named Harrison, who resided in the neighborhood of Carlisle. That he conscientiously followed the principles of strict in-breeding is amply proved by a reference to the pedigree table of Ranger, where it will be observed that all Mr. Laverack's best blood is represented on the one side; and the success of his system is cleanly demonstrated by the position his strain occupies in the estimation of modern setter breeders. In short, most of the leading strains are either pure Laveracks, or eise they partake largely of the Laverack blood. The formation of the Eaverack setter, to quote his own words, is as

the Laverack setter. The letter referred to runs as follows: [Copy.]

"Beacomall. Cottage,]

"Dear Rothwell: I am glad to hear your bitch has given birth: save me a Blue. All five are true bred, and all take after the sire, Blue Prince. The liver-and-white will be quite as handsome and good as any. He strains to Prince's sire, viz., Pride of the border, a liver-and-white, he strains back for thirty years to a change of blood I once introduced—the pure old Edward Castle bred—County Cumberland liver-and-white, quite as pure and as good as the Blues. You may have heard Withington speak of the hundsomest setter he ever saw, viz., Pride ; he was this colour, and a clipper. Fride's dam was my old blue-and-white, with tan cheeks and eyelrows. Why I reserved Pride was to breed back with him and my Blues. He is invalvable, as by him I can carry on the breed. .... I have a demand from America for more than I can sell, but they are the best, and I guarantee all Send bred by the May 23, 1874."

May 23, 1874."

sell, but they are the best, and I guarantee all I send bred by me. May 23, 1874." Yours truly. E. LAVERACE.

May 23, 1874." Yours truly. E. LAVERACE.

There is a possibility that Mr. Laverack, knowingly or otherwise, had introduced some of the blood of the liver-colored setters we have alluded to as being in the neighborhood of Carlisle. This breed was not a popular one, we understand, and therefore it might not have been worth his while to make a special reference to it. But be this as it may, one thing is very evident from the letter, and that is that Mr. Rothwell, who bred many dogs for Mr. Laverack himself, was unaware of any such taint, or this letter would not have been written. Its present publication may be a consolation to breeders of this kind of dog, as the appearance of a liver-colored whelp will convince an owner who has read these lines that it is not necessarily a bar-sinister in the pureness of its pedigree as a Laverack. There could in fact be a great deal said upon this subject of the liver color, which Mr. Laverack him pure-bred dogs of his strain. A tendency to throw back is of course inevitable in every breed of a minal, and it is greatly to be regretted that in his work Mr. Laverack threw no light upon the origin of his breed. In fact, in his description of the setter, he only alludes, in referring to his sown strain, to black, or blue, and lemon-ticked ones. This reticence on the part of Mr. Laverack would seem to imply that, though he did not attempt to deny the fact that there was liver blood somewhere in his strain, he was not particularly anxious that this should be generally known, and consequently kept even his Faths schales, Mr. Rothwell, in the dark about it until some puppies of the color appeared in his breeding operations, when he hastened to assure the latter gentleman that such an event was by no means impossible.

It would appear, further, not only from the above letter, but from others which passed between Messrs. Laverack and Rothwell, and which subsequently came into our

Mr. Laverack puppies as the latter required them; and also that the great breeder himself was kind enough to sell Miss Rothwell's whelps for her. We do not consider ourselves that there is any harm in such a thing being done; but the

practice is unfortunate, inasmuch as it opens the door to illnatured remarks on the pedigrees of dogs, and is a practical illustration of the dangers to which breeders are liable. What we particularly allude to is the chance that is run of the authenticity of pedigrees being disputed afterwards, if it could be proved that certain dogs were actually bred by Mr. Rothwell and not by Mr. Lacracks. We do not impute any deception to either of these gentlemen, but it is possible that persons who purchased pure-bred Laveracks from binself night describe them as bred by him, when in reality Mr. Rothwell describe them as bred by him, when in reality Mr. Rothwell describe them as bred by him, when in reality Mr. Rothwell describe them as bred by him, when in reality Mr. Rothwell describe them as bred by him, when in reality Mr. Rothwell describe them as bred by him, when in reality Mr. Rothwell and the second of the content of the second of the content of the second of the content of the second of the content of the second of the content of the second of the content of the second of the content of the second of the content of the second of the second of the content of the second of th

read with interest:

"Broughall, Cottage, your "Whitehurch, Salop, you be puppies. When old clough to fake from mamma, place in a hamper, and send as directed above, and advise me prior in coder I may send to station for them. Keep them till you were sold. I shall be able to sell your daughter as many as you can spare; and when sold will send either you or Mass Rothwell the money.

"Yours truly.

"June 17, 1874."

" June 17, 1874"

"June 17, 1874."

"BROUGHAL A. COTTAGE, Whitehurch, Salop,
"DEAR MR. ROTHWAL: I regret very much to inform you the
three puppies you sent died a week ago in distamper, after rearing
them all straight, and they really became beautiful, and showed a
deal of quality. They were all three bespoke by an American at
15 guine as, b lee sent in Machalla and Salomen as
lost straight and they allow the sent of the sent and the sent model at lifty guineas prices, and four more young dogs, all
they off in distamper and file. All were the handsonest I were bred
even. Indeed, I am quite broken in spirits to think after all my
rouble and expresses in Rie's). I fear I have or shall beet the bred,
as I have only one old broad hitch left, I fear too old to breed. The
only dog I have left except her as Prince. Yours very truly,
"E. LAYELANG."

"E. LAVELIANG."

There is no date to the above letter, but the post-mark on the envelope is November 13, 1874.

"Dear Rothwell.: " " "Broughll, Whitelength, Salop.

"Dear Rothwell.: " " " I am quite dishertened with the loss I have eastained—nine. Sis were such as I never saw for beauty, and the three that came from you had greatly improved. I have only two old dogs left—viz., Frince and a letuon blich, Con. I have been here three years uncerthing. I could wish, and built and the property of the property

6 March 24, 1875."

eut our seems a tatanty, as no exponse is spared....I will bring over several letters from America relative to dogs, and I think if I sporovo of your young ones I may perbaps get you a customer.

"March 23, 1875"

Sneh letters clearly show the difficulties under which Mr. Laverack labored at the close of his career, and have no doubt been instrumental in earning the pure-brord Laverack Setter, a reputation in certain quarters for being delicate and hard to rear. On the other hand the success of crossing the Laverack blood with other strains is proved by the success of Rameer; and in our opinion there is a great probability of the English setter deteriorating if modern breeders stick too closely to their own blood.

Amongst the number of great setter breeders may be mentioned those of theory Jones of Oscott, who was a great light at the first institution of dog shows, and showed Rap. Mr. Jones glorified in the Laverack blood, which be grafted on his own stock, and cheerfully acknowledged the benefits he received from it. The Brothers Withington, too, were great setter non, and good friends to Mr. Laverack. They are said to have given the latter £100 frour unbroken puppies, which was then a very long price to give for dogs of such a tender age. Nor must the names of G. R. Rogerson and the Rev. Frames Ade by the forgotten by lovers of the setter. Mr. Statter, too, will always be remembered in connection with this breed. I list great kennel is very near the top of the tree in setter circles, and though its members are not all pure Laveracks, believe owner sensibly admits that the more of this blood he gets the better pleased he is. Mr. R. Li Parcell-Liewellin, of Lincolnshire, is one of the greatest Laverack breeders of the day, and spares no trouble or expense in perfecting his strain. In consequence he has many grand specimens, though many breeders say that his bitches are better than his dogs. Lord Waterpark's handsome, heavily-flecked setters, which appeared at a very early Glasgow dog show, were, and have been

winners. Nor can the name of Mr. George Lowe's Tam o' Shanter be omitted from any list of the leading setters and sires of the day.

ITO BE CONTINUED.

FIELD TRIAL RULES.

THE RULES OF THE ENGLISH KENNEL CLUE, AS GIVEN IN VERO

1. Management of a Meeting.—The management of a meeting shall be entracted to a countition in conjunction with Field Stewards, the latter of whom shall be appointed by the committee before the time of running. The stewards shall decide any disputed question by a majority of those present, subject to an appeal to the countitiete. No steward shall vote during a meeting in any case relating to his own dogs.

2. Election of Judges, —The judge, or judges, shall be elected by the committee, and their manes shall be announced as soon as possible after their election. When a judge, from ill-health or any other unexpected cause, is prevented aftending a meeting or fuishing if, the committee shall have the power of deciding what is to be done.

3. Description of Entry. Every subscriber to a slake must name s dog at or before the draw, giving the manes of the sire and most the dog entered, and also, in puppy stakes, the name of the un's owner. The Secretary shall publish on the card the name of the times who are embersibers, but do not comply with these conditions. These nominations shall not be drawn, but must be paid

of those who are subscribers, but do not comply with these conditions. These nominations shall not be drawn, but must be paid
for.

4. Disqualification. For Puppy Stakes, the names, pedigrees,
agics, colors, and distinguishing marks of the puppies shall be detailed in writing to the secretary of a meeting at the time of entry.
Any puppy whose age, markings, and pedigree shall be proved not
to correspond with the curry given shall be disqualited, and the
whole of its stakes or winnings for feizhd.

Any puppy whose age, markings, and pedigree shall be proved not
to correspond with the curry given shall be disqualited, and the
whole of its stakes or winnings for feizhd.

As well-ple the last of January of the year preceding that
of its competing.

6. Payment of Stakes. All money due for moniunitions taken
must be paid on or before the draw, whether the stake fill or
not, and allbungh from insumeient description or any other cause
the dogs named may be disqualified. No curry shall be wall dunless the amount due for it has been paid in rull. For all produce
and other stakes where a fort it is payable no declaration is necessary; the noneyament of the remander of the curry money at the
time lixed for that purpose is to be considered a declaration of forfeit. The secretary is responsible for the entry money of all dogs
whose mame appear on the excit.

7. Alternation of Name-Piff angle it shall have not been known
in public be shall give notice of the oliveration to the secretary
at the time of entry, and the secretary shall where on the eard boff
the late and the present name of the day. If notice of the alteration be not given the dog shall be disappathied.

8. Preix of "NS."—Any subscriber skung an entry in a stake, and
not preliking the word "names" to a dog which is not his own
property, shall forfeit that dog chance- of the stake. He shall
likewise, if requested, deliver in writing to the secretary of the
needing the name of the bount file owner of the dog named by him,
and this communication is to be

likewise, if requested, deliver "in writing to the secretary of the meeting the name of the bone niebe by hing, and this communication is to be produced should any dispute arise in the matter.

9. Death of Subscribers.—The death of a subscriber shall only afrech his nomination if it occur before the draw, in which case, subject to the overptions stated below. It shall be void, whether forfeits or stakes shall be returned. If he has properly are entered, paid for, and drawn in ignorance of his being no longer dive, such entries shall not subsequently be disturbed. When dogs who have been entered in produce stakes change owners with their engagements and with their forfeits paid, the new conner, if otherwise cutilited to run them in these stakes, thank not be prevented from doing so by reason of the death of the former owner.

10. Power to liches Britnes.—The committee or networks of any more distributed in the subscribed of any control of the statistic or of the consultation of the committee of the Kennel Club to have misconducted himself in any way in connection with dogs, dog shows, or dog trials, will be allowed to compete in any trials that may be held under the Kennel Club Rules.

11. The Draw.—Immediately before the dogs are drawn at any meeting, and before nine o'clock on every subsequent evening during the continuance of such meeting, the time and place of putting down the first brace of dogs on the following morning shall be declared. A card or contine bearing a corresponding number shall then be placed together and drawn indiscriminately. This classification, once made, shall not be disturbed tirrugiont the meeting, except for the purpose of guarding, or on second of byes, Dogs whose position on the earth has been altered in consequence of guarding, or on second of the skewnick bearing a content of byes, Dogs whose position on the earth has been altered in consequence of guarding, or on second of the skewnick the morner of the form of the consent of the Skewnick that the declared. According the work of

programs same shall see that the count duty as a struct surperson of the structure of the

19. Control of Dogs Competing.—The control of all matters con ected with the dogs under trial shall rest with the judge or judges of the meeting, assisted in cases of peculiar difficulties by the ste-

wards.

20. Wearing Collars.—All dogs, when necessary, shall wear collars—the red for the highest dog on the card, whose place shall be on the left, the white for the lowest dog, whose place shall be on the sight did.

on the left, the white for the lowest deg, whose place shall be on the right side.

21. The Judge or Judges.—The judge or judges shall be saliject to the geteral rules which may be established by the Kennel Chal for his or their guidance. At the termination of each trial, he or they shall immediately protain his or their decision, either by word of mouth, or by the exhibition of a color corresponding with that worn by the winning dog. No recalling or reversing of that decision shall be afterward given on any prefex whatever.

22. Length of Trials.—The length of a trial shall be determined by the judge or judges. When he or they are satisfied that decided supernority has been exhibited by one of the contending dogs the trial should end.

23. Injuring a Dog.—If any subscriber or his servant shall, will—

that worn by the winning dog. No recalling or reversing of that decision shall be afterward given on any pretext whatever.

22. Longth of Trials.—The length of a trial shall be determined by the judge or judges. When he or they are satisfied that decided supernority has been exhibited by one of the contending dogs the trial should end.

23. Injuring a Dog.—If any subscriber or his servant shall, will-fully or by carlessneets, injure, or cause to be injured, an opportunity of the property of the other dog to remain and run out the stake, and in such case shall be entitled to half its winnings, if my.

24. "No Trials" and "Undecideds."—A "no-trial" is when, by accident or some other unfortsect cause, the dogs are not tired together. An "undecided" trial is where the judge or judges consider the next of the dogs equal. If either is then drawn the overners must at the time deciance which dog remains in. A "no-trial" or an "undecided" trial is where the judge or judges consider the next of the dogs equal. If either is then drawn the overners must at the time deciance which dog remains in. A "no-trial" or an "undecided" may be run equit bomediately, or at 1. "Index of the dogs equal. If either is then drawn the overners must at the time deciance which dog remains in. A "no-trial" or an "undecided" may be run equit be mediately, or at 1. "Index of the dogs equal. If either is the dogs to the or the field, its owner, or some one having bisauthority, must at one give make to the server or slewards. If it shall be the first that the first of the server of the server of the server of the first of the office of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the server of the other of the server of the server of the other of the server of the server of the other of the server of the server of the server of the other of the server of the server of the server of the other of the server of the server of the server of the

#### KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES.

Salis—Ublowd, —Mr. N. Elmore has sold to Mr. D. H. Stevens, of Riverton, Conn., the English hare beagle dog Colonel, by Viotor, out of Lucy.

Berd—Hambie.—Mr. Daniel Kellcher's beagle bitch Bunnie, by Ranger out of Tave, was bred to Mr. N. Elmoré's Flute, by Rattler out of True, November 18.

NAME CLADIED—Rose Laveruck.—Theo. Meyer, of Jersey City, claims the name Rose Laveruck.—Theo. Meyer, of Jersey City, Calima the name Rose Laveruck for his beautiful pure Laverack bitch pup. Born July 14, 1880; bred by John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., out of Feter II., by Young Laverack. Color, lemons of Control of Peter III., by Young Laverack. Color, lemons of Wildair out of Text of Research Color, Indiano, and the name of Coquette for black cocker bitch, whelped Oct. 25, by Wildair out of Cora. Elice.—Mr. A. G. Fleischbein, of Belleville, Ont., claims the name Elleen for his red Irish setter bitch pup. now six months old, pressured to him by W. H. Linn, of Billwids. PERSENTATION.—From the Lachine Kennel, the black cocker dog pup. Tim, five months old (Rollo-Queen) to Master Frank Wein n. DEATHS.—At the Lachine Kennel, on November 21, the black cocker force.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. II. Allerton's black cocker pup. Jef, from convulsions. Purchased from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, has lost, from the Lachine Kennel.—Dr. A. B. Clayton,

-It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where Hop Bitters are used.



BULLETS FOR HUNTING.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, Ky., Nov. 13, 1880.

IN your publication of the 11th inst. I notice an article entitled "Bullets for Hunting;" and while I admire the spirit of the communication, still I cannot understand why such stress should be laid on patches and patched bullets for more game-killing pur-

For my part I object to patched bullets for hunting for a good For my part I object to patched bullets for hunting for a good many reasons, and cannot see that they possess any advantage over their naked brothers. In the first place they have to be carried with great cure, and, if in a belt, which is the most convenient way, the paper soon becomes worn off or crumpled up, thereby preventing the introduction of the shell into the breach. Again, should these metables become view over a found that they are the state of t Again, should these patches become wet, or even damp, they are rendered unserviceable—the bullet has to be taken out and repatched before it can be used.

The point in question is, What is the use of a patched ball for hunting purposes? How is it that some of the very best hunters se Winchester and other repeating rifles never use patched What is the reason that a man who is a good shot can kill who use Joads of game with a Springfield ride and service ammunition?

How is it that at the regulation rifle matches such good scores are made with naked, but well lubricated bullets? In fact, what is the use of multiplying intricacies? Why not use the ammunition that will stand the most rough usage both for bunting and for army purposes? In other words, why make mountains out of mole-hills? I have killed hundreds of head of game over this entire continent—from the frontiers of Patagonia where ostrich and deer abound; at the foot of the Cordileras where llama, puma, tigers and nutria are found : in the south of Brazil I have hunted and killed the greatant-cater, wild boar, etc., and in Montana, Nebraska and Dakota, elk, Juffalo, antelope, deer, etc.—and have never yet been able to appreciate the advantage of a patched bullet for off-hand sporting work, and so far have only been able to discover its disadvantages, just because it will jam, because it won't keep a gun as clean as a lubricated ball, and, enfin, because it is not the thing for rough-and-ready work.

I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that I am dealing only in a sporting sense, and not for accurate target shooting, where a rifle is or may be cleaned after each discharge, where every cartridge is handled as carefully as an egg, and where the least imperfect one is rejected. For this kind of work a patched bullet is as superior to a naked one as it is inferior to it for frontier service. as superior to a naked one as it is inferior to it for frontier service at game. The patch protects the bullet and provents throm being furrowed by the grooves, thereby rendering its flight more accurate and uniform, especially at long ranges. It also insures a more elastic and perfect fit, and in a muzzle-loader, where both are out of danger of being touched, it is a decided improvement. In this connection I have nothing to say; but for a hunting rifle, where this jamming is likely to cause some inconvenience (for instance, when the grizzly referred to is "still coming on"), I claim they are no actual use, and may prove very detrimental.

Now then what is a good killius, beneguablishe fullet? Why,

Now, then, what is a good killing, bone-crushing bullet? Why, simply one that will fly accurately up to, say, 300 yards, as game is foldom bagged over that distance, and generally between 75 and 150 yards. A bullet that has a rounded front and large striking surface, say a calibre .45 or .50, weighing about 350 grains, hollow pointed, with good deep canelures, and well lubricated with tallow and beeswax. An introduction of tin with the lead seems to be an improvement in the minds of some hunters. This, in my opinion, depends upon the kind of game it is used on, and is really and

practically of no vital importance.

I know of no better shape than the Regulation (cal. 45) Spring-I know of no occurs mape than the regulation (vol. 20) panny-field rifle bullet. It seems to combine more advantages in point of density and form than any other. The weight is 405 grains when solid, and when cast in a hollow-pointed bullet weighs about 370 grains. This of course depends upon the size and depth of plug inserted in bullet.

Such a missile driven by 100 grains of good strong rifle powder, of medium coarse grain, will prove a deadly dose to any animal on this continent if it hits him squarely and fairly, and will be found to do as little glancing as a round ball, and will "mushroom" to perfection

I will conclude with saying that I like a bullet to be deeply sunken into the shell, as then the lubricant is well protected; and Lontend that a well-grooved rifle can be shot 100 times with such a bullet, well lubricated, and need not be cleaned, and yet will early with sufficient accuracy to kill an antelope at 300 yards, if the rifle be properly held and sighted for that distance.

Thance. ride be properly held and sighted for that distance.

P. S .- Fancy in an Indian country a man being pursued by the themy and having to ford a stream with nothing but patched bullets in his belt! How would he keep the patches dry? And, if wet, what could he do with them? Besides, it is well known that if you are to have a torn or crumpled patch in a thousand it will be sure to come when you are in a tight fix; ergo, don't use patches for hunting.

HROUGH the medium of your valuable journal, I should like to ask your exceedingly clever correspondent "P," in your

issue of Nov. 11, a few questsons.

I have a short-range, .40 cal. Sharps rifle. I discarded the patched bullet, as I found the lubricator apt to make the patch retaain on the bullet, particularly in warm weather and if long loaded.

I then used the Lowell naked bullet, but this gave uneven results. The least push would put the bullet through the barrel, and then there were no marks of the rifling on the bullet. Was not the bullet too small? There was, in my opinion, a great loss of power by too much windage, and I doubt if the bullet gets sufficient spin. at spin. I tried the Remington No. 40. Pushing it through the barrel the rifling was marked beautifully, but it won't chamber in the Sharps rifle,

What is a hollow pointed bullet? Should not the bullet, when pushed through the gun, show the marks of the rifling? Does it make any difference if the naked bullet is deep seated in the shell, up to, say, the last canclure toward the point.

Should naked bullets be lubricated, except in the swedges? I used 50 grains of powder and 1% shells. I wish to use Curtis & Parroy's 45 grains. The bullet will seat even deeper then. Should

a wad be put between the powder and the bullet? I would not trouble "P.," but that I tried to satisfy myself with experiments last summer, but could not; and if he will be so kind as to give a tyro the benefit of his large experience I will be ever so much

Without anticipating "P.'s" reply to our correspondent's in-Without anneiparing "F.s reply to our correspondents in quiries, we may give him a point or two. A hollow-pointed builtet seems to be described in the naming of it. A hole is sunk from the point directly toward the base of the bullet. About .22 of an inch for a .44 callbre builtet is the size of the hole generally left. A bullet may fall entirely through a rifle, making a snug fit over the riding, and yet be a very accurate shooter. This is particularly the case with bolt or elongated bullets. That a bullet should be the case with bott or elongated bunders. That a bunder shound be driven into a weapon in order to shoot well from it is an idea which has been exploded by actual experience. Generally, the less a bullet is seated in a case the better, though this will depend on the chambering of the rifle. Too much lubrication is a common on the chambering of the vine. Too much numeration is accombine fault, and if other conditions are proper, the slightest uniform distribution of lubricant will be sufficient. Of the choice between a deep-scated bullet and the use of a wad, the latter would, in the majority of cases, be preferable. The gun should, however, be so chambered as to avoid both disadvantages.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

THANKSGIVING DAY will be generally observed by the lovers of HANNENING DAY Will be generally observed by the observa-range sports by a series of matches. Creedmoor will have its curi-ous Charlotte Russe Match where there is to be a great deal of shooting, a good share of eating and considerable of a lottery in the distribution of prizes. At Walnut Hill the shooters will display their pink-of-perfection style before proceeding to their home dinners. With the prospects of a fine day there is every chance that some good sport will be had, and the traditions of the day are sustained in the announcement of a number of real old style turkey shoots wherein Mr. Gobler is given the limited option of dodging leaders for a time

Gov. Perkins has presented a very handsome medal to the Cali-GOV. PERKINS has presented a very handsome medal to the Cal-fornia Rifle Association, to be contended for annually at the Fall Tournament in one of the matches where the National Guard and rounnament in the or the Army and Navy will compete, in order to stimulate an interest in rifle shooting, and to bring out the best stimulate an interest in rine amounts, and to liming our the test skill with the military rifle, "Governor Perkin's Medal," as the trophy will be called, will be eagerly contended for, as the wearer will be distinctly designated as the Champion Marksman with the weapon in use by the troops of the Army and the National Guard

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY—Boston, Nov. 19.—The third week in the Excelsior rifle match at the Mammoth Gallery has shown good work and better scores than any week this month. The galgood work and better secret than any week tims month. In gar-lory has been well filled with riflemen and their friends during the week. Among others Mr. Ira A. Paine, the well-known rifle and pistol shot, visited the gallery and did some excellent shooting with both arms, and the crack of the Ballard, Maynard, Stevenis, Wesson's and Remington rifles have been incessant. Mr. R. S. Gray, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, heads the list with 161 out of a possible 200, and his five scores of four thirty-eights and one thirty-nine will be hard to excel. Mr. U. A. Pollard is second on the list with 183. Mr. H. Appleton, of the Walpole Rifle second on the list with 188. AR. H. Appeton, of the wapone sine Club, is third with 186. Mr. Charles B. Robinson is fourth with 182. Mr. Frank Hollis, of the Medford Rifle Association, is fifth with 182, but is outranked by Mr. Robinson. Mr. A. L. Locke is next in order with 180. Mr. Jocke is a member of the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield.

The subjoined summary will show the standing of the leading

competitors to date: 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40, five scores win or possible 200:

R. S. Gray	88 89		39-191
U. A. Pollard37	37 35		38 - 158
	87 37		38-156
Chas, B. Robinson36	36 36		07-192
Frank Hollis36	36 36		38 - 152
A. L. Locke	36 36		36 - 180
L. W. Farrar	35 33		36-177
N. S. James35	35 33		36-177
D. L. Neal	\$5 83	5 86	26-177
F.H. Holton35	35 35	3.5	35 - 175
F. J. Snow34	35 35	5 85	85-174
Chas. B. Otis34	34 35	35	35-173
R. C. Sawyer4	34 35	5 35	35 - 173
O. T. Hart34	34 34	34	34 - 170
B H Deley	34 34		84-169
H. B. Furnace33	33 33	3 23	24-166
Di (-) G-11 Although the with collow he			

pistol gallery has not been much behind, many availing themselves of practice with this favorite weapon. Mr. S. Odiorne was nearly successful in getting the gold prize of \$5 for a clean score of eight successful in getting the good place of 20 of a clean access of eight consecutive bullseyes. His sixth shot was a three o'clock nipper, so close as to flit the bullet. His re-entry of 38 also showed good holding. The following are the leading scores; 50 feet, rounds 8,

														100	-		157	F 10
S. Odforn	P			 				 ٠			- >	-)	-2	17	.,	-9	0	0
1.6	ment	ury									 ,5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4-38
4 =										٠.	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5 - 37
F. J. Rab	beth.									٠.	 4	4	5	4	4	4	5	535
A. L. And	PPW-		 		٠.	٠.					 5	5	4	4	-1	5	4	4-35
H. M. GH					 ٠.			 			 .5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4-84
S S Far	7					 					4	4	ō	4	4	ō	-5	4-34
A. B. Pres	senti.					٠.	٠.				 ō.	4	5	4	4	4	4	4 - 34
A IT Thai'											 .5	4	-1	-4	-4	4	4	4-33
R. S. Gra;											.5	-1	4	3	4	- 3	5	4-32

Boston, Mass., Nov. 17 .- The third long-range match of the winter series" was shot at Wahut Hill to-day. The record of the contestants, given below, is most brilliant, and with another such squad, the Palma might show a record of 1,750 and better:

P 611		140	uw	١,	111	G	1 1	.,	1136		1.6.5 po	,,,,,								,			
												W	m	Ger	nd:	D.							
91	nn	37113	ed a						5	5	5	6	5	15	5	6	13	5	5	5	5	,5	5-75
13.	DD.	2703	100							5	- 5	- 5	1	- 6	- 15	- 65	- 55	- 6	- 65	- 5	- 5	- 5	17-m-1-4
1.0		Vill	ds						ī.	5	4	5	S.	5	5	-5	4	6	5	5	5	5	5-73-222
												-1	E.	Br	TTO	n.							
0	na	TOI	rAa.						5	5	5	5	- 5	- 3	- 6	- 5	-5	5	5	5	5	.5	5-75
0.	00	3103	offo						5	r,	- 55	- 6	-1	- 3	- 5	- 5	- 5	- 1	- 5	- 0	- 6	- 61	0-15
1.0	00	Val	rds							4	5	5	- 5	5	5	5	-5	5	-1	ā	5	Fa.	5 - 72 - 220
											1	W.	11.	Ja	cks	on							
S	กก	vai	Phr						5	5	15	- 15	- 6	5.	-5	- 5	.5	5	5	.5	15	-5	n-15
- 0	00	VO:	rds						5	-5	- 5	- 5	15	- 0	- 5	- 5	- 5	- 5	- 63	- 5		- 5	5-10
1,0	00	yal	rds						5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	-5	5	5	3	.1	5	5 - 74 - 219
												.7		Sm	nsn	611							
Si	on.	77.91	rds						5	5	5	4	- 55	- 5	- 5	75	15	- 5	5	5	.5	.5	5 - 74
0.	O.O.	3701	0170						7	8	- 5	- 3	- 5	- 75	- 5	- 3	- 5	- 5	- 4	-42	.7		5-69
1.0	00	val	rds						5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	- 5	- 5	5	5	4	5	5 - 72 + 215
																							retable to-

Nov. 20 .- A pouring rain made things very day, though it was a good day for shooting. The scores of the several contests stood as follows:

Massachus		35 o t	ah c	Dae	-1					
J. Nichols12		11	11	19	12	11	11	11	12-115	
H. Max12	11	12	11	12	12	8	9	12	11-109	
G. C. Foster11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	10	9-107	
G. Warren	10	11	11	9	12	10	11	10	10-105	
E. A. Borel10	11	12	9	10	10	11	10	11	10-104	
A. C. Adams10	10	11	12	10	8	11	10	10	12-104	
E. F. Richardson	10	11	10	11	12	11	10	11	5-101	
E. Bennett (Military) 8	8	8	S	12	10	7	10	8	6 85	
F. Dwight	8	Ω	9	4	8	- 9	ű	- 8	12 - 78	
Massachuset	. M	ateh	01		and					
A. C. AdamsIl		12	12	10	9	. 9	12	11	11-109	
W. H. Jackson	12	12	10	11	10	7	10	11	9-103	
J. Nichola12	12		10	- 8	10	8	12	-(	7-92	
C. H. Eutebreuk	G	11	10	- 65	7	11	8	9	10 - 85	
		out /1	2not							
J. Nichols	10	11	11	11	1.1	10	12	10	10-109	
E. F. Richardson 9	0	10	11	11	18	1.2	11	10	10-101	
A C. Adams	10		12	11	12	- 9	7	11	8-101	
C. H. Eutebrouk12	10			-	8	9		4	9- 75	
G. Warren10	11	4	6	4	- 5	11	6	- 6	5- 71	
				. di						
Ring Ta	rget	(On	-113	ner.	10	7.	10	4.1	7 - 87	
A. C. Adams11					100	.,,				
Creed				١	_	5 5		5	5 4-44	
Н, Мах				-5	5		4		8 4-42	
J. Nichols			9 6	5	4 ñ		4		4 4-41	
C. H. Eutebrouk			1 1		1	1 1	- 5	5	4 3-41	
G. C. Arthur (Military)			4 4		4	1 5	5		3 4-41	
G. Warren			9 0	- 3	4.6	1 0		16	O shample	
Shrewsripy Mass. Vor. 19	٠	The	ritte	elm	b w	hiel	ı ha	ve s	an occa-	

sional practice at the Pine Grove Range have elected the following sional practice at the Pine Grove Range have circuit in conoung officers for the ensuing year: President, A. B. Pjumpton: Secre-tary and Treasurer, Stedman Clark, of Worcester; Directors, Curtis Jonks, E. A. Bartlett and A. L. Ricc, of Worcester; Steward, M. G. Fuller. Yesterday the wind was cold and variable, but in spite of this drawback the following is the score

500 yards, Carton Match. Mos Carter4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 -55-111															
Mos	Carter4	566656	6 6 6-áñ	45656	6666	5 5-55-11 l									
C. 3	ins4	145664	6 5 6-50	64663	5666	6-56-106									
Sted	n Clark4	554565	6.5 6-51	16457	5 6 6 5	5 6-54-105									
A. L	en	466456	5 4 6-51	64650	5554	4 6-51-102									
	200 yards, off-hand.														
Mo	sCarter		4	5 4 4 6	5 5 5	4 4 5-43									
Sten	man Clark			李 本 名 4	1 4 4	5 5 4-41									
A 1.	Rice .			4 3 4 1	4 4	4 4 4-85									
C. Je	nkins		3	3 2 2 4	8 4	2 4 0-27									

GARDNER, Mass., Nov. 19. -At the last practice at the Hackmatack Range the wind was treacherous. The distance was off-hand, using the inch ring and Creedingor target combined. Their work is told by the following acore :

Ii.	('-	R.	C.	Tota	1.
G. F. Ellsworth	46	~1)	46	175	92
F. F. Nichols	46	89	46	160	92
A. Mathews	-1-5		45	156	89
C. Merrit60	42	7.4	4.5	134	87
G. C. Goodale	45	64	40	133	88
F. Knowlton	45	58	46	133	82
Wm. Austin	45	58	42	132	87
Joe Norwood	42	55	40	115	89
Chas, Shunway	42	-(1)	-10	109	82

Willowerook, Comm., Nov. 17.—A clear day delighted a great many marksmen in the contest for the Steele Cup on the range here to-day. The elegant trophy was first offered by T. Steele & Son, the Hartford jewelers, in the year 1876, to be contested for annually by teams of four each from the various towns in the State at 500, 800 and 1,000 yards ranges, and by the conditions was to become the property of the team first winning it three times. It was first won in 1876 by the Middletown team; in 1877 by the Hartford four, and in 1878, 1879 and 1880 by the New Britain team, who will hereafter keep it in their possession. The cup was among the first of the prizes offered to marksmen in Connectiont, and was known as the State prize of the Connecticut Rifle Association, and known as the State prize of the Connecticut Rife Association, and by it ride shooting has been stimulated ever since. In addition to the honor of winning the cup, Messrs. T. Steele & Son have presented to each member of the successful teams, at the respective contests each year, a personal badge, and during the rive years twenty of these have been distributed. The cup has frequently been described. It is elegant in design and costly in workmanship. The individual badge is very neat and pretty. It is a pencil of gold in the form of a rifle cartridge, suspended by a maroon ribbon from a handsome bar pin. Each badge is suitably engraved, It is a pencil and will be preserved by the winners as souvenirs of T. Steele & Son's generosity. The day was clear with very little wind to annoy the marksmen.

The remarkable score made by the Middletown teams two weeks since, of 198 out of a possible 200 points at the 500 yards range, was not allowed to-day, but they were again obliged to shoot over the same range, but with only a difference of three points. cenclusion of the match Mr. T. Sedgwick Steele presented the winning team with the badges and cup, and after three rousing cheers for the donor the crowd disperse The full scores of the shooting stood :

New Britain Team,		
500 vds.	800 yds.	1.000 yds.
C. O. Case	47	44
Wm. Parker48	47	46
Atkinson48	45	40
F. Wessell	45	48
Total	187	16%
Middletown Term.		
S. H. Hubbard47	30	37
D. N. Conger	47	25
C. P. Graham	-1-1	26
J. N. Camp	49	29
		-
Total195	189	130
Totals: New Britain team, 542: Middletown	i team, 514	. Major-
Ity for Nov Duitein 00		

STRING STOOTING .- Squarries, Nov. 13. - Match for an ox valued at \$100. Second-class target, 100 yards, string measurement, 5 shots per ticket: James Pixley, 14% inches; K. Post, 20% in.; George Valen, 22½ in.; L. Morehouse, 23½ in.; H. Wade, 23½ in.; B. McGregg, 26 in.; R. Hause,  $29^{1}_{\odot}$  in.; D. Haven, 34in.; O. Grant, 38% in.; J. Hoyt, 47 in. Shot from a rest: no telescope sights

Warren, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The 200-yards tournament commenced last Wednesday with a limited number of shooters. The weather nast woonesmy with a immed number of shooters. The weather was unfavorable throughout the day, strong head and fishtail winds prevailing that made close shooting an impossibility. The shooting was at a two-inch bulkseye counting five, a four-inch circle counting four, a six-inch circle three, etc., making a possible 25; muzzle rest, with butt of gun held at the shoulder. Seven strings were shot with the following result:

Bronson	19	21	1.5	15	19	22	19
Barter	-	19	21	18	16	21	20
Warner,	19	11	15	14	16	\$35 a \$1 dec. 400	18
Bacon	20	21	20	20	21	17	17
Perry	22	19	19	19	19	19 .	22
Watson	19	18	19	21	14	18	16
Tyler	21	20	20	19	17	19	22

		_					
Birchard	18	19	17	17	21	19	17
Beckwith	. 20	1.4	4	400	1.5	0.00	-
Rice		19	20	90	19	22	22
Rawdon		-	_		16	20	21
On the second day the score	es ran	:					
R1.99	. 21	15	24	20	92	13	43
Biobson	9.1	59	15	. 1	20	21	31
Warner		91	15	15	5.0	223	41
Baron		1.9	15	20	22	21	40
Rawdon		17	1112	1.9	17	20	41
Burber		23	22	19	5.1	21	41
1 y b-r		23	2.4	21	93	22	41
Perry		21	15	1.4	19	17	3.5
larcharl	. 13	1:3	20	17	21	W	477
	hira E	93.					
Pre 20 23	14	20	1.4		12.3	19	19
Barch (rd 22 21	19	15	17	13	9.5	22	19
Tyler9 .9	19	22	2.1	20	21	15	21
Burber 26 20	V-	15	W	~	10.00	-	_
Bronson	17	21	2.2	.9	2.2	22	21
Clutz 18	1.4	40.00				_	
Special prize for best aggre-	sate of	u the	day's	shooti	ng wa	IOW EL	a by
Tylei.	0						
Rice,	143 P	tarber					.145
Bronson							
Warner	141 F	erry.					124
Bacon.	.127 1	(awdo	n				. 37

The weather throughout the shooting was unfavorable, but in spite of the wind, which at times diverged the bullets from six to eight inches from their true line of flight, the skill of the marks-men overcame it in a great degree, and the scores made are the best over recorded. A year ago the highest average was eighteen, the honors going to Mr. Bacon, of Jamestown, New York. It will be seen that there is a marked improvement in the scores made last week. The following is the summary of the scores of the marksmen who shot out the matches in which they entered without withdrawing after several bad shots, as was the case in a numher of instances :

	Shots.	Score.	Average.
N. B. Tyler			
R. C. Rice			IJ 5-6
Wm. Bronson			39 1-3
W. A. Bitchard			1 > 16 - 21
J. L. Bacon			10 2-5
H. V. Perry	15		18 3-5
H. Warner	15		15 14-15
E. Rawdon		194	
S, Clutz	4	66	16 1-2

Pet Barber shot in nineteen matches, three of which were drawn His average on the balance was 20 1-16, which would have been reduced had his full score been shot out. The honors of the tonnument belong to Mr Tyler, who won the special prize on Thurs day, besides making the highest aggregate count and average shooting in all the matches. His competitors were among the most noted experts in this section of the country, who did their level Lest to change the result without avail, and a number drew out of the tournament at the end of the second day, thus virtually confessing that the gait was too fast to be agreeable.

Hamilton, Onturio, Nov. 13 .- The annual matches of the Vicoria Ride Club took place to-day on the club ranges. The weather was more favorable than might have been anticipated, although at was more invortance man might mave been sametpaced, arthrogen at titues the light was dilicult for accurate sighting. The attendance of competitors was very fair. Next year it is intended to try and secure ranges on the line of the street railway, where four targets at 500, 900 and 1,000 yards can be had. This would cable the club not only to hold first-class matches, open to the province or Dominion, but would also make it possible to hold the return international match with the Amateur Ritle Club of New York, a most desirable end to have in view.

As usual the matches were divided into the Snider and smallbore series, the former at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and the latter at 900 and 1,000 yards. In the former, A. Miller, of the Thirteenth Battalion, came out easily first with the excellent score of 89, winning the Snider rifle presented by Lieut. Col. Gibson, and the Snider gold medal for the year, which last year was won by Col. Gibson with a score of 92.

In the small-bore match the competition was keen and the score very fine. Mr. F. Schwarz made 96 out of a possible 100, being a slightly better score than Col. Gibson's 99 out of a possible 105 last year. Mr. Schwarz put together in his ten shots at 1,000 yards one inner and nine consecutive bullseyes, making 49 out of a possi-ble 50. He was warmly congratulated by his old fellow shots on being announced as the winner of the small-bore medal for the year. Of the nine small-bore scores given below, all but two were made with the Remington Creeomoor rifle, and both the medals were awarded to shooters with the Remington arm.

The Dominion Rifle Association and Outario Rifle Association medals, which the club usually award to the highest grand aggregates of the whole day's shooting, were taken respectively by Mr. James Adam and Mr. Schwarz. The prizes were partly in kind and partly in each.
The list of prize nippers is as tollows

The list of prize winners is as follow	111		
Snider.			
	yards.	500 Mads.	600 yands.
A. Miller	33	314	205 - 50
G. Muras in	29	2.5	27 -21
D. Mitcheil	30	5.0	24 - 54
H. Marris	30	26	27 h3
LtCol. Gibson	28	¥î	28 - 81
O. Hancock	30	27	21-51
J. Adam		5.0	(1) (0)
A. Paln	(0.0	2-0)	3-19
J. Mustreh	100	16	2.5 - 7.7
J. Mitchell	59	29	13 -77
Jos. Mason	23	20	27 -76
F. Schwarz,	24		21 -74
C. Grodwin	21	31	22 74
Lieut. Ryan	201	256	27 13
T. Mitchell	559	21	29: 73
G. Margetts		19	2. 10
W. G. Reid	28	24	1567
W. Graham	24	8 F + 1.	21-16
Staall Box	λ.		
(iii) (iii)		900	(,640)
F. Schwarz	Mitchell	3 ?	4
<ol> <li>Margetts 47-93 Jos.</li> </ol>	Misson	4.3	40 - 83
d. Atlant	durtson		46-51
		hellsi	39-76
A. Palm			
Grand Aggreg	ates.		
200 500 600 90	1,000	T.I.	
J. Adam	46	173 D. R	A. Medal.
F. Schwarz	49-	-172 O. R	. A. Medal.
SCHUETZEN N	OTES.		

time to time the different Schuetzen Corps and their summer and fall shooting festivals. Since these festivals have been closed (with the exception of that of the Jersey Schnetzen Corps, which will be held on Thanksgiving in the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill)

I feel myself duty bound to follow the Schnetzen Corps to their winter festivals in the ball room. Saturday, the 20th of Nov., the General Herzog Co. No. 31 of the Germania Schuetzen Bund, of which Jacob Neschbach (the well known Plattdeutsche Schwitzer) is the Capt, held their second annual ball at Weber's Hotel Is the Capt. Belt their second annual oan at Weber's Hotel, Hobbieth, which was indeed a grand success in every respect. Schudzen from different parts, as New York, Brooklyn, Union Hill, Jersey City Heights and Jersey City were present. Great credit is due to the different committees, and especially to the Captain.

SCHUETZEN CORPS.-The annual ball of the New York Schuetzen Corps will be held at Beethoven Hall, Wednesday evening, Decem ber 1. The event is looked forward to with many pleasant antici-

-The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth-Hop Bitters.

# Dachting and Canoeing.

THE ANTHRACITE FIASCO.

THERE is no longer the slightest probability that any one in America will build a Perkins' boiler, much less the peculiarly clumsy contrivance with an extra cylinder introduced to do away with a glead, known as the Perkins' engine. It would therefore be merely wasting words over a dead issue to deal with the matter before the bar of public opinion.

American waters it was given out that her consumption of fine was one pound of coal per horse power per hour. It was upon the strength of this statement that the Perkins system obtained a vast deal of free advertising from the unprofessional press, and among those journals which ought to have known better than repeat the brazen prevarieations of the Anthracite people Fonest ANN STREAM was the only one which had the independence and courage to stamp the statements and concerning her economy as a common flows just the statement of the Anthracite without the statement of the Anthracite people Fonest ANN STREAM was the only one which had the independence and courage to stamp the statements made concerning her economy as a common and took several contemporaries of the Anthracite, without facts of data to justify them in their sensational accounts of her economy, and the wonderful "revolution" she was going to create in marite engineering—and that after the "invention" had been on the market for years, and had been thrown out of every vossed it was ever put into in England. The Athracite's snocessfully crawling across the ocean and tack proves nothing for her engines or boiler, it goes to show shuply that a lumdred-ton vessel need not have been equally as well procured from the nearest plumber and gastiter. The sole object for which the Anthracite was sent out was to convince the engineering world-not greenborns—that then 500 pounds to the square inch, information which could have been equally as well procured from the nearest plumber and gastiter. The sole object for which the Anthracite was sent out was to convince the engineering world-not greenborns—that the Perkins b

#### MINIATURE YACHTING.

MINIATURE YAGITING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The healthful and delightful sport of miniature yachting is stast growing in popularity in this country, and assuming proportions which already compel the members of the Metropolitan Miniature Y. G. to go lot fide-water in order to sail in the neces and regultar, as the small lake kindly granted to the short of the small lake kindly granted to the short can only be known by those who participate in it. There are, however, a great many who never go to fide-water to sail, which is greatly on account of the inferior size of their boats, and in some cases owing to the shallow models, which are wholly unsuited to tide-water sailing. Speaking of shallow models reminds me of the innumerable trials Have made with them, the multiplicity of models! I have made, and the time and money expended in these fruitless exforts, until at lace the appriments, found the following dimensions about as near right for sea-going vessels as my varied experiences has proven: birded the keel into four parts to true bean, and half the beam for depth of hold. When I speak of keel I mean that portion which would be the keel of a large vessel, and not the "false keel" which we add to our small craff, giving the model an easy blige, with from 32 to 35 deg, dead-rise, a long idnor and an easy run; width of deck line 5 to 50 per cent, at bow, and at stern 60 per cun, of greatest beam. Ourard against any flat curfaces, and make all lines atood that the above are the only dimensions upon which a seasoning vessel can be modeled. Limited departures from these can be modeled, Limited departures from these can be maded, Limited departures from these can be made additional to the course of the measurements, which, of course, depends upon the uses to which the vessel is to be put and the waters in which she is to sail. My experiments have, however, proven to me one matter more important than the mere building of these small craft for the purpose of reading and building them for the purpose of consequenting

correct position of mast or spars, the cut of the sails, or anything else about them, either above the water-line or below it, until after she has been launched and sailed, and so, after repeated trials, has been found not to be the fast boat which the owner anticipated, size has been launched and salied, and so, after repeated trials, she has been launched and salied, and so, after repeated trials, she has been launched to the fast beat which he owner auticipated dwares and builder to the fast beat which he owner auticipated dwares and builder to the fast beat which he owner auticipated dwares and builder to the severimental alterations begin—probably with beneficial results in the end—whereupon others follow, and so on, until at last all the speed which can be got out of here has been attained. The builder, of course, is not the loser by this, either in pocket or reputation, as he is a man who understands his business so far as he has learned it; so he is happy. But the owner, out he other hand, feels quite different about the matter, as he hinds that the boat has cost him from \$15,000 to \$20,000 more than he calculated, and is therefore not in the best of humor, and in many cases is ready to soil her for less than she cost him, more particularly if, atter all the experiments, she has not yet come up to his expectations. Now, I predict that if some better method of constructing vessels than the present one is not adopted inside of fifty years, yachting will be a thing of the past. I have then trying her in twenty winds and seas—not alone, but by comparison with others which are the exact models of known fast boots, reparred and weighted the same, is the best way of scouling an estimate of the large yacht's probable performances. When the time comes that this will be done, then you will have fast and seaworthy boats at less cost than through the present system. Experiments with small or miniature craft cost a mere trille when compared with those executed on large vossels. At present it is no wonder that yachtsmen become tired in mind as well as pures, sell their boats, and abandon the whole sport in disgust, in a future article I will treat the matter more fully, as well as give some hintist in regard to rigging large craft, which will seve a great deal of labor in sailing.

T

deductions in model cited, and for the proposition to make use of the miniature yacht as a subject of experiment before risking beavy sums in their reproduction on a large scale. The observations on model must be accepted as of the atmost value, and we are inclined to lay much store upon the conclusions Mr. Grahn has come to. His experience is at once more extended and his deductions more accurate than those any builder or owner of large yachts can offer, for the reason that he builds a score of vachts to their one and sails comparative matches in much score or yacons to their one and asias comparative matches in most quester number under all possible variations of wind and weather, trim, rig and ballasting. Granting for the moment that miniature, or, as we should prefer to call them, model yachts, can be taken as accurate exponents of large ones in their performances, no one can logically rate lightly the conclusions arrived at from extensive experience with the models. Mr. Grahu started out, as nine yachtsmen out of ten in America, strongly prepossessed in favor of the prevailing flat-iron type of sloop. By varying the proportions of length, depth and beam he soon found that the light draft and wide boat by no means exhibited the highest speed attrinable and was certainly not to be considered a satisfactory performer in rough water. By experiment he was induced to modify prevailing forms more and more, until finally led into the proportions mentioned in his letter. Those so closely coincide with the observations we have made ourselves during years of sailing and study of vessels of all types, and they so thoroughly corroborate the deductions of naval science that we place Mr. Grahn's experiments before the public as further proof in favor of a moderate form. We believe, with him, that considerably less beam and more depth than the custom with is, is not only permissible, but would lead to more satisfaction for the money invested than now obtained from our smooth water sailing machines with their lack of accommodation, hard qualities, saming machines with their race of accommodation, mart quanties, big rigs and capsizing prodivities. It will be interesting to ob-serve in the future to what extent the model craft will be relied up-on as an index to the qualities of the full size yealt. The impor-tant scientific and practical results obtained by the late Mr. Fronde from his experiments upon models of naval vessels lead us to think favorably of the claims Mr. Grahn advances concerning small scale prototypes of yachts about to be built,

#### ARROW TO WINDWARD.

Althow To Windward.

Eillor Forest and Stream:

In all the recorded races of the Arrow she did not in any one of them have the wind talled more than one-third of the course. During some of her races she found scarcely any head-wind at all, as was the case in the regards of the New York Yach Club, June 9, 1570. As her greatest superiority in sailong quelifiers is in working the same of the course of the co

#### AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

REPRESENTATIVES of canocists in the United States and Canon ada, assembled in camp at Lake George, Warren Co., N. Y., on the 3d day of Angust, 1880, and organized the American Canon Association, elected officers and adopted the following Constitution and by-laws:

Commodore—W. L. Alden, of the New York Canoe Club. Vice-Commodore—Nicholas Lougworth, of the Cincinnati Canoe Club.

Rear-Commodore—Robt. D. Wynkoop, of the Jersey City Canoe

Claib.

Rear-Commodore—Robt, D. Wynkoop, of the Jersey City Canoe Clab.

Rear-Commodore—Robt, D. Wynkoop, of the Jersey City Canoe Clab.

Secretary—Nathaniel H. Bishop, Lake George, Warrau Co., N.Y. Treasurer—J. Morris Meredith, Boston, Mass.

constructions of the America Canoe Association.

Article 1—Name and Object.—This association shall be called The American Canoe Association, and its object shall be the promotion of canoeing.

Article 2—Canoes.—A canoe, in order to be placed on the association list and to be entered for faces, must be a boat sharp at both ends and not more than thirty-six inches in width on deck. Nhe may be propelled by sails or paddle, or both; but she must be expalse of being efficiently propelled by a doubte-bladed paddle.

Article 3—Membership.—A condense when the she must be expalse of the propelled by a flare-fifths vote of the Directors, or has become a member of a Branch Club, and who has thereupon paid his initiation fee and annual dues for the entities of the discipling tear; but only canoe owners shall vote at association meet—Nation of the American Canoe Association and meeter of the establishment of the American Canoe Association, and may adopt any rules not in conflict with those of the association. All members of the association shall have the right to temporarily has the boat-houses of Branch clubs.

Article 3—Officers.—The office, a Rear-Commodore, a Secretary of a Transacter. They shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of each year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall constitute the Board of Directory, and as such shall have the power to elect members.

Article 6—Honorary Members—Honorary members of Branch clubs at the first of the power to elect members.

Article 6—Honorary Members—Honorary members of Branch clubs at the first of the constitution shall be one doult may association of the constitution of the constitution of the sacondation of the power to elect members.

Situation sami to thereby limite choosely includes a subscitcion of the control o

members of each parent. However, and other matters of interest to canonists of cruises of canoes, and other matters of interest to canonists.

Artice, fire of Club Signal.—The Association Signal shall be a pointed Artice, firene inches long and ten wide, of red, with longitudinal strips of white two inches wide, on which shall be displayed, in red, the letters A. C. A.

Article 10—Officers' Signal.—The fleet officer's signal shall be a Droad pennant, swallow-silled, fifteen inches long by ten wide, with two crossed paddles with four stars between the blades thereof. The Commodore's signal shall be of blue, with the device in white; the Vice-Commodore's signal shall be of red, with the device in white, and the Rear-Commodore's signal shall be of red, with the device in white, and the Rear-Commodore's signal shall be or wide, a Article 11—Private Signals.—Each canoe shall have a private signal, rectangular in shape, lifteen inches long by ten wide, a drawing of which must be filed with the Secretary. The Association signal must be carried at the mainmast-head; this private signal and the main-peak, or the leach of the good of the mainmast, and then officers and private signals on a staff in the step of the mainmast, and then officers and private signals on a staff of the dandy-mast.

Article 12—Rank.—The fleet officers of the mainmast, and then officers and private signals on a staff of the dandy-mast.

Article 12—Rank.—The fleet officers of the mainmast, and the fleet officers of the Branch clubs shall rank necording to seniority.

Article 13—Amendments—The constitution, by-laws and salling regulations may be a mended, on the recommendation of the Directors, by a majorage of the association shall be led in August.

1. The anymal meeting of the association shall be led in August.

BY-LAWS.

1. The annual meeting of the association shall be held in August cach year, at such time and place as the Directors may design

of each year, at such time and place as the Directors may designate.

2. The Commodore, immediately after his election, shall appoint a Regatta Committee of three members, who shall have full charge of all association regattas during the ensuing year.

3. The uniform of the club shall consist of a blue shirt, blue tronsers, white belt and straw hat. The Commodore shall wear three rows of gold lace on each sleeve, the Vice Commodore shall wear three rows of gold lace on each sleeve, the Vice Commodore to, and the Rear-Commodore one.

4. The Trensurer shall pay out money only on the draft of the Secretary indersoil by the Commodore.

5. Members are expected to furnish the Secretary, prior to the 15th of October in each year, for publication in the Came Pilot.

THE CANCE ISLANDS.

The cavanization is now perfected and ready for work, the clubs

THE CANDE ISLANDS.

This organization is now perfected and ready for work, the clubs previously in existence being enrolled as branches of the association. The Secretary has received most cheering promises of support from all parts of the country. Several new Branch clubs are being formed to attend the next annual meeting, which will be held during August, 1881, on the Cano Islands, known as the "Three Sisters," which are located on Lake George, five miles north of Caldwell, and are owned by members who have reserved them for this special purpose.

MEMBERSHIP.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

MEMBERSHE.

All persons of respectable character, of any age, who possess a true love of nature, and are in earnest sympaths with the brother-hood of cruising canocists, whether owners at cames or not, are invited to send their names, with the sum of two dollars (initiation lee and first animal due), for membership, to the Secretary.

THE LARE GEORGE REMATA OF 1881.

THE CARE GEORGE REMATA OF 1881.

THE ALE GEORGE REMATA OF 1881.

All mands and the individual of the containing the rules, classification of canocs, etc., which will govern the races of August, 1891. These races will be innocent competitions between members for prizes contributed by friends and members of the association. All mands being strictly anateurs, professionals will not be admitted to membership, as the association is not a sporting club and does not countenance betting or genebling at lis laces.

CORLESPONEES: LINTED.

In order to facilitate the compilation of the Association Book,

In order to facilitate the compilation of the Association Book, with its list of branches, members, etc., an early response to this circular is respectfully requested. Members will please furnish the Secretary with a list of cruisse ande by them.

National Hermon, Secretary.

Lake George, Worner Co. N. Y., Noe. 1, 1880.

CENTRE-BOARD FOR CANOES.—We have received from Mr. Gardiner Skinuer, of Clayton, N. Y., the Atsood patented centreboard for canoes, a diagram and description of which will soon be published.

#### YACHTING NWES.

NETTIE,—Mr. E. M. Padelford arrived at Baltimore, Sept. 19, in this topsail schooner, the only yacht of that rig in America. On the passage south she is reported as having made 13½ knots watch on and watch off. The Nettie draws 10ft. on a length of 80ft, water-line, and is one of the ablest yachts we have built. Mr. Padelford is bound on a cruise to the West Indies in her and has shipped twelve hands for his crew. Captain Du Verge, formerly of the French Navy, is in command.

Anormen Hom Sperd.—The Herrcshoffs are turning out a lot f work, and the growing popularity of their specialties insures mem a brillant future. They are the Thornecrofts of America, by J. G. Holland is to receive from them an elegant and fast team yacht to ball from Alexandra 139 on the St. Lawrence.

steam yacht to hall from Alexandria Eay on the St. Lawrence.

SINGLE-HANDID GRUSHNO.—This is what the N. Y. Herold says in reviewing "An Experimental Cruise in the Procyon," already noticed in this journal:

"All of this trip was over open sea and rough water, and only about half the mights were passed in harbors. The rig and equipment of the vessel are minutely described, and so are most of the master's maneuvres. Although the trip was not as long as some made by some small boats starting from this side for Europe, the weather was worse for a single sailor to force his way against. This story is one that should put most of America's yachid-men to shame and show then how little they really know of the possibilities of small boats, tout arms and quick wils. The volume is from the press of Edward Stanford, Claring Cross, London."

The Herold takes the right view of matters, and in these remarks his not allowed localism or pot-house patriolism to obscure its horizon. We can now add one more contemporary which has found out that we have much to learn yet in yacht and boat solling in America.

New Yacurt.—Mr. Clauban of Parker V.

New Yacht,—Mr. Clapham, of Roslyn, L. I, has in hand a 40ft. Nonparcil, to be yawl-rigged. Sportsmen navigating the shool waters of Southern bayous will find the Nonparcil type just the

New Cutter.—Mr. J. C. Reddie, Wemyss Bay, N. R., has sent an order to Fife & Son, of Pairlie, Scotland, for a 20-ton entier. She is to be 50ft. 4in. stem to stern, and 9ft. Sin. extreme beam, and will be sailed across the Atlantic to her destination.

A Robary Yacur,—Lust year we designed a cruising cutter Canada owners. She was only 24ft, on water-line, Stt. 6in, bear and had 5ft, 6in, head room in her cabin. This summer, during two weeks 'cruise, a crew of six were berthed in her, and no meal was taken our shore, nor did any one quitt hey acht for a slee

ROYAL CANADIAN.—The club has purchased the steam yacht. It E-peranza, 15 tons, 6 horse-power, from Mr. David Bell, of Butlafo. She is to ply between the new club house on the island and the main land. The new quarters of the R. C. Y. C. are to be hundsome and complete. They will cost nearly \$4000. A wharf and landing accommodations are also under construction.

aming accommodations are also under construction.

ASTHRACITE.—The following extract is the most important portion of the report of the Board of Engineers appointed to carry out experiments with the Anthracite while at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during Reptember:

The Anthracite is an iron vessel, built especially for even voyages. She is schooner-regged, with fore and art sell only. Her principal dimensions are: Hill, length, 86 feet inches the resulting of first cylinder, 7% inches, single acting; diameter of second cyclinder, 161-161 inches, single acting; diameter of second cyclinder, 161-161 inches, single acting; diameter of third cylinder, 21 linder acting; stoke of piston, 15 inches; diameter of piston rods, 2% inches; diameter of crank shaft, 51% inches; therefore the pump, 11% inches; duameter of inches; diameter, 2 inches; diameter of crank shaft, 51% inches; diameter of pumps (two in number), 2 inches; structure of the pumps, 40% in number, 2 inches; structure of the pumps, 40% in number, 2 inches; structure of the pumps, 40% in number, 2 inches; structure of the pumps (two in number), 2 inches; structure of the pumps, 40% inches; toucher, structure, 422 square (e.f., 70 al weight of machinery, engines, both, serve, Mart, propeller and all fittings is 25 tons.

at all fittings is 25 tons.

The test was for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of the borswer in water and fuel solely, to which end all the water evapord by the boiler was carefully measured by tanks especially conracted for the purpose, and all the coal was securately weighed,
gg by bug, as it was brought on board for immediate consumpon.

The results of this rigid trial are as follows :

Total quantity of coal consumed	4,400 ibs.	
Total quantity of feed water pumped into boiler	35,114 fbs.	
Average steam pressure in boiler	3461/7 lbs.	
Average vacuum in the condenser, in inches	26%	
Average pounds of coal consumed per hour	1831	
Average pounds of coal consumed per hour per square		
foot of grate	11.98	
Average indicated horse power	67.7081	
Pounds of coal consumed per hour per indicated horse		
p.ower	2.7113	
Pounds of feed water consumed per hour per indicated		
h ese power	21.63574	

h use power.

21.63871

The Larre,—Says the Toronto Mail: What to our mind is the truest, noblest form of yachting—genuine cruising—ins been cartied on with great energy, and, as a consequence, the smoont of enjoyment has been very great. The Oriolo made one of her splendid "voyages over many sens" to Chicago and back, fruitiesly, we regret to say; and of the smaller try, almost, in fact every one, went away on some tip or other. It is one of the last and nost harling signs of waking when such a general love for cruming helds swarp, Around our own port it was abnost nit. The redeement of my Canadian name and interests was the City of Hamilton, and as we recorded at the tree, the regard held there was eminently successful in every particular, and we here take the opportunity of acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by the committee, and to assume them that they are most cortally vedecome to any assistance or advice we can give. We suppose that now, as a matter of course, the re-establishment of the Burlington Yacht Club will follow.

A Torick Too Tims.—Here is the latest Enelish ten tonner designs.

A TRIFLE Too THIN.—Here is the latest English ten fonner designed by Mr. A. E. Long, and thinner than one of here. A THILE Too THILE—Here is the latest English ten former designed by Mr. A. D. Long, and Uninner than any of her predecessors: Lengthon load line, 45 feet; beans, 7 feet and depth nearly the same. Her displacement is 22 tons and she carries 31 tons of be laist, 11 tons of which is on the keel. It is hard to saylo what extremely the peculiar measurement rule in force across the water will eventually drive the designer. We suppose British yachts will go on becoming thinner and thinner until they at 1 sat will have no "insides" at all! How many years will elapse before the English after their rule and make its third factor independent of beam would be interesting to know. But it cannot be long before "tyested interests" have to give way to common sense.

The Procyon.—Mr. McMullin writes that since the publication of his "Experimental Cruiss," he has been to sea in the Procyon for forty-two days on a stretch, passing only two days and two nights in port. More than a month was spent cruwing off and on between the South Foreland, French Consl and Digition. The weather at the time was so had that with the exception of a couple of nights the hille 27th, pacht was made refed cause;

of mgats the little 27th, years was under reac claims.

The Katry.—The following description of the little Kate in which
Mr. Middleron saided around the British Isless will be of interest to
single-hundled sailors; Keel, 21ft; deek, 23ft; beam, 7ft; draf,
atl, 3ft, 9, and forward, 2ft. She has 700lbs. of iron on her keel,
and iron keelcou weighing 450lbs. and 1,200lbs. cast to fit the beats
inside; a total of 2,350lbs. She was yawi-rigged. Host of mainsail, 13ft, with 11ft on foot, and high peak and long yaff. The
sail has three reefs and a balance reef, there being 2ft, 6in, between each ruw of points. The jibis 6ft, on the foot and 15 on
the leech, with a engle reef 2ft, up. The omness was a lug sail,
about 7ft. hoisi with one reef hand 2ft. from the foot.

BRITISH WINNINGS.—The famous steel cutter Vanduars, 90 tons, heads the list for 1890 with \$5,000 to her credit for the year. Her rival, Sunocoma, counts in her winnings at \$4,800. The yawl Latons, 160 tons, is fourth with \$4,000. Schooner Mirands, 192 tons, is fifth with \$4,000. Yawl Florinds, 134 tons, sixth with \$3,825. The new Freds, 29 tons, follows with \$4,100. Then the beautiful Maggie, 15 tons, with \$1,830. Then the beautiful Maggie, 16 tons, with \$1,616, or nearly half her original cost! Ninth on the list is the 10-ton Madge, pocketing \$1,500, also nearly half her first cost. Coryphee, 40-ton cutter, wins the same amount, and then the rest of the racing fleet follow with sums to their credit ranging from \$25 up.

Speed of Yacuts.—The cruising schooner Asteroid, 92 tons, ogged 12% knots, or 15 miles, "with little fuss," of the west oast of Ireland. She is 76.5ft, between perpendiculars, 17tt, beam, and 11ft, extreme draft,

Carin Locker.—Area of sails for fast sailing canoe: mainsail, 20 suff., and nizzen, 21 suff.... For sparring cat-boats, large rig, jouist equal length on water line or a little over; foot equal cate and a quarter the water line: gaff equal to seventy-five per cent. of vater line. For cruising, out down to three-quarters the area.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

72" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

A. G. B., Emlenton, Pa,-We should be happy to explain why your article does not appear if we had your name and could write

H. K., Danbury, Conn.-1. Are bitches worth as much as dogs? Are nine pups too many for a bitch to rear? Ans. 1. Not ordinarily. 2. A bitch cannot do justice to more than eight at most.

J. N.-1. We have heard the gun highly recommended, and beeve it to be well made and safe. 2. Black powder does not lose its strength with ago if kept dry, but sometimes rather improves

W. J. C., Providence, B. L.-1. You can procure the dog collar of the dealers in sportsmen's goods advertised in our columns. Chas. A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, has some fine deerhounds.

S. C., Marshall, Texas.—Please inform me where I can obtain photographs of bird dogs? Ans. You can get photographs of some celebrated pointers by writing to Messrs. Schuyler a Duane, 189 Broadway, New York.

HEMATITE, Lakeville, Conn.-You will probably have to take your dog with you and put him in the baggage car. It will cost you something in fees to the baggage master, but will be cheaper than sending by express. You cannot take your dog in the with you.

H. W. G., Philadelphia. - Are there any double-barrelled breechloading rittes made in this country? Would it weaken a cylinder bore, double-barrelled breech-loading gun, 715 lbs., to have it Ans. We do not know of any. No, if the barrels choke-bored 2

F. H. K., Montpelier, Vt.-1. Where can I obtain beagles? What would be their probable cost? Ans. 1. We refer you to the advertisement of Geo. Pownall, Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa., whose advertisement appeared in our issue of Nov. 11. 2. Price will depend on age, whether broken or not, etc.

J. C., Norwich, Conn.—I have a double breech-loader, Parker 30-inch barrels, cylinder bore, 12-gauge. Would it injure the shooting to cut it off one or two inches? Ans. It might very likely make it scatter a little more, but we have known of a 30-inch cut down to 26 inches without altering the shooting materially.

B. F. New York .- I. Do all choke, 10-borg guns require the same of powder and shot? 2. What quantity of each is most ve? Ans. Almost every gun has its own idiosyncracies, and the proper charge for it can only be determined by experiment.

2. That depends on the weight of the gun and what you with to shoot

Times.—You will find a full exposition of the dangerous nature of the Dittnar sporting powder, in our issue of Sept. 23d. You should read that paper and then you will be able to decide for your-self whether the powder is a fit stuff to use in your valuable gun, The issues of Sept. 30 and Oct. 7 also contained some ver teresting and instructive reading respecting that nitro-cellulose detonating compound.

H. W., Baltimore, Md.—I have a fine Scott gun which scatter, hot badly. Do you think it advisable to have it full choked?—I H. W. Intumore, then I have a me soon good more should ally be you think it advisable to have it full choked? It is a modified choke now. I use the gun for general shooting—duchs, birds, squirrels and rabbits. Ans. We would not have the gun rebored unless you find after very full and careful experiments that it always scatters badly. We judge from your account that the fault is perhaps with the loading. Try different charges.

R. L. H.-My Penn Pocahontas pup, about one year old, has a nervous twitching of the muscles of the left side of nose and lip. He had an attack of distemper when eight months old, and this twitching was noticed soon after. It is thought it resulted from distemper. Is there any remedy? Ans. Your dog has cherca. A complete cure is improbable, but the following treatment may help him : Give him la grain nux vonica, with two grains quinine three times a day for a few weeks.

N. O. W., Charlottesville, Va.-1. Will you be kind enough to give me your own opinion of the lake Istokpoga (Florida) region as a game country? 2. I have seen the various communications in the Forest and Stream about it, but I presume the writers generally have an "aze to grind" and govern themselves accordingly.

Is it not so? 3. Also the best time for a "camping out" trip to the Is it not so? 3. Jan in over time to a "company of the part above named region. Ans. I. We have never been there and personally know nothing of the region. It is raid to be a good game country. 2. The witters generally have not "an axe to grind," "Al Freece," to whose article we referred you, has been writing for the Pomer and Stream for many years and his information has been proved reliable by many of our readers who have sveiled themselves of it, and have subsequently acknowledged their indebtedness. 3. December, January, February and March.

CONSTANT READER, Portland, Me.-What is a weakfish? Ans The fish so-called in New York market and its vicinity is Cynoscyon regalis. It is the "salt water trout" of the southern Cynoseyon regums. It is the "sate wat route of more content coast, and is called chequit or chickwit to the eastward of Long Island Sound, squeteague or squitt in parts of Now England, and bluefish about Cepe May. The name weakfish is said to be a cor-

ruption of wheatfish, which in its turn is said to be a translation of name. You probably know the fish by one of the We try to use the popular name for all fishes which ome Indian name. names given. has the sanction of the greatest number of people, irrespective of locality or what we were taught to call it in boyhood. We have little doubt but what the New York marketmen will, in the next century, force their names for fish upon all the fishermen with whom they deal, and they are extending their range all the time. They have done so in many cases already. Hence our preference for the name given by the old Dutch settlers to the fish in onestion, as we think it is the one which will eventually be the name from Maine to Florida, or wherever New York market men buy,

Brown Coot, Lamoine, Me.—My gun is a choke bore, 10 gauge, of nine and a quarter pounds weight. 1. How much powder, how much shot, and what size shot shall I use in shooting ducks and coots? 2. What is the proper charge and size of shot in shooting ruffed grouse? 3. With several choke-bores I have found that

aper shells give a much better pattern than metallic shells this the case with most choke-bores? 4. Are Eley's concentrator good for such a gun as mine? A limited experience has impre good for suce a gun as mine? A limited experience has impressed me favorably. 5. How shall I prevent in ygun from leading? 6. Would wire cartridges of No. 3 or 4 shot make my gun effective at any greater distance? 7. In using coarse shot is it not necessary that they make perfect layers in order to do the best shooting? 8. Is Laffin & Rands Orange Lightning powder among the best for my gnn? And what size shall I get? I want a clean powder if I can get it. 9. Is not 70 to 75 yards as far as most good guns are sure of a bird? 10 What can I do to keep the rust off my are sure or a bird? 10 what can 1 do to keep the rust off my gun? Ans. 1. 4 drs, powder and 1½ ozs. No. 4 shot. 2. 3½ drs. powder and 1½ ozs. No. 9 sh.t. 3. Yery likely the wads have shaken up in the metallic shells. We have found that the latter give good resuits in choke-bores. 4. Yes. 5. You cannot prevent what is commonly called "leading," but it can easily be removed with a wire brush 6. Yes if they will assily most the checks. what is commonly cannot reading, but it can easily be removed with a wire brush. 6. Yes, if they will easily pass the choke. 7. Yes, if practicable. 8. Yes; a coarse powder for sea shooting. 9.

Yes, 10, Use some rust preventer. Half a dozen are advertised in our columns.

-Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John II. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying. It will pay you to try them. -[Adv.

#### - ---PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mange, Canker in Ear, worst cases cured. Sample mailed for stamp. Hepworth, 296 Madison street, Brooklyn.

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A Remington sporting rifle for sale at a great bargain. Length of barrels, \$6 in.; calibre, 44; weight, \$y\$ is pead to peautiful scoke, beach as the sale of the peautiful scoke, beach accurate and as good as new, with full loading kit, canvas case; 60 loaded and 100 unloaded shells. Cost \$02; will sell for \$40, not having any use for it. Address T. E. P., Box 316, Lynn, Mass. Nov25,51

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FOR Sale-6 full-blooded Gordon setter dog pups; very handsome; perfect black and tan. Sire Da-h, the great prize winner; dam, the beautiful bitch Mand. Full pedigree on both sides. A rare chance for a good dog. CHAS. T. BROWNELL, P. O. box 350, New Bedford, Mass.

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A brother sold for \$12.5, and sister for \$100. Price PULL, Lornon and While Llewellyn Setter Bitch, two years old; after the great Carlowitz, who was pred and imported from the kennels of t. L. L. Purcell Llewellyn, England, and has a pedigree of syears; dan, Piltr. Piltri is by Dash, who won first prize at Watertown, 1875, and first at Centennial, 1876. Has been hunted. Lull is in which to the Gladstone No. 113, dam Mersey 444. American Kennel Stuf Book, Zan, 24 Vol. American Stud Book. Will guarantee pups. She is very heavy now, and will pup in a few weeks. She is certainly very cheap. Price \$60. Address H. B. VONLEEL SMITH, Lancascier, i'a.

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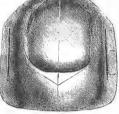
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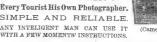
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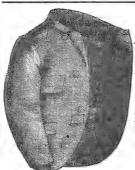
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EDITORIAL.

#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

{ Vol. 15-No. 18. {Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays, Correspondents are requested to mail their communications that they may reach us before that day.

It is our conviction that any man who will shoot on Sunday in New Jersey will break any and every other provision of the game laws.

THINGS have come to a pretty pass when the 25c. and 50c. pools on the dogs at field trials are telegraphed over the land. This boys'-play gambling is ridiculous, but if we are to turn the field into a race track, with all the accessories, we might hetter stop now.

THERE is at least one game protective society in this country which has succeeded in doing what it started out to do. Some of its methods are explained elsewhere. We commend a study of them and of their results.

ADIRONDACE FIRES.—Many destructive forest conflagrations have resulted from the carclessness of Adirondack visitors who, upon abandoning camp, have left their fires burning. There is at present no provision of the statute which touches this point, and we hope that those who are now amending the game laws will see to it that a clause is introduced, which shall oblige all parties to carefully extinguish their fires before leaving camp. It should also be forbidden under severe penaltics to leave any offal near a spring or brook, this practice inevitably driving away the game.

As the parties who commit these abuses are generally known, it would not be a difficult matter to apprehend then were there something in the law to cover the case.

The Complete Angler.—We have received a copy of a new addition of "The Complete Angler: or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation," by Izaak Walton, and "Instructions How to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a Clear Stream," by Charles Cotlon—with copious notes, for the most part original, a bibliographical preface and a notice of Cotton and his writings by the American editor Geo. W. Bethune, D. D. New edition, with some additions and corrections from the Two volumes in one, published by John editor's own CODY. Wiley & Sons, New York. A large octavo of 662 pages printed on good paper in clear type and beautifully illustrated. We will review this important addition to American angling literature in a future article.

#### A GIGANTIC FISH TRAP.

WE have seen a circular headed "The Long Island Fish Company," which is now being circulated. It states that the company has been organized under the laws of the State of New York "for the purpose of leasing and owning suitable locations for the crection of weirs, and creeting weirs or pounds (sometimes called traps) at such locations, and catching and selling all kinds of fish, and rendering fish for the oil and for fertilizers."

We also learn that the company has become the owner of a tract of land at Napeague beach, near the eastern end of Long Island and a few miles west of Montauk Point. Here they propose to put out a monster trap; and as one built in the ordinary manner with poles would not stand a week on this straight line of the Atlantic beach which is so frequently stormswept they propose to put down iron piles after the manner of the ocean piers at Long Branch and Coney Island. They have chosen a place where the island is only half a mile wide; Napcague Bay, an indentation in Gardiner's Bay, being on the other side, where their vessels can load for Sag Harbor and where their factories and ice houses can be built. There is no question about the millions of fish to be captured there, as all the fish which traverse the beach coming from the East seeking the inlets of Shinnecock Bay and Fire Island, as well as those moving to the eastward to round Montauk and enter Gardiner's and Peconic bays, or to enter Long Island Sound. traverse this route, and the fishermen often make enormous hauls there when the weather permits. Here, too, they come nearer the shore than at any other point, for there are no sand bars outside the beach to force them out for deeper water.

This monstrous affair will fish night and day the year round, and take fish which should be allowed to fill their mis-sion of spawning. They say "a weir is fishing night and day and not only catches the schools of fish accidentally seen from the shore or from the deck of a fishing smack, but catches everything that comes along, and schools of fish not apparent from the surface."

The weir is to run 600 to 700 feet into the ocean, into thirty feet of water, and with this they suggest that persons taking stock may receive a great return, say \$1,000 per annum for every \$100 invested, and assert that " with the iron weight more menhaden can be caught than the whole fleet of boats can catch. We have no opinion to offer as to these statements, being content, for the present, to present the facts as they ap-We do not hesitate to say, in this connection, that all fish seeking our shores to spawn should be allowed to do so, and that the Menhaden Association are killing their goose by allowing the fish to be taken for manure when they come to spawn and are worthless for oil.

An article in the New York World describes the trap as

follows: "The weir will be an iron pier ten feet wide, with bents or sections twenty feet long. It will run out 700 feet, with thirty feet of water. At the outer end will be the heartshaped pound, the large end of the heart in-shore. This heart is about seventy feet across and outside of it is a box of iron piles and netting about seventy-five feet square. The fish striking the pier netting will run out seaward to the heart and, passing out at the lower end, will find themselves in the outer receptacle. In the sections of the iron weir storage for thousands of tous of fish can be provided, where they will keep alive in their native element for a mouth or longer, and need not be brought to market when the price is low.'

The office of this company is 71 Broadway, New York. Mr. Herbert M. Rogers appears as president and Mr. Herbert C. Plass as secretary and treasurer.

EASTERN FIELD TRIAL GOSSIP.—We shall now have a chance to see the Eastern and Western dogs work together. Mr. S. T. Hammond, of Springfield, Mass., has a lot of good ones in hand, and Mr. C. B. Whitford is at the Eastern Field Trials Meeting with Gladstone and Peep o' Day.

Mr. A. H. Moore's kennel is at New Suffolk in charge of Mr. E. S. Wannamaker as handler, Mr. S. T. Hammond is there with Afton, Sensation, Rattler and Bob; Mr. John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, Del., is on hand with some of his fine dogs. Dr. S. Fleet Speir's kennel is in charge of Jefferson Cooper. Mr. Godeffroy's entries for the trials, among them Croxteth, are in charge of J. E. I. Granger. Bassford, of Weschester County, is also there with good dogs.

#### PRESERVED GAME GROUNDS.

OUR proposal last week, that those of our readers who would be willing to make a fair remuneration to farmers for the privilege of shooting over their lands should send their names to us, has met with the response it deserved, and we are encouraged to again bring the matter before the gentlemen sportsmen who read the Forest and Stream. As the general plan of the work which we have undertaken was fully set forth in our last issue we may here repeat

The FOREST AND STREAM does not stop with a reiteration of the general recommendations here given.

We propose the fair trial of a carefully matured scheme of which the general purposes are:

- 1. The protection of game birds by farmer and landowner for the benefit of the gentleman sportsman.
- 2. A fair remuneration of the farmer by the sportsman for privileges granted.
- 3. Putting the two interested parties into direct communication with each other.
- 4. A discrimination between gentlemen and rowdies, and the protection of the farmer and the gentleman sportsman alike from the direct and indirect injury of lawless gunners.
- 5. The uncompromising enforcement of the law against netting and snaring-not in the interest of the sportsman as against that of the farmer; but for the mutual benefit of
- 6. The united efforts of farmers and sportsmen to duly pro tect and replenish the supply of game.

To put into taugible shape such a scheme as this, we must at the outset receive the endorsement and co-operation of the sportsmen who are interested. If we have not mistaken, we shall receive this; and without further preliminaries, we now call upon such of our readers as approve of the plan, and are willing to join us in it, to send their names and addresses to this office. We invite correspondence on the subject.

We publish elsewhere some correspondence on the subject, and have received other letters, which will appear next week.

#### HOW HE IS MISTAKEN.

A N old time friend and correspondent of the Forest and

A. Stream sends us some articles with this remark: If you think as I do you will see the necessity of having fine articles on the closing of the year so as to induce old subscribers to renew and new ones to subscribe.

We know that our friend means well, but he is mistaken. We do want fine articles at the closing of the year; but we want equally fine letters and sketches at all other seasons. The current numbers of the Forest and Stream are such as ought to induce old subscribers to renew and new ones to subscribe, but casual readers may rest assured that these numbers are not exceptionable in merit. We mean to make a good paper for twelve months, and fifty-two weeks in the We hold out no inducements to subscribers at this time that we do not also strive to hold out all the year We are trying to conduct the Forest and Stream in such a way that it may be depended upon every week for a supply of the best sportsman's literature published in the world. This effort is not sporadic nor confined to occasions.

#### OUR FIELD TRIAL REPORTS.

OUR reports of the National American Field Trials Meeting, which gave full telegraphic accounts of the running up to the day of going to press, were a step in advance of any similar work done by any weekly paper in this country. It is certainly a new thing for the readers of a "sporting" paper to have the news of current events furnished to them o fresh as was the case in this instance, and as it is done to day in our reports of the Eastern Field Trials Meeting.

Great credit is due to our representative in the field for the careful and accurate account which he gives of the running, and we have no doubt that our readers in all sections of the country will appreciate the efforts that we are making to give them the very fullest and latest news on all current

The full news of the runnings of the National Trials was published at least eight days in advance of any other paper in the United States, and came to the readers of Fonesr AND STREAM so much shead of the general public.

# The Sportsman Conrist.

A WEST VIRGINIA FOX-CHASE

THE snow had been falling all the day—great, soft, feathery flakes that changed the leafless shrubbery into fairy bowers and powdered pine and cedar with gems and jewels. My friend Hal was with ne—his farm lies next my own and we have hunted together many a year. Out packs are small, but of the choicest strain of blood; and I had only a little while before added to mine Ringwood, a beautiful black-and tan from one of the most celebrated packs in the Old Domini-

ion.
"What say you to a chase to-morrow, Xil?" said Hal, look.
"What say you to a chase to-morrow, Xil?" said Hal, look. ing out upon the falling snow. "If the nightkeeps warm it will be a splendid day, with the snow deep and soft; then we will see what Ringwood can do, and I will wager you my hunting horn against your spurs that he is not so fleet as my dog Ash-

by."
"Done," said I; "be ready early. We can soon have up a red in the old beech woods, and then we will see whose dog

is theetest."

By break of day next morning Hal blew his horn at the mendow gate and I soon joined him with my pack, having fed them well the night before, but giving them to breakfast. It was still quite warm, with the snow melting rapidly. We rode at a lively pace to the river bank in the great beech woods and cast off the dogs, who were impatient of restraint. woods and east off the dogs, who were impatient of restraint and full of fire. In a few moments we heard a solitary dog giving tongue over the fill among the laurel, and in an instant another Joined him. "It's Ashby," said Ha!. "Yes, and Hingwood," said 1. "Did you ever hear the the voice of hound so clear and musical?" Just back of the laurel thicket is a neadow a third of a mile in width and smooth and level as any Texas prairie. Dog after dog joined in the cry until the whole pack were giving tongue in wide excitement. We galloped to the edge of the meadow just in time to see the fox break cover and away across the meadow the cliffs and stream beyond, the pack not three hundred yards behind and racing by sight, Ringwood and Ashby running side by side and the others close behind. "He will never reach shelter," cried Hal, dashing spurs to his thoroughbred and riding well up to the pack. "We must have alarmed him and turned him back, or he would never have risked it." It was a mad, wild chase, the gap widening every moment between the lecaling dogs and the pack and closing between ther mand the fox.

het ween the leading dogs and the pack and "closing between them and the fox." Don't you see, Hal," I cried, "that Ringwood is pulling away from Ashiy? He is now half his length ahead and gaining; now there is a good yard of daylight between them, and that Texas horn is mine?" Reynard was flying like the wind, but still Ringwood was closing up the gap and was now not fifty yards behind him and gaining at every bound, Ashiy ten paces off, and the rest of the pack running well together in the rear. Two-thirds of the distance had been passed when Ringwood pressed him so closely that Reynard turned and offered battle and was torn to pieces before he had time to feel the panes of death. and was torn to pieces before he had death. XIL YORRIS. time to feel the pangs of death.

Bridgeport, W. Vo.

#### IN THE CANADIAN WILDS.

MATAWIN R

MATAWIN R AUGUST, 1880.

RAIN, wind and cold; salt pork, misery and desolation, and all the et eeterus that help to make life in a seven-toot tent unconfortable. However, rainy days are good for something, for then we mend our ragged corduroys, clean our guns, look over and repair our fishing tackle, and plan future excursions. Hainy days are also days of letter-writing and as I want to ask Forness AND STREAM a few questions I will at the same try and give those who have not "been there" an otion of tombine it is reasonable to the property of the same try and give those who have not "been there" an otion of tombine it is reasonable.

inture excursions. Aminy any are also days of letter-writing and as I want to ask Forkers and better and there's anotion of toughing it in the Canadian backwoods. He this is not backwoods, where is it? Looking out of the tent door this same rainy day, one see a small lake with very black water, weeds and a few pike and dore. The surrounding country is brille-forests of dead and blackened spruces and windfall and second growth, hills and valleys of sand, the valleys usually occupied by lakes, with here and there a mountain of the old Laurentian gneisses showing his head up through the remains of a forest that partly clothes him, as though he were not ashamed of his ugliness. When a cold wind is blowing, sky clouded, and heavy rain falling, such a "bit" does not send a matter-of-fact individual into exatasy over the beauty of the country. But to the courty's credit be it said that it is not all like this. There are some beautiful lakes among these old hills, and they are the more clarming to the sportsman who, as he begins to put his rod in order, sees many a large trout break the surface into ripples.

rights. What to call this "blawsted country" I have not decided — Land of Rocks and Lakes," "Paddle and Portage," or "Jand of the Mosquito and Blackfly." A mixture or combination would suit it best I think, for all the above are in strong force, and the two last will not allow themselves to be

strong force, and the two last will not allow themselves to be left out of the programme.

Here I sit in my dreary tent, and the musical mosquito takes his dinner while I wait for my mine. The blackfly contributes his quota to the general amusement, and though he will vanish at sunset his place will be ably supplied by the briflot or midge. I don't know who first originated the yarr, but yarn there is, that the blackfly goes to his long home in the middle of July, and that when their feet are white they are going to leave. I say I don't know who was the inventor of this bit of matural history, but if I had him here, provided he were a small man, I would inflict severe corporal punishment, and then, "injun" fashion, tie him to a tree in its hare nett and let the files at him. Why, the blackfly

of this bit of matural instory, but if I had him here, provided he were a small man, I would inflict severe corporal punishment, and then, "injum" fashion, the him to a tree in his bure pett and let the flies at him. Why, the blackfly bites until the frosts come. I have seen them, yea, and felt them in October and three days after winter set in. Very like a fish story, but true, nevertheless.

But to the country. Around us stretches for miles a rust wilderness—it is liftle better—of lake, rock, forest and brulb; lakes abounding in trout or pike and dord, supporting broods of ducks and, so naturalists say, producing all kinds of blood-thirsty flies; river-valleys well stocked with grouse, ruffed and Canada, hares, beaver, otter, mink and loup cervier, or lynx, for small game; and moose, caribou and black bear for large. But I have forgotten the muskrat, or musquash, an unpardonable fault, for many a meal of savory bouillon of that same "rat" have I caten by the camp fire, and though of course one would prefer deer, bear, or beaver, rat is not to be despised when there is nothing but "cookoosh" (salt pork) in camp.

In spite of these numerous attractions in the way of game

we are not likely to be overrun by sportsmen from the cities for a few years, as there are grounds more accessible and, I hope, better stocked. However, the country will keep, and will not spoil by keeping either, as far as settlement is concerned. It offers no attraction to the farmer, as none of that class with the average amount of sense would come in here. There have been found as yet no minerals of importance, so that mining is not likely to be an enterprise, and to the classeur and trapper does it belong. Lumbermen had a share in it, but as most of the best timber has been cut out and burnt out mot nouch is done in but like.

of, but as most of the best tumber has been cut out and norm out, not much is done in that line.

Of course in such a country things are done in a different style from on the Western plains, where it was a saying that a horse and buckboard could go anywhere.

Here roads do not exist in summer, and to travel with a horse in these mountains would be as absurt to attempt as impossible to accomplish. Canceing and portaging are the only means of transport in summer, and every pound of outfit that comes into camp comes on a man's back a great part of the way; so little is taken on a long trip save necessities that no fellow can do without.

can do without.

This portaging or carrying is done by means of a long strap, broad in the middle, which middle passes over the top of the head, and the load rests across the packer's lnck—no, it doesn't rest, it hangs, and nearly all the "hang" is on a fellow's neck. Most sportsmen of the North know a "col-like" hat a like it with the properties of the sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a properties a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a like sensetion of the North know a "col-like" hat a like sensetion of the North know a like sens

of the head, and the fold rests across the piecker's mack—no, it doesn't rest, it hangs, and nearly all the "hang" is on a fellow's neck. Most sportsmen of the North know a "colliner," but to all it is not given to experience the sensation of walking along a log with 100 or 150 pounds on one's back and having the bark come off, so that a gentle drop of a few feet shortens your neck with a jerk on reaching bottom. I think I should have been a six-footer if I had not taken to the collier, and firmly believe that several of the vertebra of my spine are welded together simply by that infernal strap.

This carrying on the head has its advantages, however, for in case of a slip an old hand will throw off the load and come to grass with only his own weight, and had the strap been over his chest he must have gone down with it and perhaps have been kurt; indeed, I knew of a case where a man, walking on a log over a creek, slipped and fell with the collier on his chest; with the usual perversity of loads in such cases, the pack fell one side of the log and the man on the other—strap slipped up across his throat, he hadn't his knife handy, and was tolerably well choked and black in the face, when another chap, who was fortunately behind on the trail, path an appearance and set him on his feet again. Tremendous loads snother chap, who was fortunately beaund on the trait, put it an appearance and set him on his feet again. Tremendous loads are carried by these voyageurs—200 or 250 pounds is not called a heavy load for a good portage, and should I say what weights I believe have been carried, people would probably set me down as a Munchausen.

The primitive bark cance is the only means of conveyance.

by water. Here the many patent canoes of the United States are unknown, and should any one advise their use to a bushman he would most likely remark that "his old bark was better than any bloody new-fangled concern," as one said to me when I praised a "Lakidfeld." These are not apparently oetter than any moody new-tangene content, as one sam to me when I praised a "Lakefield." These are not apparently the same vessels that novelists write about, for the latter are generally described as "frail as an egg-shell," and even Baliantyne, whom I worshipped in my youth, falls into the error. Now, our cances will stand a blow from a round stome that would make an ordinary boat leak at a good many scams; and if they do leak—well, a birch-bank torch, a little gun, and a piece of rag, and we are O K again.

Only twice have I smashed my cance and both times it was the fault of the crew. Crossing from the Gatineau River to the Lievres one fall, I could get no men, as the scasson was near its close; so after much deliberation my chum and myself decided on going alone. I was a poor cance-man and he

the Lievres one tail, I could get no lines, as the season was near its close; so after much deliberation my chum and my-self decided on going alone. I was a poor canoe-man and he was, if anything, worse, and neither knew anything about the country. However, off we started, and all went well as long as we had the stream to paddle against and not to run down. We only got lost once, but found ourselves after a couple of hours' search, and had no accident until we reached the water-shed of the two rivers. Now we couldn't get lost, but we could get smashed: and this was our fear. One rainy morning, having ron several small rapid-safely, we were congratulating ourselves on progress made, when we reached the head of a small rapid-steep, swift water, and in the middle, at the foot, one luge boulder. "T.," said 1—he was in the bow—'how goes it?" "We can easily reach the foot by holding back, but there the only water is close to that rock." "Well, well go to the left of it—and mind and don't reach forward"—he had an abominable habit of reaching forward and putting his paddle on a rock, instead of giving a lift to one side. "All right," says T., "you mind your end, I'll take care." "I'll run her at the rock; it's the only water," say I. "All right." Down we go, "backing" here and one side. "All right," says T., "you mind your end, I take care." "I'll run her all the rock; it's the only water say I. "All right." Down we go, "backing" here a giving a stroke there, and not a touch until we near of friend the rock, gathering speed every instant. "Now Left!" I shout. Swifter is the pace. "Left! left! I how as T, reaches forward, and there is a hideous crash—then you have been supported by the strong strong the strong st as T. reaches forward, and there is a hideous crash—then we are in the eddy, and then in shallow water, as she sinks under us. Fortunately T was kneeling on the tent and that cauthed her a little. There is a hole you could put your lead into in the bow, and we almost weep as we think of the sugar, etc.—a mass of "mush." No use crying over split milk, so we turn her over, light bark, heal gun, tear out the back of my vest and stick it over the hole, and paddle 140 miles of river with that primitive patch on the canoe. What Lakelield could be mended thus?

Avoider meet, I but that nearly cost me my gun and

or inversible that primitive patch on the canoe. What Lake-field could be mended thus?

Another upset I had that nearly cost me my gun and rods and other "etcetera" may warn other fellows if they ever sojourn in the same districts. Camped on a river, which a day's rain would flood, and two days of wet weather make into a nice little torrent, my cook one morning woke me with "Six o'clock, sir, and breakfast nearly ready." So throwing off the blankets I turned out and looked out of the old lumber shanty we had appropriated. A gloony morning, with heavy steady rain, and as the same weather had hed good for two days before, we had our torrent ready, the river being nearly three feet over the ordinary level. We could not afford to lose time, and, going on the principle of "the better the day, etc."—it was Sunday—I resolved to start. For some reason, Some weather the ordinary level. We could not afford to lose time, and, going on the principle of "the better the day, etc."—it was Sunday—I resolved to go it as we best could. Now "Jim," so good at fish-balls and plum-duff, etc., was no canoemau. Arthur was but a youth, and I was decidedly average with a paddle. Of course the bow was the delicate part, but I took that at once, and Jim, steering—or, rather, not steering—nam me down a rapid broadside on and we "fluked" through it by having the cance light. So we take our usual places, Jim in the bow, Arthur in the middle and myself in the stern; and with three inches of the gunwale above water we embark. Two rapids are run with a little water shipped; and we come to the head of a nice short little one—nice and steen and rough, too. We had run it before. move water we empark. I wo rapids are the wind a little water shipped; and we come to the head of a nice short little one—nice and steep and rough, too. We had run it before, and though I had sundry qualmas as I saw how low we were in the water, I gave a word to the boys and in we ran. Bet-

ter had we gone ashore. She goes down the slope like a flash in spite of our holding back; through the first swell goes her sharp bow and she is half full. I dare not yell "Out." for the boys wouldn't know how to take the water and not upset her. No use locating back now, we must keep her going. Down we go, her nose goes under, and she gets lower and lower, till, when having escaped the rocks, we reach the eddy at the foot, she is nearly out of sight. "Out." I how, and out I go. Arthur slips over the side, and Jim, who thinks shore the driest place, makes a dive for it: over goes the canoe, and down go my rods and gun into fifteen feet of water. I come to the top, shake the water out of my eyes, and could the driest place, makes a dive for it; over goes the canoe, and down go my rods and gun into fifteen feet of water. I come to the top, shake the water out of my eyes, and could laugh, if I didn't feel more like swearing. Jim is trying to get away from a box that evidently wants to get on his back; Arthur has the canoe by a bar and a grip of a branch; the impedimenta are running a race round the eddy, and I am off down stream. I grab a bundle, get hold of a rock-and climb ashore, but would prefer not to have fishing boots on. The others, who are better swimmers, are on dry land. We ressue the floating "kit," bundle the traps into the canoe, and paddle down to the cache of the day before. Here tents are pitched, a fire lighted, clothes changed, and we are once more confortable. When the riverfalls to its usual level we go up and by a few lucky dives recover my traps, not much the worse for their dip. But the chaff I get, makes me vow never to try it on again alone and with a heavy load, until, in a fit of laziness this summer, I run a rapid, or rather run a little of it, break the canoe, go down a hundred yards of the swift water, hanging on to the stern to keep her upright, and when I do get ashore, portage and reach camp, am told by my man that "no fellow" ever runs that rapid. Such is life.

Pshaw! here am I spinning yarns without a moral. I had intended to go into outif thinking that we who camp all and every summer, and frequently in the winter, might give a wrinkle to those who have not been "out;" but as I have wasted several sheets of paper and probably "it will all end in smoke," I will subside.

NA COUNTRY HOUSE LIBRARY

IN A COUNTRY HOUSE LIBRARY.

THERE are times when one wearies of the continuous glare of bright sunshiny days that ever invite from serious occupation with the irresistible influence which pervades the sunit smile of beautiful nature. The aid afforded to meditation and the increased gladness and sympathy felt in

the sunit smite of beautiful nature. The and afforded to meditation and the increased gladness and sympathy felt in company with one's books opens a new and increased appreciation of the charms of rural beauty when the blurred veil of rain is upheld. So thought I one wet November afternoon succeeding a previous day's good shooting, as I was gazing abstractedly from the window of what my young host termed his den-en half library, half gun and smoking room.

Between the scantily clothed lawn trees could be seen, beyond the faded green of sloping hillside, the dark waters of the valley-lying lakelet sizzing between two wooded hills, which rose precipitously from the flood that lapped the rocky shore where the frems lay yellow and dend in the cold, damp gloom of cavernous recesses. And along the farther shore where the brown hillocks of a bog meadlow were seen in the narrow vale of the hillsides' spurs, the reeds and cat-tails were sere and brown back of the withered lily pads. And one turns from the window wondering if this was the scene that was so enchanting yesterday, when ranging the coverts "all in the golden weather."

The oil-covered laminations of the guns upon the rack glinted in the rays of the brighty-illumining fire, while above

The oil-covered laminations of the guns upon the rack glinted in the rays of the brightly-libuning fire, while above the long, low book-case covering the lower quarter of the farther wall, where curious shadows lay behind the vanes and fantastic curios that adorned the top piece, the fly-rots have rested since the base ceased to strike and the trouting season closed. The stuffed game birds, slient mementoes of sporting scenes and sometimes of comrades past and gone, adorned the bracketed corners, the English sporting prints upon the walls—all indicated the healthful tastes of the sport-loving owner.

loving owner. Notwithstanding the great interest taken in sport and

upon the walls—all indicated the healthful taates of the sport-loving owner.

Notwithstanding the great interest taken in sport and sporting accessories, we yet have to look to the mother country for the means wherewith to fittingly and economically decorate our walls and libraries with illustrations of the most fascinating of all field recreation—shooting. No other shooting in the world affords such a diversity of picturesquely rural views, bordering at times upon primeval wildness, as does America, and with such backgrounds, and with natural delineation of the statuesque grace of the panting dog, and the human figures expressive of the geatle and absorbing exhibitation of the moment, this viciant branch of American art is worthy of the nost stristic filling.

But an engraving akin to the "Sportsman at Home," though English, is entirely applicable with us now, as the habiliments and sporting adjuncts of our two countries are identical; and we experience alike the same congenial thoughts and sympathies upon our return from field and cover, while the amber twilight houge over the russet hill top, and come into the blaze of the firelight with ruddy visage and muddly gaiters, while a privileged setter drops upon the hearth rug. And nothing have we in our illustrated literature comparing with the felicious reproductions of sporting and tural life and hunting stories in colors, as is embraced by a standard London weekly.

Alike dearth of sporting cognizance there seems to me in the annals of American fiction. The delineation of American farm and manor life and rural sports has been, as yet, the almost exclusive property of our sporting writers, and advocates more extenuation in graphic potratiture of their varied allurements and protean charms, they could not have; and, with but few and anomalous exceptions, has the higher order of country life, its idyls, common places and diverse exhiberative sports, been interwover in the thread of an essentially American novel.

And to this one cannot but attribute the popularit background and settings of some gentle, chaste love story pervaded with the hearty essence of the moor and the breeze from the loch, the report of the gun drowning the whirr of many wings, or the clicking of the rapidly-mawind ing trout reel: the roar of the stream before it is engulfed by the silent ram, dark under the shade of the purple hill; all antilhetically contrasted with heat, dust and glare of the London senson, as, for instance, the delightful works of Wil liam Black and Miss Grant's "My Heart's in the Highlands examplicate.

examplicate.

It was Malcolm himself who interrupted my reverie appearing upon the threshold, saying that the occupants in the

library had done me the honor of wondering at my hermit-like absence. He, however, was talked out and had come to his haven of retuge for a pipe.

It was while lighting his violetwood that he pointed across the lake with "Look, Warwick, are those not ducks in the west end?" "Teal? Your'e right. Rig up, old fellow, and we'll take the skiff after them." Then drawing out an oil-tauned leather jacket from a cupboard, he opened a cabinet whose interior did service for an ammunition box, and I left him swabbing out the oil from the barrels of a tenbore as I hastened 1) my room for my Scott, Mackintosh cost and Glengarry bonnet.

Frank Warmick.

# Matural Distory.

OUR WATERFOWL.

and from the Fullguline, or sea-ducks, on the other, by having the hind toe simple. In other words, the tarsus, which is the naked portion of the bird's leg between the origin of the toes and the next joint above, is covered in front by broad, overlapping scales, instead of being, as in the geese, "reticulate," or covered with small, approximately six-sided scales, which merely meet and do not noticeably overlap. The hind toe is short, elevated, and has no lobe of

skin depending from it.

The Anating have been termed by different writers Fresh. water, River, Shoal-water and Inland Ducks. As a group, they may be said to be confined to fresh waters, although they are often found on the sea shore, and some species occur during the migrations more abundantly on salt water than on inland lakes and streams. They feed to a very great extent on vegetable matter, and as a result of this diet their flesh is excellent eating. The legs of the Anatina are placed well forward, and hence they are quite at home on dry land, where they walk and run with case. Unlike the geese and swans, in which the two sexes resemble each other in color, the males of the Anatina are, as a rule, more brightly plumaged than the females, while the young of both sexes resemble the latter.

The female alone performs the duty of rearing the young.

the males descriing her as soon as the eggs are laid.

Anas boschas. Mallard; Greenhead (male); Gray Duck
(female). Male, head and neck, brilliant glossy green, bounded below by a collar of white; breast, deep chestnut fading on the back into brownish gray; lower part, gray, transversely waved with black; wings, black tipped; speculum, or wing spots," violet, with a black border; tail feathers, white; bill, greenish yellow; feet, orange. female has wing as in the male; everywhere else, yellowish brown, marked with streakings and specklings Length, about two feet; weight, about three pounds.

The mallard is perhaps the best known of all our ducks, and as the progenitor of the common domestic duck, its appearance is familiar to every one It is found almost every there throughout the United States, being least abundant in New England. We have occasionally found them in Connecticut associated with the next species, but they are unusual even there, and occur still more sparingly in Massachusetts and to the eastward. In our Western and Southern States, however, it is extremely abundant during the migrations, and probably in these sections more ducks of this species are killed each season than of any other. They are shot in the killed each season than of any other. grain fields, in the sloughs and in the rice swamps, and come

The mallard breeds in considerable numbers within our borders, and on the plains and in the Rocky Mountain region may fairly be considered a resident. We have seen them in the dead of winter, when the thermometer stood 12 degrees below zero, on open spots on the Lodge Pole Creek in Nebraska and Wyoming, and know of their having been taken on warm spring holes in the Elk Mountain Range when it was much colder. In fact, from favorable feeding-grounds they are only driven by the absolute closing of the waters. In California, during the winter, they are very abundant, and form a large proportion of the ducks that then abound there.

Anns obscura. Black Duck; Dusky Duck; Black Mallard. The black duck closely resembles the mallard in form, and in color is like the female of that species, but the general tone of the plumage is much darker. The bill is yellowish green, and the feet orange, with dusky webs, or wholly dusky. It is about the same size as the preceding species. The female is somewhat duller in color than the male, and is

In New England and along the Northern Atlantic coast, this species almost wholly replaces the mallard. It is found in less abundance in the West, and is not common beyond the Mississippi River. We have seen occasional specimens, however, in Nebraska, and Dr. Yarrow has reported the bird from Rush Lake, Utah. On the Northern Atlantic coast it is the only one of the Anatines that occurs in sufficient numbers to furnish good sport.

Where black ducks have been much shot at they feed only at night, and in some localities we have known them to be so suspicious that they would not leave the open water for their feeding-ground before midnight, and would be off again before daylight. In some localities the species comes well to decoys, and is shot from blinds built on the feeding-grounds, or from batteries; but most of those taken on the Atlantic coast are killed as they fly from the open water to places where they pass the night. In very severe weather, when the feeding-grounds are covered with ice, the black ducks suffer severely. They are then obliged to resort for food to such warm springs as may be still open, and the gunners, taking advantage of this, kill great numbers of them

The black duck sometimes breeds with the domestic duck, and the offspring of this intermixture makes an excellent table bird. It has also been domesticated, and after a few generations reared in captivity would, no doubt, make a valuable addition to the poultry yard. Being usually kept with other ducks, hewever, they soon lose their characteristic color, and cannot be distinguished from the ordinary domestic bird. Such of the offspring of the black duck and the tame mallard as take after the wild parent make excellent black duck decoys, and can without much difficulty be trained so as to be of great service to the gunner.

A smaller variety of the black duck, denominated by Mr. Ridgway Anas obscura fulrigula, is resident in Florida.

Dafila acuta. Pintail Duck; Sprigtail; Pheasant. Male head and upper neck, brown; stripe on side of neck, breast and lower parts, white; sides and back gray, waved with black; dorsal line of neck and tertiary wing feathers, black; scapulars, black, bordered with silver gray; speculum, green; tail, long, 4 to 9 inches, the black middle feathers extending far beyond the others; bill, black; feet, gray blue. colored much like the female mallard, but paler; always to be distinguished from that bird by the narrower, differently colored bill, different feet and more pointed tail.

The pintail is an extremely abundant and widely distributed species. It occurs in greater or less abundance everywhere from New England to California. During the migrations it affords much sport to gunners in the Western and Southern States. Up to within a short time it had been supposed that this species always retired to the far North to breed, but Dr. Coues has shown that some breed in Montana, on the tributaries of the Milk River. During the month of July he found in this region young birds scarcely able to fly. In Alaska, according to Mr. Dall, they breed in considerable numbers.

The pintail is one of the most graceful of our ducks, and appears to equal advantage whether seen in flight, on the water, or on dry land. They associate freely with mallards, teal, and other fresh-water ducks.

Chaulelasmus streperus. Gadwall: Grav Duck. Male with the pale gray plumage, somewhat barred with black; shoulder, chestnut; greater wing coverts, black; speculum, white. Female smaller, with little or no chestnut, but with the other wing marks. Bill, black; feet, dull orange; length, about twenty inches; weight, about two pounds.

Although the gadwall is said to be distributed through North America at large, we have never found it very abundant on the North Atlantic coast. In the interior it is much more plenty, and furnishes good sport, decoying readily. the Rocky Mountain region it is abundant during the migrations, and some remain through the summer to breed Dr. Coues found their nests in Montana, and we have taken them in the mountains of Wyoming, not far from the line of the Union Pacific R. R. In California it is rather abundant.

Mareca penelope. European Widgeon. Head and neck, grayish brown, speckled with black, the top white or brown ish white; faint traces of glossy green on its sides; breast, brownish red; belly, white; under tail coverts, black; a white patch on the wing; speculum, green, bordered with black back, gray, waved with black; bill and feet, blue gray. The European widgeon is merely an accidental visitor to our shores, and occurs so rarely that any specimens of it which may be killed should be recorded, and their skins preserved. It can readily be distinguished from the succeeding species by the brownish, instead of gray, head and neck, and by the mere trace of green instead of the broad patch seen on the American bird.

Mareca americana. American Widgeon; Baldpate; White-Head and neck, grayish, speckled with black, the top white; a broad patch of glossy green on the side; otherwise like the preceding, which it about equals in size: weight about one pound fourteen ounces.

The widgeon is found almost everywhere throughout the United States, being equally abundant on the seahoard and inland. They are found in great numbers on the brackish waters at the mouths of many of our rivers and bays, and many are shot on our inland waters. We have found this species breeding abundantly in Montana and Dakota, near little sloughs and narrow streams.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] - --

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY.—Part II. of the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, covering April to September, has just reached us, and for it we desire to express our acknowledgements. It is replete with interesting matter, and contains contributions from the pens of Dr. Leidy, Mr. Kingsley, Dr. Chapman, Capt. Vogdes, Mr. Theo. D. Rand, Dr. Harrison Allen, Dr. Hartman, Mr. Barbeck, Mr. Lockington and others.

AU SABLE in another column gives some new testimony on the beaver question.

SOMETHING ABOUT SQUIRRELS.

SQUIRRELS are wonderfully mixed up with childhood reminiscences. Solitary indeed would have been the grand old woods without those ever-present and active little

QUIRRELS are wonderfully mixed up with childhood reminiscences. Solitary indeed would have been the grand old woods without those ever-present and active little nur-crackers.

The striped or ground squirrel is a sprightly and industrious little body. He is not fastidious in his diet, but his favorite food seems to be beech nuts, of which he frequently stores away large quantities for winter use. It is quite amusing to see the amount of nuts which he will gather and cram into his mouth until his checks are distended seemingly to bursting. His deposits are invariably underground, where he abides during the winter and seldom comes out while cold weather lasts. In the spring when his supplies are short he is sometimes driven to the necessity of digging up young corn which has been lately planted near the woods, which brings him into bad repute among the farmers' boys, who often wage an exterminating war against the whole race.

The red squirrel or chickarce is a hardy specimen of the race, and is bound to live whether nuts are plenty or scarce. They are out in all kinds of weather, and we frequently find them in midwinter in deep pine forests, where they subsist chiefly on pine cones, or rather the small seeds which are found in the cone. He is the most lively and active of all squirrels; his every move, look or action denotes mischief. His favorie home is near settlements and among butternut groves, from the nuts of which he has such an ingenious and workunstile manner of extracting the meats. He will sometimes lay up large stores of these nuts in hollow stubs and trees for future use. The red squirrel is found stitting upright on a limb with his back turned to the body of the tree and tail curled over his head, while he keeps up an incessant chattering and sputtering which no other species could imitate. Regardless of the boy who is tilling his pockets with small rocks, determined to pelt the life out of him, and who, forgets the fact that he generally came out second best in all his former attempts to stone a re

devoted head.

The nature and habits of the black and gray squirrels are The nature and habits of the black and gray squirrels are nearly allike, the only difference seems to be in color and locality. I believe the former is seldom found except in the Northern and Middle States, while the latter is found in nearly all the Western and Southern States as well as in some localities in the Middle and Eastern States. I have never found the black and gray both occupying the same ground. I have found the flock and gray both occupying the same ground. I have found the for squirrel among the gray both West and South. They differ in size but not much in habits.

The natural home of the black squirrel is in heavy beach, maple, henhock and pine forcests where they are able to travel at a fast rate on the tree tops, leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They rarely if ever lay up food for winter, as they seem to be well adapted for foraging in all kinds of weather. However deep the snow may be they have a natural instinct for finding nuts or other food which may be lying under the snow.

The flying squirrel is perhaps scattered over more territory than any other variety, and is not often seen even in localities where they are plenty, as they are greated even more territory than any other variety, and is not often seen even in localities where they are plenty, as they are decidedly noccurnal in their

The thing squirrel is perhaps scattered over more territory than any other variety, and is not often seen even in localities where they are plenty, as they are decidedly nocturnal in their habits, seldom moving in daylight unless when disturbed. They are socially disposed, and it is rare that one is found alone. They seem to keep together in families of a half dozen or more high up in the hollow trunk of some old tree. Their power of rlying, or rather salling, is attained by their extending the legs at right angles with the body, which also distends the skin and flattens the squirrel to the dimensions of about five by seven inches. The tail is thickly furred, wide and flat, and doubtless aids them in their flight. Their mode of travel is to run up a tree nearly or quite to the top, and sail off on a descent of about forty degrees until near the ground, when with a sort of swoop they shoot upward ten or twelve feet striking another tree, thence, running up to the top, repeat the manœuvre, and in this way some distance is gained in a short time.

gamed in a snort time.

I have frequently while being camped out on dark nights heard those little night ramblers come spatting along from tree to tree, one after another, until a whole family had

Piney Falls, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1880.

A Stox Orans.—The orang which is at present at the Westminster Aquarium has had a severe attack of sickness from which, however, it is now happily recovered. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Poot says: "The missing link who parts his hair down the middle, and has been for some time past on exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium—namely, the orang-outang—has not escaped falling a victim to the malady which has proved fatal to so many of his kind in our climate. The stranger caught cold, which quickly developed into a severe attack of bronchitis, and on Friday night last his medical attendant held out little or no hope of the patient being able to survive the night. However, Mr. John E. Carrington, F. R. S., the naturalist of the aquarium, was determined, if possible, to save the creature's life. He sat up all night with him steaming and doctoring him, and by morning the symptoms were so favorable that the orang-outang was declared to be out of immediate danger. Since then, by dint of careful nursing, the animal has

<sup>&</sup>quot; Many of the descriptions of waterfowl given in these articles are taken, almost without change, from Dr. Coues' "Key to North American Birds." Since that author's descriptions are models of conciseness, and, at the same tune, call attention to the salient features of each species, it has been thought better in many cases to follow him rather than to attempt to better what is already so

been brought around, and is now happily convalescent. His patience under his sufferings was, I believe, above all praise, and he took Mr. Carrington's hot baths with all the complacency of a Major Pendeunis."

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.—The Natural History Editor GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.—The Natural History Editor desirestonachrowledge with thanks the receipt of the following works: From the Interior Department, Professor J. A. Al-leut's "Monograph of North American Pinnepeds," from the War Department, Part II. of Professor E. D. Cope's "Re-port on Extinct Vertebrates Discovered in New Mexico dur-ing 1874, by the U. S. Geological Surveys West of the 100th Meridian."

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISHING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 13, 1880.

FEW words about fishing, for "recreation," in the St.
Lawrence may not be out of the way, now that fishing
that respect may be considered as a thing of the past for

FEW words about ishing, for "recreation," in the St. Lawrence may not be out of the way, now that fishing in that respect may be considered as a thing of the past for this season.

In general, it will be conceded by all who frequent our beautiful water that the quantity of fish has greatly increased since our fishery laws have been enacted, especially black bass and maskenonge have augmented since 1875 wonderfully in numbers and also in size. It is natural that now and then an unfucky sportsman will say everything to the contrary, but a steady observer will agree with me. Certain localities are always "fished out," but that is even local and detracts little from the immense extent of fishing grounds which are composed of the innumerable bays, chamels, shoals and inlets of the river between Kingston and Brockville. I have observed that since 1875 black bass are caught on grounds where, in 1872, not one could be found. I ascribe this not merely to the direct effect of the law preventing netting and unlawful fishing, protecting fish in spawning season, etc., but also to the fact that the public mind has been educated to a more civilized view of these matters. I have frequently seen, and as late as 1874, bustleds of small black bass, rock bass and sunfish lying in heaps on the rocky shore of an island, blackened and decaying in the sun; only one case of this kind has come to my knowledge since. Thus it was that the peacher emptied his nets and took not even the little trouble to throw the small fry back into the water.

The "Brock group" of islands, in the immediate vicinity of Brockville, are divided by the navigable channel of the river, and offer, in shoals and small channels, favorite feeding grounds for black bass, maskenonge and the unavoidable pike. At the head of this group, where the river is three miles wide and suddenly forced into small channels, though the parties from offer in shoals and small channels, favorite feeding thank the subject of the scale and the received with the subject of the scale and

area of rocky shoals and weed beds around the Amherst Islands.

In the first part of the season and up to end of July bass fishing is always good in all sheltered places, in bogs and sround islands and where weed beds are neur. After the disappearance of shad-flies the rocky shoals near the steep channels afford better sport. But the black bass of largest size I have always found near the places where food and shelter for minnows collect in July and August and large numbers of small fish. On the rocky, open shoals it is very rare to land a bass of three pounds or more, whereas I have caught them of five and more pounds near sheltered weed beds, in bogs and on the mouth of creeks. A larly last July landed one small-mouthed black bass could reach. Its extreme length was twenty-six inches, depth of body over seven inches, and weight seven pounds and two ounces. A week later the same skillful hand landed a black bass of over five pounds and a pickered (pike perch) of eight pounds. They were hooked with a phantom minnow of the smallest size, single gut leader and light ifly-rod. These fish were killed in the last week of July, in a sheltered bay inside of the islands, on the Canadian side of Crossover Light-house. A look on the maps of the river will show that at the Amherst group the river is extremely wide; on the south side Chippewa Bay and on the north side a large bay-like cut, making it about five miles wide, but divided by numerous

islands. This part, from the Amherst group to the Alexandria Bay, is more known to sportsmen in general and will form the subject of my next letter.

SPAWN FISHING AT RANGELEY ONCE MORE.

BOSTON, NOV. 26.

Boston, Nov. 26.

WILL you allow the writer of the article in your issue of
say a few words called out by two letters referring to his
article which have since appeared in your paper?

His position is, that spawn fishing in September or in Octoher out of season, by "sportsnen" who do not prinarily
fish for propagating purposes should not be permitted. And
he fully agrees with his old friend "Captain Fred" in his
recommendation in your issue of the 25th inst., that nothing
but thy fishing should be allowed after September 1. And
he further asserts that the case which he referred to in his
previous letter was an outrageous action on the part of the
holders of a permit from the Commissioners in that the fishing was not solely for propagating purposes, that fish were
killed under the license held from the Commissioners and
that only a small proportion of the trout so taken by the par-

killed under the kiense held from the Commissioner and that only a small proportion of the trout so taken by the parties referred to ever contributed to the stock of eggs which were saved, that the object of the licensed persons was to make a big score after the season closed and that they accomplished their object.

He further asserts that he can prove what he has stated, and that Mr. Commissioner Smith, in his letter in your issue of the 28th inst., did not state all the facts, because, as the writer believes, he was ignorant of them, and that when Mr. Smith said the only permits were held by Messrs. Kimball and Stanley he either did not know or forgot to state that other parties sished uninterruptedly in his presence during the first five days in October, and it is to their conduct only that the undersigned referred in his previous letter, well knowing that neither Mr. Stanley nor Mr. Kimball would abuse their privileges.

knowing that neturer out, braining and abuse their privileges.

Having attained his object in calling public attention to the subject the undersioned will continue to discuss the question privately when he receives a reply to a letter lately written to Mr. Smith personally, in which all the facts are stated for his information.

#### FISHES, NAMES GET MIXED

MONTHEAL, Canada.

DURING several seasons in different parts of Quebec I have taken generally with a spoon what I consider as three different varieties of lake trout. First is a trout nearly black in color and called traite noise by the "habitants" running to large sizes, not so thick and clauky as the gray trout, and not so pretty a fish. Although I had not the two fish to compare I think the eyes of the "black trout" larger than those of the gray. The spots and markings very indistinct and the lateral line not marked; fins black, with red edges: belly nearly black; irides yellowish brown; flesh for all I got) white, and I am told by the "habitants" this is always the case.

edges: belly nearly black; irides yenowish moon, mean all I got) white, and I an told by the "habitants" this is always the case.

Then there is the gray tront, lake trout, or salmon trout of the Ottawa waters, and the "Tuhadi" of Lake Metapediac and Metis lakes and vicinity. Are these latter the same fish? I look up Hallock's "Gazetteer" and find that they are "mixed." I have asked Mr. Whiteaves, mentioned in the "Gazetteer," and he can give no more information on the subject than ordinary mortals, so I turn to you. What are those fish?

Again, I find in the "Gazetteer" "pondpickerel, dorce (Canada), Esox reticulatus." The writer first insults our (Canada), Essar retirelatus," The writer first insults on dore by putting him into the pike family, and then says "the is so small and bony that he is hardly worth cooking when caught." Now I want the author to "take it all back,"

when caught." Now I want the author to "take it all back," for the following reasons:

First, the dore is not a pike at all, but a perch, and only second to the black bass in that family. Again, he is not small and bony. Thave taken them myself of five pounds weight, and know of one being killed in Lake Rosseau in Muskoka that turned the scale at ten pounds. Doubtless I could collect more instances of even larger fish being taken. His flesh is delicious. The openers fish the "Grantlere" is

Musikoka that turned the scale at ten pounds. Doubtless I could collect more instances of even larger fish being taken. His flesh is delicious. The nearest fish in the "Gazettere" is the "Pike perch, glass-eyed pike, white salmon, etc., and Stizostellon americana, Girard;" but one fish is much darker above and a bright yellow below, as his name implies—rgilded."

That skilled fisherman, the ex-secretary of the F. and G. P. C. of P. Q., at the last "blow out" given by the club called him \*Lucioperca canadessis\*, and some of the members were down on him for so doing.

Thirdly, let me ask what the difference between a pike and muskinonge is? I have asked Mr. W., and he said the first was dark with light markings and the latter had the reverse. The habitants say a maskinonge is striped: "Gazetteer" says, "The northern pike, first described by Agassiz, is sometimes confounded with this fish, but may be easily detected, as it has the lower jaw flougest) to the easily detected, as it has the lower jaw flougest) to the lead of a pike that weighed twelve pounds, a pike such as the author goes on to describe. The head is nine inches long from the lower jaw (longest) to the sail, from the end of the lower jaw flougest) to the sail, from the end of the lower jaw for a distance of one and three-quarter inches the teeth are, even dry as it is now, but one-twentieth of an inch long, and from this point back on each side are six or seven teeth from one-quarter to nearly one-half an inch long. The upper jaw has three terrible banks of teeth in the roof of the hounds. I have taken a good many pike in a good many waters, and all identical with this, and have to confess, to my shame, that I never saw a maskinonge. Perhaps you can tell me what difference there is between it and the despised pike that has so often appeared at my table or substitute for such in camp? Wasar.

Only four "trouts" are now recognized by naturalists as between store appeared at my table or substitute for such in camp?

Only four "trouts" are now recognized by naturalists as being east of the Mississippi River. These are brook trout, Salmo fontinalis; blue-back trout, S. oquassa; the lake, or salmon-trout, S. namayeush; and the siscowet, S. siscowet. The tuladi, S. tomo, is now included in the third.

The color is not enough to found species upon in ichthyology, and this is the great mistake of anglers in general. It for very little because it is not constant. There is a possibility that you have both fontinalis and namuyeush, but the former is subject to great variation in color, from white, through amber and pink, with green back, to almost black and in the case of the large ones going to salt water the spots often become invisible

The "dore" is not of the pike (Esox) family, but is the pike perch (pickerel in parts of Canada,) Stizostethion of Rafinesque, whose name has been restored to replace that of Lucioperca of Cuvier for the same fish. As the Esox reticulatus is a "pickerel" in New York it was a natural error to give this name to another fish called "pickerel" in Canada.

Often the body of the maskinonge is plain olive. In some cases it has large dark oval spots, and in others it assumes the appearance of faint lines. Color, as we have said, is nearly nothing in fishes. The best way to distinguish the maskinonge, E. nobilior, from the great pike, E. lurius, is that the former has the lower half of the cheek and opercle bare, while the latter has the cheek scaly and opercle bare. The smaller, E. reticulatus, has, in addition to the net-work on its sides, from which it is named, both check and opercle

#### THE CATFISH.

Bedford, O., Nov. 15, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

D.R. E. STERLING is quite right in what he says about the edible qualities of our northern cattlsh. It is really one product.

served up.

The late Prof. J. P. Kirtland, whom nobody knew but to love and respect, gave me a sound lecturing because I did not say more good words shout this fish in the first edition of my book. He also gave me the following method of preparing and cooking this fish: "Never take off the skin, but scrape it with a knife, pouring over it hot water, repeating the operation until the skin is as white as a piece of bleached linen; then remove the gills and intesthes, leaving the head on, and stuff it as you would a goose or duck, adding to the stuffing, for a ten or twelve pound fish, a little garlic (no. Garlick), in quantity about as much as one-fourth of the size of a unting, chopping the clove of garlic fine, and distributing it through the stuffing, fine new up the fish tightly and hold in bulling water by the tail for ten seconds, no longer: then lay it on its belly in a baking pau, and bake it slowly for four hours if you are not too hungry to wait so long, but if you are three hours will answer. But do not forget the garlic, and you will ever after hanker for baked cattlist. Try it, and if you cannot get a cattlish take some other large fish and serve it up in the same manner. Care should be taken not to put in too much garlie in the stuffing, not enough to give it a distinct odor of it."

In a late number of Forest ASD STEEAM, Dr. E. Sterfing states that he has canght the black bass at the Sault Ste Marie, which was a great surprise to me. I have fished at that place at different times for as much as six months. rved up. The late Prof. J. P. Kirtland, whom nobody knew b

states that he has caught the black bass at the Sault Ste Marie, which was a great surprise to me. I have fished at that place at different times for as much as six months altogether, with minnows and flies, for large trout. I have fished there in the months of June, July, August and September, and on two occasions I fished there for four weeks, and on two or more times that prince of anglers, Judge B. D. Potter, of Toledo, fished with me, and neither of us ever caught or heard of a black bass being caught or seen there. I do not make this statement as doubting what Dr. Sterling says in his communication, but it is strange that I never caught any there, nor did I ever before hear of any being taken there.

T. Garlick.

AU SAME also has something to say about this subject in a letter on another page, in which he establishes the valuable fact that the eatfish is more northern in its range than it has usually been credited.

The Mascalonge—Cleveland, Q.—I will send you a photograph of a female maskalonge (Essa: nobilior, Guvier), that weighed lifty-four pounds and was taken in the Manmee River, near Toleto, Q., by Judge Emory D. Potter, of the Ohio Fish Commission. The cast of this fish is now in the Kirtland Society of Natural Sciences here. I speared a fish of this kind in the spring of 1842 near the Hones Point clublouse, on Sandusky River, which weighed eighty pounds. I gave it to a "swamp Frenchman," and he took it to Sandusky and was satisfied with a silver half-dollar for it. This fish I considered also a "Daniel Lambert" among his kind. The waters of Sandusky Bay teemed with this noble fish in those days, now none are found there except now and then a fingerling (comparatively speaking), which is to be seen in the market. I have a present the mould of a mule and female of this fish, which are perfect. The former weighed thirty pounds and the latter fifty pounds. The fish from which these moulds were taken were sent to me from Bay City, Mich, twelve years ago, and cost me §15. I very much doubt if the like are to be found in that vicinity now.

A Fish Parastre—Nor Fork, Nor. 20.—While fishing in Westchester creek on the 2d of this month I caught a tomcod to which was attached a peculiar parasite, three of which I send you in alcohol with this. They were fastened to various parts of the fish by the root, which you will notice at one end, being firmly attached to the flesh, and the sucker passing through the skin, allowing them to wave around with the action of the water. When removed from the fish the sucker, or duct, or whatever it may be, was filled with blood, as also the pouch to which it conducted, which seemed to form the body, but the feelers were white. The skin immediately around where the blood duct entered the fish was red and inflamed. The fish itself was in good condition and remarkably gamy for a tomany when caught. The parasite seemed to be very tough, so much so that it resisted without injury a sufficient strain to detach the root from the lesh. They have been inspected by several old tomcoders who "never see the like afore," at the same time you may be perfectly familiar with them. Please inform me through your columns what they are. Will you at the same time tell me whether it is lawful to set pound nots in the Westchester creek, as I saw one running out from the shore of Pierre Lorillard's estate. The net had a very small mesh, small enough to entrap a quarter pound bass. This may in part account for the scarcity of bass in the laftere fitter and the Big and Little Gate.

The parasite is Lerneonema radiata, Steenstrun and Luci-

The parasite is Lerneonemu radiata, Steenstrup and Luetken. It is figured in Rep. U. S. Fish Commission, 1871-2, Pl. VII., fig. 30, and recorded by Prof. E. A. Verrill in same, page 578, as found in Vineyard Sound. The net is

## Mish Qulture.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON A GAME PROTECTOR.

AST week we chronicled the attempt on the life of Game Protecter G. M. Schwartz, of Rochester, N. Y., by a rifle shot from the shore while he was in the discharge of his duty, and we now learn from the Syracuse Courier that

of his duty, and we now learn from the Syracuse Conrier that John S. Collett, one of the game protectors recently appointed by the Governor under an act passed by the Legislature last winter, left Albany for a trip to Oisego county, having heard that fishermen on the Susquebanna were killing fish in great quantities and in violation of law. He secured the assistance of the Deputy Sheriff of the county, Mr. Mead, and meeting that functionary at Unadilla, the pair proceeded to the little village of Wells Bridge, near which it was understood the illegal operations were going on. While in the discharge of their duty the officers were stoned by the fishermen and narrowly escaped with their lives.

In composition unough to promet which we conside from

In commenting upon the remark which we quoted from an Oswego paper, last week, the Utica Herald says:

"The Oucida County Game Presection Association is no more deeply interested in this work than any other association of its kind only as far as the enforcement of the law is concerned. The secret of the whole trouble is that county, town and village officials and local game constables around Oncida Lake, with but few exceptions, are as deeply interested in lilegal fishing as the poachers, and for years have willfully neglected their duties and winked at the open violation of the law. The people of the State are spending money to feed and support the outlaws and moonshiners who threaten to shoot the State officers. It is probable that they will have an opportunity of testing their bravery, and possibly they may discover that shooting is a game that can be played at by others. It would be a just judgment on the sharks to withhold all supplies of young fish and allow them to secon out all the fish within the lake and then starve out the remainder of their days upon its banks. When the next raid is made by State Gitme Agent Dolge and his men there will be few nets left to work with." The Oncida County Game Protection Association is

#### THE CENTRAL FISHCULTURAL SOCIETY

The following circular has been issued:
DEAR SIR: The second annual meeting of the Central Fishcultural Society will take place at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, and your attendance is respectfully requested. It is expected that the meeting will be of great interest, as many papers are expected to be read and discussed during the day or two which the society may remain in session.

list of the papers to be read has been received, but it is No list of the papers to be read has been received, but it is usual, for such members as may choose, to prepare a paper on some branch of the subject with which they may be familiar, and all members are invited to do so without further invitation: or, should you be unable to a thend, the secretary will read your communication.

Arrangements have been made for reduced rates at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and it would be well for those who propose attending the meeting to engage rooms in advance.

Correspondence previous to the meeting may be addressed to the President, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, 59 Wabash av., Chicago, Ill., or to the Corresponding Secretary, office of Forest and Stream, New York City.

By order of the President.

F. MATHER, Cor. Sec.

#### ----PISCATORIAL PIRATES.

Under this head the Syracuse, N. Y., Daily Courier gives an account of the lawless fishermen of Keuka and Seneca lakes, to which we referred last week and from which we extract the following:

tract the following:

It is a lamentable fact that the lakes of Central New York are raided by lawless gangs of pirates who care baught for the laws or legitimate sport. This is the spawning season, but the piscatorial pirates seem to be intent on depleting the waters and leaving them barren of their finny populations. These baccancers snap their fingers at the statutes and bid defiance to the officers. In not a few instances they pursue their vocations armed to the teeth and threaten to empty a charge of lead into any one who interferes with them.

charge of lead into any one who interferes with them.

Thanks to the efforts of the Onondaga Fishing Club, the

charge of lead into any one who interferes with them. Thanks to the efforts of the Omondapa Fishing Club, the illegal fisheronen have learned that they can draw their seines and set their gill nets only at their peril. Game Constable Travis has a sharp eye for the malefactors, and it is seldom that one escapes him. The waters are rapidly becoming stocked, and it will not be long before as fine sport can be obtained on the Omondaga as on any lake or river. Last summer the fishing was finer than for ten years.

The Seneca river suffers from the predatory operations of the robbers, but it is hoped that before long they will be made to answer for their transgression of the law.

On Skancateles Lake the pirates earry on their unlawful work in open defiance of the law. In the vicinity of Glen Haven the water is lighted up at night by a large number of jack lights. The fishermen are rapidly depleting the waters of the fine trout for which the lake is noted. The robbers threaten vengeance on any one who interferes with them or makes complaint against them. The people living on the lake hardly dare say their souls are their own owing to the reckless acts of these nocturnal fishermen. This is a splendid field for some daring officer.

reckless acts of these nocturnal fishermen. This is a splendid field for some daring officer.

The people living in and about the adjoining towns have endeavored to stock Owasco Lake but the pirates have resisted their efforts by robbing the lake, inlet and outlet. If the robbers are allowed to continue their work Owasco Lake will never be known as a fishing ground.

On Oneida lake it is well known the poachers are up in

On Oneida lake it is well known the poachers are up in arms and defy the law. A short time ago their nets were raided by State Game Constable Dodge. This aroused their ire, and they now patrol the beach along the rishing grounds with loaded gams and swear they will kill any one who approaches. There is little reason to doubt their threats, as they are lawless in their habits and a bold set of rascals.

Whiterish Culibre on the Detroit River,—Very good performs has been made in stocking the lakes with the white-fish, Coregonous allows, by depositing the fry at the great natural spawning grounds in the Detroit River. The Esser Record, of Windsor, Ostatio, recently said:

"Every day we hear of fresh evidences of the great good affected by the establishment of the fish hatchery at Sandwich. The main bulk of the white lish taken this season are of an average weight of a pound and a half each. There are hardly any old ones taken, showing beyond a doubt that the hatchery has provided the catch, and that but for its having been put into operation white-fishing on the Detroit River and connecting lakesand rivers would by this time practically have become a thing of the past. So long as the catch was made up largely of old fish it was difficult to convince skeptics that the fry turned into the river each spring survived the dangers of young fish-life and returned to the place where they first took water; but none now can find a reason for dishelic. Not only is the existence of the fish unquestionably due to the hatchery, but their numbers are immense—just what we and others favorable to the enterprise at the outset predicted they would in a few years become. Even in parts of Lake St. Chair where a white fish had not been taken for a long period, they are now quite abundant. All that is necessary to bring back the old-time big fish-harvests here and consequent cheapness of price to consumers all over the continent, is to work up the fish hatcheries to their highest canned in the distribution." "Every day we hear of fresh evidences of the great good af-

the authorities."

CHINESE AND OTHER POACHERS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Sonora Union-Removerat says: "Quantities of dead fish are frequently seen on the Stanislaus River at or near Reynolds' Ferry. The belief is that giant powder causes their destruction. If such be the fact the parties engaged in the nefarious business should be hunted out and punished as the law contemplates." The Tuolunno Independent says: "Reports reach us from various sources that at different points on the Stanislaus River, above Knight's Ferry, Chinamen are killing and taking fish in violation of the law by the introduction of medicated bait and blassing with giant powder: and furthermore, are obstructing the passage of fish to the upper waters of the river above named by constructing daus in the operation of mining their claims. White men are also taking fish in these waters by unlawful means. We are informed that the salmon are quite pleniful in the upper waters that have passed the fishways at Knight's Ferry dam: therefore it is to be seen of what vast importance to this part of Tuolumne County the construction of a fish ladder at that place has proved."

A DONATION TO THE CAPE CLEAR FISHERMEN. A DONATION TO THE CAPE CLEAR PISHERMEN,—The Baroness Burdette-Couts has taken a great interest in the fishermen of Great Britain and Ireland and has made them several charitable bequests, as well as having built a large fish market in London, which, however, was nover occupied, as the dealers would not leave old, cramped and uncomfortable Billingsgate. This truly good hady has just granted (that is the word used for her gifts) the Cape Clear fishermen the sum of \$14,250 to help them start again in business after the disastrous season just closed. This swells her bounties to the fishermen alone to the princely sum of half a million of dollars.

Unlawful Bass-New Vork, Nov. 25,-I saw in a fish UNLAWFUL BASS—Act Fork, Nov. 25.—I saw in a fish store in Harlem a few days ago a string of striped bass, not one of which would weigh over a quarter pound, and have seen small bass for sale in many other places down town. What can I do to prevent their sale without appearing personally in the matter? What is the price of the "U.S. Tide Tables," of which you speak in the Forest AND STREAM?

You may complain to the nearest Game Protector, who must prosecute. Apply to Thomas Manning, 53 Beaver street, New York, for the tide tables.

CARP FOR TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.—Mr. J. F. Ellis, of the United States Fish Commission, recently delivered one thousand carp to Judge W. W. McDowell, Memphis, for distribution in Western Tennessee and Arkansas.

# Game Bag and Gun.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

In the Southern portion of New Jersey there is an extent of country, especially in the counties of Atlantic and Burlington, covered with extensive growth of scrub oak and dwarf pines, which has long furnished an excellent harbor and range for deer, and although they do not exist there in any great numbers it is of very common occurrence for parties going out properly equipped in quest of them to bring in one, two or three as trophies of the hunt.

We have been on a Jersey deer hunt, and must confess it is a very tedious, if not unsportsmallike affair. A party of this kind is composed of anywhere from five to fifteen men, all armed with double-barrel shot,guns loaded with buck shot. Every point where the deer is expected to pass (it is all guess work) is guanted by a grun, while one or two of the party make the drive with the dogs. Purely-bred hounds are seldon used, and I have seen pointers, half-pointer and hound terriers, beagles and the thoroughbreds making up a pack in one of these Jersey deer hunts. The drive is generally a short one, and one section being "drawn blank," a second and even a fluird and fourth is tried. When a deer is killed the carcase is divided, and as the party is generally a large one, a small portion only falls to the share of each. Your correspondent has made a vow never to go deer hunting in New Jersey again, for it has always been my luck never to have either back, doe or fawn come my way or spass my post. In fact, but two deer were ever killed in the numerous hunts I have been fortunate or. I sheuld say, unfortunate enough to have attended. There is too much "medle in the haystack" chance in them for me.

Very many deer from our own State are coming into market and a plentiful crop of mast is reported; in fact there has been a great growth of beech trees allover through our forest counties, which accounts for the number of fifteen miles, passing through a very wild section of the State and winding its way along the course of the Lackawaxen River the entire

the engine whistled, when the deer would toss their heads defiantly; but in spite of the efforts of the engineer heads defiantly; but in spite of the efforts of the engineer he was unable to overtake the animals. The race continued for over three miles, when a man who was walking up the track frightened the deer from the rails, and they leaped down the embankment to the Lackawaxaen River, which they crossed, and disappeared into the mountains. The engineer fired several shots at them from his revolver as they ran down the

eral shots at them from his revolver as they ran down the track, but they apparently escaped untouched.

We met Dr. Twaddell at Krider's this morning and learned of the great sport he had in Maryland with his beagles, Blun-der and Melody, eighty hares having been killed during the trip. It is not generally known that the marsh or black-fouted hare of the Middle and Southern States makes a much batter my they aromany arising of 's contact will,' which is footed hare of the Middle and Southern States makes a much better run than the common variety of "cotton tail" which is found nearer timber and frequents the upland more. It was the little black-footed fellow that afforded the Doctor and his party so much amusement, and the runs made, he stated, were astonishingly long and quick; few hares escaping excepting those that "block". The portion of the company that devoted their time to the quail found the birds abundant and the covers full.

that devoted their time to the quail found the birds abundant and the coveys full.

As I wrote you would be the case, now that we are having a real tonch of cold weather, the ruffed grouse shooting through our State has become better. The birds are seeking the valleys along water courses for shelter, and are being found there. More canvas-back ducks have been killed this the valeys along water courses for sucher, and are being found there. More canvas-back ducks have been killed this week at Havre de Grace than since the opening day of the season, but they are not by any means plentiful. From parties that have returned from the New Jersey coast we learn that the brant do not stool well, and many Canada geese pass "right along high" without stopping or paying the least attention to the decoys. We imagine that the numerous immense hotels that have been built on the narrow strip of beach which separates these inland bays from the ocean, has the effect of frightening the fowl. We have frequently seen flocks of both geese and brant, when coming in sight of these barns of buildings, to" (limb" right up into the air and continue their journey southward without touching, when it was evident they would have alighted to the stools had they not been driven from their course by the buildings. Homo.

EFFICIENT METHODS OF GAME PROTECTION

THE WEST IEPSEY GAME PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

I HAVE been reading with considerable interest in the late numbers of your paper the articles written by your-self and others in regard to the protection of game and the formation of game societies, and I should like to add a few lines of my experience for the last six years, both as one of the committee on the purchase of game and the committee on policing and prosecuting violations of the game laws of the West Jersey (tame Protective Society. I contend in order to protect the gamesuccessfully the proper laws must first be passed: and, secondly, there must be pluck and nerve enough to enforce them, otherwise they are a dead letter.

Londend in order to protect the gamesuccessfully the proper laws must first be passed: and, secondly, there must be plack and nerve enough to enforce them, otherwise they are a dead letter.

We see in your columns the formation of numerous game societies throughout the country, but fail, except in rare instances, to see that they ever achieve anything, and in the course of six months they either go out of existence or dwindle into a pigeon-shooting club, the very reverse of what they were formed for.

This arises from various reasons. A want of funds is no doubt often a stumbling block, and when such is the case it is to be deplored. But too often it arises from an apathy and selfishness upon the part of the members, who are unwilling to give the time and trouble necessary in seeing that the laws are properly carried out. It is surprising to me to see how many intelligent men who shoot who will not even take the time to inform themselves upon the objects, letter and spirit of the game laws, but rush madly into print and condemn the very laws as unconstitutional which two weeks before they considered right and proper.

There is no doubt that the people of this country have to be educated up to a knowledge of and a proper respect for the game laws. This, however, is being done rapidly by the sporting papers of the country, and I know of no one who deserves more credit in this respect than the Game Protective Society of New York. With plenty of money, integrity of standing and purpose, backed up with nerve and most ablecounsel, they pushed their cases to the courts of the last resort and the community were thus given a line of decisions which not only placed the standing of the game laws upon a proper footing, but also put to flight the curbstone lawyers and the unconstitutional letter writers.

The first duty of a some protective society is to emplay a lawyer of good standing. Who will examine the game haws of the Satie and post himself upon the haws and the decisions of the different States. Let him then, under

the insufficiency of the law, is the very worst thin that could happen.

The next step should be, after appointing a police committee, is to get an intelligent, soher and industrious officer. This individual is a most important person, as upon his intelligence and ability will depend the successful termination of all suits. The officershould be supplied with an official paper setting forth his appointment, and should also be supplied with blanks drafted by the counsel of the society. Most of the justices of the peace before whom the offender first comes are so ignorant as to be unable to draft the papers properly, and in the event of an appeal to a higher tribunal the cause will fail in consequence of this want of knowledge.

Then let the laws be printed in book and card form, and rrinted in the papers, so that people may have every opportunity of reading them, and be distributed wherever they can. Solicit the aid of the railroad companies, and get their permission to post your cards in their depots. Show them they are liable as common carriers in violating the game laws. When you suspect persons of shipping game out of season, use your search warrant freely, and go through the depots, freight cars, hoats, or any other place that you have good reason to suppose harbors game out of season. Of course this must be done in the proper legal way, and with good reason (which is supported by affidavit), that you have cause to suspect the person of violating the laws. The railroad companies are always ready to help you, and you can get 1 them to issue an order to their employes that any one know-

ingly violating the laws in shipping or receiving game out of season will be dismissed from their employ.

Let it also be known that upon any person giving any information of any violation of the law by letter to the secretary of the society that the case will be prosecuted without dragging in the informant in any way. It will soon be found that a vast amount of information will be obtained which otherwise never would be heard of. In this way your detective can go quietly to the spot where the violation has been committed and work up the case, and the society as a body becomes the prosecutor and the salaricio officer the informer. I say salaried, because if he is so it can make but little difference to him whether the reward is paid or not, and it puts him before the community in a better position than a mere informer trying to convict a person for a reward.

By thus adhering strictly to the law, and using good judgment when a case should or should not be prosecuted, it will not be long before the violations of the law will be few and far between, and the countrymen generally respect you for your good efforts.

Your good efforts.

I contend that no society has done more for the protection I contend that no society has done more for the protection and propagation of game, and certainly no society ever had in the beginning greater enemies than the West Jersey Game Protective Society. But by persistently adhering to its rights and enforcing the law without fear or favor, I think I can truly say that it now stands for integrity and ability beyond reproach

truly say that it now stands for integrity and ability beyond reproach.

There are still some grumblers who find they cannot shoot out of season, who stick to the old stale argument that the law is unconstitutional. As I wrote a long article in Norember of 1875, which your paper kindly printed, I do not intend going over the ground again, but should any of your readers wish to inform themselves they can either write to you for the information or read the case of McClerg vs. The State of Virginia, 4 Otto Reports, where the subject is discussed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I would also recommend your correspondent, Mr. J. H. Griffith, to read the above case and the decisions printed in your paper in 1875 and 1876, and given by the New York courts, upon the right of State passing game laws, and the property of the game at large belonging to the State. The prosecutions by the society have been too numerous to mention, but they have always been successful, except in a few cases.

I \*eleve we now have, since the law is understood by the farmers, their support. The arrests for trapping and suaring have been numerous, but in every case successful. The trapping is now in a great measure stopped, and I hope in next week to make some four arrests which will completely break it up in that particular section of contry.

If the officer employed will make a stay of a week in that particular section of the country where the trapping is and make all his arrest at once he would completely break up the practice there. To attempt to arrest the game sellers for handling trapped game is impossible, as it can never be proved that the birds were trapped except by picking them, which of course no game seller will allow. Let all sportsen adhere strictly to the law. Let them inform secretaries of the different clubs of the persons who are violating the laws and their residences, and if they will not appear on the witness stand themselves let the secretary send his officer to the place and work up the case.

A farmer who vio There are still some grumblers who find they cannot shoot

out permission, and it will not be long order they can wherever they please, unless he be a very ugly character. I have written this article with the hope that it may be some benefit to gentlemen who propose enforcing the glaws, and I can only add my hope that they will be as ecessful as we have been. the gan A MEMBER.

WE want the name of every sportsman in New York City and in other cities, who thinks that he can afford to pay the farmer's boy something for preserving the quail for him to shoot.

#### ROUGHING IT AMONG THE DUCKS.

#### BY A VETERAN.

BEFORE the terrible storm was well cleared away, my BEFORE the terrible storm was well cleared away, my brother and I started Thursday evening. That night cleared away cold, with a gale from the northwest that blew great guns all that night and the next day. When we got up in the morning we found the ice had formed rapidly in the pond and seemed to make faster after sunrise, spite of the high wind. One of our company thought no boat could live in the pond, and said no one but an Esquimaux would attempt to launch in it. But my brother and I saw about 200 fowl in the middle and made up our minds to try it. The thermometer was nearly zero, and after getting our little skills clear of the ice, a task of about half an hour, we found every wave put a coat of ice over boat and rower; still we started for those ducks, and meant to have a "whack" at them any way. Heading our skills off before the wind we went down upon them like arrows, about a good gun shot apart.

Sinot apart.

Coming near enough we gave them two barrels each in the water and as they rose, loading quickly, gave them right and left as they passed. Ficked up dead birds from the first volley, seventeen. This was better than we expected, for the wind tossed us so our aims we expected to be very unsteady. Then too, the wind would not let us stop where the birds rose from, but away we went to the leeward side of the pond, where we were soon in difficulties among the cakes of ice rapidly solidfying. Besides the birds we picked up others came down among the little cakes to the edge of the pack ice, and the pack made around them so fast we could not reach them, as our skiffs could not penetrate it. Nor was it strong enough to bear us. Then came a fight of one-balf or three-cuarters of an hour getting clear of this the pack ice, and the pack made around them so fast we could not reach them, as our skiffs could not penetrate it. Nor was it strong enough to bear us. Then came a fight of one-half or three-quarters of an hour getting clear of this pack and back to the windward side of the pond. Our boats and our bodies were sheets of ice, and, as I found gloves in the way and went bare-handed, my hands were nearly frozen. After a little rest we paddled to a point to windward of the ducks for a second rally. Although many went out of the pond into the ocean and did not come back, others did come, for it was so rough outside. Again we came down upon the birds. This time they did not wait for sign and we had to shoot them fiving. Result of second rally, nlosteen ducks. Again we worked up to the windward shore. This time I found so much fee in my boat and on her that she had to be pulled out and cleared of it. Also, toward

the latter end of the rally, there was so much ice on my coat—fully half an inch I should think—I could hardly get my gun to my shoulder, and when I did the but t slipped up or down on the ice of my coat, so as to be very unsteady. The ice on my mustache, too, was very unconfortable, and on my cyclashes almost closing my eyes. But I had to have one more crack at them. So my friends broke the ice over the buttons of my coat until we got that clear. Then I was going to try them in my shirt-sleeves, but my friends insisted upon my domning an oilskin coat, so with that we started a lithird time.

My brother got two. I snapped six times at capital shots, but the ice was so thick over the firing pins of my gun that the cartridges would not explode. Opening the gun to fix them, I could not get it shut. Then, coming into the drift ice, I came so near not getting clear this time that I thought when a man's gnn was frozen up he had better not try to shoot any more. After a desperate effort we get ashore again and then we quit. Result of the three rallies, eighteen broadbills, a bluebill and a widgeon for my brother, eighteen broadbills for me. You see we shoot very nearly alike, and there is much generous rivalry between us. My brother then took the guns in the house and cleaned them. I dismounted the hoats, got them, the cars, the game, etc., safely housed and packed, and then we changed our clothes, had a capital dinner, and home we came. I never had better fun or more excitement in my life.

Our heavily-laden wagon broke a spring coming home, so My brother got two. I snapped six times at capital shots

Our heavily-laden wagon broke a spring coming home Our heavily-laden wagon broke a spring coming home, so we came but slowly, otherwise no calamity befel us. I find myself suffering ever since with my hands, because of my indiscretion in leaving off gloves. The ends of my fingers are numb yet, five days after the event; the skin has broken in three places on my left thumb, and the whole top of my right little finger has risen in a water bilster. But I would go through the same experience again for the sake of another such day. The exhibitation was such, as I fought the waves, I found 'myself shouting with exultation at every stroke, and no one could hear me for the roar of the wind. I was a boy again, and know I shall be a better business man for the year to come, until I can get another such day of recreation.

Next day a boy went out on the ice which had formed, got eight frozen in, dead as we left them, and I think the sanc number of cripples he shot out of an air-hole. Considering the weather our score was good.

sone number of cripples he shot out of an air-hole. Considering the weather our score was good.

It was our last chance; the fowl are all'gone. If it had not been for a misunderstanding we should have been there Wednesday—my friend was there we found afterward, the day appointed. There were more than 1,000 birds there that day. It was an flat, calm and lowering and I believe we could have bagged 150 fowl. It was a pity, for the larger part went out before the storm of Thursday, but we had great sport as it was, and better than all, I shot as I used to, a thing I have failed to do heretofore this fall. I used to discount my brother. Up to this last excursion he has beaten me shamefully this fall. This day the quality of the shooting was a little in my favor again considering the miss-frees of my gun. Once or twice I took a bird from one flock passing to right with one barrel; one from a flock passing to fift with the other. As these birds fly faster than any swallow or quali it is not an easy feat.

Our boats are especially constructed for this purpose. My

with one barrel; one from a flock passing to left with the other. As these birds by faster than any swallow or qualitis not an easy feat.

Our boats are especially constructed for this purpose. My brother built them. His is ten feet long, three foct wide and one foot deep. Mine his feet nine inchest long, two feet nine inches wite and ten inchest deep, otherwise they are just alike. By this arrangement of sizes hissists in the wagon body, mine fits inside his. We put a seat across mine, load in our equipment, hitch up the horse, and away we go to any pond where we heart there are birds. The boats weigh about sixty pounds each, and another gentleman who sometimes goes with us has one just large enough to hold my brother's so when he goes along his boat sits in the wagon and ours are placed in his. I will describe my boat, which description will answer for all, though the internal arrangement of each is made to suit the owner and user:

The sides being sprung—they are made of \$in. white pine—and secured to the stem and stern board, and the braces in place, the bottom was put on. The first covering was of \$in. cedar, carefully put on and copper tacked to the braces. This was well conted with lead paint, and while wet, heavy, close woven drilling was stretched over it. The drilling was then well painted on the outside Before this was quite dry, another was put on, filling all the spaces in the threads of the cloth with paint. Over this painted drilling was then put another was put on, filling all the spaces in the threads of the cloth with paint. Over this painted drilling was then put another bottom of one-quarter inch cedar, and the bottom, that, after four year's service, never leaks a drop. The sportsman sits in the bottom, and so is very low in the water. The boat is fitted with patent bow facing oars, so one can watch his game as he rows up to it; and with his cocked gun lying between his legs, the muzzle elevated by lying over a bulkhead, B, so arranged that he can paddle almost up to his game, approaching t loaded cartriages, which can be shoved under the thwart if it is very rough, or there is rain. The builkhead serves a double purpose of keeping the muzzle of the gan elevated, and making a space in the bow of the boat to throw the game to keep them out of the way and keep the boat clean. It is movable, so as to slip out in packing the boats. My brother has note in his, his gim lies in the bottom, and clean. It is movaule, so as to ship off in packing the loads. My brother has none in his, his gim lies in the bottom, and last year an accidental discharge sent 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. No. 2 shot through the bow of his boat, and he came near having a swim ashore. As it is always coid when we go for broadbills it is very uncomfortable taking them out of the icy water with the hands after they are shot. So beside the right leg of the gunner lies a short-handled landing-net to lift them. At the time of our last frolic the water froze on our nets each time we dipped them, so that they become solid ice, were so heavy we could not use them, and after the first rally, bare hands had to take their place. That day I used a Remington 12-bore 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)lb. gun, loaded four drams powder, and an ounce of No. six shot. It is a cheap gun (\$50 new), but is the best shooting, best balanced gun I ever shot, with the beastliest, most aggravating breech-opening mechanism. There are so many pieces it is constantly out of order, and so much of it on the outside, the old thing froze up soild. That pair of barrels on a good stock would beat the world. I think there is nothing further to say, except that I have since been told that the dead birds and crippies picked up the day after our battle were twenty-two instead of fifteen, making the total score sixty.

Seacoast of Uonn., New, 1879.

T. R. L.

Seucoast of Conn., Nev., 1879.

#### GAME AND FISH CHAT.

FEW items of Quebec news I can give you of the past A fell. Most of our game has for some unexplained reason been unusually scarce; there have been but few snipe or cock, and bags have been small in consequence, and in the markets high priced ruffed grouse are scarce; but this state of things is easily accounted for, they are snared almost to extinction under the vile law that allows of hare snaring,

reason been unusually scarce; there have been but few suipe or cock, and bags have been small in consequence, and in the markets high priced ruffed grouse are scarce; but this state of things is easily accounted for, they are snared almost to extinction under the vile law that allows of hare snaring, and this state of things here is no remedy for unless it is the repeal of the law. But few large ducks have come in, and most of the kinds in market are green and blue winged teal, buffle heads and blue bills. Geese have not been so scarce for many years, and but few have been shot. Hares, I am happy to see, are getting scarce, and if there were none at all our ruffed grouse would benefit by the loss. We have had a mild and pleasant season, no snow of any account until within the last week. Some vessels in the harbor loading yet. Caribou hunting will very soon be in order; it only requires about eighteen inches of good snow with a good hard frest, and everything is ready. Everything promises well for the sport. So much for sporting notes.

I see in a copy of the Forest axp Etreax of Nov. 11 that Dr. Sterling in an article on the cattles says: "The extreme morthern range of the cattlesh is, you may be certain, Lake Eric." In this I beg most politely to differ with him. During the summer of this year (1880) while on a trip to the Northwest I caught over twenty of these fish, varying from ten to twenty-five pounds, in the mouth of a small river running into the Red River of the North, near the village of Hallock, in Minnesota; while in Lake Winnipeg they are one of the unost common fish in those waters. They seem to be of two varieties, one a black, unpleasant looking fish with a body small in proportion to the size of the lead, the other longer, better shaped, with smaller head and mouth, and yellow in color. I am not sufficiently versed in fish lore to know if they really are different varieties, or whether they are only male and female of the same kind. One thing I do know, that as a table fish they are second to n

#### A PROPOSED CLUB.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Editor Forest and Stream Editor Forest and Stream: The HAVE just read your "Proposition to Gentlemen Sportsmen" with much interest, and I must confess to considerable satisfaction, although of a rather inverse order, besiderable satisfaction, although of a rather inverse order, because several years ago I foresaw what is now patent to every one, and tried to inaugurate an experiment, which, had it met the success it warranted and been generally adopted, would, I think, have done much toward saving the game of the East, and would certainly have put the farmers and "genthenen sportsmen" on a pleasanter footing.

Some years since I saw that unless a man fond of rod and

tlemen sportsmen" on a pleasanter footing.

Some years since I saw that unless a man fond of rod and gun had a full purse and, as is more unfrequently the case, abundant time at his disposal, his chances for having anything like a reasonable return for his outlay of time and money in pursuit of his favorite pastine were of the "slimest" order, and having found from a little experience of a rather expensive kind that colossal preserves after the nature of the Blooming Grove Park Association were impracticable. I conceived the idea of forming a club of "gentlemen sportsmen," who, like myself, were so situated that they could not leave their business for a month at a time, and who would be willing to subscribe toward hiring from the farmers the shooting privilege over their farms.

It seemed to me entirely possible to form a club of twenty gentlemen, to subscribe to gult to be able to obtain the shooting over enough land to secure a couple of dozen birds in a day's shoot if properly stocked and preserved, and this within easy access of home. They would in the first place have to stock and post the land, the farmers to see that no trapping or shooting was done over it. The farmers would certainly make more out of the rent paid them than they could get for a few illegally trapped birds, and if, as is likely would be the case, the child would beare the case the case the count was more associated and preserved and this would beare were the cell would be not were the could get for a few illegally trapped birds, and if, as is likely would be the

make more out of the rent paid them than they could get for a few illegally trapped birds, and if, as is likely would be the case, the club would board with them when down, they ought to do decidedly better, besides being free from the annoyance of having their land overrun by Tom, Dick and Harry. Long Island, for instance, combining as it does what were once good trout streams, facilities for occan and bay fishing, good woodcock, quail and grouse cover and points for ducks and bay birds, could be made available to New York sportsmen. !

thought, and I was, and still am, willing to try the experi-

ment.

So I wrote to Forest and Strema and detailed my plan, which you kindly published and gave a little "puff," in response to which I received quite a number of letters from gentlemen who would be perfectly willing to contribute toward my project, thought it perfectly willing to contribute toward my project, thought it perfectly feasible and were anxious that I should at once search for, select and stock the grounds, make all arrangements and have them ready to shoot over when they saw fit. Others assured me that my iden was old and had been tried numberless times; that the farmers would trap and sell the birds; that they would take your money and make no effort to preserve; and so, as no one seemed willing to affort me any practical assistance, and as I am not enough of a philanthropist to do all the work myself, I concluded to let the matter drop for the time being, but fully intending to "put it through" some time, even if I had to "go it alone," for I do not feel that I can afford to waste one of my two weeks' vacation in transit to and from some "happy hunting-grounds."

Now, as you have re-opened the subject and invited correspondence, and as I think my plan more feasible than the one you suggest, I will reiterate what I said before—that I would be glad to be one of such a club and would do all in my power in make it a success, and should any others take sufficient interest in the matter to wish to investigate it further, I would be happy to bear from them, either through the columns of the Fourser Ann Septeknow the weldersing my reasonable. So I wrote to Forest and Stream and detailed my plan,

be happy to hear from them, either through the columns the Forber AND STREAM or by addressing me personally this office; and more particularly, if among them there shot be any who have seen the experiment tried, they will come a favor by giving the result of their observation to SAUK.

#### GROUSE, QUAIL AND DEER.

Wellesulle, N. Y. Nov. 22.

The my letter of November 81 stated that for several years back i had not seen a partridge "tree" upon being flushed. The next day I was hunting with my pointer and flushed a bird that flew up into a maple tree; rested there a moment and then left for parts unknown. I imagined the bird said, just as he started off, "fall, tut, tut! Don't tell 'Bell Muzzle' again that grouse don't tree in your country." On the same day I bagged a gray-tailed partridge—the only one this year—whose weight was 23 ounces.

The altitude of our village is upward of 1,500 feet above the lavel of the sea, and the hills around us are from 1,700 to 2,000 feet, so cold weather sets in early. Our winters are so severe that quail do not thrive here. Not one of our residents in a hundred ever saw one of these beautiful hirds shot. No quail have been killed this year. I knew of a covey within a couple of inlies of our village a short time before the open season. Since the first of November our sportsmen have called at their old quarters, and each time the answer has been, "Not at home." Onery: Do the quail know when the open season begins? If they do they must consult the New York statutes oftener than most of us.

One of our citizens has ordered sent from Nevada half a dozen pairs of California quail, with the intention of liberating them and ascertaining if they will thrive here. He tells me that he has seen them on the mountains in California and Nevada, where it must be colder than our country, and that these qualis breed like ruffeed grouse. If so, I do not know

Nevada, where it must be colder than our country, and that these quails breed like ruffed grouse. If so, I do not know

Nevada, where it must be colder than our country, and that these qualis breed like ruffed grouse. If so, I do not know why they should not do well here.

When I last wrote you I anticipated having fine sport hunting deer in Potter County. Penn., but neuralgia has struck me in the back with such force that I can hardly walk. I hope some of your readers will tell us through your columns what success they met with in Potter County. F. -----

The Waste of Waterrow,—City, Nov. 24.—In your last number you spoke of the great waste of food flah that ran unappreciated and consequently not made use of. Another class of provender that the poor could afford to buy and that might be furnished in great abundance in our markets is wasted in an almost wicked manner. I refer to the sea ducks. All along the Connecticut coast the duck-shooters kill immense quantities of ducks from the middle of September until the first of May. Some of these ducks are eaten, others are simply picked for their feathers, and a large proportion are thrown away without any further use being made of them than to furnish the sport of shooting. A friend of mine visting Braniord last week counted over two hundred dead ducks strewn along the beach that had been killed by the swell shooters who did not care to use the birds because they were of an inferior sort; and I myself have seen a man sit in a boat "in line" and shoot for hours, never troubling himself to pick up a single duck. These decks—coots, as they are called—are very much better eating than a large part of the food that the poor of this city are in the habit of using, although of course they are somewhat inferior, still no one could question the fact that they are worthy of being recknond as a valuable food supply. Any man who will go to Milford, Merwin's Poliat, Branford and a dozen other places on the Connecticut coast can buy barrels of these ducks at the rate of ten cents or less per pair of ducks, and it seems as though it would pay some one to try the experiment, retailing the brits in this city at a lowprice, but making enough to pay for expressage and time with a moderate profit. At Branford, the place I am most familiar with, the gunners shoot every day that the weather will permit, and often kill hundreds of ducks in a day, almost all of which might be bought all the way from ten cents per pair down to nothing.

Heavy Bieds—Franklin, N. F., Nov. 23.—I notice in last issue of Forest and Stueam Chas. F. Kent reports the killing of ruffed grouse weighing 30 oz. each; also one weighing 284 oz. Also, notice "Ruffed Grouse," of Ashield, Mass., having killed one weighing 11 b. 13 oz. Now, as I am the one that asked for the reports upon the weight of this noble game bird, upon which I have had such an extended experience, and the heaviest one I ever killed weighing 1 b. 12 oz., or 13 lbs., the ruff of which was sent to the office of the Rod and the Rod and of the Rod and of the Rod and the Rod and with the same amount of pride as I have been enabled to. Now, having lost my ruffed grouse plume, I shall hug still tighter my heaviest woodcock plume of 11½ oz. As none have reported, I believe, to have excelled it, and as that old bey in New Jersey is dead, I hope to be able to wear it still longer.

M. P. Mokoon.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, Mass.—Game scarce up to Friday night, Nov. 19. At Silver Lake, a sheet of water three miles long and about a mile wide, there are seven stands, each ono having from ten to twenty-five live geose decoys. They have made the following scores: Geose –11, 7, 6, 6, 4, 3, 0; total, 34. No ducks. At some of the small ponds, where black ducks have always been plenty in former years, the score is very small, viaz: ducks, 112; Teal, 41. November 11 and 12 there was a good flight, but they did not stop. Never before have there been so few seen in this section. The small ponds are now freezing over and ducking for the season is about closed. Quail about Duxbury, Kingston and Plymouth scarce. Partridges few and far between, and not more than half grown. In Marshfield I hear from my sporting friends that quail are plenty. In Plymouth Woods, as far down as Sandwick and Falmouth, there have been quite a number of deer. Killed one, a fine buck, weighing 250 pounds—all the others small. PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASS .- Game scarce up to Friday

Massachusetts—Charlton, Nov. 21.—I wish to express my sentiments on game in Massachusetts. Ever since I was old enough to carry a gun I have handled one, but since I have have hunted I never saw game birds so scarce as now. There are plenty of rabbits, but those I do not hunt. I for one wish that there could be a law passed and enforced to prevent any shooting for the next three years, excepting birds of prey, foxes, skunks, etc., and would have a heavy fine on partridge, woodcock, quali, duck and all game birds, also on rabbits and squirrels. I think that then birds would be plenty and every one would enjoy a day's shooting. I would like to hear through the columns of your valuable paper from others interested in sporting in Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania—Brickerville, Pa., Nov. 22.—This country PENSSYLVANIA—Brickerville, Pa., Nov. 22.—This country is full of ruffed grouse and considerable quail or partridge, while the common red rabbit is as plenty as bad weeds. Quite a number of Philadelphia sportsmen frequent this section. Shooting matches are of frequent occurrence. Foxes are as numerous here as in any part of the State, and within a few miles of here are some of the best packs of hounds and old fox hunters in Pennsylvania. Opossum and "coons" are getting pretty well hunted out, though one party I know of has caught innety-five skins this past winter, seventy-nine and eighty with one good night dog.

and eighty with one good night dog.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 21.—I was somewhat interested in the statement of Mr. Kent published in last issue of Forrst and Streement of Mr. Kent published in last issue of Forrst and Streement in regard to weight of ruffed grouse. I once shot what I supposed to bean extraordinarily large bird that weighed, after carrying in the game bag all day, twenty-eight ounces. I would like to know if the thirty ounce bird he mentions was a hen or cock partridge. I understand from observation that the hen attains the largest size. In connection with this I would like to speak of a tame partridge once owned by a friend of mine, a capitain of a schooner on Cayuga Lake. The bird was brought down and found to have a broken wing. Mr. C., wishing to try the experiment 'of taming a partridge carried him home alive. By care and attention the bird grew so tame that after a time he would remain upon Mr. C.'s shoulder while he played the violin. Until the bird died he accompanied Mr. C. on his trips up and down the lake. nd down the lake.

and down the bake.

Notes proof Virgitia—Noc. 22.—Game of all sorts is in fair quantity. The partridge, or quall—our favorite for sport—is in fine condition, but I am sorry to say that the game law was largely violated, and the boom of the pot-hunter's muzzle-loader was heard far and wide in the land before the close season expired. Wild turkeys and deer are quite abundant in some sections, and the "old hares," though apparently exterminated every winter, are as plentiful as ever. November is our best month for catching large pond bass (Mycropterus pullidas), here usually called "chib," The cool nights drive them from the brush and logs near store out into the open, deep water, where they afford good sport. But the early "cold snap" now upon us has been too severe, and prevented them from biting at all. They do not exactly "his bernate," but in cold weather they lie almost dormant in the deepers water, and will not move three fect for the most entideepest water, and will not move three feet for the most enticing bait. They will then only take small minnows, as if conscious of a slow digestion. But after the water has reached the ice point they make a dish almost as delicate as the trout.

West Virginia—Berkeley Springs, Nov. 27.—A large flock of wild geese were seen on the Potoniae about three miles from here yesterday. A fine young bear weighing 145 lbs. was also brought into town a few days ago, having been killed on Cacapon Mountain. On Thanksgiving Day E. Gray Pendleton, of this place, brought in a wild Turkey which weighed 28 lbs., being the largest I ever saw. I have two fine fawns that are so tame they will cat out of our hands, and it is all we can do to keep them out of the house, but as we are going to the city very soon I will be obliged to sell them. I will take \$25 for the two, as I do not want them parted If you hear of any one that wants them I shall be much obliged if you will let me know. you hear of any one that wa obliged if you will let me know.

Florida-St. Augustine, Noc. 23.-FIGHDA—St. Augustine, Noc. 23.—Our sportsmen have but little opportunity for hunting or fishing nowadays. We have often remarked, when riding over the bridge over the Sebastian River, the moley crowd assembled there fishing. Soldiers, white men, colored men ladies, negro women and children; the two latter classes generally in an assortment of ragged clothes, and they haul out the fish too. Mr. de faureal, an old French gentleman who is a resident here and a great sportsman, countries that the search of the product of the constraint of the constra tleman who is a resident here and a great sportsman, complains that this year the quail are all trapped and he can shoot none. He said that one day returning from a long hunt as he was crossing the Sobastian Bridge a lady friend asked him "What success?" "None at all," "Then I have done better than you, for while I have been standing here fishing I have bought fourteen live quail for fifty cents." Collins.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 20.—Mr. C. C. Beatty, of H. R. M. Postal Service, and the writer have spent the past two weeks duck shooting in the marshes near Missisquoi Bay on Lake Champhain, where we have had good sport and made fair bags of whistlers, butter-balls, black ducks, red. heads, blue-bills, etc. The cold weather and the snow that has fallen during the past few days been derived to be a super-ball way to be a super-ball with the later ways a basic ways. during the past few days have driven the last named ducks away to warmer regions, but large flocks of Canada geese have taken their place, and will give good sport for some time yet. We are enjoying fine sleighting here in this northern metropolis. The snow is fully twelve or fifteen inches STANSTRAD.

THE GULL ISLAND CLUB. - Several of the members of the recently formed Gull Island Club are now at their club house, and others are to follow shortly. Messrs. R. C. Johnson, Al. Heritage, Thos. Hall, A. E. Nash and Ben Payne went down last Saturday with a luge store of ammunition and provisions. Next Saturday Messrs. Geo. B. Eaton, Frank Harrison, J. B. Burdette and R. Heinich join the party; and with Sheriff J. J. Toffey and Messrs. E. Z. Wright and Frank Thompson, the list will be complete. We know that the score of birds brought to bag will be a large one; but without anticipating, we wait for the report promised by ' Jacobstaff '

"Jacobstan."

Deer in Sullivan County—Eldred, N. Y., Nov. 22.—
Samuel Hutts killed six deer in the last ten days. Daniel Hallock killed one last Monday, and Tucsday he killed one other, and a hunter by the name of Runels, hunting with D. Hallock, killed a large buck Tucsday. Hallock's two deer was the state of the same of the sa Hallock killed one last Monday, and Tuesday he killed another, and a bunter by the name of Runels, hunting with D. Hallock, killed a large buck Tuesday. Hallock's two deer fetched him in market \$35 cash. Deer are unusually plenty. The writer was hunting but not in luck; had two shots at different deer, but they were too far off for buckshot. A rifle is best on open ground, and the deer are about all in the burnt districts where the brush is thin.

Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y.—I have taken great pleasure in reading your Dittmar Powder exposure, as well as everything else in the paper. I can kill three partridges out of every five over my setter. David Halleck killed thirteen straight over his on the 10th and 11th of November. Partridges here weigh from nineteen to twenty-four ounces.

Colorado Mars—Denver, Col., Nov. 18.—I take pleasure in mailing to-day copies of the new maps just prepared for the Denver and Rio Graude Railway. They are typographically correct and show the principal points of interest to tourists and sportsmen, and I hope will aid you in your labors, which prove so sincere a source of delight to us sportmen. Game is exceedingly abundant throughout the entire State, and particularly through the San Luis Park. C. M. H.

An Amateur Gun-Maker.—Many of our Pennsylvania readers will sympathize with Prof. W. B. Hall, of Lancaster, Pa., the loss of whose valuable gun appeared in our columns last week. Professor Hall is perhaps the most skillful amahas wees. Floriesof Hari is perhaps the most skinful affiliate for grammaker in this country, and his work is wonderfully good. His engraving, done by Mr. Stephen Summerville, of Philadelphia, is very beautiful, and the completed gun worthy of the very best workman. We hope that Professor Hall may recover his gun.

A FLORIDA PARTY—*Fitchburg, Mass.*, Nos. 22.—We have organized the past summer, with the aid of your columns, and from among your readers in different parts of the country, a Florida party for the coming winter. Our route is down the Kissimmee River to Okeechobee, then to the southwest coast via Caloosahatchie River. If in the course of our trip we should meet with anything of interest to your readers we will communicate it to you.

Loso Island Port Jefferson, Nov. 26.—Quail are plenty. Chas. M. Ivines killed twelve quail and two rabbits yesterday. Ducks plenty; on Wednesday they were here by the acre. Men go off and get twenty to thirty ducks. Ducks shot from blinds with decoys. Bay is sixty rods from P. J. House. In one corner of the bay is marsh, where black ducks and geese are found. The Marrows are always open, and in severe weather ducks are plenty; and in season, black duck, shelldrakes, whistlers, coots and old squaws, the latter too very plenty.

Deer Slauguerer—Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Nov. 26.—I am told that Richard Allen and a party of gentlemen (?) from Redwood, Jefferson County, have during the past month killed between twenty and thirty deer in the south part of this county with dogs. Here is, or ought to be, work for the State Association. Hounding deer must be stopped, or good-bye deer in this part of the world. X.

THE GAMEIN market is the same as last week with the addition of woodcock from Morristown, N. J., and deer, quail and ruffed grouse from Tennesee and Kansas.

Iowx—Washington.—Weather cold and game scarce with the exception of rabbits. W. J. G.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

#### NEW YORK GEN CLUB TOURNAMENT

THE tournament held under the auspices of the New York Gun Club, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 25, 26 and 27, in which also members of the Long Branch, Maryland, Narragansett, Orange. Philadelphia, Riverton, Staten Islandjand New York gun elubs and the Westminster Kennel Club competed, was opened on Thursday with the visitors' match; entrance fee, \$10:10 birds, handicap rise, use of both barrels; 21 entries:

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Mr. Bailey's ninth bird dropped dead just out of bounds. Mr Stroud, who is a member of the Riverton Club of Philadelphia wan the first prize, a Relly double Express rille in case, with im-plements complete, valued at \$350. The ties on nine for second prize scored as follows:

Dunlevy... 27 yards... 1 1 0-2 Edmunds... 29 yards... 1 ° w Col Butler.. 29 ... 0 w Baldwin ... 25 ... 0 w Arnold... 29 ... 1 1 1-3

Mr. Arnold, who is also a member of the Riverton Club, won the good wize, \$100.

Ties on eight.

Arthur, ...25 yards, ...0 w Martin, ...26 yards, ...1 ! ! t t
Tr. vis ...75 ...1 1 1 0 -3 Godfrey, ...29 ...1 ! 0 w

Col. Armstrong, of the New York Club, won third prize, \$50.
The day was almost as isid as could be imagined for shooting,

a sucweltern prevailed during the shoot, and, as the birds were all of light color, it made it almost impossible to see them. After the above match was finished the gentlemen present shot optional

Fri lay was cold and clear, but the sun on the snow made a glare which was very trying to the eyes. The first event for the day was the match for the Barron Cup, open to members of the New York Gun Cub only. The cup was presented to the club by Dr. John C. Barron, to be contested for under the following conditions Entrance fee, \$1: ten birds, handicap rise, to be wo by the same person before becoming his property. The preceding winners are as follows: March 20, G. B. Greer: April 3, R. Knowles: April 17, H. Reblin: May 1, Col. Armstrong (second time); May 22, J. Hoey. There were thirteen entries for this match Friday. The scores are given below:

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Mr. Soale, of the Riverton Club, won first, a bronze pointer dog valued at \$50. In the ties on nine Col, Arm-trong had three chances, Col. But-ler two and Mr. Murphy one. They shot off, miss and go out, scoring as follows:

Col Armstrong. 28 yards. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-8
Col Butler. 29 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-9-8
E G Murphy. 39 | 0 w

As Colonels Artistrong and Enther each had two more chances they divided the second trize, \$30. On the ties of eight Mr. Jordan Lad two chances, Mr. Arnold two and Mr. Arthur two. Scores on the short off as appended:

7..% 1.29 1.1 ch (0.00, 2) Was f Arr. M. Artlini

As it was too dark to finish. Messes. Arnold and Jordan divided be third prize, \$20.

The only match on the programme for Saturday was the ch the only match on the programme for saturday was the chan-pion match at 25 birds, 30 yards rise; entrance fee, §25. The day was a very good one for shooting, excepting that the glare caused by the sun on the snow made a sort of a mirage which was trying to the eyes. The birds were mostly blue rocks and strong flyers. The number of entries was fifteen. The scores are approached.

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thisting all the first prizes except in the glass ball match. The birds were furnished by the veteran, Milles Johnson, and a better lot are seldom seen. Mr. Arnold's shooting was excellent, as in the three days he only missed ten birds. The tournament was a perfact success, and the gentlemen parted expressing themselves well satisfied with the way the arrangements had been carried out.

Foundant Gun Club—Brooklyn Driving Park, Nov. 25.—The second practice shoot, under New York State rules, for three valuable prizes, donated by subscription from members of this club—object, to add to the sinking fund to add in defraying expenses for the next State tournament, which will be beld at Ceney

Island, on or about June, 1891—was held at the club grounds on Thanksgiving Day. The shooting was at seven birds each, and members handicapped in three clases, 1st, 2d and 3d; the prizes equal in value, and members placed in their respective class according to their shooting record. The club house was warm and the snow cleaned from the plank walk to the scoring points, and the show ceased from the plant wais to the scoring points, and every convenience well arranged for the confort of the shooters and spectators. The birds, provided by Mr. Harry Miller, were good flyers, and the snow on the ground made shooting difficult, but good work was done for all that. There were 1,000 birds can, our good work was done or an inst. There were flow brus on the ground, and shooting was kept upuntil dark, during which time 38 men shot 411 birds, notwithstanding a blinding snow storm in the afternoon, which did not at all disconcert the members. The match was not shot off, and will be resumed on the first Wednesday in December, when a number of new entries will be made. As far as it has gone the chances for prizes stand as follows, viz.: 1st class-Dr. Talbot, seven straight in each of four entries: Mr. C. W. Wingert, seven straight on one entry; Mr. Baylis, also seven on one entry, and Mr. Benson, seven on same, 2d class—Mr. Geo. Chappell had five entries, and a clean score was made on each; Mr. Cherry had two entries and made his seven on each; Mr. Schuorer made his seven on one entry. 3d class-Mr. Abel Crook was left alone with seven straight. The total results will be given after the ties are shot off. The club had a jolly day of it with plenty to eat, etc., and adjourned to the club rooms in

Essex Gus Club-Newark, N. J., Nov. 23, -Inclosed please The state of the few members who were not in the field at our last competition. We usually turn out from eighteen to twenty-five men at our shoots, but many of them are off worrying the quail and grouse. Regular match, 25 yards, Nov. 17:

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Go to C. L. Ritzmann, 943 Broadway, if you want to buy a gun

Purify the blood, Cleanse the Stomach and Sweeten the Breath with Hop Bitters.

# The Rennel.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

SPECIALS TO FOREST AND STREAM

NEW SUFFOLK, L. I., Nov. 29, 1880.

THE second annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club was commenced to-day under the most favorable circumstances. Following closely on the heels of the two unfortunate meetings at Lancaster, Penn., and Vincennes, Ind., it was with many misgivings that the philo-kuons started for this place. The stormy weather that spread started for this place. throughout the country last week no doubt had the effect of deterring many from putring in an appearance, but those that were plucky enough to bring their dogs here will find that the grounds on Robins' Island are wonderfully well fitted for the purpose of running dogs, and that there are enough native and imported birds on the range to enable the speedy running off of the heats.

native and imported birds on the range to enable the speedy running off of the heats.

An advance guard of many of the handlers of crack dogs came this way several days ago. This was a wise move on their part, for it is necessary to acclimate stock in this section if good work is to be expected from it. We know this to be so from personal experience, often having moved our dogs during the summer months from the mountainous region of New York State to the clifts of Montauk. The strong salt air and change of water does certainly affect the secretary of the control of the control of the clifts of Montauk. The strong salt air and change of water does certainly affect the secretary of the control of the con

Special Prizes. All-Aged Stakes. - Fox gun from American Arms Com-

In each case the above prizes to go to first prize winner in

Surkes. — Open to all setters and pointers under 12 months of age. Limited to 15 entries. First prize, \$60: second prize, \$40: third prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$10: for feit, \$7.50. Closed November 28, 1880, with seven nominations, out of which there were five starters and two with

ENTRIES

John G. Hecksher, New York City, liver and white pointer bitch Queen (Dan-Imported Hebe), 11 months.

John G. Hecksher, New York City, liver and white pointer dog Blue Chips (Dan Imported Hebe), 11 months. Withdrawn: paid forfeit.

D. S. Gregory, Jr., Jersey City, lemon and white pointer bitch Belle, formerly Leona (Sensation-White's Grace), 11 months.

bitch Belle, formerly Leona (Sensanon van Bernstein months.

Win, Tallman, Drownville, R. I., white and black setter bitch Jennie II. (Scranton's Patch Jennie), 8 months.

August Behnout, Jr., New York City, liver and white pointer deg John (Dan Imported Hebe), 11 months. Dead. James R. Raymond, Brooklyn, N. Y., liver and white pointer dog Rover, 11 months.

J. Benkard, Jr., New York City, liver and white pointer bitch Hebe II. (Dan-Imported Hebe), 11 months.

Summary of The Drawing or The Braces.

Benkard's Hebe II. against Gregory's Belle.

Benkard's Hebs II. against Gregory's Belle. Raymond's Rover against Tallman's Jennie II. Hecksher's Queen a bye.

Monday, November 29, First Day.

As agreed upon the start was made punctually at half-past eight o'clock from the hotel, and as the rain had stopped falleight o'clock from the hotel, and as the rain had stopped fall-ing carly in the previous evening, and the clouds had opened a little the party that boarded the little steam yacht which had been chartered to convey those interested in the trials to Robin's Island threw away dull care, and seemed as jolly a lot as ever niet together. Sharply did the boat's whistle pipe away to hurry down the laggards to the landing place, and soon the ropes were cast oil and the little propeller went steaming toward the Mecca for Eastern Field Trial Meetings. Passing through a small fleet of scallop-boats and occasionally moving small beds of "coots" and "old wives" the boat reached the island shortly after nine o'clock after a mile and a half sail. half sail.



Robin's Island, where the running of the trials had been decided to be held, is the property of Mr. Ira B. Tuttle, of New Suffolk, L. I. It divides Great Peconic Bay from the little Peconic Bay and lies in the middle of the entrance to the former. The island lies nearly north by west and south by east and is a mile and three-quarters long, but a large portion of this lengh is due to the marrow sand spits which extend to the northward and southward from the main body of the island.

It is of moderate height and grassy, being destitute of trees, but stunted scrub oak thickets cover the crowns of the hills that rise from the centre of the island and extend to the southward. From the water the Island shows steep faces from ten to twenty feet high on all sides save to the northward. The soil is sandy as a general thing, but there are several clay plits toward the northwestern shore. The extent is said to be about 500 acres, seventy-five of which are under cultivation. The vegetation is rank, and the rolling hills to the north remind one of those near Reedy Pond on Montank Point. Sail water grass and bay-berry bushes, with a deal of nasty briars, form the principal cover and make it a hard place for youngsters to run, indeed, a strong, lusty dog finds his work cut out for him to make any kind of speed. But there is a large portion of the island to the westward where dogs can be speeded on the rolling hills and where they can

there is a large portion of the island to the westward where dogs can be speeded on the rolling hills and where they can be seen at all times.

The day opened cloudy and raw, with the wind in the S. W., but later on the wind shifted to the northward, and the sun peeped out from time to time, and when it sank behind the Shinncock Hills the sky was as clear as a bell. Having left our rubber coats and wraps at the house near the landing a move was made for the most likely find. Before reaching the fields to be drawn a large bevy of birds were discovered near the barn, and from every nook and corner the calling note of quail was borne down upon the wind. This argued well for good sport and if the trials do not terminate in a grand success it will not be caused from a scarcity of birds, or lack of a proper place for the running of the trials.

Belle against Hebe II.

Belle against Hebe II.

Belle against Hebe II.

Mr. Gregory's Belle, was handled by Mr. Elias B. Haight, and Mr. Benkard's Hebe II. by Mr. W. Tallman. The former is a beautiful all-over little bitch, the latter seemingly out of condition, with size in favor of Belle. The handlers were sent.down to the leeward side of an old stubble field grown up with rag weed. Toward one side a long strip of buckwheat ran across the field. Before this could be reached a cow that was pastured there flushed along a fence a very large bevy of over fifty strong and unusually large birds. They whirred up with such a noise as to even startle the weary Vincenmes travelers. The birds topped a knoll and pitched in the bay-berry bushes covering the tract of ground

beyond, which lay on the north shore of the island. Belle, on approaching the spot where the birds had moved from had a remaining brace of birds flushed, and she dropped to wing. In proceeding to where the birds had been marked down Belle straightened herself out and pointed hesitalingly on a small fresh roost which some birds had just left, but she was uncertain and roaded on. Hebe was sent to the fore, but the cover was too thick to work the dogs in, and some grassy patches were tried. Tallman altead of his puppy flushed a single bird, and Hebe-dropped to order. Belle then, having the wind, pointed staunchly stern well up and straightened herself out. At order she drew on grandly reminding one of the old sort, and after roading about twenty yards the bird which had been running flushed of itself. Belle was given the point, which she deserved thoroughly. Warming to her work she showed form and grand styfe. Further on a hery was moved by Tallman, and at the sound of its taking wing another bevy flushed where Belle had first taken up the trail of the single bird. All of these birds were proclaimed to be natives, as the three hundred imported birds from Illinois had been planted in another section of the island. As the second heey scattered in a narrow strip of scrub oaks near the beach, both bitches were swang around to the leeward of the patch. On the outer edge Hebe pointed and the birds were flushed and shot at by Tallman. One bird started for the main land, but tired on tand fell in the water a quarter of a mile from shore. Belle a moment later pointed, and the brace was ordered up at 9.55 a. M., after being down just half an hour. Belle was awarded the the heat, provision being made to have her bark later on. Certainly over 150 birds had been moved on the range.

Mr. Raymond's Rover was put down, a large, leggy

Rover against Jennie II.

Certainly over 150 birds had been moved on the range.

Rover against Jennie II.

Mr. Raymond's Rover was put down, a large, leggy pointer, with good head, being handled by Mr. G. H. Newton and Jennie II. by her owner, the latter being a tiny setter infant. In same part of ground the start was made. Both dogs at once pointed on separate birds, being somewhat apart. The handlers were ordered to flush and kill, but both birds escaped. Jennie dropped to order, but Rover held his point, and latter a bird was flushed in front of him. Under the circumstances this performance was worthy of high rating. The brace was then given a spin in the old stubble field, the little bitch moving quite sharply, while Rover measured off the ground with a slow rolling lope. Back to the bay-bushes the brace were sent, and in the serub-oaks Rover made a rattling point, head well up and turned to one side. He was staunchness itself, and stopped where he was until Tallman, in catand-mouse-like-manner, could convey his little bitch in sight for her to back. She was allowed this, we think mistakenly. Jennie was then put on some birds and Rover was given a chance to back her, which he failed to do. The judges then requested the handlers to establish a point to cnable Belle, winner of first heat, an opportunity to back, the brace, for the time, being relieved from penalty should flushes occur. Rover found and remained staunch on point and beyr was moved. Jennie, upon reaching place where beyr pitched, pointed excellently, and Rover, who was ascending the hill-side beyond, caught sight of her and backed grandly, thirty yards away. Belle was brought up and allowed a back. The brace was then ordered up at 11 A. M., after being down forty-five minutes. Jennie was awarded the heat, which, we think, should have gone to the pointer. He had shown a good nose, unusual stanuchness and his backing above described was first-class.

Queen updined Belle.

Oueen, who had a bye, handled by Mr. Tallman, and Belle,

Queen against Belle.

Queen against Belle.

Queen, who had a bye, handled by Mr. Tallman, and Belle, winner of first heat, handled by Mr. Haight, were put down for the second series in a thick lot of scrub-asks on the hill. Belle at once pointed, drew on and stopped, readed for some thirty yards and pinned the bevy, which had been running. The birds were flushed by handler. Belle continued to road on carefully, and when birds were reached Tallman flushed the hevy. Queen up to this time had shown no disposition to work, and at 11:20 A. M., after brace had been down ten minutes, the dogs were ordered up, Belle winning the heat. A breeze began to freshen up, and the sun coming out made it a perfect day for working dogs, and really the sport was most enjoyable. most enjoyable.

Jennie II. against Belle.

At 11:30 Jennie II. and Belle came together in the same patch of scrub-oaks. Jennie almost immediately pointed in grand form and Belle backed her. The bird was moved. In feaving the brush a grand view lay before us. We had reached that part of the island, before spoken of, as resembling Montauk. The rolling hills, cut between with gulches, spread out from our feet as we stood on the highest point of the Island. In the hazy background stretched forth the larger bay, hemmed in with blue hills and steep, sandy slopes, while above us the white clouds caused the autumnal sun to light up only a broad strip of the bay and the marsh land. The hills were drawn blank, and at 11:45 x. x. the brace was ordered up, the heat going to Belle, making her first-prize winner and leaving Jennie II. second. Belle, the winner, is the first of the Sensation strain ever run in this country.

\*\*An adjournment was now had for huncheon and the field was not taken until an hour later.\*\*

\*\*Hebo against Breece.\*\*

Hebe against Rover.

Hebe and Rover, same handlers, were put down on the rolling ground west of the house. Hebe at once warmed up and showed good style and clipping pace in the open, outrunging her large companion. The hills were drawn blank, the imported birds having moved their location. It was not until three-quarters of an hour had been consumed that a feather was seen. The beat had been consumed that a feather was seen. The beat had been directed to the south part of the island, and at last the judges flushed a strong-dying beey out of a brush heap. They scaled the scrub-oaks and pitched several hundred yards away along the high slopes on the east shore. In some longist grass there they were found and both dogs flushed. Rover made a careful point on some dry leaves and the birds were flushed by the handler. In a washed gully he tripped over a brace, which were somewhat viild, and Hebe followed suit with two flushes. The dogs were then ordered up and the heat given to Rover, after being down as hour and twenty minutes.

\*\*Rover against Queen.\*\*

Rover against Queen

The finishing heat lay between Rover and Queen, but as the latter again showed no push, Rover was awarded the third money.

The boat was soon reached, and 3:20 P. V. saw the party

The boat was soon reached, and of so P. M. saw the party back at New Suffolk.

The first day's sport passed off smoothly. The weather was fine, and the running of the youngsters fair.

In the evening a meeting was held at the New Suffolk Hotel, and President Aten, as chairman, congratulated the club so the successful termination of the first day's running. Mr.

Washington A. Coster, of Flatbush, L. I., was appointed Steward in place of Mr. Hecksher, who was obliged to return to New York. The entries then closed in the Puppy Stakes, with the nominations noted below.

PTPY STAKES.—Open to all pointers and setters under 18 months of age. Limited to 25 entries. First prize, \$100; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$15. Entrance fee, \$15; forfet, \$10. Closed November 29, 1880, with eight nominations, out of which there were six starters and two withdrawals. and two withdrawals.

#### ENTRIES.

Exteries.

J. O. Donner, New York City, white, black and tan setter bitch puppy Jersey Queen (Ranger II.—Silk.), 13 months.

A. E. Godeffroy, New York City, white and orange setter bitch puppy Daisy (Ranger II.—Silk.), 13 months.

H. W. Livingston, New York City, Jenon and white pointer does puppy Baronet (Rush-Rose.), 1 year.

D. S. Gregory, Jr., Jersey City, N. J., Jenon and white pointer bitch puppy Belle (Sensation Grace.), 11 months.

W. Tallman, Drownville, R. L., white and black setter bitch Jennie II. (Sernatoris Patch Jennie), 8 months.

Max Wenzel, Hoboken, N. J., red Irish setter dog puppy Chief (Berkley-Duck.), 15 months.

John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., white and Jenon ear setter dog puppy Lincoln II. (Lincoln-Petrel II.), 15 months.

W. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn., unnamed pointer.

Withdrawn.

SUMMARY OF THE DEAVING OF THE BRACES. Tallman's Jennie II. ogainst Livingston's Baronet. Gregory's Belle against Godeffroy's Daisy. Donner's Jersey Queen against Wenzel's Chiet. [By Telegraph.]

SECOND DAY-Nov. 30.

SR OND DAY—NOV, 30.

MATTHTUCK, LOSA I SLAND, Dec. I.

The morning broke bright and clear, and throughout the day the weather was perfection. A rather fresh breeze was blowing from the northwest, and at 8:30 the party of yesterday, increased by many new arrivals, took the little steam yacht Psyche and Started for Robins' Island.

Jennie 11. against Baronet.

day the weather was perfection. A rather fresh breeze was blowing from the northwest, and at 8:30 the party of yesterday, increased by many new arrivals, took the little steam yacht Psyche and Started for Robins' Island.

Arriving half an hour later, the first brace were east off at \$10--Jennie II., handled by her owner, and Baronet, a fine little pointer, handled by Wer owner, and Baronet, a fine little pointer, handled by William W. Titus, Circleville, L. I. A cornfield was drawn blank. Baronet showing himself to be a good ranging and fast-going puppy. On approaching the bayberry-bush field the judges finshed a beyy and Baronet dropped to wing and Jennie to order. Jennie then pinned a beyy and pointed stannelly, but as the judges were intent on following the first bevy, the point was not scored in her favor. On following the bery, the point was not scored in her favor. On following the bery, the point was not scored in her favor. On following the bery, both dogs fushed it in a hollow, but Baronet, who had been showing much greater working powers, at last found and pointed a single bird. Titus, knowing his dog, claimed a point too quickly, as we thought, for Baronet was unsteady at the time. A bird, however, was subsequently flushed, and the little pointer was allowed the point, Jennie having all this time been sticking closely to the heels of her handler. A nove was then made for the second bevy, and Jennie was penalized with a fulse point, although birds were in the briars, and Baronet refused to back. Baronet found a single bird along a path in the briars, and pointed grantly and Jennie backed. Titus flushed and falled to kili. Jennie winded and stopped cautionsty, and Baronet backed, both dogs roaded on, and Jennie got to the birds and pointed. Tallman flushed and falled to kili. Jennie winded and stopped, and Jennie failed to back, and Titus flushed a single bird, and on moving on walked into the bevy, and, shooting twice, got one down, the little pointer dropping quickly to wing. On being sent to retriev

Jersey Queen against Chief.

At 11:30 Mr. Donner's fine little setter bitch Jersey Queen, handled by John Bunnell, of Forked River, N. J., and Chief, a large, good-looking red Irish dog, by James Miller, Sloatesburg, N. Y., were put down on the hills. Queen showed superior ranging and style and Chief at first seemed rather dull, but, warning to his work, ren much better. The brace was

taken to the extreme south end of the island, where birds were moved last evening. Jersey Queen, upon passing out of the scrub oak thicket, pointed a bevy which, when flushed, was not followed. A hundred yards further on a bevy was flushed by the judges. Jersey Queen then cut her fongue hadly by a briar, but not seriously enough to prevent her running. At the extreme south end of the island Chief made an excellent point on a bevy in a bunch of briars. Jersey Queen being ordered to back practically refused, but it was allowed her. She went in and shared point. Miller flushed and killed, and Queen moved in, not dropping. Chief perterved very nicely after pointing dead. Proceeding to where hevy lit Chief pointed the bevy, and Queen being ordered up to back shared the point. Miller killed and Queen retrieved, but indifferently. The brace ordered up after being down an hour and a quarter, Chief winning the heat, Queen had shown that she was under poor control and Chief that he was a steady and level-headed dog.

An adjournment was made to the Rouse for hunchcon.

Bulle against Hatrant.

On resuning at 2:10, the second series was commenced

Thelle against Intronct.

On resuming at 2:10, the second scries was commenced with Belle and Baronet each one heat winners. Running down wind in the old grass field Baronet flushed a bird and chased. Upon being sent into the scrub oaks on the crest of a hill, Baronet pointed a bird and Belle winding it, refused to back. Working to the wind in the bay-bask field, Belle threw up her nose and drew handsomely on for a long distance, into a briar patch, where birds were seen running but could not be moved, the cover being so very thick. The crowd of spectators, which numbered about fifty, stirred my another bery, and both dogs pointed the scattered birds simultaneously and cach handler killed. Baronet held his point although three gms had been discharged, and a single bird which had remained was fushed in front of him. This was certainly a grand exhibition of steadiness for so his point although 'three guns had been discharged, and a single bird which had remained was inshed in front of him. This was certainly a grand exhibition of steadhess for so young a dog, and he was awarded a second point. Each dog retrieved. After being down a half hour the brace was taken up, Baronet winning the heat, Justly according to the rules. Chief and Baronet ten came to zerher in same place. Chief found a brace and Baronet failed to back. Chief had his own way and pointed, and Baronet failing to back moved on past him and located birds. Miller killed and Chief retrieved. The heat and first prize was then awarded to Chief at three o'clock after running ten minutes. Five minutes later the third series commenced with Jersey Queen and Baronet running for second place. Queen flushed a single bird and then a brace, pointed a bird in the briars and flushed again on the hill in some brush. Baronet seemed tired out and needed much urging. Further on Queen pointed in hollow by a scrub oak bush: Baronet came up and the bird flushed between them. The judges ordered brace up, awarding Jersey Queen the second prize, and, as they were empowered to do so by the rules, gave Baronet third and Belle fourth. The judges adhered strictly to the laws of running, and in consequence the dogs were not placed according to their apparent merits. We consider that Belle was out and out the best dog in the stakes, although we like Chief's work very much indeed. He is not as stylish a dog as Belle, but one of the sure and steady sort. indeed. He is not as styren a wey as a line, sure and steady sort.
Following is list of winners Monday and Tuesday:

Winners of Mussers Stakes,
D. S. Gregory's, Jr., Belle (Sensation Grace), lemon and white
pointer bitch, 11 months, First pitze,
W. Tallman's Jennie H. (Seranton Patch Jennie), black and
white setter bitch, 8 months, Second prize,
James B. Raymond's Rover, liver and white pointer dog, 11

white sector of the Arymond's Rover, liver and write pointer or norths. Third prize.

Max Wenzel's rel, Irish setter dog puppy Chiet (Berkeley Duck).

The ortho.

Max Wenzel's red, Irish setter dog puppy Chiet (Berkeley Duck), 5 months. First prize,
J. O. Donner's white black and tan retter bitch puppy Jersey,
h. W. Livingston's lemon and white pointer dog puppy. Barenet
H. W. Livingston's lemon and white pointer bitch puppy, Barenet
Hash Rosel, Iyear. Third prize.
pointer bitch puppy, Bellesensation-tirace), Il months. Fourth prize.
The braces for the puppy stakes were drawn as follows;
W. Tallman's Jenne II., against H. W. Livingston's Baronet.
D. S. Gregory's Belle, against Godefroy's balsy,
J. O. Donner's Jersey Queen, against Max Wenzel's Chief.

## [By Telegraph.] LATEST FROM THE FIELD TRIALS.

LATEST FROM THE FIELD TRIALS.

New Sufforms, L. I., Dec. 1, 1880.

At the meeting last evening little was done besides closing the All-aged entries and the draw for braces. The same judges as served in the Nursery and Puppy stakes were appointed to act, and Mr. Hecksher was added to the list of Field Stewards. Mr. G. W. Bassford, of White Plains, New York, entered protest against dogs running in Club stakes entered after advertised date for closing same on November eighteenth.

Mi-aged stakes open to all setters and pointers, limited to fifty entities. First prize, 2200: second prize, 5100; third prize, 5500; fourth prize, 525. Entriese-P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tenu., black, white and tan setter dog Gladstone (Dan Petrel) four and a half years.

P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tenu., black and white setter butch Peep O Day (Gladstone Clip) twenty months.

C. Dubois Wagelad, Babylon, L. I., lemon and white pointer dog Lord Dufferin (Golden's Dash Howson's Fanto, two and a half years.

C. Dubois Wagstaff, Babylon, L. I., lemon and white pointer dog Lord Durferin (Golden's Dash Howson's Fanto), two and a half years.

Westminster Kennel Club, N. Y., lemon and white pointer dog Sensation (Jim Nell), six and a half years.

Newton Earle, Providence, R. I., black setter bitch Smut (Peter Queen Bess), four and a laif years.

Horace S. Bloodgood, Providence, R. I., black and white setter of the providence of the

A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, liver and white pointer dog LaGuy (Bang-Juuo), two and a half years.

A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, red Irish setter dog Raleigh (Elcho-Rose), two and a quarter years.

A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, blue belton setter butch Lass o' Gowrice (Paris-Pearl), three years.

G. W. Bassford, White Plains, N. Y., white and black setter dog Iron Duke (Dash Flirt), flve years.

C. T. Goodwin, Norwich, Conn., orange and white setter dog fromes-baie (Grouse-Daisy Dale), two years.

Edmond Orgill, Brooklyn, N. Y., lemon and white pointer dog Rush (Flake-Lilly), four and a half years.

W. Taliman, Drownville, R. I., black and white ticked setter bitch feabelt.

H. W. Livingstone, New York City, white with liver cars setter dog Ray (Fred of the Border-Dimity), four and a half years.

A. E. Godefroy, Guymard, N. Y., liver and white pointer dog Croxfeth (Bang-Jane), three years.

S. D. Riploy, New York City, ced setter dog Spy, two and a half years.

S. D. Ripley, New 1018 (1992).

The following was the result of the drawing: tilen against Dashing Monarch.

Iron Duko against Fahella.

Ray against Spy.

Croxteelt against Trim.

Lizzie Lee against Sensation.

Lizas of Gowrie against Peep o' Day, Lizzie Lee against Sensation.
Lass o' Gowrie against Peep o' Day,
Lord Dufferin against Fred o'
Raleigh against Bessie,
Warwick against St. Elmo.
Rush against LaGuy.
Smut against Bello.
Giadstone against Nat.
Maida against Cousedale,
Atton, a Dyo.

Snow and rain are falling, and the trials are postponed for the day. Our next issue will contain full particulars of the the day. Our n further running.

JUDGES AT THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS .- Col. James Gordon, Pontotoc County, Miss.; Dr. Rawlings Youngs, Corinth, Miss.; J. Von Lengerke, West Holoken, N. J.; J. C. Mon-roe, Broodyn, N. Y. Besides these gentlemen, L. H. Billings, U. S. N., and R. T. Hewitt, South Wethersfield, Conn., were chosen by the committee, the former, however, resigned from serving and the latter was prevented from putting in an appearance from illness.

#### NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

VINCENNES, Ind., November 17.

THE snow which commenced to fall hast evening has conground. It was therefore deemed expedient to call a meeting this evening to determine on some course of action. The expression of those present was to call the Derby stakes off, and the judges were requested to make their awards based on the heats that had been already run. Sanborn's Count Noble was declared first, Snellenburg's Daisy Laverack second, and the third money was divided equally between Bryson's Peep of Day, Snellenburg's May Laverack, Mountview Kennel Club's Count Naller and McDonald's Bruce. As the total amount of stakes amounted to \$\$70, Count Noble won \$435, Daisy Laverack \$290, and each share of the four third money winners was \$36.25. Great satisfaction was expressed by every one at the decision of the judges, and we thoroughly endorse their awards. We greatly regret, however, that the trials have to be ended in this way, as we should have liked to have seen Mr. Snellenburg's socket edition Daisy run against the famous Count. When she was down on Monday she showed herself to be a rattling good one; and the ground was much more difficult and the day nothing like as good a one as fell to the fortune of Mr. Sanborn's crack. Under equal conditions Daisy would make it hot for him. Besides this the little bitch was down several hours while Noble was swarded his heat in something like twenty minutes.

VINCENNES, Ind., November 18.

VINCENNES, Ind., November 18.

A meeting was held at eleven this morning, which was largely attended by members of the National American Kennel Cinh, owners of contesting dogs and handlers. The club with great liberality voted to divide equally the \$500 stakes among the thirteen confirmed entries in the Free-for-All.

Mr. Rumsey's Belle having been withdrawn, each nomination received \$38.46. It was then decided that as the judges were of the opinion there was no possible chance of continuing the trials on account of the storm, that the meeting be brought to an end. The late afternoon trains carried away those interested, and the trials were a thing of the past.

Ew an unfortunate combination—Thanksgiving and the

[By an unfortunate combination—Thanksgiving and the Western snow storms—last week, the report above did not reach us in time for our last issue, which was sent to press earlier than usual]

#### "COUPLES" ON FIELD TRIAL RULES.

Editor Forest and Stream

Edilor Forest and Stream:

Some time ago I ventured to send your screed suggesting in the most humble manner, and with a due sense of my own ignorance, that the Field Trial Rules as elaborated by the National Field Trials Association and the Eastern Field Trials Club were in some particulars defective. I made my suggestions—for be it from me to call them criticisms—with fear and trembline. I am not a member of any kennel club or association for the impovement of dogs, and am therefore presumably less qualified to speak intelligently on such a topic than the gentlemen who give more time and attention to such matters than I can. I am simply one of the great army of sportsmen: I own and breed dogs that I consider good, and having hunted and shot in many of the States and Territories I have formed opinions of my own on matters connected with dogs and their working, to which, although they may be open to criticism. I cling with a certain degree of tenacity.

In my letter of August 30, I complained that the Field Trial Rules as laid down by the organizations above mentioned were obscure and in many respects unintelligible, and endeavored to point out that the blind language employed by the framers of the rules might give great opportunity for cavil and wrangle on the part of disappointed owners. In an able editorial which appeared in the same issue of Forusar Ann Strusza which contained my letter you still further emplastized these points, and urged clearness of wording in the framing of rules as a protection to judge as well as to exhibitors.

hibitors.

I had hoped that your carnest words might have called forth a reply from some one in authority explanatory of the

wretchedly muddled language of the rules, or, better still. wretchedly muddled language of the rules, or, better still, that they might have been revised by some one who was familiar with the handling of dogs, and at the same time had some faint idea of how to write an intelligible sentence in English. Having been disappointed in both these hopes I cannot refrain from once more referring to the harm that may result from the adoption of rules and directions to judges so

cannot refrain from once more referring to the harm that may result from the adoption of rules and directions to judges so hopelessly inadequate to the necessities of the case.

The Pennsylvania Trials were run under rules essentially the same as those adopted by the N. A. F. T. C. and the E. F. T. C., and with what result? So far as can be judged from the published reports and from the accounts of those who were present at Lancaster the neeting came very near breaking up in a row. The judging was more than once reversed, and general dissatisfaction was the result. The system of marking dogs as practiced in the past and to be practiced at coming trials this month is radically wrong, and until changed will cause dissatisfaction and give rise to quarrels and bad feeling to the end of the chapter.

Field trials are young as yet in this country, and we are still groping in the dark after a plain and common-sense method of carrying them out. It is clear that up to the present time we kave not hit upon any such nethod, and until we do so we cannot hope to have the contests successful. I believe the present system to be a wrong one. I do not think that judges should be fettered by being compelled to make use of any system of marks, and the rules governing them should be general rather than specific. It is reasonable to suppose that men chosen as judges will know their business and will be fully qualified to decide as to whether a dog does his work in good shape or not. Such men will not require to be told what they must or must not do. Of course, if judges are to be chosen who have no experience, who need instruction as to what constitutes pointing, backing or retrieving, you must have very exact rules, but do you want such men for judges in field trials? It is surely possible to select each year for these important and onerous positions men who shall command the confidence of the sportsum of the country at large, and in the hands of such men the judging may be left, with as determined and one one positions men who sh

men who shall command the confidence of the sportsmen of the country at large, and in the hands of such men the judg-ing may be left with safety. In view of the number of gunshy dogs that cumber the kennels of our breeders, one amendment to the rules govern-ing trials suggests itself to me as important. Every puppy should have at least one gun fired over him or her during the running. At present, in the course of the heats, guns are fired over perhaps half the puppies run; they should be

running. At present, in the course of the dover perhaps half the puppies run; they should be fired over every one.

It is a matter of very great regret to me, and no doubt to all sportsmen, that the field trials run this season have all been failures. No birds in Nebraska; no birds, bad weather and dissatisfaction at the judging in Pennsylvania, and bad weather at the National Trials, make up so far the sorry record of this autumn's running. Will the Eastern Trials prove a brilliant success, or, like the others, a hopeless failure? The former I sincerely trust.

No matter what the result, however, it is clear to my mind that If these contests are to be successful in America, the rules which govern them must be altered in many particulars. Great latitude of judgment should be given to the judges, and the fow rules by which they are to be governed must be so clear and simple that there cannot be two constructions put upon them; they must be adapted to the feeliest comprehension.

Before advancing my own views further on this point I prefer to wait to see if the matter will not be taken in hand by some sportsman of greater experience than Courles.

some sportsman of greater experience than New York, New. 26, 1880.

#### THE ENGLISH SETTER.

[From Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog." Republished by the express permission of the Author.]

(From Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog." Republished by the express permission of the Author.]

Amongst the most prominent setters of recent years the name of Rap will always be conspicuous. We believe that this dog was beaten in his day by Mr. Laverack's Prince, but he is generally credited with having been the best dog of his breed ever seen in public. A gentleman who knew him well when in his prime has kindly given us the following description of this great English setter:—"Rap was a black-white-and-tan dog, with a most refined head, and very intelligent eves. His curs were beautifully placed, and his long neck was well set into his back. His ribs were deep, his feet were good, and his legs as straight as gun-barrels; his hind-quarters were powerful; and last, but not least by any means, he had a well-carried, well-proprotioned stern. His single fault, if fault there could be found in Rap, was that he was a trilled-just a trilled-high on his leg."

Mr. William Lort's Shot (1865) was another famous pure Laverack, lowever, who never saw either Shot or Sal, said Walter was the best setter he had ever seen; they were by Withington's Frank, out of Flash. Nor must the merits of Quince II., Ranger's father, he overlooked, unlucky as this grand dog was in his owners, for he never seemed to be properly appreciated by those who had him in their possession. Quince II. was sold for a few shillings when worn out, at Aldridge's Repository in 1878, for the public never seemed to realize that very much of Ranger's excellence was inherited from his brave old sire. Count Winden, Countess Mol), and Countess Bear are the bright particular stars of Mr. Lewellin's kennel, and the first-ansued is a great, big, useful looking dog. Mr. James Fletcher's blue-ticked dog Rock, late Mr. S. E. Shirley's, has done a lot of winning, and Mr. Shorthose's Novel has kept his name well before the public. Another English setter who is, in our opinion, a very grand but unlucky dog, is Mr. J. Robinson's Emperor Fred; his chief fault is a want of sprin

or the pointer. For our own part we should prefer the setter, but a good dog, like a good borse, is good under any circumstances. Mr. William Lort in answer to a question, has written us as follows: "I am often asked which is the better dog—the pointer or the setter. It is difficult to say." I keep and use both, and the only disadvantage I see in the pointer is that on high storm-swept hills he does sometimes, after a protracted lunch, silver and shut up; but this is only on exceptionally wet and cold days. The setter is undoubtedly the best dog we have for grouse shooting, and this is beyond a doubt the poetry of all shooting.

"Now, as to the points of the English setter, it is really difficult to give them in an understandable form—general appearance, or both ensemble, goes for so much. The head ought to be long, and the eyes, which should match or be in keeping with the color or complexion of the dog, should not be too wide apart, or placed in too deep a stop, or be separated by too much of a groove—all or any of these defects spoil the expression, a most important point in a setter. The ears should not be set on too high or be carried too far from the head. The front of the ear should not be spanic-like and large. The neck should be long and well set back into the shoulders. The chest should be deep and the ribs cerried well back toward the hips. N. B. Some losse-loined, badly ribbed-up setters go a great pace, but they are usually bad feeders and not very-day workers. The stern should not be too long; it should be carried in a line with the back, and be straight and be ornamented with a little pendant fringe. Nothing indicates mongrel blood in a setter more than a defective stern. The forelegs should be straight, strong and not too long; the hind ones should be muscular and well bent. The feet should be round, and well supplied with hir between toes, not too far apart. The coat is affected by climate; the most approved is devoid of curl. The best colors are black and white, ticked, or blue Beltons, lemona

Having thus given the ideas of the leading living authority upon setters it only remains for us to give a short description of the principal points of the variety. They are as fol-

lows:—
The head moderately long and not too heavy; rather inclined to be narrow between the ears; a dip below the eyes,
and with the muzzle rather uprising at the nose,
The nose should be large and the nostriis spreading; the
color black or dark liver, dependent upon the color of the

dog himself.

The ears not too heavy, set on low, and lying close to the head, not pricked up, and covered with a silky fringe.

The eyes large, bright and intelligent; nothing is so bad as a "pig-eyed" setter.

The neck long, curved, sloping, and well set on the shoulder.

The shoulders very muscular and sloped.

The neck long, curved, sloping, and well set on the shoulders.

The shoulders very muscular and sloped.

The cluest deep.

The body.—Ribs rather round, wide at the shoulders, well ribbed up and muscular; loins a little arched.

The legs and feet.—Legs not too long, quite straight and feathered down to the ground; feet well supplied with hair, In hind legs the stilles must be well bent, and the hocks and pasterns unusually strong.

The stern or flag not too long and free from curl, and carried in a slight curve; it should be well feathered.

The coat is soft, silky and free from all curl.

The color—Lemon-and-white, black, and liver-and-white, black-and-white, black-and-white, orange-and-white, black-and-white, orange-and-white, black-and-white, there are other colors, but they are seldom met with. In general appearance the setter is a handsome, though delicate-looking dog, in many instances increasing this appearance by a tendency to crouch and seem afraid. He, however, ought to give evidences of stamina, and should have a cut-and-come-again appearance in spite of seeming delicate.

The dog selected for illustration in our colored plate is Mr. Macdona's Ranger III., a grandson of Old Ranger. This dog's pedigree has already been given, and, as he has been expatriated to Germany, it would be unfair to criticise his reformances upon the bench.

The engravings of Ranger and Novel are, we consider, two excellent likenesses of the animals they represent. Ranger, also Mr. Macdona's, has already been done justice to above, and we can only add that he is as affectionate and obedient in virtue life as he is feared and formidable in the field. Mr. Sinorthows's Novel was bred by Mr. T. B. Cockerton in 1877, and is by Blue Prince out of Plame, by Rail out of Countess, Blue Prince out of Cora. Since has won Brimingham second prize, 1879: first Crystal Palace, first Darlington, 1880.

STANDARD of PoiNTS FOR JUDGING ENGLISH SEITERS. Darlington, 1880.

STANDARD OF POINTS FOR JUDGING ENGLISH SETTERS Head...
Eyes and ears...
Shoulders and neck...
Body and chest...
Loins and stifles... Legs and feet
Coat and feather...
General appearance

#### INSTINCT OR REASON?

LET me add one to the number of your "Current Dog Stories."

Almost every old sportsman of fifty years' experience has owned in his time one or more dogs whose mental and moral qualities were so great and distinct as to justify a doubt whether the nons of the animal does not differ from the soul of man more in degree than in kind. Certainly I have had several such, who have rewarded my affectionate and painstaking teaching by an active intelligence which was a neverfailing source of wonder and delight. One incident in the life of my last canine friend is recalled to mind by reading your last number, and it may be worth the telling. Eight years ago I picked up in Wisconsiin a brown half-bred retriever (setter and pointer) whose great strength and ambition seemed to fit him for my heavy work of duck and goose shooting in California, where, to swim its rapid and igor rivers with a goose in the mouth, more than ordinary courage and muscle are required. During a service of four bright seasons, this dog saved me thousands of geese and

ducks, which I should have at but for his extraordinary nose, pluck, perseverame, and that good sense which passes by the name of Sagacity. The dog so often showed that he knew more than his master that I ended by giving him generally his own way, and rarely presumed upon more than a deferential suggestion of his duty. How greatly his intelligence and moral character were worthy of respect the following anecdote may show.

It was a breezy day at the end of January, and my last day's shooting at the Alamitos ranch. This is a sheep range of thirty-live square miles, half moral, half moral, lying between mountain and sea, twenty miles from Los Angelos. I had sent my man and horses to town for supplies, and, being alone, concluded to take my boat (a Bond) and try the ducks, leaving the dog behind me. A dog is seldom desirable in a boat when the birds mostly fall on open water or mud. So I chained him up, preferring to lose a few ducks to the alternative loss of my temper. Half an hour later I was doing good work on a favorite stand sat the confluence of two streams, when I noticed that the dog had slipped his collar, and was hovering at a distance, intently watching my every motion, but carefully keeping bayond shot.

Probably the remembrance of former discipline admonished him just then that discretion was his better part. Not wishing to encourage disobedience I did not call him in but wishing to encourage disobedience I did not call him in but

Probably the remembrance of former discipline authorished him just then that discretion was his better part. Not wishing to encourage disobedience I did not call him in, but continued to retrieve my own ducks for an hour or more, when, a wounded mallard slanting down far off in his direction, the dog started after it, and I forgot for the next busy half how his work avisines. They entilling in hunch of

wishing to encourage disobedience I did not call him in, but continued to retrieve my own ducks for an hour or more, when, a wounded mallard shanting down far off in his direction, the dog started after it, and I fopt for the next busy half hour his very existence. Then a rustling in a bunch of reeds behind me caused me to turn, and behold I there was the dog again, sheepishly approaching with a mallard in his mouth. He stopped, hesistated a moment, and then creeping up slowly upon his belly to my feet he lay down, head between paws, blinking and begging forgiveness. There was something so pentient and beseeching in his look and manner that of course I was conquered. I accepted his peace-offering and his joyful service for the rest of the afternoon.

But the incident of that day which I intended to relate its this: I had chanced a shot with No. 4 at a white-fronted goose (A. albifrons) which fell dead a hundred yards off directly across the river. There had been a sudden thawing of snow in the mountains, so the water came dashing along icy, swift and strong. But the dog plunged in, and was swept by the current some hundred and fifty yards down the river before he made a landing on the farther bank, when, after one violent shake, he tore back along the ooze, grabbed the goose and stood before me with it on the opposite shore, happy but reflective. Evidently he felt his responsibility and the difficulty of the situation. He had a goose to convey safely to his master, but how? He looked down the river, he looked up the river, he looked across the river; then, with the decision of a philosopher, sure of the right path and not to be diverted from it, he trotted right away from me, heedless of my call and whistle, about 200 yards along the bank up river, sild into the water and swam, easily borne, goose and all, by the down-rushing current directly to my feet.

Can a thinking current directly to my feet.

Can a thinking current directly to my feet.

Can a thinking man be satisfied to explain this by the customary for

adise,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."
T. D. L.

#### WHAT IS A COCKER?

What I breed for is a small-sized, eager, active spaniel; high-couraged, so that no obstacles in the shape of thorn-bushes or brambles will daunt him when hunted in cover, and low and strong on his legs to enable him to work out small runways. He must be well-muscled and strong in the couplings, and not too long in the back. His coat must not he of fine and silky in texture, but bright nut glossy, slightly wavy and not too heavy. His head should be of medium size, and good length, fair width between the ears, not so flat as a setter's, and having the eyes set well apart. I like to see the face of good length from nose to stop (say three inches) with muzzle truncated or square-cut like a setter's, but without any looseness of lip which should be clean cut. The teets should be even and regular, white and sound, neither under nor over-shot. The eyes of medium size should be dark, bright and full of honesty and intelligence, an expression in them continually asking their master, "Only tell me what you want me to do and give me a chance to please you." While the color of coat most pleasing to my laste is black or dark liver it is sometimes undoubtedly an advantage to have them pied as being more easily seen in the bush. Black, black and tan, liver, liver and white, liver and should influence a judge very little in choosing a prize-winner. While heavy feathering on ears and legs adds to a spaniel's attractive appearance it is of less value in the cocker han in the King Charles where ornament is the paramount consideration, and indeed it may impair his usefulness by randering him Absalom-like, liable to be caught in the thicket. The leather of the ear should be fine and soft, and in shape should be long and lobe-shaped, set neither too high nor too low. The feather thereon should be flat and silky, not inclined to run into cords or ringlets. The general appearance of the cocker is eminently symmetrical, and any clumsiness or sloveniness of action or want of energy and activity should be heavily penalized in judging. T

I have received a letter from Mr. E. Tinsley, of Hamilton, anent the Standard. Mr. Tinsley's dog Dash is well known as a thorough worker, and is one of the most perfect cockers I have ever seen. He is bred from stock imported from the Earl of Wilton's kennel, and Husy (1st Toronto, 1880, where Dash was 2d and should have been 1st) is a daughter of Dash. While Busy Is, to my mind, a little bit too chanky, she is about the best bitch, all around, that I know of. She might be five or six pounds heavier, or, to put it more plainly, a little larger, without hurt, but I would never penalize a cocker for that fault, if it can be called such, for thee are too many that run to the opposite extreme. While on the subject of size, I may as well say that "Leam" must be division a little too low, as there are too few cocker bitches under 25 lbs. to make that the lie; 30 lbs. for d ', 28 lbs. for bitches would make it a more equal division; but there is plenty of tine yet to settle that point. I also hand you to-day a letter from Mr. J. F. Kirk, of Toronto. He is a better all-around judge than most dog-men, has always a few of the very best dogs obtainable, and owns a grand old black cocker bitch, Queen, who was formerly owned by L. Willey, of Baltimore, and took several prizes when in his possession.

[Gro. D. Macdouggall.

1,182 Chestnut St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Dear Sir: Yours of Oct. 30 to hand and contents duly noted. You request me to send you the measurements and weights of Dash and Busy, with which request I willingly comply. As you are aware, they are a dark, rich liver-and-

ocmply. As you are aware, they are a dark, rich inver-anutan color.

Busy—Height at shoulder, 14 inches; length from nose to stern, 28 inches; weight, 20 lbs; length of head, 7 inches; ears, from tip to tip, 15 inches.

Dash—Height, 16 inches; length, 32 inches; weight, 26 lbs; length of head, 7½ inches; ears, 18 inches.

Isaw the letter in Forest and Str. Aufrom your Kansas correspondent, who, I think, is somewhat astray on the cockerspaniel question. While it may be very convenient for the show business to have dogs that will take prizes either as cockers or King Charles spaniels, for my part, I do not want any of that kind. I saw more than enough of them at the late show in Toronto. I would respectfully call your attention to the respective plates of cockers and King Charles spaniels in Stonchenge's last edition of "Dogs of the British Islands." I am at a loss to understand how any man having the least knowledge of the two breeds should confound them

with each other.

By referring to Forsky and Strram of Oct. 2, 1879, you will find, over the signature of "Ranger," my opinion of what a cocker spaniel should be.

E. Tinsley.

with each other.

By referring to Forsest and Stream of Oct. 2, 1870, you will find, over the signature of "Ranger," my opinion of what a cocker spaniel should be.

E Tinsley.

I must say a word to "Lean" on "What is a Cocker?" in last issue of your paper. As he states, they are floundering about without a rudder. I should say that I think he is, and most of the judges at our dog shows have also been floundering about, or badly mixed up at least, because they have not taken due pains to post themselves on modern cockers. For this breed of dogs has been an established breed for hetween fifteen and twenty years, and but few have taken the trouble to become well posted on them is what's the matter.

Modern cockers from ten pounds to twenty pounds, and of the modern cockers from ten pounds to twenty pounds, and of the modern cockers from ten pounds to twenty pounds, and of the modern cockers the twenty-pound ones, but those from twenty-five to thirty pounds if it most localities better, and all except the toy cockers are almost equally good. Would it not be absurd to restrict a cocker to a certain weight when they are better to vary in size as they do at present? If "Leam" will refer to my article in September 9 issue over signature of "Spaniel," he will get therein a few other points of the breed. Now, again, "Leam" proposes to get up an "American Cocker Club" and put in Geo. D. Macdougall as Secretary, and says "will induce my friends to join whether they are cocker men or not, for it is not necessary for a man to own and breed cockers to procure admission to such a club as I propose." Yes, exactly; would it not be better to have men compose the club that never saw a cocker and don't know one from a mongrel bull-dog? We don't care to go into any such deteriorating enterprise, and guess you will find the other cocker men of about the same opinion. Mr. Geo. Macdougall, is a highly respected and enthusiasite young mun, but his experience is very limited in relation to cockers and he has only bred a few spanies in a

breeders in the United States, I am certain; but we want no boy's play about it, nor to work for any one man's dog's interest, and then all will put a shoulder to the wheel.

"M. B.," in Nov. Il issue of above paper on "What is a Cocker?" says cockers are "mongrels, which no one can deny." I most certainly shall disagree with him, but shall not stop to argue it now, as I disagree with him on so many other points, and I at present have not the time to give them the requisite reply, but at some future time I will endeavor todo so, as I intend at first opportunity to give you a few lines on the breeding, rearing and breaking of cockers, for the pleasure and benealt of those interested in this most valuable breed.

Franklin, N. F., Nev. 22.

The article from "Leam," in your issue of Nov. 16, seems to me in most respects a very sensible one. That cockers in this country are a made breed, or mongrels, I think no breeder will deny. We see them of all shapes, colors and sizes; some on long legs, some on short: some fifteen pounds' weight, others thirty to forty. Parties owning such dogs claim them, without reference to size, form or color, to be pure-bred cockers, insisting that those which differ from them are not the right sort. Stonehenge's standard does not suit many of the nost prominent breeders, and in the principal works on the dog there is no satisfactory description by which one can be governed. In the different kennels with which I am acquainted there is not that uniformity which stamps them as a breed that would be recognized as being from any particular kennel, as is the case with the Llewellen or Laverack setter. It is that point which we-desire to reach. How shall it be done? "Leam's" suggestion that an American Cocker Club be formed is a good one. Let the different breeders all exhibit their best specimens at the first bench show given in any of our prominent Eastern or Western cities, that the relative merits of those shown may be combreeders all exhibit their best Specimens at the first bench show given in any of our prominent Eastern or Western cities, that the relative merits of those shown may be compared, and of those exhibited let the club agree upon the standard dog and bitch by which future exhibitions shall be governed. If necessary to please all, make two classes, one for those dogs under twenty-eight pounds and bitches under twenty-five pounds, and one for dogs or bitches over that weight up to forty pounds, but not over. This will cover the question of weight—the form will have to be agreed on, as well as cost, etc., etc. Let a special effort be made to have the best dogs in the country, whether belonging to a breeder's kennel, or private individual's who keeps but one, exhibited.

To bring this about I would suggest that a prize of say \$50, or even more if thought desirable, be offered in addition to the regular prize offered by the association giving the show for the best dog or bitch exhibited which comes the nearest to our present standard ("Stonehenge's"). This prize to be raised by subscription among those who take an interest in the breed. I will head the subscription with \$10, and have no doubt a very good prize can be raised sufficient to induce those who claim to have the best to exhibit. There can be no more attractive feature of a Bench Show than this and managers will find it a winning card to offer a liberal prize for this class. The prizes offered in former shows has been entirely too small to bring out valuable specimens. This breed is bound to take the front rank with those who desire a useful as well as a handsome dog. As pets, companions or hunters for many classes of game there is none superior or equally handsome. I am quite anxions to hear from principal breeders on the subject. Now that it is fair-ly agitated I would be glad to have some good result from it. Don't claim it is a farree for your brother breeder to call his specimens cockers because they differ from yours, and have won prizes where yours were exhibited, but strive to arrive at some definite standard which all may closely follow, and in time bring about a uniformity of breed, so that whenever one may be seen he will at once be known as a cocker spaniel up to the standard.

Chicago, RI.

I am well pleased with the general tone of the article in

isi up to the standard.

Chicago, II.

I am well pleased with the general tone of the article in your paper of the 18th inst, by "Leam," entitled "What is a Cocker?" etc. While it is a matter of a great deal of moment to lave some standard prepared by which the cocker is to be judged and bred to, I am opposed to "Leam's" method of reaching the solution of this question. I would suggest in lieu of appointing a Secretary by the one man's nonlination, which will not meet the co-operation of a large number of breeders, that a circular be gotten up for those breeders who feel an interest in having a standard established for judging their cockers. This circular can be sent not only to the breeder but to such persons as are known to take an active interest in the raising and breeding of this intelligent and beautiful dog, who will vote for a committee of three. The three obtaining the largest number of votes shall be declared the committee for the purposes set forth in "Leam's" article. Let the editor of the Forest And Stream prepare those circulars and have them sent out in his paper, addressed "To those who are breeders and raisers of the cocker." On each circular will be written three names, which shall be forwarded to the said editor. The three gentlemen receiving the largest number of votes shall constitute "the committee" who will proceed to a proper organization, and draw up as soon as possible a cocker standard, and the rules and requirements governing the same. This is a fairer and better way to reach this conclusion, that all of us who are lovers of the cocker desire to have settled. I am even indisposed to prejudge this matter in the least possible manner, either by mention of color, size, weight or any other condition, but will leave all to the wisdom and judgment of the committee appointed to make a standard. To defray the expense of such circulars and their distribution, and for the purposes set forth in this article, I hereby agree to donate one dollar whenever the editor of this paper shall enter upon Ann Arbor, Nov. 21.

I think "Leam" is right, and second his motion that Geo. I think "Leam" is right, and second his motion that Geo. D. Maedougall accept the office of Secretary pro tem. of the American Cooker Club. That gentleman has been tyring for some time to have a standard made by which to judge the American cocker, and I think he will surely accept the office. It is certain we must have two classes, for now any spaniel from eighteen to fifty pounds is called a cocker. Let those over thirty pounds go where they belong, in the field spaniel or large class. A dog above that weight is better fitted for open or field work than he is for thick cover. For my part I do not believe in a dog for woodcock or grousemuch over or under twenty-eight pounds. Over that weight they are too large for me, and much under it they cannot stand the hard work that is sometimes required of them.

Let the work go on, my dues are ready any time they are called for.

J. Orrs Fellows.

J. Orrs Fellows.

J. Orrs Fellows.

J. O. T.

Hornellsvide, N. Y., Nov. 4.

ented for.

P. S.—The distemper is epidemic here at present.

\*\*Hornellsvi.le\*, N. Y., Nov. 4.

I am truly glad to see that my short note has set the dogmen actinishing, as I see that "Leam" has just hit on the right way to solve the difficulty. Let the cocker club be formed at once, and from the members of it form a committee, who could draft a standard! also make by-laws for governing the club. The cocker spaniel is well worth the trouble, as not only very many who do not use a dog for field purposes like to have a good dog as a companion for their walks, house and office, and no dog extant is better fitted for this purpose than the cocker spaniel.

He is not too large, nor is he quarrelsome, besides being most faithful and easily taught tricks: he is a very beautiful dog, and, from the character of his hair and skin, he is in nowless an offensive dog in the parlor. The cocker has all these good qualities as a companion, and many more, too numerous to mention.

A few days ago I received a letter from a gentleman who has devoted a great deal of care and time to the subject of cockers and cocker spaniels, and as I think they are really so good, and I know they are not written at random, I would be doing an injustice to many if I kept it to myself. With your permission I will give part of his letter verbatina, as what he wants to impress could not be given better, nor could it be shortened. He writes thus:

"The cocker was a dog of the olden time, of from fourteen to eighteen pounds in weight. His head was round, with the forcheal raised, nose somewhat pointed, ears of good length, but rather light, and covered with soft, wavy hair. His eyes were not prominent and were of medium size. The body of medium length, with the shape of the setter. Cockers were dark liver, liver-and-white, black-and-white, and emon-and-white. The rounder the head the greater the proportion of the solve blood; the more prominent and were of medium size. The body of medium length, with the shape of the setter. Cockers were dark liver, liv

judiciously crossing their get to have established the black rocker.

"Lemon-and-white and orange-and-white cocker spaniels are produced by inbreeding the liver-and-whites.

"For the bench I would suggest that if the old cocker still exists in his purity that he should be awarded a class in the show, and that he should have a round head, with the fore-land raised; weight, fourteen to twenty-one pounds. That the cocker spaniels should be divided into three classes—large, small and dark. Large from twenty-eight pounds, small not to exceed twenty-eight pounds; color, liver, liver-and-white, chestnut, classtant-and-white, orange-and-white and lenon-and-white.

"The fark division to be made up of the black, black-and-tan, and black-and-white; weight not specified."

This is what he says about cockers in general, and I think in many things he is very right, specially in his division into three classes, as there is a fear that because the black spaniel is so very fashionable at present that the other colors will be neglected and indiscriminate crossings will be made between the blacks and the livers, which will not be productive of any good to the cocker spaniel.

Trusting I have not trespassed uselessly on your valuable space, I remain, etc., M. B. London, Cam., Xio. 23.

Having taken a great fancy to the breed of does called.

Having taken a great fancy to the breed of dogs called cocker spaniels I have derived a great deal of pleasure from the articles which have appeared in the late issues of your

the articles which have appeared in the late issues of your valuable paper.

The original suggestion of Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, to have each breeder and lover of the handsome cocker write his view for publication in your journal is, I think, a very good one, but your correspondent "Leam," of the 18th inst., is in too great a hurry, let him wait until all have been heard. There is plenty of time to have a meeting such as he speaks of, as the Bench Shows will not take place until the latter part of next summer. I say, let us carry out Mr. Macdougall's idea, and get the opinions of each cocker spanie he needer on this important subject. I would suggest that the originator of the idea should set the x anuple and give the public his views as to the proper size, weight and color of this class of on this important subject. I would suggest that the originator of the idea should set the \*\*\_x xample and give the public his views as to the proper size, weight and color of this class of dogs, then Mr. Burr Hollis, Mr. Fellows, Mr. Robt. Walker, Mr. McKoon and others of note should supplement it with theirs. To call a meeting now as suggested by your correspondent of the 18th would, I am afraid, turn out to be in the interest of a fow in the vicinity of New York City, while if we had the views of all the noted breeders published in your widely circulated paper the public would not only be instructed on a mutter about which at present they are somewhat in the dark, but these same ideas of the different breeders could be discussed at the meeting when it is held.

I do not profess to be a thorough judge, but my opinion of about which a cocker should be is something like this: Color, dark liver; weight, from twenty-eight to thirty pounds: height at shoulder, from fourteen to fifteen inches; this, of course, for a sporting dog. If wanted for a lady's pet the little fellows would be preferable. Black looks very pretty, but I can't shoot over that color. I have found by experience that I can do better with the dark liver, having tried it repeatedly against black, liver and white and black and white. Hoping that you will be able to find space for this in the FOREST AND STREAM, J remain yours truly, COCKER.

Norses.—While at Vincennes we had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Jarvis' new importation. Noreen, one of the most beautiful dark red Irish setter bitches we have ever seen in America. She is certainly a grand bench dog, and we make room for her famous pedigree below:
Norsen was bred by James J. Giltrap, Whitehall House, Dargan Terrace, Dublin, Ireland. She is out of Mr. Giltrap's Cora by his prize dog Garryown. Cora is little sister to Captain Annerly A. Knox's (Rappa Castle, Co. Mayo)

Ben, winner of first prize at Dublin, 1879 and 1880. Garry Ben, winner of first prize at Dublin, 1879 and 1880. Garry-owen is out of champion Belle by champion Palmerston. Capt. Knox has possessed the strain of which Ben is the representative for years, and shot over them, but never exhibiting mutil he exhibited Ben. Noreen was shown at Dublin, May, 1880, in a large class of twenty-five puppies, dogs and bitches, and won first prize. She was whelped June 18, 1870. Capt. Knox has kept his dogs for field work and not exhibition, but from the success of Rex, one of his strain, upon the show bench in Ireland and England he was first induced to exhibit to

A Remedy for Mange,—A number of my friends during the past spring and summer have had excellent results from a new mange remedly, the formula of which I give you for publication: One quart of coal-oil, J. oz. carbolia caid, 2 drs. tincture cantharides, and 1 oz. of flour of sulphur, thoroughly mixed together and well rubbed into the affected parts of the skin three times a day; the diet of the dog entirely changed and green vegetables put into his mess. We all know how difficult it is to eradicate this malady from a kennel where it has once found its way among a collection of dogs. It is next to impossible to get rid of it. Season after season it will crop out, in spite of disinfectants, and canker not unfrequently follows a continued presence of this contagious canine disease.

Dog Lost—\$25 Reward.—During last August Mr. Chas. Heath, of Newark, N. J., lost his black pointer dog—all black excepting his fore-paws and white spot on breast. The dog strayed away from the kennels of Mr. Thos. E. Smith, Stockholm. N. J., and a reward of \$25 will be paid for his roturn to Mr. Smith. The dog is well known by us, and the party now keeping him will save himself trouble by returning him at once.

DEFID STAR WHELPS.—Mr. W. B. Wells, Jr., of Chat-liam, Out., writes us that his beautiful setter bitch, Star, whelped on November 13 eleven pupples by Mr. Burgest famous Draid. The litter is an exceptionally fine one. Twee of the bitches are nicely marked black, white and tan, and promise to equal their splendid sister Dido in point of beauty.

Pittsrurg Benen Show.—We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Charles Lincoln has been appointed the superintendent of the bench show which is to take place at Pittsburg in January next. We understand that the committee auticipate making it a first-claes exhibition.

Gladstones-Lincolx.—One of the many disappointments of the National Field Trials meeting was that Gladstone and Lincoln did not get a clanace to be down together. The Free-for-all Stakes would have been a feature long to remember head it been van thearden.

had it been run throughout

In the Corn.—When Count Nailer and Nimrod were down together, the following was the position during one part of the race: Mr. Drew and Mr. Short even first, judges second, reporters third, and the dogs a good fourth.

Peesonal.—Dr. W. Jarvis and B. F. Clark attended the trials at Vincennes last week, and at their wind up left for several weeks shooting in Tennessee.

Mr. J. M. Tracy, the famous artist, was present at Vincennes making sketches of the winners and other crack dogs. He had with him a very excellent study of Leicester.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Blue Belle—Mr. L. E. Ribbett, Caledonia, II., claims the name of Blue Belle for setter bitch puppy out of Mr. W. H. Mille Belle by Mr. E. B. Earthworth, of Washington, D. C., claims the name of Lord Elgin for Llewellin setter dog puppy by imported Penn out of imported Livy.

Kale Loceistor—Mr. F. B. Farnsworth claims the name of Kate Loceister for Llewellin setter bitch puppy by Champion Leceister out of Mills' Belle.

Countess Elgin—Mr. F. B. Farnsworth claims the name of Countess Elgin—Mr. F. B. Farnsworth claims the name of Countess Elgin for Llewellin setter bitch puppy by Zanzihar out of Lady Elgin. Zanzibar is by Champion Ghabtone out of Mersey, and Lady Elgin by Carlowiz out of Queen Bess.

Lavy II.—Mr. H. Countenay, Milwanke, Wis claims the name of Lary II. for red Irish puppy, whelped Oct. 1, 1880, bought of Mr. W. B. Stafford, Mankato, Minn., by Larry out of Faith.

Blue Belle II.—Mr. A. S. Smith, Rockford, Ill., claims the name of Blue Belle II. for Laverske, bitch puppy out of Mr. W. H. Mills' Belle by Mr. J. H. Wilthman's Bine Dash. Anapolis Junction, Md., claims the name of Dell. If for red Irish bitch puppy, whelped Sept. 11, 1880, purchased from Dr. Jennelle, by his Elcho II. out Dell (Gab-Duck).

King Dash—Mr. J. R. Hendrichs changes the name of his setter dog, formerly the property of J. Palmer O'Neal, from Dash of Pittsburgh to King Dash.

Tom Clark—Mr. Thos. D. Sheppard, claims the name of Tom Clark for Irish Gildersleeve dog puppy, whelped Aug. 1, 1880, by Tr. T. O. Maddwa's Irish setter Suipe out of Mr. C. B. Diffenderfer's Annic.

Grace Mr. Scholler and Scholler and Scholler and Clark the name of Tom Clark for Irish Gildersleeve dog to puppy. Whelped Aug. 1, 1880, by Tr. T. O. Maddwa's Irish setter Suipe out of Mr. C. B. Diffenderfer's Annic.

Grace Mr. Scholler And Thos. D. Sheppard claims the name of Darler for Mr. Thos. D. Sheppard claims the name of Tom Clark for Irish Gildersleeve dog to puppy.

er's Annie.

Grace Ducting—Mr. Thos. D. Sheppard claims the name of race Darling for pointer pupy, whelhed May 16, 1880, by Mr. C. Coffnis Barge (Morris Guy II May) out of Kate Sensation-orge's Dolty.

Fegotly—Capt. A. E. Wondson, et al.

's Dolly."

Stolly. Capt. A. E. Woodson, of Fort Laramie, Wyoming, the name of Pegotty for his setter bitch puppy (Rakes) recently purchased from Mr. D. C. Burgenthal, of Indian-

Flydlish recoulty purchased from Mr. D. C. Burgenthal, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Moj.—Capit, A. E. Woodson claims the name Roy tor his smooth-coated black retriver out of Mr. L. C. Hunt's Nelly by Mr. Jno. Gosling's Nero, both imported.

Bran, Oscar, Lufra, Kiblas —Capt. A. E. Woodson claims the name Stay to Near, Oscar, Lufra, Kiblas —Capt. A. E. Woodson claims the names Bran, Oscar, Lufra, Kiblas — Gont deerhound pupples out of his Maida by Mr. N. R. Davis' imported Forrum,

Det II—Mr. Philip Lumbreyer claims the name of Dell II. for his liver colored pointer bitch out of Lumbreyer's Queen, sired by Culber's Duke, whelped April 2, 1889.

Maud II—I see by your last issue that the name Maud II, is claimed by Mr. W. B. Barlow, for a greybound bitch, whelp from my bitch Maud II. The Maud II. I owned, the mother of the whelp for which this name is chained, isnow (also my dog Spring) the property of Mr. L. C. F. Lotz, of this city (Chicago).

Spigot—Mr. James Page Stinson, of Leavenworth, Kan, claims be name Spigot for imported fox terrier dog by frouce out of Barnaid. Spigot won second prize at the Boston show of 1878, and W. H. C. at the W. K. C. Show in 1679 under the name of Lottery—W. Chicago—Mr. James Page. Stinson claims the name Crieket for tot period of the control of the c

Gricket—Mr. James Page Stinson claims the name Cricket for x terrier dog one year old by Vandad out of Mettle—black, white

and tan.

Sir Revys-Mr. Page Stinson claims the name Sir Bevys for black and tan eetter, four months old, by Redfield's Glen, he by Aten's Glen.

Daisy-Mr. Jumes Page Stinson claims the name Daisy for liver

and white pointer bitch, two years old, by Strachan's Flash out of Bravo-Mr. James Page Stinson claims the name Bravo for liver and white pointer, three months old, by Hubbard's imp. Shot out

of Daisy. wood -Mr. Linc. F. Kellogg of Princeton, Kan., claim f Kirkwood for red Irish setter puppy by Elcho H. c

mane of surawood for red first setter puppy by Eleho II. out of Dell.

Lady Elcho—Mr. Line F. Kellogg, claims the name Lady Elcho for red Irish bitch puppy by Elcho II. out of Fannie.

Gypsey—Mr. S. G. Bering, Jr., of Winterset, Iowa, claims the name Gypsey for his bitch puppy by Heck out of Ball.

Josiel—Mr. T. D. Geoghegan, of Louisville, Ky., claims the name Josiel for an Irish setter bitch puppy, bred by Dr. &rnnelle, by his Elcho II. out of his Dell (Champion Bob—Champion Buck)

Belle—Mr. D. S. Gregory claims the name Belle for his lemon and white pointer bitch puppy formerly Leona by Sensation out of Grace.

Witten os

WHELPS.

'Slar.—Mr. Wm. B. Wells, Jr.'s (Chatham, Ont.,) setter bisch Star, whelped November 13, 1889, eleven puppies, eight dogs and three bitches, by Denid.

Doll—Mr. John Davidson's Doll, whelped October 15, four puppies, two dogs and two bitches by, Prince of Oranga. None for

pies, two dogs and two bitches by, Prince of Orange. None for sale

\*\*May—Mr. Wm. H. De Forest, Jr.'s (Sumina, N. J.), pure red setter bitch May by Lincolon and Helbyar's Dash, whelped October 10, nine puppies, seven dogs two bitches, by Mr. C. De Ronge's Montague, Salter's Dash-Lill III.

\*\*Bedbe-Mr. H. B. H. Harrison's bine Belton bitch Bell (Pride of the Bedbe-Mr.) H. B. H. Harrison's bine Belton bitch Hell (Pride of the Bedbe-Mr.) H. B. H. Harrison's bine Belton bitch Hell (Pride of the Bedbe-Mr.) H. B. H. Harrison's bine Belton bitch Hell (Pride of the Bedbe-Mr.) H. B. H. Harrison's bine Belton bitch Bell (Pride of the South Hell (Pride of the Bedbe-Mr.) H. B. H. Goodsell's inported setter bitch Norus (5,976 Eng. K. C. S. B.), bred by Mr. Liewellin, by Dan out of No-lie, whelped four on Nov. 8, 1880, two dogs and two bitches, by Champion Lecester. One of the bitches is dead, but the remainder of the litter is very promising The dogs are a close reproduction of Leicester in color and markings; the bitches, black, white and tan like the dam. Norma was a very celebrated field bitch in the object of the Belton South (Pride of the Belton) and tan like the dam. Norma was a very celebrated field bitch in the object of the Belton South (Pride of the Belton), but we understand that her present owner intends to put her on her merits in the ranning trials next year. At all events it is certain that she is one of the best proad bitches in America to-day, being own sister to Mr. Burges' Queen Mab, and combining to a remarkable degree some of the best qualities of her sire and dam, the renowad Dam to Mr. Burges' Queen Mab, and combining to a remarkable degreesome of the best qualities of her sire and dam, the removed Dan

and Nellie

Mighan—"Mr. Eugene Power's, Cortlandt, N Y.,
black and white cocker bitch Mignon (Daisy IL out of Findley's
Dart), whelped Nov. 25, six pupples, two dogs and four bitches,
by Hollis' Wildair. Two of the puppies have since died.

Kate II—Mr. E. A. Herzberg's Kate II. sister to Llewellin's
Champion Dash II., whelped Nov. 27, 1880, two dogs and four bitches
sired by his imported pure Laverack Aldershot.

BRED.

BRED.

Flora Montague.— Mesers, Win.B. and James L. Banks, Ji.'s., Flora (Lill II.-Fop), first prize New York, 1878, and first prize Boston, 1879, to Mr. Charles De Ronge's Montague (Dash Lill II.) first prize Philadelphia and second prize New York.

Countess-Count Noble—Mr. Isaac Yentsley, Jr.'s (Coatewille, Pa.) Countess (Ciester-Pochahontas) to Mr. D. C. Santorn's Count Noble (Count Wind'em-Nora).

Jock. Jr., Frante—The Gordon setter Litch Jennie (Copeland's Shof-Tilley's Mab), owned by John Pitzpatrick, Waterhury, Conn. was bred to G. S. Sedgewick's Jock, Jr., (First W. K. C. Show, X. Y., 1880), Nov. 17.

Information -We learn that Mr. A. Talbot, of Boston, has recently imported from England three beagles, one dog and two bitches and one pug bitch. All are very fine speciments: the beagles in the opinion of some judges being far a head of anything in Boston. If a show is held in this city next year Mr. Talbot purposes to exhibit his dogs.

poses to exhibit his dogs.

Sale—Dashing Liou.—Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr., has purchased from Mr. D. C. Sanborn, the white, black and tan setter dog Dashing Lion (Dash II-Leda).

Mr. Line F. Kellogg, of Princeton, Kan., has sold to Mr. Ed. Fuller, of Ottawa, Kan., a red Irish dog puppy by Elebo II. out of Fannie, to Mr. Knowles, of Sobetha, Nemaha Co. Kan., a dog pup by Elebo II. out of Fannie, and Tady Elebo To. Ottowa Kansas.

by Elemo II. Out of Famile, and rady Florio to Alt, Will. Substitles of Ottawa, Kansas.

Correction—In our issue of two weeks since, one or two type-graphical errors need correction. For Count Windom read Count Windom and for Mr. Moore, the handler of Cecile, read Mr. Morris.

## KENNEL MANAGEMENT,

- E. M. G., Lambertville, N. J. -What is the matter with my pointer puppy, fifteen months old? He has spells that 1 don't know anything about. Every six or eight days he has then. He looks gaunt and poor. He starts and mopes around the house, and slobbers at the mouth a thick slime. It is stringy, and he will ommence drawing air through his nose, as if there is something in t that he cannot get out. He scratches his ears all the line, and likes to have them rubbed. Ans. Give your dog an emetic of table salt once a day for three days -a table-poonful is enough. Then oil. Feed carefully during the time, and keep warm and comfortable, with plenty of fresh sir. The trouble with his cars you do not describe fully enough. Is there any running from them?
  so, he has probably got canker. To treat same we refer you answers in late numbers of Forest and Stream on the subject.
- A. D. E., Irvington, N. Y.-1 will endeavor to give you some 2. A. D. E. Irringion, A. I.—I will relate to Got by Society idea of the condition of my dog's eyes. I have noticed several times, particularly in the morning, that there is considerable white matter on the eyes and lids; once or twice if has partially covered. thatter of the eyes and had, the eyes are weak. This about all I can tell you. There is probably not much the matter with the dog, but I think something to strengthen his eyes would og good. Ans. Wash the eyes with tepid water twice a day, and give a purge twice a week. Do not feed too much meat. 3. C. B., Poughkeepeic, N. Y.-I had a beautiful red Irish sette
- puppy, four and a half months old. Last Thursday 1 gave him large dose of sulphur—not quite a tablespoonful—in his cracker and milk. He ste it with a relish, as it seemed. Friday he was httle off. Saturday he became a little weak in his back and be and Sanday morning he was very weak and could not stand. called in a dog fancier and judge and he gave him a teaspoonful table salt about eleven o'clock. At one o'clock he was dead. table salt about eleven o'clock. At one o'clock he was dead. Garyou toll me the cause of the dog's death? Aus. There should have been a post mortem examination which would defaitely in settled the cause of death, and speculation as to the same trougour description, not having seen the pupp, is ruther useless. Tu dose of sulphur was too large, but should not have caused death.
- 4. C. X., Millersburg, Pa.—An incision can easily be made to exlarge the sheath by any surgeon, if he thinks it necessary, and that will cure the trouble which is called phimosis.
- 5. F. S. P., Portville, N. Y.—1. My Newfoundland dog has large sore on his back, or rather rump. It is very much inflamed

He has been so about three mouths. At times he will both scratch and lap it. 2. My hound is very much swollen about the abdom which seems very hard. He runs badly at the eyes. He has been so about three weeks. Will you please subscribe for both dogs and oblige. Ans. 1. The sore is probably due to mange. Rub sulphur ointment over it each day and try to cover it so that he cannot lick it. Give him a teaspoonful of sulphur in his food each day for a week and two doses of sulphate of magnesia during the same time.

Write results. 2. Try the sulphur and magnesia with the hound, keep him quiet and feed no meat for two weeks.

- 6. J. II., Swanger, Vt.-I. My bound hurt one of his eyes by a twig about the first of this month. I wash it out in tepid water, but it looks milky and runs. What shall I do for it? I had an conlist look mirry and truns. What small 1 do for it? I had an occulist look att, and he says it will soon be all right. Ams. I. The opinion of the centlist is probably correct, and washing with tepid water will be likely to do good. 2. The gun is highly commended, and is, we believe, entirely reliable. 3. The powder does not lose
- 7. H. A. M., Hammond, N. Y.—A setter bitch has watery seres break out over her body and legs. After a time the scabs become hard and dry, and seem to amony her very much, so that she scratches them continually. The puppies are two months old now. A few days after their birth I found them sore on various parts of A few days after their birth I found atom sore on various parts of their bodies. They grow fairly, but look rough, and the scabs are making them lose their hair. They cat well, and are bright and playful. What shall I do for them? Ans. The bitch probably has eczema. See that she has a healthy, clean bed, and feed her carefully. Give her a teaspoonful of sulphur once a day for a week, and a dose of sulphate of magnesia twice during the same week, and a dose of supplies of magnesia twice during the same time. She should also be washed three times a week with good carbolic acid soap. If this does not cure her you must resort to arcenic and quinine. The puppies may be occasionally washed with the soap, but be careful to keep them warm and dry. Write result.
- 8. J. S. S., Rockford, Ill .- 1. Plain cornmeal mush, with cooked 8. J. S. S., Rockford, Jll. -1. Plan cornneal mush, with cooked meat, and occasionally vegetable matter baked in it, is good, sound food for your dogs. 2. You should consult a first-class gunsamith regarding the re-boring of your gun. 3. We consider the spring snipe an excellent bird to train dogs on, especially in the East. Chickens are first-class to work young dogs on, for the high prairie grass makes them hold their heads well up, and feel for the
- 9. R. G., Connerville, Md.—If your dog is in good health, and not overfed on meat the want of nose is a misfortune that cannot be remedied. Your dog, however, may be out of condition. We would advise you to give him a thorough trial before casting him aside, as he comes of excellent stock. We have seen dogs in apaside, as he comes of excellent stock. We have seen dogs in apparent health that we have known to have been good ones in the field sometimes show an absence of scenting power. Distemper frequently destroys power of scent, and in such cases nothing can be done to restore the lost sense.
- 10. J. J. D., Gainesville, Ala.-I want instructions how to break a setter or pointer on ducks, snipe and quail. What work should I get? Ans. For breaking either pointers or setters on snipe or rgutal see articles recently published on Dog Breaking in Forest AND STREAM, or if you wish to go more fully into the subject "Hutchinson on Dog Breaking" is the best book we know of. We cannot advise you to put to so base a use as retrieving ducks either a setter or pointer. An Irish retriever is what you want.
- 11. T. C. P., East Randolph, N. Y.—Having had a controversy as to a cross between an Irish setter and a cocker spaniel in regard to its field qualities I write to you to decide the point and thereby oblige a reader. Some claim that this cross will not stand not point, but always flush the bird and is not good for wing shooting. The offspring of a staunch Irish setter and a careful working cocker spaniel could, by patient training, be taught to point and remain steady while on point; but who would go to the trouble of training a mongrel that would be valueless, when the task was con pleted.
- pleted, 12. J. T. W., Ionia, Mich I. I have a bull terrier bitch one year old. When about six months old she had the distemper and it left her in a bad state. She looks and eats well, is playful and when in action you would not know there was anything the matter with her, but when she stands she keeps dropping on her forward with her, but when she stands she keeps dropping on her forward legs and can't stand still. She had fits for a few days, but has not had hay lately. Have given her most everything. Nux vomica seemed to do her as much good as anything, but still she don't get well and I don't know as she ever will. If you can think of anything that will do her any good please let me know. 2. Do you think it would be a good thing to let her get with pup? 3. Do you know of any one who breeds the small white bull dogs? Ans. The dog has chorea. Nux vomics one-eighth grain and quinine two grains three times a day will probably benefit her. 2. We cannot advise you to breed to your bitch. 3. Write J. P. Barnard, Jr., Beacon Kennels, Boston, Mass.

#### CURRENT DOG STORIES.

A gentleman of this city informs us that he was lumting with a friend several weeks ago nearPensaucon Creek, N. J., about four males above its mouth, when he saw a rabbit shead of him. Cautiously approaching it he discovered that it was dead. They examined it carefully and saw no evidence of nighry on the body. As they were departing from the vicinity, they found at a short distance the dead body of a horned with heat pointed that of or interest of the rabbit. As no located with the pointed that of of either, they conclude in the rabbit and the rabbit of the rabbit and the rabbit of

One morning last week a little brown and white dog, owned by our of the bosses on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was playing about the depot shortly before 9 c'clock. During his gambols he got between the tracks just as the two lightning through trains were approaching, which pass each other directly in front of the depot. The dog apparently saw his danger, for he quickly looked in either direction, and calculated that if he should attempt to cross the track on either side he would certainly be crushed to death. Now, this dog did the only thing which could have been accomplished by a human being—he stretched himself out upon all fours, placed its nose between his paws and remained in that position until the trains had passed. A number of gentlemon witnessed the actions

of this dog, one of whom gave the particulars to the reporter.

New Brunsmick (N. J.) Fredonian.

XIV.

I send you the following dog story, the truth of which is vouched for by the young lady who owned the annual: He pet dog, a black and tan terrier, was well-known to the neighbors for his intelligence. He had established a remarkable friendship for a certain kitten, although given to here attacks on all others. This kitten was infested with lieus, which, when the dog discovered, he took her by the nape of the neck, in truly parental fashion, and should her up and down in a backet of water. He would then out into the sunshino and carefully pick out the drowned fless, NATURE.

Go to C. L. Ritzmann, 943 Broadway to buy your Skates.

#### OLD TIME PRACTICAL JOKES.

A JOLLY crowd it was that used to sally forth from this city in pursuit of game, from 1857 to '61—a score of kindred spirits, whose like it would be hard to find in these days of game preserves and exclusiveness. The bags they frequently made would seem incredible now; so perhaps it is just as well not to tax the credulity of the present generation with a narrative of their doughty deeds with gun and dog. A few anecdotes will suffice to show that they did not depend entirely on shardler for amusement.

Just as well not to their doughty deeds with gun and dog. A few ancedores will suffice to show that they did not depend entirely on slaughter for anuscence.

Practical jokes had become so numerous, and tricks so common, that it was almost as much as a man's life was worth to be off his guard; therefore the nimrods always kept a sharp lookout and slept with one eye open; but even then they often caught each other napping. State Senator Coombs, of Alameda County, was the victim on one occasion, when a party of five were hunting and fishing in the Contra Costa Hills. Coombs was deeply interested with hook and line, while the others spun yarns. Bears were the subject under discussion. Coombs finally came to the conclusion that he wasn't afraid of bears anyhow. Conversation lagging, the others picked up their guns, and started up the hill after some birds. The hill was steep and the brush was thick; but they finally reached the top, and the first object that met their gaze was a brindlet calf. The thought crossed them all like inspiration to drive the calf through the brush on to Coombs below. The calf was surrounded and driven quickly down the hill. Coombs heard the noise, but could see nothing. The calf was on the point of breaking through the bushes into view, when Ned Gallagher shouted: "Coombs, look out for the grizzly." At the same moment the animal dashed toward Coombs, and the terrified fisherman plunged headlong into ten feet of water, and dove and kept diving until the shouts of laughter on the bank reassured him that the coast was clear. Then he came out, only to find a scared brindle calf and four men rolling on the ground.

plunged headlong into ten feet of water, and dove and kept diving until the shouts of laughter on the bank reassured him that the coast was clear. Then he came out, only to find a scared brindle calf and four men rolling on the ground. Coombs looked serious for a moment, but finally he laughed and rolled too.

Not long after this event a party of the same sportsmen, including John K. Hackett, afterward the celebrated Recorder of New York, Ned and Charlie Gallagher, Johnny Orr, George Coffee and William Koll, made in Annador Valley what they thought then, and still think, was the biggest bag of game ever made in the State in our day. Besides untold numbers of ducks, geese, qual and rabbits, Gallagher, Koll and Coffee killed sixty-one, Gallagher skyty-three and Kohl sixty. On the way back Hackett and Kohl rode in one buggy. Ned Gallagher and Coffee in another, and the two others in a third. Hackett succeeded in having all the snipe placed in his buggy, and as he and Kohl had a fast horse, they soon left the others behind; and when Gallagher and Coffee reached Hayward's Hotel, and were about to register the game (each lotel kept a register for game then) what should they see, but recently written: "Kohl, Hackett and friends, so many ducks, so many geese, and fifteen dozen and four English snipe." The same thing was done at San Leandro, and when they reached the city, to make matters worse, they found that Hackett and his friend had given every single snipe away.

But Ned Gallagher and George Coffee were not easily

that Hackett and his friend had given every single snipe away.

But Ned Gallagher and George Coffee were not casily beaten in playing pranks, so they kept quiet and bided their time. Not many days elapsed before the same gentlemen made another trip to the same place and met with their accustomed good luck. As the day drew to a close Messrs. Gallagher and Coffee came into camp, a little in advance of the rest, as per agreement, and proceeded to develop their little plot. Knowing that the greater part of the road home was along the side hill and very steep, they took the hind wheels of the two buggies and put them on the uphill side, and put the small, front wheels on the down grade side, and screwed them on tightly, took all the monkey wrenches out of the buggies, and started rapidly for Hayward's and spread the joke. Kohl, Hackett and friends were thus compelled to drive all the way in that strange rig, and on arriving at Hayward's were met by a laughing crowd of spectators, whose shouts and cheers so incensed the unlucky hunters that they threatened to clean out the place. It was some hours before good feeling was restored, when the parties not and declared threatened to clean out the place. It was some hours before good feeling was restored, when the parties met and declared a truce for the time being. These incidents are still referred to by the survivors of the haleyon days, a number of whom still reside in this city.

Ploner, in Pacific Life.

#### WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

Bethlehem, PA., Nov. 12.

T FIND the Forest and Stream up to its old standard, in some respects better. I am glad that you propose to omit cricket entirely, so as to give more room to the rod and gun, and I think this change a decided improvement. Keep right on, you are doing a good work in elevating the literature of sportsmen.

For another thing I constant.

sportsmen. For another thing I cannot thank you enough, that is your rigorous exclusion of the bottle. Don't let it creep in. It causes many an accident, and it inevitably degrades the man who uses it. From you the young men may learn that a man may have a keen enjoyment of sport, may be a good shot and an artist with the fly and yet have no use for the accursed bottle. Again I say, my sincere thanks for this. C. B.

bottle. Again I say, my sincere thanks for this. C. B.

Boston, Mass.

One morning in each week I receive my mail with greater pleasure than usual. The particular morning referred to is the day which brings me the Forest and Streem. For a time I am taken away from scenes of business strife to the happy hunting grounds of the past, and in turning the leaves of this able journal I seem to seem the breezes of forest and stream from the many districts of the country, some of which are as yet unexplored by the writer, and many from localities old and familiar to your scribe.

Trajectory.

## The Rifle.

VERMONT-Brattleboro, Nov. 18.—Thinking that perhaps it would be of interest to some of the readers of Forest and Steeam I send an account of the mid-range rule match which took place between the Rod and Gun Club, of Springfield, Mass., and the Fort Dummer Club, of this place, at the range of the latter club at Ver-non to-day. The scores of both teams at the 400 and 500-yard ranges were excellent and have never been excelled on our range. ranges were executed and nove never near occurred or our range. The highest possible of 78 was reached by members of both teams on the 400-yards range. The wind, which freshenced up some at 500 yards after dinner, developed into a perfect gale, varying from 12 to 3 o'clock, requiring the use of all the way from 1 to 10 points of windage, and the score at 600 yards suffered accordingly. Members of our club were high in praise of the gentlemanly qualities of the Rod and Gun Club, and another season will probably see the in-auguration of a series of friendly matches. The following is the score in full :

		Fort I	um	HYL	á. –	15.	L.		UV I	6.4	, 0		tah	.7.		
	Howe	490-5 500-4 600-5	5 4 4	5 5	5 4 5	5 5	5 5	5 4	5 5 4	5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 3	5 5 5	5 4 3	$5 - 75 \\ 5 - 71 \\ 2 - 66 \\ 2 - 66 \\ 2 - 66$
	A. S. Nichols.	100 5 500 5 600 5	5 4	5 5	4 3	3 2	4 3	5 4 3	5 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 6 2	5 5	0 5 9	5 5	5-75 5-69 5-67
	A.W. Nichols	300-5 500-4 600-4	. 5 . 3	4	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 4 5	5 5	5 5	5 5 5	5 6 2	4 5 0	5 3	5 5 0	5 - 74 5 - 73 3 - 54 201
	Rend	\$400 - 5 500 - 5 600 - 5	5	5	5	5	5 4	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5 2	5 4 2	5 9	5 2	5 4	5 -75 4 -73 4 -72 200
	Hawley	400 - 5 500 - 5 600 - 3	3	5445	5 5 5 3	5 5 4 5	5 5 5 5	5 4 3 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5	17 4 27 15	5 4 0 5	3 4 3 5	5 4 5	10 4 4 11	5 75 6- 69 3-52 196
	Bannon	( 480 — 5 500 — 4 690 — 4	5	3	5 2	5 2	5	3	4 3	5	4	4	5	5	6 4	5-72) 3-65, 185 5-48)
	Total .															1192
4		Rod	and	G	un-	-13	. 3	In.	es.	C	m	911	1.			
	Moses	( 490 -5 590-5 600-2	5 5	5 5 2	5 4 3	5 4	5 5	5 4	5 5	5	5	74	5 3	5 5	5 0 5	$5 - 73 \\ 5 - 67 \\ 4 - 61 \\ 203$
1				5				5	5	1	7	-	.5	.5		
	Barrett	\$100 -5 500 -5 600 -5	5 0	5	5 1 2	5	5 5 4	3	5	ă 4	5 4	5	5	4	5	5-75) 5-73 2-64) 202
	Barrett	500-5 600-5 400-4 500-5 660-3	5 0 7 5 4	5 2 5 5 5 6	12454	54546	10 4 5 5 4	3 5 3 3	12 15 15 15 15 15	54555	0.000.004.00	4 5 5 5	55553	4 01 01 010 4	555554	5 -73 c02 2-54 5 5-72 c00 3-58 200
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	Mayott	500 - 5 400 - 4 500 - 5 600 - 5 600 - 5 600 - 5 500 - 4 600 - 5 500 - 4	5 0 7 5 7 5 4 0 5 5	5255654055	1245455254	5454555444	10 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5	33353355554	5555555445		10 4 10 10 10 10 14 10 14	455355554	55555345555	45554554545454	555555555555555555555555555555555555555	5 - 73   202 2 - 54   5 - 72   200 3 - 70   200 3 - 75   5 - 74   5 - 70   196 4 - 52   5 - 72   194 5 - 72   194

CREEDMOOR, Nov. 25.—The Thanksgiving Day match was declared a most enjoyable success by all who took part in it, as it certainly was a real novelty in the shooting line. It was, in fact, a novel mode of handicapping, so pleasantly were the poorer shots led to suppose that they were having a close call on the shekels. The was an all-day one, open to everybody, at 200 yards, using the State model rifle. Every freedom was given to contestants, and the same rifle could be used by a number of shooters if the match was not thereby delayed. The entrance fee was one dollar for first entry and fifty cents for each duplicate entry—five shots each entry. Competitors to enter as many times as they please, each entry. Competitors to enter as many times as they please, but only the aggregate of their two best scores to count. All nu-merical ties to be decided by lot. Upon payment of amount of en-trance fee, ammunition will be furnished without charge.

Pool targets were kept running ad lib., and all day long the crack of the rifle was heard. Seventy men were out with their rifles and the entries ran up to nearly 400, one gentleman, in his eagerness for a good score, entering no less than thirty-two times. Sharp at 4 o'clock the firing ceased, and then came the settlement of the orders of ties. Before 5 o'clock the fifty leading scorers were seated at dinner in the large dining-hall of Klein's Hotel, by the range and, with appetites sharpened by a day's shooting, the lucky fifty fell to with vigor. With the dessert Assistant-Secretary Weston, to whom the credit of suggesting the match should be given, appeared with a broad tray, on which were fifty charlotte russes. The shooting of the day had determined the distribution of these charlotte

1. The competitor making the highest score, as stated, to select 1. The competitor making the inguess scare, as charge, in according to the charlotte russes.

2. To select three charlotte russes.

3. So select two do.

4. To select two do.

5. To select two do.

6. 7, 8, 9, 19, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, one charlotte russe each.

33, 34, 35, two charlotte russes, ownership to be decided by committee themselves.

petitors themselves.
36, 37, 38, two charlotte russes, ownership to be decided by com-petitors themselves.

36, 37, 38, two charlotte russes, ownership to be decided by competitors themselves.

39, 40, 41, two charlotte russes, ownership to be decided by competitors themselves.

42, 43, 44, 45, when the charlotte russes, ownership to be decided by competitors at the control of the competitors of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the charlottes were as follows, each one cantining a single com: One double-capile, \$20; four single capies, \$20; is half-capies, \$30; fourteen quarter-eagles, \$30; fourteen quarter-eagles, \$30; the control of

There was to be no "nering," and the rine of throughes, that a piece once touched should be taken, was adhered to. When all had been served, on the call from the charman, "Search and ye shall find," all spooned down into the depths of the charlottes, and from all sides came up expressions of joy or disappointment. Van Heusen's four selections netted him \$26. McInnis was the lucky man, and drew the double-eagle, with an odd dollar besides. Secretary

and drew the nonne-agic, win an out done arcsuces, sectuary Donaldson secured \$4.50 for his three pieces, and all down the ta-ble odd streaks of luck ran, and the only regret of the men was that the wretched weather of the day had kept namy shouters from attending on this wind-up day of the regular matches. The scores of the match stood : of the match stood:
1. A. B. Yan Heusen.
2 F. J. Donaldson.
2 A. McInnes.
4 J. L. Paulding.
5 J. W. Mangin.
6 R. Simpson.
1 N. D. Ward.
3 W. Robertson.
9 F. H. Hölfolm.
10 W. J. Underwood, 47;
11 J. R. Goldmant.

12	W. Cushing	41 37	H. Douglass
40	A. H. (4000)		н. в. тиониями
14	T. G. Williamso	0 4! 39	W. C. Clark 30
15	G. Williams	41 40	F. May
16	J. R. B. Bayly	41 41	J. P. Silvernail3
17	J. W. Wright	41 42	J. M. Turner
18	E. Demmler	40 43	J. Moore
19	Jas. Ross		G. B. Hartley
20	J. D. Riley		F. F. Miller
21	W. H. Scott		H. Downey 3;
22	J. W. Hale		J. H. Saunders
23	A. J. Howlett		C. B. Stone
234	E. C. Foster		F. A. Lev I on
25	A. Beath		W. M. Suppliers

GARDNER, Mass., Nov 26.—There was a good attendance at the Hackmatack Range yesterday. A series of meetings was inaugurated. There is to be a contest each week until a certain sum is realized. It is open to all. The prizes to be awarded aggregate \$50. The first prize is \$10. Distance, 200 yards, off-hand, using the inch-ring and Creedmoor target combined. The work of yesterday is told by the following score :

I. N. Dodge	97 - 186	Geo. F. Ellsworth 83	89 - 172
Chas. Shumway	61-110	G. R. Pratt	63 - 134
		A. Matthews64	
		H. C. Knowlton89	
		Amos Colman	
Geo. W. Cann 45	84 79	S. L. Walker	67-148
H. S. Pierce 71	16-147	F. E. Nichols84	83-167
C. O. Bent \$0	80-160		

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY-Boston. Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving week was a busy one at the Mammoth Gallery, and the contestants in the Excelsior Biffe Match were large in point of numbers; the gallery was well filled both day and evening during the week with riflemen and their friends, many members of the several rifle clubs in this vicinity being among the number.

citibs in this vicinity being among the number.

Mr. R. S. Gray, of the Massachusetts Riffe Association, still bolds the lead with 191, closely followed by Mr. N. W. Arnold, of the same Association, with 191, and Mr. U. A. Pollard with 191 ranking in the order named. The three leading contestants are so ranking in the order named. The drive resump contestants are so close that it will be hard for any one to name the winner, Mr. E. F. Nichardson follows closely with 190. Next in order is Mr. J. Merrill with 188, and sixth is Mr. S. Canterbury, with 186, outraiking Mr. H. Appleton, who also has 186.

On Dec. 1 will commence a new match, called the Any Rifle Match, with six cash prizes, as follows: First prize, \$7; second Match, with six cash prizes, as follows: First prize, \$7; second prize, \$6; third prize, \$5; fourth prize, \$4; fifth prize, \$2: sixth prize, \$1. Conditions of the match are: Any twenty-two calibre rifle three pounds pull; rounds, eight; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200; position, off-hand.

The management, desiring some one to make a clean score, will

offer an extra prize of \$15 to any one making a clean score eight consecutive bullseyes. This the management thinks will an incentive for the crack shots to put forth greater efforts in this direction. This new match will commence on next Wednesday. The following are the leading competitors, with their scores to date; 50 yards, rounds 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 40; five scores to

BIONE 2007.				
R. S. Gray	38 38	38 38	88 89	39-19 39-19
U. A. Polland	38	38	38	Σ9 -19
E. F. Richardson	38	28	38	39 - 190
J. Merrill	37	38	38	38-18
S. Canterbury37	37	87	37	38-156
H. Appleton	31	37	37 37	38-186 37-183
Chas. B. Robinson	36			35-15
Frank Hollis	36	36	36	3718
G. Warren36	36	36	36	36-18
A. L. Locke	35	34	36	86-178
N. S. James	35	86	86	86-178
L. W. Farrar35	35	35	36	36-177
D. L. Neal	35	35	36	36-17
F.H. Holton	35	35	35	35-17
F. J. Snow25	35	35	35	35-178
Chas, B. Otis	55	35	35	25-17-
R. C. Sawyer	34	85	35	35 - 173
O. T. Hart34	34	34	35	35-175
B. H. Daley 24	34	84	34	35-17
H. B. Furnace	34	34		34170
A. H. Long33	34	34	194	34-169

Pistol Practice-This favorite range has been lively also during the week, and the crack of this little arm has been almost inces Mr. J. J. Dunne was nearly successful in getting the gold sant. prize, twice making thirty-nimes, his third shot on one score was a three o'clock nipper, and his sixth shot on his next score was a seven o'clock four; it was a fine effort, and showed capital holding, On Dec. 1 will commence a pistol match with three cash prizes, as follows: 1st, \$5; 2d, \$3; 3d, \$2; also an extra prize of five dollars to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bulls-eyes. Conditions are: Holding the weapon at arm's length, rounds 8, possible 40, three scores to win, or possible 120; distance 50 feet; the match to continue during the month of December. The following are some of the best scores; 50 feet, rounds 8, possible 40

J. J. Dunne	5	4	5	5	ű	ñ	5-39
re-entry	- 5	- 5	- 5	- à	4	5	5 - 39
S. Odlorne5	5	5	-5	15	4	5	5-39
re-entry5	5	5	5	Ď	5	-4	4-33
P T Pohheth	4	- 5	4	- 4	4	5	5-33
A. I. Andrews5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4-35
H. M. Gillig5	4	4	4	4	4	Ū	4-04
Q Q Forer	-4	- 5	-4	- 4	- 5	4	4-34
A. H. Doll	4	-1	4	-1	4	4	4-33
A. H. Doll	4	4	3	4	3	5	4 - 32
R. C. (11(4)							

BROOKLIELD, Mass., Nov. 26-Yesterday, Thanksgiving Day, several of the members of the Sportsman's Club had a practice at the range, breaking glass balls. Each had ten shots; the balls were thrown from a rotary trap, with eighteen yards rise, record was as follows: C. H. Griffin, 10; J. P. Crosby, H. P. osby, H. P. Ger ald, George Chapin and Henry Crosby, 9 each. The two last are but 13 years old.

#### HUNTING BIFLES.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KV.

A LLOW me, as a sportsman of many years' experience, to venillate my views on what I consider good, serviceable sporting rifles—rifles which in their way and for actual work cannot be excelled; and although I admit they still may be improved upon, at all events, for the present, they stand, in my estimation, as the best in this country, regardless of cost.

I will commence with what I consider to be the best rifle for sporting in timber, for self-defence against odds, for general utility, the standard of the property of the constraints of the standard of the self-defence against odds, for general utility, the self-defence against odds, for general utility,

and, in fact, the best rifle for killing game on the run, and quick snap-shooting generally.
In 1870 I bought a cal. .44 rim-fire Winchester repeater, which

shot 28 grs. powder and 200 grs. lead. With this rifle I killed a snot 28 grs. powder and 200 grs. lead. With this rifle I killed a good many deer and some elk, and in its day it was the best American repeater made; but then it had many shortcomings, especially for killing large game—the load was entirely too small to give good results, and although a most convenient gun, yet it was not "the thing."

In 1873 I bought one of same make, but of later model, which -40 grs. powder and 200 grs. lead. was a good one, and with it I killed many deer, antelope, eik and buffalo. Still it was not a "bone crusher," and although I always used a hollow-pointed explosive bullet, in many cases I did not bag game which a heavier ball and larger load of powder would have "called in." When first I used this gun I tried factory ammunition—viz., solid bullet and ordinary rifle powder. Afterward I used Curtis & Harvey powder, and made my own hollow-pointed bolls. With these I came out very well, and consider that for light sporting rifle - one that is not intended for game any larger than deer, and exclusively for shooting in timber, where the range seldom exceeds 100 yards, and no wind to disturb the flight of the ball-this is an excellent rifle; but for prairie work the bullet is too light, especially when cast hollow-pointed; and I have been sadly disappointed when shooting at black-tail deer across rayines, at say, 250 to 300 yards, to see my bullet drift away to one side, per haps several feet, when 1 knew I held where I thought was right making due allowance for wind, depression of ground, etc.

Since then this same firm (Winchester) has turned out what consider the very best rifle in the world as an all-round gun—viz. a cal. .50 Winchester Express, burning 95 grs. powder and 300 grs lead (hollow-pointed bullet). This gun is rather heavy, to be sure but that is all that can be said against it, and it must be borne in mind that a strong shooting gun must be full weight, as a light gun would kick fearfully with 95 grs. powder, even if it doos shoot a light bullet. I don't like the long magazine, but one that carries, say, six cartridges, and that, making with one in the barrel ny as are generally required. Such a weapon in the hands of a skillful marksman is a perfect armory in itself. and will stop any animal at which it is fired, backed by an a aim and good judgment.

The penetration is not so great as that attained by rifles which shoot a more pointed and heavier bullet, but it will be found amply sufficient to bowl over a grizzly, buffalo, or any animal that is a native of this hemisphere, and that with one shot, if properly delivered. But what if the first shot doesn't? You still have six others—and there is the beauty of the repeater. Should you jump a band of deer, by keeping cool and giving the gun a show may bag three or four before they get out of range. course, depends upon the ground, etc. At all events, you can always count upon doing more mischief with seven shots at your fingers' ends than you could under the most favorable circumstances expect to with only one or two shots. Then again, when hunting in the Northwestern States in the winter, it is an inexplicable luxury to be able to do all your loading at home before yor start, as when it is ten or twelve degrees below zero I have always found it was more comfortable to keep on my gloves-or, rather mitteusand no other gun (other than a repeater) can be handled successfully with these ungainly but indispensable appendages By the way, for hunting in cold weather, a regular mitten for the left hand and with one a forefinger for the right is what is wanted. The trajectory of this cal. .50 Winchester Express is very flat, and that is one of its best points. To those wishing a somewhat lighter gun I would recommend the gun of this make which shoots 60 grs. powder and 300 grs. lead (solid ball), but for a smashing, killing bullet, give me the cal. .50. As to the gun being too complicated and liable to get out of order, that theory has been entirely forgotten out West, where they are most extensively used, and with decent care and attention they will last as long as can reasonably be expected, considering their price.

Regarding the Express system -or hollow-pointed ball and pecuar grooving—there is, I believe, no one who now doubts their superiority over a solid ball, any more than that a choke-hore shot gun will outshoot a cylinder, or but what a 10-gauge gun, if properly built, will outshoot a 12. These things happily seem at last to be settled facts, and it would be folly to argue with a man who would not accept them, as such an individual could never be onvinced. For my part I am fully convinced that a 160-grain collow-pointed bullet, driven by 40 grs. powder, will do more damage and have a more demoralizing effect than a 500-grain sharp-pointed bullet, with 100 grs. powder. This I know to be a fact on antelope and deer. For buffalo and other large animals the former is too light and has not the requisite penetration; but the 300-grain ball from the cal. .50 Express is just the thing.

I hope I have not opened a hornet's nest by advocating a certain rifle in preference to others, as I do this merely as a word of advice o beginners, and not in contradiction to ideas which may be too deeply rooted to allow of any change. TIRADOR.

Bosron, Mass.

Of late much has been written upon the subject of "Hunting Rides." and the articles have been subject to "Hunting Rides." The late Bayard Taylor used to say that he never found himself in the company of a person but what he could learn something, and so each of the new contributors I am introduced to through columns tells me some little useful point, which adds to my store of knowledge on this subject.

Rifle shooting is my madness. Hunting with a rifle I prefer all other sports, so if I may tell fellow sportsmen my opinion of hunting rifles, perhaps—even if I am thoroughly thrashed by some abler scribe-some one may find a grain of wisdom which will profit them

In hunting with a rifle we are supposed to be in pursuit of game which is too large and too shy to be bagged with the shot-gun, therefore we want a more powerful arm. The question naturally arises, "What calibre do I require and how much powder do I require to charge my rifle?" Look over the market, and you will and many excellent weapons, but a large, very large, proportion of the so-called hunting rifles in the gun-stores to-day are totally unfit to kill anything above the size of a hare. Ritle makers generally to-day seem to be manufacturing objects d'art instead of weapous of usefulness and defense.

When I go hunting I take either my shot-gun or rifle, and whe I take the latter I go to kill what I cannot kill with a shot-gun, and I therefore have a weapon with which I can kill my game from 100

to 500 yards. To do this, 60 grs. powder is theleast I should think of using, and never have shot less than 70 grs. The bullet I want to weigh at least 420 grs. The rifle to be .45 cal., and to weigh not under 9 lbs. Now, some of your readers will exclaim, "None of that for me," and will cite cases of tigers and bears being killed with .38 cal. rifles; but because such a case has been brought to to their attention, it is no reason that the weapon is suitable to hunt such animals. Dr. Coues once shot a wolf dead with No. 10 shot, but I don't believe our ornithological encyclopedia would go wolfnunting with such ammunition.

I have owned many rifles, and what I tell your readers is the result of a long experience and many tests. The finest and best hunting ride I ever owned I bought in a city gun-store—a poor, despised, second-hand, Sharps "Old Reliable Business" rifle, the old model, with an outside hammer. How insignificant it looked in the background, for in front were those objects d'art-those beautiful, high-priced, hot-house-flower rifles, with Italian stocks, natty white straps attached to the slings (how white and clean those straps were!). But my eyes were upon that plain, substantial Sharps, and as an art connoissenr would seize a Rembrandt, a Titian, or a Guido, I seized that rifle, paid for it, and bore away my prize.

Now, if I may be permitted to, transfer the reader to the plains of the Great West. Time, early in the morning; very cold, a strong wind blowing; in the distance, five antelopo; two hunters approaching them, one armed with a light rifle, shooting about 30 grs. powder, and bullet to correspond; the second, the writer, armed with the Sharps rifle above mentioned, charged with the Winchester government ammunition, 70 grs. powder and 420 grs. We manage, by being mounted, to approach within about 250 yards, when away go the antelope like the wind. They run about 50 yards, and with that habit so fatal to them, stop for an instant to indulge their curiosity. In a second two shots are fired. the lighter bullet strikes the ground about 150 yards from the shooter. The antelope run, but before they have covered fifty yards, one is down, stone dead, bored through with the 420 grains of lead. I look around, and in the distance, upon a slight eminence, stands a noble buck. In as quick time as I could "pump" a shell into a Winchester, I had slipped one into "Old Reliable." The buck was so far away that as he faced me he looked like a tiny object, but he soon presented his side, and my ritle was at my shoulder. "Don't fire," shouted my companion. Crack went my riile. "You've hit him! What a shot! He's all right!" I heard as I jumped into my saddle. What a distance, I thought, as I cantered up to my game. How pretty he looked, so slock and clean. He was shot behind the shoulder—a well-placed shot, but he was not dead, and he jumped to his feet. Another shot brought him , and I cut his throat just as the boys from camp came riding
"We thought you wild," they exclaimed, "to shoot at such a distance. What a gun to 'hold up.'" The distance was paced, and 468 paces counted.

I have detailed this account—which is a truthful one—to illustrate what I wish to say in conclusion. I have shot many deer and antelope; of the latter I have rarely killed one under 200 yards, and from that distance up to 468 paces.

I want and have a rifle-the one mentioned-that I can shoot, in cover, bears and moose ; and my bullet, with the charge of powder mentioned, will, if well placed, bring to bag the largest game. It will also shoot perfectly at long range. When antelope shooting, I sometimes use the Government shell, 85 grs powder and a 500 gr. patched ball. This is very effective in making long shots.

I do not believe in magazine rifles. I have used them, and know their merits and demerits, and cannot but believe that, sooner or later, hunters who now favor them will believe as I do.

To sum up my statements in a concluding paragraph: I do not believe any rifle is fit for actual field service but what takes powder and lead enough to make a nearly flat trajectory up to 150 yards. Have your rear elevating sight fast, and learn to shoot at different distances by drawing a fine or coarse sight. Let the front sight regulate the clevation. Get such a rifle, brother sportsmen, and you will find it a fit weapon to shoot in timber or on the open prairie. Have target sights, if you like, interchangeable with the hunting sight, and you will find you have a "thing of joy forever,

Hop Bitters have more patience than Job, curing thousands of patients daily. See Proverbs.

Go to C. L. Ritzmann, 943 Broadway, if you want a good Knife.

## Pachting and Canoeing.

RIGHT AS FAR AS HE GOES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I HAYE observed that you think American builders give too much beam and too little depth to a yacht of given length; also, that you oppose the use of the centreboard and the use of much canvas in one sail. I linefar from your account of the race between Georgie and Annio and Ayrshire Lass that you capecially object to defects. I think your condemnation of these models and rigo lust, so far as applied to large yachts intended for rough work and much "ontside" crusins, but when applied to our smaller sailing boats, of which the eat is the chief, I consider it entirely too sweeping. The very things which seem failures when applied to sea-going yachts are, it seems to me, those which make the cat such a favorite. Her small draft and centreboard canble her to sail in very shallow water, and when in deep water to use a large keel. As we cannot despen our indets and shallow lakes, and still like large boats, we can only increase the beam to add to their size, which increase of beam sice prevents the necessity of much balast—a great cannot deepen our indets and shallow lakes, and still like large boats, we can only increase the beam to add to their size, which increase of beam sice prevents the necessity of much balast—a great cannot deepen ure indets and shallow lakes, and still like large boats, we can only increase the beam to add to their size, which increase of beam sice prevents the necessity of much balast—a great cannot deepen ure indets and shallow lakes, and still like large boats, we can not prove the convention of the said of the provents of the part follows being far superior to anything of their class described in his book. And as concerning smaller sail-boats, "On smooth water we are laing." Now, the cat is the chief of these smaller boats, and I claim that it is in her class cepecially that "we are king." Dison Kemp speaks very highly of the catboat, as represented by the Una, asying that the handiness of the boat was a marvel to thece whose simplest rig was that of a waterman

the British Isles, and consequently do not demand such extreme depth and small beam.

Boston, Nov. 20.

G. N.

We take no exception to the above letter. As long as we are content to remain in smooth water and shirk good breezes, our beamy light-drafts is all that are required. So far as small "open boats" are concerned, not even this much can be said of them, however, for the catamaran is their superior on every point. But a very large and growing fraction of the yachting community is desirous of having safe and comfortable vachts of small tonnage in which to cruise in open water and weather a gale if necessary. a class, we are becoming sea-going yachtsmen more and more every year, and eventually will graduate as such quite as thoroughly as the English already have done. For the use of that class we advocate a modification in prevailing customs, and we have never yet met any one who has tried the orthodox sloop under such conditions but what he was prepared to acknowledge the truth of our strictures concerning the unitness and danger of cruising at sea in ninety-nine out of every one hundred yachts as they are mod-eled at present. It is not necessary to go to the English extreme in depth and want of beam to secure an honest boat. Something half way between the sloop and cutter in model will secure the good qualities of each without any of their objectionable points. The very nature of yachting in America is still in a shifting condition. It is not yet half developed, and, until the sport reaches maturity, we must expect and counsel a change in model to suit the advance in the acquirement of seamanship and a love for the sea. It is an uncomplimentary slight to the stamina and courage of American yachtsmen to assume that they will forever rest content with pottering about New York Bay and the Sound, and that we will never become sea-going sailors like our brothren across the Atlantic. Any one who has observed the signs of the times, indicated by the growing popularity of handy rigs, depth, keel and craising, will conclude with us that the day is not far distant when the line will be sharply drawn between the mere yacht owner and the yacht sailor. Just at present the former carries his head as highand often a little higher—than the latter, because the length of a person's purse is still confounded with his claims as a semnan. We cannot go to sea until we have sea-going yachts, in which tonnage shall not be the criterion of rough weather qualities, but model and a fit rig and equipment. It is to encourage the highest form of yachting that we are doing what we can to have a rational modification of the smooth-water racing machine extensively introduced, and the liberal success met with already encourages us to "keep harmoring away" until even the Bourbons catch the drift of our ideas, and are taken irresistibly with the sea-going and cruising fever. During the coming winter we will have something practical to submit to the reader on this score.

#### MEASUREMENT.

MEASUREMENT.

Eitlor Forest and Strom:

MOST yachtamen are beginning to realize that if yacht racing is to to continue at its precent height a new system of measurement must be adopted, and that before long. Many men have given up racing because they cannot indulge in the sport, except in a boat that they dislike for all other purposes. Length is used as a basis for classification in most of the races for small yachts. This encourages the building of short, wide, shallow boats which are useless and dangerous in rough water, but which, owing to their enormous spread of sail, and to the prevailing hight breezes and smooth water during racing time, are enabled to walk off with the prizes. Many of these boats are used for no other purpose than racing and the yacht that is used principally for cruising does not have a fair chance when ale enters for a race with them. Now we want a classification which will enable boats of different types, and which at classification which will enable boats of different types, and which at a fine-allowance rule which favors no one type to the exclusion of all others. I think "Length plus Beam," will answer the purpose. Thooretically, length plus beam plus depth unquestionably is better, but if we adopt a rule which taxes all dimensions racing men will extrainly expend those dimensions which give speed at the expense of those which give other desirable qualities and with L. B. D. we would build long, narrow and shallow boats which would be unaafe. Now, if we leave depth out men night build extravagantly deep boats so as to curry monstrous sails. I very much doubt if this would be the case, but we can it with a have at least as afe, uneapsizable type. If we consider a centreboard sloop 38ft. Long, with 15th, bearn, with he sum of these dimensions, 26th, let grow the sum of dimensions the same, be made a "crimerie" 27 by or 22 by 8, or 29 by 7, or, if we like it, 30 by 6.

Length plus bean encourages the "medium" type—the one which moet vachtsmen nowadays agree in considering the most b

The addition of length and breadth would work too strongly in favor of width, and produce the short, stumpy model our correspondent very justly objects to. As boats are longer than they are broad, a foot more added to beam would mean a much larger boat than a foot more added to lead would mean a mort larger that the would in both cases be alike. The builder will, of course, prefer the greatest tonnage and power, and would continue in his present beamy sin. If length and beam are to form the basis of a rule, the two must be treated as factors and multiplied. This re-The two bins to errors as a ractions and multiplical. This re-proves the preponderating advantage to been offered by their summation, as a little reflection will show. Under such a rule the "back door" would lie in the direction of depth, and it remains a question whether the wily builder would not soon follow in the footsteps of the English. At all events, multiplying length and team would be a step in advance over the present clumsy method of measuring only the former. Should it be found in experience that yachts are running too strongly into the English type, a third actor could be readily introduced either in the shape of the actual depth, or, better still, of some "standard" dependent upon both the other two. Then the rule would be about as perfect in logic, and at the same time fair to all types and beneficial in its work-and at the same time fair to all types and beneficial in its work-ings, as any yet suggested. But we will welcome any change from the length rule, which is perhaps the least reasonable and the liest permicious in effect of all, American or English, a fact now choosed by all who have given the matter more than superficial

SCCCIMBED TO THE FASHION.—The "old America" will soon be no more. She is to be "simproved." Let us hope the job which is to rob the world of such a famous relie will be done by men who will understand how to assimilate the "improvements" to the rest of the structure. We could have wished to see improvements in more vital parts than mere counter and deek, but the old wood will not stand much below without complete rebuilding. Fast and weatherly as this famous craft may be—and in proper hauds and trins has is faster than any new fangled sailing methles affoat—she too has her faults, she is terrible slow in slays and lacks the round in the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control work. Many a time have we stood at her helm while beating up a narrow clannel and wished the heel knocked of her; it was too much of a good thing. From the Boston titobe we take the following: The America was built by George Steers in New York in the fall and winter of 1849, and was launched in the spring of 1850. In the year 1850 she was taken to Cowes, England, and sailed in the relation of the property of 1849, and was launched in the spring of 1850. In the year 1850 she was then sold to an England mobile and the school of the spring of 1850, and after a few seasons was laid up for two or three years. A builder on the Thanes next bought her in 1869, replanked her and put in new timbers. In the year 1861 a confederate agent in London, looking after fast vessels to run the blockade, purchased this yacht and she was taken to Nassau N. P. Who it was that purchased her, or who it was that owned he at this time could never be ascertained. She was thoroughly fitted out at Nassau for a blockade runner, and ran for four accessful frips to and from blockade ports. On her iffth trip she was chased by a federal gunblock up to the standard provers. On her iffth title she was chased by a federal gunblock up to the standard provers and the relation of the provers and the provers and the sparse was the standar

A Farst Gowyers.—The Herotel's horizon has cleared up. In reviewing "A Daring Voyage," published by E. P. Dutton & Co., N. X., in which the brothers Andrews detail the advantures of their ill-considered voyage across the Atlantic in a dory, the Herotel remarks: "The brothers Andrews, who made the trip, were not experienced sailors, as were most of the other men who have crossed the Atlantic in boats nowhere near as large as some of the yachts that hide from such rough water as is to be found in New York Bay or Long Island Sound; they were neares." Their log is quite suggestive in many ways to amateur cruisors who manage their own boats; it is also a warning to other venturesome spirits to confine their hardihood to shorter trips than that between America and France."

ica and France."

Pont Jefterson.—Our correspondent sends the following list of yachis wintering at Port Jefferson, L. I.: Stranger, steamer, Osgood, New York. Promise, steamer, Belden, New York. Rambler, schooner, W. H. Thomas, New York. Electwing, schooner, Osgood, New York. Sylph, schooner, Mallory, New York. Osprey, schooner, Kate Claxton or Stephenson, Alice, sloop, —Boston, Active, sloop, Win H. Horton, Boston. Vindex, sloop, Robt Centre, New York. Volante, aloop, Hitcheock, New York. Orion, sloop, — Coeper, New York. Curlew, Sloop, —New York. Siren, sloop, Thos. B. Hawkins, Yort Jefferson, and two others amnes not known. The popularity of Port Jefferson as a yachting harbor is constantly growing, especially since the conveniences at Gowanus, Brooklyn, have been destroyed by filling in.

A CHANKE WANTED—Editor Forest and Stream: The leading clubs of Boston are ripe for a change in measurement, and may be prevailed upon to adopt something like you suggest. But to make a rule good for anything it is necessary for all ports to establish it. If a yacht sails under one; measurement one day and another the next it is impossible for the designer to turn out a good boat. N.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—Still they come. The school out a food out at Kinder Another Convert the big sloop of Providence, has been handed out at Leighton's yard, Boston, and is receiving a keel in place of her bond. With the exception of small bay craft, the centre-board has about become a relie of the past in Eastern waters. We hear of many new yachts to be built in Boston, and every one of them will go into commission with a keel and outside beliate

to commission with a keel and outside ballasts.

SENEN VIEWS (howeve,—Editor Forest and Stream: All the yachting we do here in Buffalo now is to ait around the fire during these tool winter values and the fire during the continuous compares with yachts and yachting. Two, if not three, new yachts are contomplated for next spring, but I trust we will have no more shallow boats. Deep draught and sea worthineses is what we want here as elsewhere, and then we can make up our minds to enjoy curselves without being in chronic danger of being spilled out. We are anx-tously waiting for your articles on your own model. A small yacht with good stability and not expensive to build or run. That is what we want, and then look out for a "rovolution" in yacht designs.

ANTIBACITE.—From the Scientific American we take the following: "It is to be regretted that the experiments with the Anthracite were not continued long enough to practically demonstrate whether the Perkins system would or would not do all that is claimed for it." We desire to ealth the attention of our contemporary to the fact that the experiments with the Anthracite were entirely superduous. The Perkins system had already been extensively: tirle for months on board the steam yacht Wanderer and the ferry-boat Loftus Per-

kins, and in both cases had been rejected as a failure, engines and boilers of the ordinary type having been substituted. Of the Leftus Perkins it was truly said that she spent as much time in dock for repairs as she did on duty. Extended experiments with the Anthracite were therefore uncalled for, as the system had been demonstrated a failure long before her arrival. The trip asset was made with a view of entitied Anterface of Naval Engineers, showing the press generally, have eveloaded the fact that the Anthracite steamed across the Atlantic of half-speed and used cansons an unch as possible, and that her successful passage prove nothing for the durability or wear and tear of enginee or boiler. Engineers know full well that many an old rattletrap may be run for a long time at half-speed which would fly to pieces if the thrutte were opened wide even for a moment, and that is exactly the case with the Perkins machinery. As a sensation the visit of the Anthracite was worth noting as an element of a coming "revolution" in steem engineering she is a laughing stock to the profession.

sion.

GLINARE.—Mr. Samuel Holmes, No. 120 Front street, announces the sale at anction of the steamer Gulnare for December II, at 1 r. xr., foot of Erest Ninth street, where she can be seen for a week beforeland. She is 138 feet long, 23 feet beam and 11 feet 6 inches deep, composite hull, two cylinders 26x21 inches, schooner rigged, Speci 10 knots on 8 tons per day.

#### CANORING

SINGLE-HADDERS—Editor Forest and Stream: I have for along time been interested in the single-handed crusser from the descriptions of Macgregor's boat and others, and have been glad to see them advocated in your columns, as I think that, like a cance, they tend to develop yachtsmen and a knowledge of seamanship, and not mere mugchasers. I am interested in them, as I think they will extend our yachting and reclaim some blind followers of the cat-boat; besides which I think there will undoubtedly be a big demand for them.

demand for them.

Detroit Canor. Club—Edilor Forest and Stream: We are about perfecting the organization of a canoe club here, to be composed entirely of prominent business men of Detroit. I shall interest myself in posting you as to the matter. The number of letters I have received from all parts of the country leads me to suppose that the following season will see quite a favore in our canceling.

F. H. S.

Oscood Folding Boat.—These carvas boats have found much favor and are used extensively by sportsmen throughout the land. They are made in two sizes, 12 and 15 feet long. The width of the former is 33 inches, with 12 inches depth: weight, 45 lbs.; designed for two men, and will carry 600 lbs. on 4 inches draft. The width of the larger size is 36 mehes, with 13 inches depth. It weighs 70 lbs. and is designed for four persons. Carries 850 lbs. on 4 inches draft. These boats can be folded mto chests 383 lTs/18 inches and 40x20x22 inches. The canvas used is woven especially for the manufacturer, Mr. N. A. Osgood, of Battle Creek, Mich, and is readered waterpoof and pliable by a special process. From numerous testimonials we judge them to be superior to birch-barks and certainly "as much" as any one could possibly wish for the money, for the two sixes are sold at \$35 and \$43, oars and fittings, duck sack and chest all thrown in, and they are shipped C. O. D. upon prepayment of \$10, with the privilege of examining before accepting.

#### UNSINKABLE CANOES.

Editor Forest and Stram.

[HE objections of "Nessmul" to the use of oars in hunting might be overcome by using "bow-facing oars," and the objections to the causes and metallic boots, on account of their sinking when full of water, by the use of air-tight compartments, such as all prudent men now use.

Apparently "Nessmul's" experience with canvas causes has been confined to collapsable boats. A canvas canoe can be made very strong and seaworthy and light, and, if well made, will live with ease in any sea in which an 18-pound cedar ear.

With regard to the portability of collapsable boats, it depends an much upon the shape as on the weight of the boat carried. I would much rather carry a long pole of 20 lbs. than a boat of same weight. Coughtry's hunters boats when closed form a long bundle like a pole. I used one in the woods last summer and found it very convenient. I think it weight only 25 lbs. I mention here, for the benefit of sportsmen using collapsable canoes, that I saw hast sammer. They can will two air-tight large, but they supported the boat when rule of water and two much boding on. I woulder Osgood and Conghry do not if their boats with collapsable bags that can be blown up when wanted.

Canvas Back.

Quiet nerves and Balmy Sleep in Hop Bitters, for sleepless Ladies and Invalids.

Go to C. L. Ritzmann, 943 Broadway, if you want to hire a Gun.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

#### 13" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

W. J. C., Norwich, Conn. -Thanks for the seeds.

B. C. M., Owen Sound, Ont .- The use of salmon roe for bait is not considered fair fishing. It does not retain its color. H. C. C., Liberty P. O., Va.—We have referred your inquiry to a Colorado authority, whose answer can be depended upon.

A. W. B., Hyde Park, Mass. - The dog you refer to is a St. Ber-The name given it in the quoted article was wrong.

F. W. G.—"Experimental Cruise in Procyon," is not to be obtained in America. Order through book house, or send P. O. order for \$1 to Chas. Wilson, 157 Leadenhall street, London, England.

J. E. A.—You will find description of Herreshoff coil in issue-for March 11, April 15 and June 24, 1880. Will publish more shortly. Only boiler which has any business to be in a launch or yacht of moderate tonnage.

J. H.D. Ponglikeepsee, N. Y.—Please inform me exactly what kind of bird is meant by "coot," so often referred to by writers in Fonest AND STREAM Js it the velvet duck? Is it the clapper rail or mudhen, or what is called on the St. Lawrence, mgger duck, which latter I believe to be the velvet duck of Wilson? Ann. We are unable to give a categorial answer to your question. The name coot is used to designate a duck in some sections, and the so-called and hen in others. An ornithologist in speaking of a coot refers to Fulica americana, which bears the local names, and hen, king rail, sea crow, crow duck. But along the New England coast a cool is any one of the three species included under the genus (Edemianamely, the scoter, the velvet and the surf duck. Where this term is employed you will have to decide for yourself what is meant by it, being guided by the context. We do not know the "aigger duck" by that name.

H. P.-Much information on canvas cances scattered through

our back files. Article by Com. Chase in number for Aug. 7, 1879. B. C.—Best plan to renew your Cape Ann suit is to give one or two coats of boiled linseed oil with a little beeswax dissolved in it, if the thread of the cloth is still worth it.

S. N. J., Philadelphia.-We know of no one having such a gur for sale. You will perhaps find it by making your wants known to gundealers, or by advertising in this paper.

J. B. L., Lockhaven. - Your duck may perhaps be a wood duck but as you do not describe it we cannot tell with any degree of cor It is not, however, a goesander, that is certain. Write more full particulars.

H. A. G., Utica, N. Y .-- 1. What is the scientific name of the bluefish? 2. What is the scientific name of the fish caught along the coast with hook and line, generally called snappers and snapping mackerel and sometimes young bluetish? Aus. 1. Pomatomus saltatrix. 2. They are the young of the bluefish.

D. L. T.—All large yacht clubs publish an annual pamphlet giv ing names of members, yachts of the squadron, constitution, by-laws, etc., for private circulation among the members only. You may obtain a copy through the courtesy of the secretary possibly, by addressing him at the club rooms, Madison avenue and Twenty seventh street, New York.

J. McN.—The waterproofing process you refer to is probably the following: Dissolve parafine in naphtha or benzine and soak the garments thoroughly, letting them dry slowly. Another recipe is: Half pound sugar of lead and half pound powdered alum dissolved in bucket of rain water; pour off into another vessel and steep the garments. Hang up to dry without wringing.

SAIL BOAT.-We do not like to discourage any invention. The one you speak of will be hard to place on the market. It seems, as far as we know, more suitable to models than to large yachts. You can address the inventor through us. Only actual experience can demonstrate the extent to which it can be applied with success, and that experience we have net had.

V. A. N.-The dimensions 32x8x3 will make a good boat of the Sharpie style. A little more beam would make her safer. She will do very well for Mississippi and Florida waters. The chief danger is her great liability to capsize, and if green hands are to accompany you keep your eyes open in bad weather. A keel with iron on it would make her safe, but would not suit for exploring shallow and unknown waters. An iron centrebord would help you much. We counsel 91/4ft, boam, Mr. Clapham makes a specialty of such boats. See his card. The drawings of the Newport catboat were published before our advent and we cannot youch for them. All three plans ought to coincide.

From Twin Lakes Orange County, Nov. 17, -4 Florida, in your issue of the 11th, wants to know what are the prospects of a young man going to Florida to engage in the orange business?

Ans. It depends mostly on the man and depth of pocket. 2. What part of the State is best adapted to the business for healthfulness and profit? Ans. Elevated pineland for the first, almost anywhere south of danger of frost or freeze. For quickest profit get the richest land to be had, which is hammock, which you can't

live on healthfully the year round. Pineland is not rich but is healthful, and takes much manuring. Locate near transportation. If possible get hammock for grove, with pineland near for residence. 3. How long before one can realize, etc.? Ans. It depends on whether you plant seedlings or budded trees. 4. What amount of capital? Ans. How much do you want to plant? 5. amount of capital? Ans. How much do you want to plant? 5. What time of year best to begin? Ans. September or October. 6. Any book treating of orange culture? Ans. Send to T. W. Moore, Fruit Cove, Fla., for his "Treatise on Orange Culture." I have been on my present place five years. Have had some experience; grove (part) coming into bearing. Shall be glad to give inquiring parties information. Have done nearly all my own work and know considerable about the difficulties of orange culture. It's not a "flowery bed of case." "There is no excellence without

P. S.—One thing more, very emphatically: Let no man come to Florida expecting to support himself from his pincland place in south Florida and raise a grove at the same time. If one can combine the three desiderata (healthfulness, good garden land and suitable orange land), then he can raise vegetables for Northern markets, and so keep the pot boiling or help thereto. There is a divided opinion as to the degree of latitude north of which that orange can safely be grown.

-Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston, Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying. It will pay you to fry them .- [ Adv.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

MONTYIEW KENNEL CLUB. Special attention is called to a notice in another column, advertising for sale the splendid draft of the lanual bamen-avorle

Mange, Cauker in Ear, worst cases cured. Sample mailed for stamp. Hepworth, 296 Madison street, Brooklyn.

Holabird Shooting Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, Ind. SEE advertisement of "Guns to Hire."

Go to C. L. Ritzmann, 943 Broadway, to buy your Holiday

Hop Bitters never does harm to the smallest child, but good, always and continually.

William Humphreys, known to the old readers of the Forest AND STREAM, has joined a Literary and Business Agency enterprise in this city. We take pleasure in recommending our old friend-See the advertisement.

The photographic copy of "Fysshynge Wyth an Angle," by Dame Julians Berners, A. D., 1496, for sale by Mr. Bouton, is a handsome "plaumflet" in the old "black letter." Our readers will do well to remember that we have several copies of the delightful old book, edited by Mr. George W. Van Sielen, handsomely

and in good plain type with the quaint spelling preserved, which we can supply at \$1.50 per copy. A few rubbed copies at \$1.25. Send your orders to this office soon,

Not the Man.—Cazenovia, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Editor Fore Stream: Very often 1 see the question asked about the responsibility of some one who advertises in Forest and Stream. Not knowing but it refers to your humble servant, I send you a few names, any one of whom will tell you how I do biz with them: Colby & Johnson, 17 Maiden Lane: L. & A. Mathey, 16 Maiden Lane: Charles L. Obry. 63 Nassau street; T. Irwin & Sons, 39 Pine street ; J. H. T. E. Burr, banker, Cazenovia.

WILL H. CRUTTENDEN

[We do not recollect having received any inquiries respecting Mr. Cruttenden, and had we received them it would not have been necessary for us to ask him for references.]

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attention.
Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

#### Address.

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FOR SALE, Stanchlon or Punt Gun, for shooting on Potomae River and Chesapeake Bay, Wright, 138 lbs.; length of barrel, 79 in.; outside diameter of barrel at breech, 35 in.; diameter of borrel 15 breech, 150 in.; diameter of borre, 15 in.; charge, 50 drs. powder, 2 to lin. Shot. 9,000 caps for samples. W. R. SCHARPBR, 12 in. Street, Boston, Mass.

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Brook Trout Eggs for sale cheap; ready for
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June 24ff. RARE CHANCE .- For sale, English

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and imported from Mr. Llewellin's Kennet. by Dan, ex-Lill II, second in brace with Gladstone, Tenia. Bied trials, 183; first Free-for-All N. A. K. C. field Urials, 183; second in braces with Count First, N. Like, 183; second in Braces with Count First, N. and State of the State

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#### BLUE RUIN IN THE STUD.

Pure Lawrence-Carlovitz-Princess Nelle. Carlo-vitz is by Pilkington's Dash ey Lievellin's Counters, Princess Nelle by Pride of the Border ex-Champion Petrel. In the stud. Fee, \$28. Blue Ruin is beau-tifully tleked with his own (blue) color, and is the handsomest Lawrence dog ever bred by the late M. Von Culin. For sule—Broken and unbroken dogs, bitches and whelps of Lawrence, Lewellin, Irish, and Inclose stamp. E. & C. YON. CULIA, P. O. Box 21s, Lakeview, Dover, Del.

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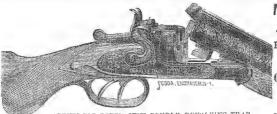
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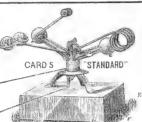
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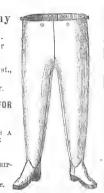
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TEMPERATOR According to Act of Congress, in the year 1878, by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

Terms, 31 a Year. 10 Cts. a Copy.) Six Mo's, 50. 'Spree Mo's, 51.

#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

Nos. 39 and 10 Park Hore, New York.

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\*.\* The Forest And Steam goes to press Wednesdays, Correspondents are requested to mail their communications so that they may reach us before that day.

—This is an excellent time to call the attention of your friends to the merits of the Forest and Stream. We shall be happy to supply specimen copies of the paper to any addresses which may be sent as for that purpose.

THE man who thinks that he can afford to pay the jarmer's boy more for quait than the boy is puid by the baggage-masters is invited to send his address to this office.

WE must beg the indulgence of numerous contributors whose communications are deferred this week.

BACK FROM THE FISLD TRIALS.—A portion of the returning throug of sportsmen who had been interested whoesees at the Eastern Field Trials, passed through this city on Monday, and we had the pleasure of seeing many at this office during that and the following days. Among those who called were Col. James Gordon, (Pious Jeems,) Dr. Rawlings Young (Guyon), Mr. J. C. Higgius, Mr. J. O. Donner, Mr. T. Gadston, Mr. Theo. Predmere, Mr. Tallman, Mr. E. J. Martin and Mr. G. W. Bissford.

It is about this time of the year that the American bear vanueth himself in all his primitive immensity and blood-curdling ferociousness. Our country exchanges teem with hair-misting accounts of the frightful encounters and howling struggles of man and beast. There is one venerable old bear, who makes his appearance in the paper year after year, with all the regularity of the revolving planets; and along with him in this year of grace, 1880, comes the same unhappy "settler" to die again for the fortieth time his lingering death in the embrace of the monster. He is dead again; but we shall look for him, just the same, nextyear. He and the bear are as fixed in the newspaper world for all time to come as is Traus Major in the heavens.

And, by the way, what about that family out in Iowa who are eaten up every winter by the wolves? Is it not almost time to hear from them again?

#### THE DITTMARS' ABRACADABRA

THERE came into our hands some time ago a printed circular, issued by the present Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, setting forth as a reason for the stoppage of their "sporting powder" mill the alleged sickness of Carl Dittmar. The circular letter further alleged that the failure of the company to make any more "sporting powder" was not due to the effect of our publication of the true nature of our compound, but that, on the contrary, the publications of the Forker and Stream articles had rather helped their business. Within the past week the Dittmars have published what they state to be extracts from a seventy-five page pamphlet prepared in reply to those Forker and STREAM statements, which had helped them so substantially. The Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company (No. 2) is not altogether consistent.

The Dittmars preface their pamphlet by assuring the public that they did not themselves write the Forest and Stream's article. The simple fact that the Forest and Stream's article that the contained the exact truth about the "Dittmar sporting powder" is sufficient proof that it was not written by the manufacturers of that explosive.

The pamphlet which the Dittmars have been two months and a helf in preparing is, as we supposed it would be, mainly an abusive attack upon the FOREST AND STREAM. Had the Dittmars been conscious that the truth was on their side they would not have tried to bury the powder beneath the gutter refuse and tunck of their ribaldry. We insist, and the public insists, that the "Dittmar sporting powder" manufacturers must not attempt thus to evade the facts adduced by the FOREST AND STREAM.

Stripped of its personality, the Dittmac's "reply" is this:

1. That the truth was published by us in consequence of the withdrawal of their advertisement. We simply ropest what we said before respecting the withdrawal of that advertisement, namely, that "after their agent had been informed that we were about to publish the results of varinterstigation, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, upon the trumped up pretext that our refusal to publish what we thought to be a libelous letter proferred by them was un fair, judiclously withdrew their advertisement." The Dittmars allege that we published the article because they withdrew the advertisement because we had told them that we were about to publish the article. This is a matter concerning which the public may draw its own conclusions. Right motive or wrong motive, the facts adduced respecting the powder remain. The Dittmars may "publicly charge" until the crack of doom; the facts are not altered thereby.

2. That the truth was published by us in the interest of other powder concerns. This is unqualifiedly false. The exposition of the powder, except such portions of it as were then credited to others, was written entirely, every paragraph, sentenceand word of ir, by the editor of this paper, and in the interest solely of the sporting public and for its protection.

The Forest and Stream insists upon the right to expose any and every fraud and swindle, which endangers the personal safety of its patrons, and to gather its information from every available source. In investigating the "Dittmar Sporting Powder" we pursued this course, and we did not stop until we had inquired if Mr. Dittmar's sworn testimony concerning his sporting powder tallied with the letters written by him to forward its sale. We consulted the records. We found that they did not so taily. We published them. Him illee lackrymee, which means, literally, "hence these tears;" freely translated it means hence Carl Dittmar's "sickness."

3. They quibble on the patent specifications we published. By referring to the notice on the backs of the "Dittmar sporting powder" cans it will be found that the patent there called for is the one published by us. The reissue of the same patent does not affect the case at all. That those, who are interested in following the present Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company in their crayfish movements, may satisfy themselves that Mr. Dittmar's patent was correctly presented they may send to the Patent Office at Washington and procure all of his patents upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents for each one. The numbers are 98,854, 99,069, 90,070, 145,403; reissues, 5,759 and 6,645 and No. 179,688. More-

over, if Mr. Carl Dittmar will send us a copy of a patent and accompany it with a sworn affidavit that it is the patent under which his powder is made, we will publish it, and the affidavit with it.

4. Professor Morton's report. We have not the patience to follow the writers of the pampblet through the rortuous course of self-contradiction here, wherein one sentence they deny that the Morton powder was "sporting powder," and in the next affirm it; and then go backward and forward again. For example in one sentence it is:

"The alleged Ditmar powder presented him [Prof. Morton], and which we claim to have been nothing more nor less than Dualin, a blasting powder generally called Dittmar powder."

Then:

"Suffice it to say that no nitro-sugar, etc., not even in infinitely small proportion has for many years been used in the production of Dittmar sporting powder."

And again, forgetting what they have said, further on they affirm:

"Now, as far as the nitro-sterch and nitro-sugar mentioned in that deposition are concerned, they beyond eavil, are purely detonating powders, and as such highly beneficial to a blasting compound, but, although science owes the production of such nitro bodies on a commercial and practical scale to the invention of Mr. Dittour, we have nothing to do with them here because, as Prof. Morlon states, they fi. e., nitro-sugar and nitro-starch] are present in the sporting powder in such small quantity that they do not effect the character of the material."

That is to say—and after ten weeks in which to say it—the powder referred to by Prof. Morton is in one breath "blasting powder." "No fitro-sugar, etc., used, not even in infinitely small proportions," and then "they are present." The Dittmars deny that Prof. Morton referred to sporting powder and then they acknowledge it; they deny the nitro-sugar and then admit it; in short, in one of these statements the writers of this Dittmar pampilet are guilty of falsehood.

Their pamphlet sorely needs editing. The concerted efforts of all the editors in New York could not prove the safety of the "Dittnar sporting powder," but the youngest and most inexperienced editor in the land, if he were given ten weeks in which to do it, could have doctored up this pamphlet so that its successive assertions should not have directly or by implication proved themselves false.

We advise the Dittmars to take another ten weeks and fabricate, if they can, a rejoinder, of which one-half shall not be a contradiction of the other half; a rejoinder, in short, which shall contain a decent proportion of truth.

shall contain a decent proportion of truth.

The report of Prof. Moreon referred explicitly and solely to Dittmar sporting powder, which had been received by us in person from the present Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, and by us delivered, scaled as received, to him.

Had the Dittuars entertained any honest doubt about this they might have written to Prof. Morton. His reply would have satisfied them.

Office of the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, j New York, Dec. 7, 1880.

PROF. HENRY MORTON:

Dear Sir—The Forest and Stream of Sept. 23, 1850, contained a report written by you on Dittmar powder. May we ask you to state explicitly whether or not that report referred only to "Dittmar sporting powder," samples of which in sealed cans were furnished to you by curselves. Truly yours,

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

SIEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HOBOREN, N. J., Dec. 8, 1880,

Editor Forest and Stream:

the powder in shot-guns,

The powder examined by me and reported upon to you as Dittmar powder was contained in a sealed can labelled "Dittmar's New Sporting Powder."

The paper seal was intact and was broken by me.

My report was therefore founded upon the material sold by the Dittmar Company as sporting powder.

On the reverse side of the can were directions about the use of

Truly yours, HENRY MORTON.

If the Dittmars will furnish us a sworn affidavit that this powder, which they delivered to us in scaled cans, was blasting powder, and not sporting powder, we will with pleasure publish that affidavit also in our next issue.

As to the influence of the nitro-starch and nitro-sugar contained in the sporting powder, we advanced no opinion. We

simply stated what Carl Dittmar-under oath-said that he thought of them. And this brings us to the sworn testimony. 5. Respecting the sworn testimony of Mr. Dittmar, which we published in our issue of September 23, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Co. explain :

"In the first place, this deposition has no even remote application to sporting powder. It refers only to blasting powder and to the ingredients used to produce such powder.

A portion of that deposition was as follows:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

New York, Feb. 19th, 1880.—Before John A. Shields, United States Commissioner Southern District of New York. Deposition of Carl Dittmar, of Binghamton, N. Y., who, being first duly sworn, deposes and states

"My Gunpowder, when I first made it, had the same tendency as nitro-glycerine powder. It burst most all the guns at first, when I began to introduce it. It was just the same as if I would use nitro-glycerine powder. I have it now so that it is tamed down, and don't burst any more guns."

"My gunpowder," the Dittmar pamphleteers explain, refers only to blasting powder." "It burst most all the "refers only to blasting powder." guns" "has no even remote application to sporting powder. It refers only to blasting powder." "Don't burst any more "refers [Feb. 19, 1880] only to blasting powder." guns" This "tamed down" stuff, which "refers only to blasting powder," is, or was, for sale at No. 24 Park Place. The price per can is, or was, 65 cents and 85 cents. "All canisters are sealed, and only warranted when the scal is unbroken." The manufacturers warn the purchaser that the powder is "not guaranteed if this seal is broken." He is sensible who leaves the seal unbroken.

We may explain just here that the deposition from which we have quoted Mr. Dittmar's confession, referred principally to his blasting powder. The statements therein made by him respecting his "sporting powder" were in no wise pertinent to the case, and Mr. Dittmar might just as welland better-have omitted them. But the words, which we have quoted, he did utter under oath, little dreaming that they would ever be brought before the public in contrast with the delusive letters he had written about his "sporting pow-

The Dittmars allege that we have garbled the testimony A copy of the deposition, as written out from the stenographer's notes and printed under the supervision of Mr. Carl Dittmar's own counsel, is now at this office. It is open for inspection. Any one who has sufficient interest in the matter may satisfy himself that we have quoted Mr. Dittmar We invite the fullest reference to every letter deposition and article cited by us in this discussion.

The Dittmars lay stress upon the fact that Bogardus and Carver used "Dittmar sporting powder." Well, Bogardus was paid to use it. Whether or not be is paid now, we have no means of knowing. Moreover, we refuse to believe that Bogardus ever used it alone in a pigeon match where he was shooting for bona fide stakes. He has admitted to us, personally, that in such a match he would not use it in the second barrel. And as to Carver he, too, used the "Dittmar sporting powder" for pecuniary considerations. Moreover, we are credibly informed that Carver shattered two guns with the " Dittmar sporting powder."

The Dittmars strenuously deny that their "sporting powder" is a nitro-glycerine powder. The Forest and Stream strennously denies it, too.

The Dittmars and the FOREST AND STREAM are agreed on that. But we have said, and we reiterate, that the so-called " Dittmar sporting powder" is analogous to nitro-glycerine powder, that is to say, that under given conditions, which are absolutely beyond the control of the man who uses the powder in his gun, the "Dittmar sporting powder" will deto-

We insist that the Dittmar pamphleteers must not evade this statement of the true nature of the explosive. Mr. Dittmar, being first duly sworn, knows it to be correct. That is where Mr. Dittmar-under oath-and the Forest and STREAM agree again.

And when the Dittmar pamphleteers issue their second edition, we advise them to omit the self-contradictions and falsehoods now existing in their pamphlet, and in place thereof, to explain in their rationale of their nitro-cellulose compound that the conversion of the powder into gas may be by detonation; and for a "more extended scientific consideration" let them explain that the man who pulls the trigger of a gun loaded with their "tamed down" stuff is just as liable to blow off his own head as he is to kill the bird.

The Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company accuse us of having been personal in our discussion of their explosive. We recognize this bid for sympathy on their part as an old dodge, but we submit that any reflections, which may have been cast upon the character of the manufacture of the "Dittmar Sporting Powder," have been only the reflections suggested by a fair presentation of his past written and sworn utterances respecting his powder. We suggest to the manufactures of the "Dittmar sporting powder," that the sportsmen of this country are not to be caught with their chaff.
A burnt child dreads the fire: the "rationale" of the process of combustion will not induce the child to put his hand into the flame a second time. The most vigorous pumping of gas will not keep a bursted balloon in the air. Scurrilous pamphlets will not float "Dittmar sporting powder."

We have repressed our indignation at the course of a man who for greed of paltry gain has placed a powder analogous to | weekly letters from Philadelphia.

nitro-glycerine in the hands of the sporting public, and then systematically and shamelessly bolstered it up by fraud and deception. We have directed our remarks so far as possible to the powder and not to the man. We have preferred, and we still prefer, to leave any reference to Mr. Dittmar's personal character out of this discussion. But if Mr. Dittmar and the present Dittmar company want a change, and would have us leave the discussion of the powder for a consideration of Mr. Dittmar's "honesty with respect to past and present life, and the purpose which guides him," let them distinctly say so.

We fail also to see what is the bearing on the case of the statement that the Forest and Stream in the past has commended the powder. Murderers go unhung and thieves associate with honest men until they are foundout. the powder looked well at first is shown by the fact that it was accepted without question and thoughtlessly commended by many until we set to work to find out what its true nature Our investigation showed that its true excellence was all seeming, and the deeper we got into it the more extraordinary it seemed that the public should so long have been imposed upon. It appeared to us, after we had discovered the nature of the explosive, a plain duty to announce it to the shooting world; and having done that, we have done all that can be expected of us.

The allegation of the Dittmar Company that their business has increased and that ours has diminished since the publication of the article is one which has nothing whatever to do with the question of the safety of the powder. It makes not a particle of difference to us whether they sell ounces or tons of their compound : that is a matter which interests, we presume, only the manufacturers and the consumers of the article, and among the latter we are not to be counted. some accounts it would be an excellent thing if their business were to prosper greatly. It would cost some lives, no doubt, but it certainly would make the gun trade very lively, and many of our advertisers would accumulate wealth at a surprising

The public do not care whether the exposure of the character of the powder has benefited or injured the Forest AND STREAM, nor did any calculation as to what would be the effect on our business enter our minds when the articles were published. We had a duty to perform; we did what we thought proper in the case.

The Dittmar Company thought that the price of their advertisement should have purchased our silence. sorreed with them

This paper is not managed to please the Dittmar Company, but the Forest and Stream Publishing Company and the subscribers to this journal. If its management suits them the Dittmar people may, we think, possess their souls in patience.

As a matter of fact, the circulation of Porest and Stream is, and has been steadily, increasing since the publication of September 23. But that is wholly beside the question.

We have purposely avoided any discussion of alleged results of tests alleged to have been made by the Dittmar manufac turers. We do not question Mr. Carl Dittmar's ability to safely perform, with given samples of his "sporting powder," any experiments he may see fit to devise. record, and he swears to it, that "it [ which does not refer only to blasting powder] burst most alithe guns at first." But Mr. Dittmar has repeatedly told us before that he never had any accident with the powder and that he never burst any of his own guns with it. Moreover, in the absence of other proof than the Dittmar powder manufacturer's unsupported assertion, we must be excused from giving credence to what they

The Dittmars again characterize our exposition of their "sporting powder" as maliciously false and slanderous. This we again deny. If they think that they can make good the charge of wrong motives and false representations, their proper course is to sue us, prove it in the courts and recover damages. They may easily satisfy themselves of our responsibility by consulting any of the mercantile agencies. if they did not recover six cents, a simple judgment in their favor would be of more decided advantage to them and their product than they can ever hope to gain by the dissemination of twenty tons of such rodomontade as this pamphlet.

The Dittmers have proved such adepts in misrepresenting their own powder that we cannot trust them to fairly reprecut the charges of the Forest and Stream against the plosive. We have therefore reprinted in convenient shape our scientific discussion of their nitro-cellulose detonating explosive, and we shall be happy to supply the articles upon application. They contain the simple and direct explanation of the difference between the "Dittmar sporting powder," a chemical combination, and common black powder, a mechanical mixture, and the different explosions of the two. The manufacturers wholly ignore this. There was nothing else for them to do.

More Carp for the East .- In drawing down the national carp ponds at Washington Prof. Baird found 1,000 young leather carp " which he did not know of. These have been ent to Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market, New York, for distribution, making the third lot. These are fine fish, from four to six inches in length.

'Hono" manages to put a deal of information into his

#### WALTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER.

WESSRS, JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 15 Astor Place LVI. New York, have supplied a want in giving the auging public a new and handsome edition of the late Dr Bethune's Walton. Of all the editions of Walton, either English or American, we have preferred Bethune's, and is popularity is attested by the fact that his editions were ex hausted before his death and have been in demand since The volume now before us is a reprint of the original, and opens with a letter from the Doctor to his friend Charle, Lanman, the graceful writer and accomplished angler, and is followed by Bethune's poem, "Saptogus," which, when re in winter, stirs the angler's blood until the lines,

O, that the willow's leaf were free. And the dogwood were in flower

rise to his brain during the cares of business, and he knows that there is a time coming when he can throw aside his cares and get beyond the screech of the locomotive. Dr. Bethum seemed to be thoroughly imbued with Walton's spirit of a admiration for nature, the feeling that is at the bottom of all true angling enjoyment, and which gives more pleasure its possessor than the mere capture of a few fish which can be bought in the market for a dollar. How many men miss this enjoyment and measure their pleasure by the number trout in their creel. They find no music in the chirr of the kingflisher, the call of the loon, nor companionship in the chattering of the squirrel, which scolds them as an intruder into his domain; but Walton felt all this and more, and if the modern reader is occasionally tempted to smile at his credulity and superstitious notions he cannot help admiring his quaint style, which is in perfect accord with his simplicity and freedom from technical love

In the bibliographical preface to the first volume Dr. Bethune gives us ninety-two pages of notices of fishing books before the time of Walton, which is followed by "The Con plete Angler," with copious foot notes, and illustrated with fine steel engravings of Walton, "The Salutation" and "Landing a Trout," as well as numerous woodcuts, all from the original.

The second part opens with "some account of the life and critings of Charles Cotton, Esq., by the American Editor, and steel portrait of Cotton. The list of birds is interspers with entire poems and precedes the second part of the "Conplete Angler," while the appendix contains songs and poems and an "Arrangement according to the method of Cuvier, the American species of fishes alluded to in the preceding pages. By James E. De Kay," which was authority thirn years ago, but is not followed now.

In the appendix is also found "Extracts from the Journal of the Lake Piseco Trout Club," and Trout Fishing on Long Island (Frank Forrester); a "list of books on fish and fish ing founded on Sir Henry Ellis' catalogue, as reprinted by Pickering, but very greatly enlarged and carefully corrected making the most complete list ever published," and "bool in the cathedral library, Salisbury, formerly belonging to Isaak Walton.

The volume is a large one, printed in large type on good paper, and will no doubt meet with a large sale. It is a large and handsome volume ; price \$8 to \$15, according to style.

#### THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

IN last week's issue we gave the full account of the running of the Nursery and Puppy Stakes, with the names of the successful youngsters. The running of the All-Aged State commenced on the day of our last publication, Thurs day, and continued during Friday and Saturday, ending only as the sun went down on the last day of the week. days therefore had been devoted to the great event, and i was deemed expedient to declare the running of the Brace Stakes off and postpone the running of the Club Stakes, in definitely. A special train was engaged, and the party returned home late on Saturday night, well satisfied at havin been present at a most successful field trial meeting.

Considering the lateness of the season the Club is to be con gratulated on having secured the good services of the clerk of the weather, for only one day, Wednesday, turned out to be a bad one.

The entry of twenty-seven names in the All-Aged Stakes was a very large one, and brought together many of the fines strains of dogs in the land. The draw was remarkable, n only that the braces were to an extent evenly balanced, but it certainly was strange that the pointers should fall together as they did in the different heats.

There were plenty of birds in the openings at the start, but towards the closing hours of the trials the bevies had drawn into the dense cover and breaks, where they were hard to find, and when found in many instances impossible to move.

Taking the words in Instruction to Judges, "The dogs are to be hunted in all respects as in an ordinary day's shooting in a sportsmanlike manner," as our text, we have written our report as we saw it with our own eyes, without fear or favor. We consider that the decisions rendered by the judges were in the main correct, several of them astonishingly so, particularly in those cases where a good dog was handicapped by an inexperienced handler. But in several decisions we have begged to differ in our report, and we have tried to make it clear why we did so.

As a rule there was less "kicking" than is usually the case

at competitions of the kind, and the only regular withdrawal

was one that we were told was suggested by the President of the Club.

The dogs as a rule turned up in fine condition, but there were two of the youngsters afflicted in a manner that rule No. 6 was drawn up specially to cover. No man has a right to present any dog in a mangy condition, and it is a breach of contract with every owner present if the dog is allowed to

The largest draft from any one Kennel was that from the Moorefield, owned by Mr. W. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, in charge of Mr. Wanmaker, of Coolspring, N. C. Lass o' Gowrie, Raleigh, Luna May, Count Fred and La Guy were all on hand, who with Countess Bang, constitute the strength of the kennel this season so far as preparation for field trial events is concerned. Mr. Moore was singularly unfortunate in having but three of the lot in running order. Countess Bang a superb small pointer bitch who was entered at Vincennes, and in fine order there, came in season on her return and had to be left at home. Both Luna May and Count Fred were taken sick two days before the opening of the trials from exposure from travelling from Vincennes. The former, a fine bitch of rare excellence and perfectly trained is one of the best field dogs in Mr. Moore's kennels, and Count Fred who was winner at Patoka last year in Puppy stakes, and also second with Lincoln in braces in same trials was a stand-by whose loss was keenly felt. Raleigh, as we have noticed in our report, was just over a severe atlack of rheumatism so that out of the draft of six superior dogs only one half, and not those that were considered the best for the Robin's Island ground were left to run.

Their was a deal of luck in running off the heats, and in several instances dogs of grand ability were cut down by dogs of less merit. As shown in our report Gladstone won first; Dashing Monarch second, and the judges awarded Sensation third, and Glen came in for fourth place under the

At a meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club held at Mc-Nish's Hotel, New Suffolk, L. I., during the trials it was determined to secure the privilege of the purchase of Robin's Island from the owners. This was done, and a three months' refusal was secured.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

NOTES ON DEER HUNTING IN CANADA.

THE American readers of Forest and Stream, as a rule, do not appear to luut much in Eastern Ontario, at any rate for its larger game, judging from the columns of the same paper, hounds are not allowed to be used or are not used to any great extent in the more settled States of the neighboring Republic for the purpose of running deer. I may be pardoned, therefore, if in the following notes, I particularize more than is probably necessary, and I may add, that although running deer with dozy shas a burdency to extern just to see

nore than is probably necessary, and I may add, that although running deer with dogs has a tendency to exterminate deer, or at least, to drive them to other resorts, yet while it lasts the fun is fast and furious. Who would enjoy fox hunting if the music of the dogs were wanting? though of course, the excitement of the ride lends often pleasure to the sport.

In Ontario deer hunting with hounds for the sportsman is the rule, for the pot-hunter the exception; although pot-hunters from your side of the line formerly brought dogs over here and carried off numbers of deer. Now that the Legislature has stepped in, the sportsman has a clear field. On my trip this year we were fortunate in having located ourselves where we were in no danger from dog poisoners, who flourish in some sections, and we were not even troubled, as some are, by the "natives," on hearing our dogs betaking themselves to the runways and killing our deer ahead of the hounds.

hounds.

My brother and myself, with a couple of men who thoroughly understood hunting, and seven dogs, put in a very good time of it for about ten days near the head waters of our Canadian Mississippi, and managed to bag fornteen head, which is considered about the average brought in by those

Canadian Mississippi, and managed to bag fourteen head, whilen is considered about the average brought in by those who were out this year.

After a two day's drive over the most infernal road that statute labor was ever performed upon we arrived at a lumber shanty, the first, by the way, that I land ever seen. So we gazed upon that shanty and poked our noses into every corner thereof, and the result is that we now know that a lumber shanty is a log building with a large hole in the roof through which the snoke of an immense fire finds its way or not, as the case may be and the wind may decide. Around the sides are the "bunks," or beds, or whatever you like to call them, and in these shanties as many as thirty men live and sleep—if they can—for I fancy they are often troubled in their dreams with things just as annoying as the point of Shakespear's "bure bodkin" would be, realizing to the full the expression "packed like herrings in a barrel" and living on pork, beans and bread (the latter baked in the ashes and very good) without butter during the whole winter. As I am partial to butter we moved on and reached our headquarters on the shore of the lake at dusk. At daybreak our plan generally was to send a man into the base with two sets of dogs in order that we might have two chases in the morning, and erally was to send a man into the bush with two sets of dogs in order that we might have two chases in the morning, and again after lunch have two more, as some of the deer were very likely to run to other lakes than the one we were watch-ing. As soon as the first pair of dogs "start" the man loosens the others and they start in their turn, provided they can find a track, and the man hurries back to the lake to help watch. As we could always depend on our dogs "water-ing" the deer somewhere, we rarely watched the runways. watch. As we come and ing" the deer somewhere, we rarely watched the runways. In the event of any of your readers not fully understanding the term "'runways," I may say that the red deer have regular "'runs" or paths by which, when they are chased by dogs, they make their way to the lakes where they have been accustomed to drink. Hunting on runways is probably better sport than hunting on the lakes, as you generally hear and see more of the hunt and frequently get more chances to aboot.

Aboot.

Last Went out for a runway luint, bringing two dogs along with me, and much to my disgust the deer took the water almost at once, although

not till he had been fired at and missed by the men with the dogs. In the afternoon of the same day we ran two more, which were both missed, much to our disgust, while I had not the luck even to see the "deers," as the hunters call them, all day. Old Charlie, my best dog, when last seen was within thirty yards of the fawn he was running, though of course he would never earth it.

To resume what I was saying about hunting on the lake. On the Monday after we arrived I had been watching for about three hours where by the well-known crash of the bushes in my rear I was put on the qui vice, and in a few seconds a nice buck jumped literally over my head into the lake. Of course fallen tree under which I hay hid me from the deer. After looking around to see if any danger threatened, he struck boldly out into the lake. Thus the fun began as my boat into which I had by this time thrown myself was tossing wildly in a heavy sea. I pumped cartridgesat the buck for some time before he got his coupt by grace. By this time the dogs had come to the shore, and were rewarded with a tast of the blood, and as one of them was a pup it did him a great deal of good. We got another deer that day, and kept on at that rate till we left. One day we put into the lake three separate "chases," but killed none of them on account of the high wind which caused them to "skulk the shore," as it is called; that is, they strike out along the shore for a couple of hundred yards and then land, and are off for good, as they are arrely shot when they try this plan of escaping.

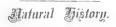
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for a couple of nundred yarus and then hand, and are on not good, as they are rarely shot when they try this plan of escaping.

There is no better sport than to sit on the shore of a lake listening to the baying of the hounds, every moment expecting them to "bring in" their deer, now coming straight forward you, and then off almost out of hearing. I tell you one is kept in a delightful fever of excitement; but on windy and rainy days there is the other side of the picture, as frequently out can't bear the dogs, and you may have to remain for five or six hours wet without and dry within, without a drop of "the crature" to put a little warmth into the cockles of your heart, or anywhere else about your half frozen person, and you have got to stay there till you receive a signal to go, for it is a point of honer "never to give up the ship" when watching for deer. Ye gods! I would just say that if any-one wants to hunt deer at the proper time—the first week in November—he will find sport, but will have to have the patience of Job, with a fair share of endurance and cheerfulness under discouraging circumstances; for the very time he leaves his post, may be the time the dogs will put in the deer and he had better had been the piper who played before Moses, and have been "dead and buried and embalmed before Romulus and Remus were suckled" than the man he is, for he may look out for squalls when he roturns to camp if the deer has gone in at the place descreted by him.

The two men who were with us were almost as good as Indians in the woods, and, as is no rare thing with an old deer hunter, could take a track, and by carofully noting the different sizes and the general direction the deer seemed to be taking, follow it till "started." This is useful, as very few dogs can take a track more than a day old, and some dogs are so keen of secont that they will work away at an old track for half a day, and in the oud make nothing of it, for deer travel so far when they move about that it night be a long time before the dog coul



OUR WATERFOWL.

Querquedula crecca. English Teal. In the male the head is slightly crested, and is bright chestnut, with a broad glossy green band on each side, becoming black and meeting on the nape of the neck behind; breast and under parts white, the former marked with circular black spots; upper parts and sides waved with black, and whitish; under tail coverts, black; speculum, green; the long scapular feathers are black externally, and creamy white internally; bill, black; feet brownish; weight, about ten ounces. In the female the col. oration is very plain, and the bird resembles somewhat the female pintail duck.

This is a European species accidental on the Atlantic

Querquedula carolinensis. Greenwinged Teal. Resembles the preceding species, but has a conspicuous white crescent on the side of the body, just in front of the bend of the wing; scapulars, plain. Female resembles that of Q. crecca.

The greenwing is so abundant and well known throughout the country that it seems almost superfluous to speak of it at length. Almost everywhere it is highly esteemed as a table bird, and its gentle and unsuspicious nature causes it too often to fall a prey to the wiles of the small boy as well as to those of the more mature gunner.

The greenwing is a hardy bird, and usually remains with us until the advent of really cold weather. It breeds in considerable numbers in Montana, where, during the summer of of 1875, we found along the mountain streams many females with newly-hatched young.

Querquedula discors. Bluewinged Teal. Male with head and neck dark slate color, almost black on the crown, with metallic reflections; a white crescent in front of the eye; under parts, yellowish brown, thickly spotted with black upper parts, barred with black, almost to the exclusion of the brown; scapulars, striped with tawny; wing coverts,

sky blue; speculum white, green tipped; bill, black; feet, yellowish brown. Female plainer, without head markings. but may be known from any except the female of the next species by the wing markings. Size of preceding.

The bluewinged teal appears to be confined to that portion of North America east of the Rocky Mountains, being replaced to the westward of that range by the succeeding species. Throughout the country which it inhabits, however, it is a well-known bird, and, especially early in the season, affords good shooting. It shuns cold weather, and usually disappears soon after the first frost. It is a gentle little bird, and is usually very easily approached. When flying, both this and the preceding species often crowd quite close together, and a single discharge will sometimes bring to the ground a dozen individuals out of a flock.

Querquedula cyanoptera. Cinnamon Teal. Male, with head, neck and under parts, rich purplish chestnut, becoming darker on crown; chin and under tail coverts changing to black on the belly; wings as in Q. discors. Female difficult to distinguish from the female of that species but usually darker and with some traces of chestnut. Somewhat larger than the last, and with bill a little longer.

The cinnamon teal is a South American species which has only within a few years been ascertained to occur in any numbers in the United States. It is very abundant in California, and is found from the Pacific coast east to the Rocky Mountains It also occurs occasionally and as a strangler in some of the Gulf States, having been reported from Louisiana by Pilate, and from Florida by Maynard. It breeds in cousiderable numbers in the Rocky Mountains, whence we have obtained both eggs and skins.

Spatula elypeata, Shoveller, Spoonbill. Bill greatly expanded in front, being twice as wide at tip as at base and with numerous and prominent lamine. The male has the head and neck green, the breast white, sides and belly chest-Wing coverts, blue; speculum, green; scapulars, some blue and others black; all with white stripes; bill, black; feet, red. Female colored much like the female mallard but always to be known by the bill and the blue wing markings. Bill in female and young, yellowish brown.

The shoveller is abundant almost everywhere though perhaps less so in New England than elsewhere. It is an excellent table bird and affords good shooting in many places, being, like the little teal, rather an unsuspicious bird. breeds in considerable numbers in the region west of the Missouri River, where during the migrations it is found in considerable numbers. It has also been found breeding in Alaska. We have found shovellers abundant in California and have had fine shooting at them in that State.

Aix sponsa. Wood Duck. Crested. Head with green and purple reflections, with parallel, curved, superciliary and postocular white stripes. Throat and upper fore-neck white, sending out two short stripes, one below and behind the eye, and one below the back of the head. Breast, rich, purplish chestnut; marked in front with arrow-shaped white spots. Lower parts, white; sides, gray, waved with black, and barred behind with black and white. Upper parts black, with glossy reflections. Bill, red and white; feet, brown. Female, less brightly colored, the head gray. This most beautiful of all our ducks is very generally distributed throughout North America. We have seen it in Nebraska, and it has been recorded by Dr. Hayden's expeditions from Heart River, Dakota, and other trans-Missouri localities. It is especially noteworthy, in addition to the beauty of its plumage, for its habit of nesting in hollow trees. The young either drop from the nest to the water or are carried to it by the mother in her

The woodduck does not decoy well, and is perhaps most often shot by jumping it from crecks and pond holes. In many sections they are killed by paddling up to them on the narrow, winding creeks in which they feed, and shooting them as they rise from the water.

#### SNAKES.

SCARCELY know of an animal that crawls the ea cleaves the air, or swims the searth, or cleaves the air, or swims the sear toward which I instinctively cherish a greater repugnance, and for which, at the same time, I show more consideration than the snake. Let a lot of boys encounter a snake in their rambles, and however

time, I show more consideration than the snake. Let a lot of boys encounter a snake in their rambles, and however good natured and accommodating he may show a disposition to be, by turning "tail to," he is a lucky snake if he escapes a merciless visitation of cobble stones upon his head.

The best of saints do not seem to have grace enough to permit a snake to enjoy, unmolested, the pursuit of happiness. People generally can't leave a snake alone, though to my mind it is the easiest thing in the world. If, on a bright day, a snake sees fit to crawl out of some dark cavern or nasty marsh to sun himself on the roadside, it is pronounced trespass worthy of capital punishment, and the weapon nearest to hand, be it club, fence-rail, stone, or what not, is seized for the unequal and deadly fray.

For one, I never stop to interviow a snake with stones or sticks, or to molest him in anywise. If I'm in his way I get out of it. I the's in my way I allow him to enjoy it, he, being the weaker animal of the two is emitted to the courtesy. I always accord to him the right of way, even though I have to go across lots home sometimes. If he lifts his head and hisses forth his complaint, I say, "Yes, you're right, every man's hand is against you but one, that's mine."

If the tricians, who love to indulge in figures of speech, talk about "the milk of human kindness." Why, for the snake, my cup is always brimful of this milk. He enjoys it; he likes to feed upon it just as much as your cats and dogs and pigs do. Now let me be understood, for I would not have anybody to think of me as strutting about on great, tall stilts, disdainfully looking down on the rest of mankind,

tall stilts, disdainfully looking down on the rest of mankind

with the sentiment on my tongue, "I am better than thou," for treating these hated vipers with so much grace and mercy. I put in no claim for superior virtue. The truth is, this "bands-off," this "leave them alone," the truth is, this "bands-off," this "leave them alone," the sent alone, the man alone is simply to accommodate my cowardice. As I hate snakes with a perfect lear. The very sight of one, however harmless he may be, makes my flesh creep. There is nothing in the world that I will run quicker, faster and farther from than a snake-except the snall-pox Somehaw there is something about him that imparts wonderful acceleration to my locomotion. And I think it most ardently, if I don't say it audibly, "Now, snake, you attend to your business and I'll attend to mine, and don't you dare to scare me like that again, or I'll be hanged it I don't join issue with the rest of mankind and kill you every time I meet you." But in spite of any resolution my cowardice proves more than a match for my courage and the usual tender mercy is the result. The viper proves the victor every time. I was my uncoveted tot once to have a black-snake for a bed-fellow, between my chum and myself, on the tented field. He bid himself down to sleep all coiled up in a little heap. I shall never forget it. It was the night the Army of the Potomac rested on the banks of the Pauminky. We arrived there late and so fatigued by a long march that we spread our blankest at once without the precurition of inspection by the aid of a lighted candle as was our wont. It happened to be near a diapitated old fence, half stone and half wood. At the sound of the reveille we arose, and in rolling up our bedding we uneverted an immonse black-snake all saugly coiled up in his warm neet. Many's night after this episode would I waken from the slumber so sweet to the weary soldier and

up in its warm nest. Many a ingiti after this opisione would be whether so sweet to the weary soldier and feel the subtle movements of serpents underneath me, something like vibrating bed-cords, and no sleep would come again to my eye-lids till I had been assured by actual examithing like vibrating bed-cords, and no steep would come again to my eye-lids till I had been assured by nettual examination that they existed in fancy rather than in fact. You should have seen that old fence about an hour after sunrise that morning. It was fairly animate with the life of reptiles. At a little distance it looked as if it were veneered with polished ebony. Companies of men gazed at the scene in amazement and then, as if suddenly seized by one impulse, they burled a perfect fusiliade of stones and sticks and whatever cane first to band at the vile creatures, quite demoralizing them and the fence in the bargain.

Barring my Virginia experiences I believe that I have not witnessed in all the forty years of my life as many snakes as I have seen this summer at Illinois. While the most of them are harmless many are not. Their sting is death unless the autitate be at hand. And in my judgment a snall plaid of aqua ammonia is as necessary to insure safety on the prairies as in the mountains. Indulge me now in a moment of serious discussion. I will preface it with an incident or two. There a brother a farmer, a few years my senior, living on a farm

agua anunonia is as necessary to move a moment of serious as in the mountains. Indulge the now in a moment of serious discussion. I will preface it with an incident or two. I have a brother a farmer, a few years my senior, living on a tarm four miles west of our village. Last summer while harvesting his hay he killed a snake of a brownish hue, about four feet long and of disproportionate thickness. Curiosity led him to take his knife and slit it open, whereupon sixty little snakes (he counted every one of them) issued forth, each one about a foot in length. I asked him how he accounted for it, and he said, "On the theory that snakes in time of danger swallow their young." To me it was a new idea, and I was disposed to be incredulous. A cousin from New Jersey, now an old man, who had always been a farmer, was visiting us. I asked him if he had ever seen anything corroborative of that fact, if fact it was. He said "Yes; I once saw on my farm as many as fifteen or twenty small snakes run out of the mouth of a large one." I have since argued the question a little, and I find a difference of opinion. One of our best lawyers is somewhat skeptical on the question, while, on the other hand, one of our nurchants is a firm believer. His faith is founded on ocular demonstration. He was down the river one day, when his doc encountered a snake. He attacked It, and shook out of the snake's mouth at least twenty little ones. I have consulted two encyclopedins. In one there is no reference to the subject. In Chambors' flad this paragraph: "It has been often alleged that vipers and twenty intro ones. I more consistent we analycopeans a function one there is no reference to the subject. In Chambiers' I in this paragraph: "It has been often alleged that vipers an other arcpents, when alarmed, swallow their young, an eject them again after reaching a place of safety. The still remains some doubt on this curious question, which has the property of the control of the property o still remains some dount on this curious question, which has recently been much discussed, and it is not improbable that the alleged proofs of it from living young ones issuing out of the body of the parent when crushed are to be accounted for by the covorisprons mode of generation." What is the latest on this subject? With this inquiry I subscribe myselt, Bauxia, Ill., Nov. 23. Hix.

This question was discussed at some length in early issue of Forest and Stream, and the conclusion was reached that grakes do sometimes swallow their young. We should be glad to hear any further evidence on this question that our readers can contribute. The following are some of the references to this subject: Vol. 1, p. 54; do., 86; do., 118; do, 166; do, 198; do., 214.

o, 166; do, 198; do., 214.

The Nuttall Belletin.—The October number of the Bulletia, which is the last of the fifth volume, contains, as is usual, a great amount and variety of valuable matter. The opening article, by Dr. Coues, is especially interesting, as it treats of a great quantity of manuscript letters and papers of Wilson and Audubon, the existence of which has not, up to this time, been generally known. The letters referred to will, when published, throw a flood of light on many points which have always been obscure, and will no doubt render clear the facts in the case of the ever-to-be-deplored misunderstanding which existed between these two great men. Dr. Coues, in giving us a little gossip about what he saw "Behind the Yeli," tells the story in his own inimitable style, and our readers know how interesting all his writings are. Mr. Louis A. Zerega, in his "Notes on the Northern Range of the Fish Crow (Corvus owifragus), with Some Account of its Habits," gives some important particulars in regard to this species. It is inclined to believe that "one-third of the crows that fly about the Lower Bay of New York are C. ossifragus." This will be to most readers a surprising announcement, but the writer of the paper supports it by the statement that out of twenty-six crows killed during the past year between Sandy Hook and Scalvright, N. J., eleven were fish crows. He also notes the interesting fact that crows will come to decoys.

Mr. Frank W. Langdon's description of this new species of Helmindophaga, H. carnati. Society of Natural History, where it first appeared. Part 111. of Mr. J. J. Dalgbish's "List of Occurrences of North American Birds in Europe" concludes the series, the number of species detected on the other side of the water reaching sixty-eight.

Mr. Ridgway gives an interesting description of the eggs

of the Caspian tern (Sterna cuspia) found at Calib's Island

of the Caspian term (Sterna caspia) found at Camb sistant during the past summer, and the number concludes with some "Notes on Colorado Birds," by H. D. Minot.

Recent Literature contains a number of interesting notices. Among "General Notes" Mr. Nathan Clifford Brown records the capture of Patispide aerulva in Minie and Mr. Jencks that of Thryothorus Indovicianus in Rhode Island. Mr. Ridgthat of Thryathorus Indovicionus in Rhode Island. Mr. Ridg-way suggests that Helminthophaga c neinnatiensis may be a hybrid between H. pinus and Operorus formosus. There are other notes of much interest to bird lovers.

A BLACK RABBIT-Moria, Franklin Co., N. Y., Dec. Two friends of mine, while hunting foxes last week bac A BLAOK RABBIT—Moria, Franklin Oo., N. Y., Die. 3.—
Two friends of mine, while hunting foxes last week back of
this village about three miles, came across a black rabbit.
They put their dog on his track and the dog caught and killed
it after a long chase. They gave it to me and I have skinned
it and intend to have it mounted. It is black all over, save a
small white spot on the breast about the size of a silver quarter. No one about here ever saw a black rabbit before, that
is, a wild one. I once saw a tame black English rabbit, but
this is the same species as the common wild rabbit about here
which are all white now and brown in the summer. Please
let me know in your Answers to Correspondents if such cases
are common. The two gentlemen from Bridgeport, Conn.,
that went up to Blue Mountain a week ago. Saturday came
down Tuesday with two deer. They had a very unfavorable
week while there, being very cold weather, making it bad for
still hunting. The snow is about a foot deep here on the
level, and the cold ranged from twenty down to two degrees
above zero the last week.

EXCLUSION SPANDOWS IN CANADA -Mr. H. G. Vennor, the Almanac Man, writing to the Montreal Gazette, says:

Almanac Man, writing to the Montreal Gazette, says:

"A colony of English sparrows have reached St. Jerome, Province of Quebee, and have taken up their residence around the Convent and House of Cure Labelle. In this spot they appear to take great delight, and the louder ring the church bells the louder they chatter. Up to the present date the sparrow has not made much inroad through the country north of the Ottawa Valley. They are not seen to the northward of Buckingham Village, Thurso, Lachute or St. Jerome, and it would appear as if the range of Laurentian Mountains limited or arrested their migration. I have not met with one individual of this species anywhere beyond St. Jerome, although the villages of Piedmonte, St. Sauveur, St. Adele and St. Agathe all possess as suitable places for their abode as St. Jerome. Possibly hawks and shrikes are too numerous for the sparrows' liking among the Laurentian hills, but as st. octome. Fossini mawas and suffices are too minerous for the sparrows' liking among the Laurentian bills, but however this may be, their loss is not felt, as the forests are full of our own native birds, which have not only higher musical powers, but likewise much more insectivorous tastes.

THE NATURALISTS DIRECTORY .- This manual is at great The NATURALISTS DIRECTORY.—This manual is a great convenience to all naturalists who wish to know the addresses of others who are working in the same line with themselves. The new volume for 1890 centains the names, addresses, special departments of study, etc., of the naturalists, chemists, physicists, astronomers, etc., etc., and also a list of the scientific societies, of scientific periodicals and the titles of

ists, physicists, astronomers, etc., etc., and also a list of the scientific societies, of scientific periodicals and the titles of ecientific books published in America, from July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1890.

We think this is the third year that the directory has been issued and it is enlarging its list all the time. This year it has adopted the plan of arranging the names by States by request, a plan in which it is doubtful if the advantages balance the disadvantages, and the publishers say that next year they qust, a blan in which it is doubtful if the advantages balance the disadvantages, and the publishers say that next year they will return to the old plan of an alphabetical arrangement irrespective of geographical location. The list of names occupies 18 pages averaging thirty names, or about 3.500 names, and gives a list of those who have died within the past year. It is edited and published by S. E. Casino, 299 Washington street Roston.

## Mish Culture.

#### GERMAN CARP IN TENNESSEE.

ON last Wednesday, the 24th of November, the second consignment of German carp intended for distribution in this State, arrived in charge of Mr. J. T. Ellis, an assistant of the United States Fish Commission. Col. Akers, our State Fish Commission col. Akers, our State Fish Commissioner, had been notified by telegraph and was at the depot to meet Mr. Ellis and receive the fish. The local press gave notice of their arrival, which brought to

State Fish Co-unissioner, bad been notified by telegraph and was at the depot to meet Mr. Ellis and receive the fish. The local press gave notice of their arrival, which brought together a number of gentlemen who have ponds on their farms, with numerous buckets in hand to transfer their allotted number of fish to their new homes.

As there are no protection laws for fish in the State, or appropriations made to meet the necessary expenses incurred in introducing new varieties of fish, Col. Akers determined to give this consignment only to persons whom he knew would take care of the trust and footed the bill himself. A bath tub was at once secured at George Barbour's tonsorial parlors and the fish not actually disposed of put into it; there they will be fed and watched until called for. Mr. Ellis said to me that he had never seen a finer lot of young carp than the once he brought here. He had with him 1,000 in ten cans, each containing 100 fish, to be distributed as follows: 600 for middle Tennessec and the others for the Western portion of the State. Out of this large number, though they had been on the road several days, not one died. The weather was favorable and the water was changed every five hours. Mr. E. is entitled to much credit for the waterfulness and skill displayed during the journey.

It is gratifying to notice the growing interest on the part of our farmers for fish-enture, and it is to be hoped that the protection laws, so nearly passed at the last session of our Legislature, will pass the one assembling here in January. They should make a reasonable appropriation for the stocking of our principal streams with such fish as will thrive in them. By this means in a few years we will have an abundance of this delicious and wholesome food.

The carp distributed here last year are all doing remarkably well, but those entrused to Dr. Callender, Superintendent of the basane Asylum, have made phenomenal progress. When placed in the ponds of the asylum grounds the fry did not exceed one and a half inches i

spring. Every care has been given, feeding regularly and not allowing any one to disturb them. They have become so tune as to come at call to be fed.

so tume as to come at call to be fed.

Rather an anusing scene occurred on Wednesday while the distribution was going on. An elderly colored man came up with a bucket on his arm to get some fish, being, as his whole race are, fond of them, and, being told the Government were giving them away, said to one of the assistants:

"Look a heah, I wants some of dem fishes."

"How many will you have, my good man?"

"Data's Cording to the size; 'specks two dozen is 'huff,"

"But have you a suitable pond to put them in?" inquired

Col. A.

"Ain't got no pond, but such de ole 'coman's got a pot

big 'ruff to hold what I wants."

"Old man," said the colonel, "these fish are sent here to breed from and cost about \$5 apiece, and hard to get at

breed from and cos which that."

"Usen honey, dem creeturs not 'tended for de black man, so you can keep 'em: de cats and buffalces good 'muff for dis chile, and five dollars' wuff of dem las' me all my days.'

With these few remarks he walked off, showing no great disappointment at his refusal.

Nashville. Tenn., Nov. 25.

#### FERTILE HYBRIDS.

ROCHESTEE, Dec. 8.

Editor Evrest and Stream Botton Eorest and Stream:
At the New York State Hatchery we have a pond containing sixty hybrid trout. The cross is male salmon trout with the female brook trout. They are now three years old and will average one-half pound in weight; the largest will weigh three-quarters of a pound. They resemble both parents, but three-quariers of a pound. They resemble both pare are inclined toward the salmon trout a little the most.

three-marters of a pound. They resemble both parents, but are inclined toward the salmon trout a little the most. November 1st they commenced spawning for the first time and continued until November 12th. We succeeded in obtaining 16,400 spawn. A remarkable fact concerning the spawn is that they are fully two sizes smaller than brook trout spawn. It may be necessary for me to state that salmon trout spawn are twice as large as brook trout spawn. It may be necessary for me to state that salmon trout spawn are twice as large as brook trout spawn. One would supprese that the spawn would be in size between salmon trout and brook trout, but instead they are smaller than either.

The oggs are perfect in shape and a good percentage are impregnated and doing well. The formation of the fish in the egg can be seen plainly at present. They commenced spawning just after the salmon trout in our ponds had stouped, and just, before the brook trout had fairly commenced. It is my opinion that they will make a fish well adalpted to either lakes or streams. They are well-formed and handsome fish, and the prospects are they will be a valuable addition to our better class of food fishes.

We also crossed a few hundred of the hybrid spawn with male brook trout. A good percentage are impregnated. All the fish at the hatchery are looking exceedingly well. We shall take a large supply of brook trout spawn, also Californian mountain trout spawn. The breeders of this variety are in fine condition, and we shall be able to furnish all parties in this State with a good supply of the young fry who are desirous of procuring them for the purpose of stocking public waters.

#### EGGS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The following circular has been sent out. Those wishing eggs should apply at once.

United States Commission, Fish and Fisherhes, Washinston, D. C., Nov. 27, 1880. 

\*\*Dear Sir—The eggs of the species of Salmonide mentioned below, are now being matured by the U. S. Fish Commission, and I write to ask, what number you are desirous of receiving and I write to ask what number you are desirous of receiving in behalf of your State to be interhed out and planted in public wa'ers. They wi'l be ready for distribution during the months of January, February and March 1881.

No charge will be made for the eggs themselves, but the expense of transportation from the hatching houses must be read by the receivings.

paid by the recipients.

paid by the recipients.

Due notice will be given by telegraph or otherwise of the time of shipment of any eggs that are assigned to you.

It will of course be understood that the supply of eggs is limited, so that no larger number should be asked for than can be properly hatched out and distributed.

The eggs will be supplied to localities, the temperature and the waters of which are known to be favorable to the growth

of the fish asked for.

Should (as is probable) the aggregate of eggs be less than the number for which application is made, a pro rota reduc-

be mad ill be made. Respectfully your obedient servant. Spencer F. Baird.

Species.

Sulmo salar (Sea or Atlantic Salmon). Bucksport, Maine
Salmo salar (variety Sebago). Land-locked Salmon. Gra-lake Stream, Maine.
Sulmo irida (College Salmon). Salmo iridea (California Trout). McCloud River, Cali-

oregonus albus (White-fish). Northville, Michigan.

fornia.

Gregonus albus (White-fish). Northville, Michigan.

Fish Notes from Mann.—The Belfast Journal is responsible for the following statements: The salmon-breeding works at Orland, under the supervision of Harry Buck, report good success in procuring eggs, and are making ready for hatching. Mr. Ellis Hanscom, of Machias, is making preparations for the hatching of salmon from spawn to be furnished by the State Fish Commissioners. He will have 50,000 or more spawn. The York County Game and Fish Protective Society intend to have fishways constructed on Saco River, and persevere in their efforts till the river is stocked with salmon. Gov. Davis has appointed S. Black Fish Warden at Brocksville. Smelts have been biting lively at South Waldoboro. The new batching house for fish at Kinen, Moosehend Lake, contains many thousand eggs, which will keep the lake well stocked with fish of various species. There are now thirteen sardine factories in full operation in Eastport, employing about 800 hunds. These factories are running night and day, and turn out about 5,000 cases per week. Some \$8,000 per week are paid out weekly to the hands, men, women and children. The sardines bring from \$10 to \$1

ASTOUNDING GROWTH OF CARP.—It is a fact that the carp has grown faster in America than it does in its original home

but the most wonderful story comes from Georgia. A gen-tleman in Macon sends Professor Baird the following slip from a local paper and vouches for its truth. It says: "Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. Witkowsky, who owns the tan "Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. Witkowsky, who owns the tan the dam and clean out the pond in order that he might hitroduce his new German carp. The pond contained a large number of smaller fish and among them Mr. Witkowsky hoped to find his four carp which had been put into the pond last May. He found there of the fish, but to his astonishment they were by actual measurement twenty, twenty-two and twenty-five inches in length respectively. The fourther secaped through the cut in the dam. These carp were but two or three inches long when put in the pond and their growth is remarkable. They are now in the tank in the rear of their owner's store on Cherry street, where we saw them last night and where the public are invited to see them to-day."

CANADIAN FISH CULTURE. - Notwithstanding the most in-CANADIAN FISH CULTURE.—Notwithstanding the most in-clement and boisterous sultumn for many years past the New-castle (Ontario) Hatching Commission has laid down up-ward of five million of salmon trout eggs, collected in the waters of Lakes Ontario and Huron. All of these ova were taken from fish in the act of being conveyed to the markets of the United States and Canada for consumption. The per-centage of young fish hatched from these eggs will therefore has a days gain to the acquiry, as acquist a fixed loss. be a clear gain to the country, as against a total loss.

Is speaking of the increase of whitefish (Coregonus) since artificial propagation has been carried on, the Essex Register registers the following:

At one of Mr. Chas. Gauthier's river tisheries two thousand whitefish were taken last Monday. At the same place only three thousand were taken in the whole season of 1879. They are making hauls here of from twenty-five to 150 whitefish, averaging about 1½ to 1½ pounds apiece.

## Sea and Hiver Hishing.

CONCERNING ROBBERS.

TN a recent article on the violation of the laws and the facility with which fish and game can be disposed of in the great city, we said :

the great city, we said:

The fact is that New York City needs a game Protector, and Long Island needs another—men who reside on the premises and can watch the markets. These markets, as we have before said, are the great incentive to poschers, and it the sale of their plunder is stopped they cannot follow their unlawful business. There is entirely too lax a state of public opinion in regard to the violation of the game Laws, many unlawful business. There is cultiely foo lax a state of public opinion in regard to the violation of the game laws, many people looking at it as a venial offense, but it is robbery—robbery of the worst kind.

The New York Market and Index Journal publishes our article entire, and remarks:

article entire, and remarks:

We will allow this is an umpleasant position for our fish dealers to be placed in—"robbers" and a stillless pleasant one for the markets generally—"the great incentive to poschers." The htter accusation we think entirely too sweeping, inasmuch as one would be led to believe that marketmen were hand in glove with the poachers, which we deap unhesitatingly; and yet, we shall not for one moment attempt to defend roquery or the law-breakers, and we trust that, for the good name of the markets, the marketmen shall do all in the position of a series the name and this protective associations. good name of the markets, the marketmen shall do all in their power to assist the game and fish protective associations in their endeavors to sustain the laws, and not necessitate the appointment of a "game protector to watch the markets."

We do not mean to insinuate that the great body of market men of New York are violators of the law. As a class they contain as many honest and upright citizens as any other, but it is folly to assert that they are all saints, and among them may be found a few who have no higher idea of respecfor law than-well, perhaps lawyers, doctors, editors, or other men taken in lump, and these have the same lax state of morals which we charged upon the general public, i. e., a lax idea of the morality of a violation of the game law. know that the law says that a striped bass shall not be sold if under a half a pound in weight, but their customers will buy them and they are offered them, and so the trade is opened as if it were the most legitimate thing in the world. and we contend that the mere knowledge of the presence of an officer empowered to enforce this and kindred laws would have a salutary effect upon a class of marketmen who perhaps have not the slightest idea of being "robbers.

Nevertheless, we repeat what we said before: "These laws are made, or should be made, to give every man a fair start in the race for sport, and he who starts a few days, or weeks, in advance is a robber, whom it is base flattery to call simply a violator of the law." The striped bass question is one which affects the food supply as well as angling, and, therefore, demands enforcement.

We think that the Market and Index Journal will find that the interests of the market men are on the side of the observance of all laws intended to protect fish and game, and that these laws are for the good of not only anglers and sportsmen, but for the whole neonle.

The Cattish—Cleveland, O., Dec. 3.—I am glad to know that the catish is found farther north than Lake Erie, on Lake St. Clair. The farther north you find the fish the better food it will be for the table and probably the most expert in taking the fly. Perhaps we may yet find it within the Arctic circle, in which case be will probably be half salmon and the other half cat. Let some brother angler from the Red River or Lake Winnipeg region respond.—Dr. E. STERLING.

WE would like the address of Mr. John J. Collett, one of the recently appointed game protectors of the State of New York. We have written him at Cobleskill, Schoharie Coun-try, the address given in the original list, and the postmaster at that place forwarded it to Albauy, from which place it was

#### THE ILLEGAL FISHERMEN

NOW when the law breakers have assumed an attitude of defiance to the laws and are parading the shores armed and threatening death to all officers of the law it may be of profit to read the following learned, and yet humorous opinion of Judge Riegel, and the comments of the Syracuse, N. Y., Sunday Times, which under the heading of "A Just Law Defied," says:

Defied, "says:

The moment a law is enacted, the provisions of which are for the general good of the people, and yet encroach somewhat upon the privileges of a small class, it is almost always the case that such law, however beneficial it may be, is defied by the class who lungine themselves injured by it. This has been the case, to a great degree, in this State, with reference to the just laws for the preservation of fish and game; and within the past few weeks the opposition to the oliters of the law by the piratical fishermen has arisen to attempted assassination, arming of the law-breakers and threat-ened murder to any officer who seeks to do his clear duty.

All good citizens will rejoice at every triumph of justice in this matter, and, therefore, will read with pleasure the following Opinion of Judge Riegel, given the past week in the case of William Fancher, of Baddwinsville, against Reuben Wood and George Travis, Fancher having such for the recovery of the value of a net destroyed by the game constable. Fancher had recovered judgment before James R. Shea, of Baddwinsville; but Judge Riegel, as will be seen, differs with him:

with him:

It appears by the Justice's return that the defendants took It appears by the Justice's return that the defendants took what is called a fyke net from where it had been set by the plaintiff, in the Seneca River, for the purpose of catching rish, and substantially destroyed it. That when the net was taken from the river, it had in it bullheads, pike, pickerel, sunish, perch and rock bass. The plaintiff testified that he had at that time six or seven nets in the Seneca River. He was allowed to testify, against the defendant's objection, that when he caught any ish uside from bullheads, suckers, catfish and cels, he threw them back into the river without inturing them. juring them.

On this testimony the Justice gave the plaintive a judgment for \$25.00, the varie of the net, from which this appear

is brought. By sec. 28, chap. 534, laws of 1879, it is enacted that "No person shall kill or catch, or attempt to kill or catch, any fish except minnows, bullhends, cels, suckers and catrish, in any of the fresh waters and canals of this State by any device except that of angling with a hook and line." Certain waters are specifically excepted, not material to this case. By the same section it is further enacted that "All nets, seines, weir, traps or other devices forbidden by this section are hereby declared contraband, and any person finding the same in any place where they are forbidden is hereby authorized to destroy against hun for such destruction.

It appears that the right of the defendants to take and destroy the ret in question, depends upon the question whether they found it in a piace where it was forbidden. The statute mentions no place where the devices of catching fish therein 

mentions no place where the devices of catching fish therein mentions no place where the devices of catching hist therein mentioned are forbidden except infrequently; but the plain inference is, that when one of the devices therein mentioned is tound in a place where it was manifestly set for the purpose of catching fish other than buildineals, suckers, eels and catlish, it is in a forbidden place. It is in a forbidden place for the reason that it is in a place where it will, in the ordinary course of things, do the mischief which the statute forthics.

for the reason that it is in a place where it will, in the fordinary course of things, do the mischief which the statute forbids.

The law will presume that the person setting the net or other device, intended the natural consequences of his act. The defendants could not know what disposition the plaintiff would make of the fish when eaught, nor was the statute acquired was that they should find the net under such circumstances, and so placed and set that it would necessarily and according to the ordinary course of things, do what the statute had forbidden.

It is possible that Mr. Pancher did throw those fish back into the river, which the law forbade him to catch. But this law was framed with reference to the known moral chanceristics of ordinary nortals who would not do any such thing, and whom the Legislature knew better than to trust to do any such thing. Angels' visits on this planet are too lew and lar between to influence the ordinary course of legislation.

A fisherman all alone in the darkness of the night or at the early dawn, in the act or sorting out the nice, planip pike, pickerel and bass, and throwing them back into the river, for no other purpose than to afford some enthusiastic disciple of Sir Isak Walton the rare sport of catching those same fish with hook and line, would be a spectacle worthy the admiration of gods and men; but whether any such transaction ever occurred on this subtinuary sphere, aside from the one testified to by the plaintiff, may wen't be considered a matter for grave doubt. If the Legislature had known Mr. Fancher, it is burely possible it would have trusted him to co what he swears ne did do; but such cases are too exceptional to form the basis of legislation. I never knew but one man whom I would have trusted him to co what he swears ne did do; but such cases are too exceptional to form the basis of legislation. I never knew but one man whom I would have trusted him to co what he swears ne did do; but such cases are the exceptional to form the basis of legislation. I n

bidden places the constables had the right to destroy them. As to Fancher's throwing away certain fish and keeping others, his Honor treated that part of the story exactly as it deserved. The law was not made with reference to the differences of moral character in those given to setting fykenets. A might be a moral poacher, and B an immoral poacher and the distinction would be hard to understand. It would take a very moral fyke net setter, should he be taking fish at night, to determine what were suckers or young steed or black hose. shad or black bass

#### THE BEAVERKILL CLUB FOR 1880

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. Editor Forest and Stream:

The report for the Beaverkill Club for the past season shows that the spring and surmer, indeed all the seasons, have been very dry. Whether the effect of this will be to lessen the number of trout, next year's sport alone can determine; on the whole, I do not expect to find it diminished. Our warden reported late in October that hethlinks there were out water reported her rectioner that notatings there were more fish on the spawning-beds than ever before, although this seemed hardly possible.

Six of our ten members have been up on the stream this

Ciect took 125 ibs. from the lake. All who went there had days as satisfactory. The expenses this year have been \$40 per member.

The average temperature by our warden's thermometer has been rather higher, but on the 1st of May it snowed and again on May 14 if froze ice helf an inch thick, with frost on the 4th and 18th of June. Between the 19th of June and the 17th of July there were ten thunder showers. On June 28 Bukkley has put a X against the thunder shower, and July 10 he says it was "heavy." There was frost again the 29th of July and the 6th of August, and on the 15th of August "everything was killed by the frost." I happened to be there at the time. I never realized more the injury that is often suddenly effected by natural agencies. The crops, the winter's food, the support of many families, were ruined in a night by a magic louch. The thermometer reached ninety again Sept. 16. The first snow came on the 20th of October, and by Nov. 22 the Balsam Lake was frozen "solled so it would bare up a man," the trout had all left the inlet and were oil the beds along the stream. Gro. W. Van Stelen.

#### THE DEATH-TRAP IN SHINNECOCK BAY.

POND QUOSUE, NOV. 20, 1930.

It is possible that Mr. Pancher did throw those fish back into the river, which the law forbade him to catch. But this law was framed with reference to the known moral characteristics of ordinary mortals who would not do any such thing, and whom the Legislatures knew better than to trust to do my such thing. Angels' visits on this planet are too lew and lart before the Legislatures knew better than to trust to do not have the Legislature knew better than the control of legislation. It is find that the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent of the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry fish, proceeding the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry fish, and the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry fish, and the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry fish, and the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry fish, and the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry fish, and the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry dawn. It is a subject to such dire or the carry dawn, in the carry dawn, in the act or sorting consistent than the carry dawn. It is a subject to such dire or the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn. It is a subject to such dire peril, or the fishermen to such grievous tempation. Certain it is, that if the construction contained that the Board of Supervisors have passed an act authorizing the taking of bullheads, suckers, carrish and calcet of an Act of the Legislature. In the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn and the carry dawn a Editor Forest and Stream :

ing sentences and well-rounded periods of some "oily-trongued" advocate, but rather let them listen to the hardy sons of toll, who may not be able to quote you Chesterfield, but who can and will tell the truth if properly approached. There is one great and crying evil connected with the inlet just closed that should be abolished by the Legislature or Commissioners, if they have the power, and that is the use of seines or "bull nets" at its mouth. I presume, although I do not know this for a fact, that the men who use these nets are "simple-hearted and free from guile," and are honestly plying their calling with the sole object in view of keeping the wolf from the door. Certain it is that they catch a fair amount of fish that, owing to the searcity, bring an exorbitant price. Now let me cell you how their proceedings strike a disinterested looker on. The fishermen tell me that while the tide is running out of the bay the fish are hovering about the mouth of the inlet and just before slack water they ascend up the slight current. Now is the golden opportunity. Our honest fishermen spread their nots at the lower end while a party at the upper end, with much pounding on their boat's end and splashing in the water, turn the frightened fish and scare a portion of them into the nets while the rest go out to sea, and as a natural consequence the fishermen of the bay secure tone, and are obliged to purchase their supply of these honest fishermen at an exorbitant price or send to Kew York for what they use.

Far be it from me to sit in judgment upon these men.

honest fishermen at an exorbitant price or send to Kew York for what they use.

Far be it from no to sit in judgment upon these men. I do not even impuren their motives. I merely state the naked facts, and but echo the wailing prayers of hungry fellow creatures when I cannestly call upon "the powers that be" to so restrict and regulate this abuse that in the dwellings around this fair bay not in vain shall be the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

NEW YORK, Nov. 28

Editor Forest and Stream:
Many trips to Shinnecock Bay have interested me in that once famous shooting ground, and I beg leave to offer a word in regard to its inlet, concerning which there is some misun-

Many trips to Shimnecock Bay have interested me in that once famous shooting ground, and I beg leave to offer a word in regard to its inlet, concerning which there is some misunderstanding.

There was a State law passed about three years ago providing for the appointment of commissioners to fix the place for an inlet into that bay and making it an offense for any one to cut through the beach at any other point than the one decided on. Such a law was necessary, because it was thought that an inlet must be in the west end of the bay, in order to remain open, and because, whenever an attempt was made to cut an inlet must be in the west end of the bay, in order to remain open, and because, whenever an attempt was made to cut an inlet there, the east end people would cut through the beach in their neighborhood (which they could do in a few hours, because of its narrowness), and thus obtain the head of water in the bay without which no large inlet can be secured. It is a work of many days to cut through the high heach further west.

Since this law was passed two inlets have been made, one opposite the light-house and one further west. Neither of them kept open a year, nor do I believe that any inlet from the ocean which local enterprise on Shimnecock Bay is capable of making will keep open.

Two things are to be proposed in this connection. One is that the State perform the work on a larger seale than has yet been attempted. The State appropriates a larger sum of money, which Long Island tax-payers have to help pay every year for Hudson River improvements. Why should it not spend a little on Shinnecock Bay? Another proposition is that instead of cutting through the beach to the ocean a channel he dag across the neck of land from Shinnecock Bay from Moriches Bay. I do not believe that any ocean inlet can remain open very long, while a good channel lending to Moriches Bay. I do not believe that any ocean inlet be certainly permanent. Such a channel would not make that the state performs power annually, and a bonest bay

The great objection to the opening into South Bay is the fact that the waters would become fresh, or nearly so. The water at the eastern end of South Bay is now so fresh that the horsefoot (Limulus) cannot live in it, and it is full of small pike, a variety inhabiting brooks and ditches.

ONEIDA LAKE POACHERS.—The New York Telegram recently contained the following: "A Schwartz is needed at Oneida Lake. So hold have the illegal fishermen become that they threaten to kill the next game officer that appears. The Oswego Palladhum says: "They are lawless in their habits and it is not doubted that they will fulfil their threats. One man has thirty of these trap nets, worth \$40 apiece. If the enforcement of the law he insisted on it is believed that there will be trouble, and at the same time it looks cowardly for the Oneida County Game Association, which started the movement, to buck out." If there is such a thing possible as a thorough exposure of the illegal fishing on Oneida Lake it should be done. It is a notorious fact that is talked of among all classes in Central New York that the authorities dare not do their duty. The matter should be agitated all possible and the guilty ones, who compose the wealthier classes all round the lake, he brought to justice.

Iowa—Reokuh, Nov. 29.—We have enjoyed an immense amount of fine sport at this place this summer with the red and line, and have eaught some fine specimens of the black bass, striped bass, erroppun, etc. What we need here is a strict enforcement of the Statefish laws, and were they properly enforced we would have some of the finest fishing waters that there are in this State, or even in the West. I am in hopes to contribute something in the future in reard to the fish and fishing grounds of Southern Iowa. W. H. D.

A PLORIDA PARTY—Washingtonville, N. Y., Nov. 26.—
My wife and self are preparing for a trip to the Gulf coast of
Florida, having spent three winters there very pleasantly,
our only drawback being a want of congenial companions.
Should you know or hear of any gentleman who is fond of
shooting and fishing, and his wife, not afraid of roughing it
a little, you will please have them address Manata, P. O. Box
101, Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.

MISSOURI—Sedalia, Nov. 27.—Weather fine and quail and abbit-shooting good. rabbit-shooting good.

## Game Bag and Gun.

SPORTSMEN AND LAND-OWNERS.

COMMENTS ON THE POREST AND STREAM'S PLAN.

OMMENTS ON THE POREST AND STREAM'S PLAN.

A NOTE published in your issue of the 25th inst. from East Rockaway, Queene County, L. I., and signed "J. H. Griffith," is replete with gross ignorance, spic, offensive references and unnecessary threats, and but for the prominence you give it would not be worthy of notice.

The writer's objection that the game laws involve an "encreachment upon the liberties of the people by the wealthier classes," and "if not unconstitutional ought to be," evinces a desire to excite unworthy prejudices and shows an obliquity of mental vision which would delight Dr. Hammond as a specimen from the Island.

All laws are in one sense an "encroachment upon the liberties of the people" by the dominating classes to which Mr. Griffith himself, if he owns a farm, belongs. What protects him in his property? What deteres the ubiquitous tramp from occupying and using Mr. G's house and barns, and what punishes the genius if he invade them or rob or destroy his chicken-roost or his crops? And is a tramp not one of "the people" and outside of "the wealthier classes?" But for the laws he might, if the stronger, reverse his position and convert himself into a member of the "wealthier classes" and turn Mr. Griffith out of his possessions and into one of "the people." Does not this wandering factor in society consider this law "unconstitutional or that it ought to be?" But who stand more sturdly for it and insists upon its enforcement than East Rockaway farmers? Who denounce "wee unto any man who disregards these notices" to kep off their farms?

Mr. Griffith, with felicitous inconsistency, stigmatizes one part and in the next instant calls for protection upon another

"woe unto any man who disregards these notices" to keep off their farms?

Mr. Grillith, with felicitous inconsistency, stigmatizes one part and in the next instant calls for protection upon another portion of these very game laws. He and his neighbors have put up "the required legal notice." Whence is the authority for this notice derived and what is its effect? Why form these game laws which he so glibly arraigns? But for them a shooter on his or any other farmer's lands would in ordinary cases, where no special injury was done, he liable only in nominal damages—say six cents—for the technical trespass, whilst these laws assure him of any actual damage and entitles him besides "to exemplary damages to an amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars." The gunner, heedless thereof, is assured that Mr. G. and his neighbors will exact this pound of flesh. Is not this part of the law "unconstitutional," Mr. Grillith, or "ought it not to be?" It would be difficult to compete with Mr. Grillith in his senseless appeals to the prejudices of the unthinking or ignorant. "Encroachments upon the liberty of the people"—"the wealthier class-ce"—"that unmitigated unitsance, the real sportsman"—'aristocratic trespassers" and such like phrases dance through his inflamed innegination with all the inaptness and jumble of a Rockaway-cham-produced nightmare.

The experience of every man who has come in contact with a real sportsman will rise up and testify that a kinder, more genial, liberal, considerate and unaristocratic member of the human family than he, cannot be found on or off Long Island.

He does not "throw down" farmers' fences, or intention—

hand.

He does not "throw down" farmers' fences, or intentionally "twomot their cattle," and if by accident any injury occurs from him to land, or living thing, the real sportsum is always ready and prompt to make full reparation. Nor does be plune himself upon his wealthif he possess any, or his social position if he have it, or it any way or manner obtrude, or make himself offensive. He is retiring, and consorts on equal terms with all whom he meets. He is forgiving, too, as well as consolatory; for should he meet even Mr. Griffith, he would shake his hand cordially, and assure him that he had not the slightest intention of invading his farm, and probably exclaim, "Lord: Griffith! he see must have been running pretty high on the bar the other night before you overhauled your sheet."

No farmer is, notwithstanding Mr. Griffith's assertion to

pretty high on the bar the other night before you overhauled your sheet."

No farmer is, notwithstanding Mr. Griffith's assertion to the contrary, "virtually the owner of the game" by which he is understood to mean quall and partridges. They are locally migrantey birds—particularly the former—and feeding here to-day and there to-morrow. By what right then, does any particular farmer claim to virtually own them? If he were proprietor of all the country they might be his, but from time immemorial every where these birds have been regarded as fera naturn—wild birds—with ownership in no one until captured and in hand. The sole proprietor of them in their natural freedom is the people of the State. It is to the interest and enjoyment—and some cases the health—of the public that they should not be exterminated, hence the game laws and the prohibition against certain means of capture sure to extirpate them if permitted.

There is much more on this subject, and the cognate suggestion in your issue of the 25th inst., as to the "proposition to Gentlenen Sportsmen," but there is nother space nor time to discuss them at present. If this long screed does not weary and scare you I may return to it.

Manhattan.

Weary and scare you I may return to it.

Manhattan.

Please add my name to your list of subscribers and send copies to this office weekly. I also wish to give my hearty indorsement to your scheme for the preservation of game. I will willingly pay any farmer from \$2 to \$5 per day for shooting over his land, where quali are plenty, or rather, say twenty to twenty-five cents for every quali brought to hag. There are plenty of qual on Long Island, at Moriches, Yaphank, Manor, Southampton, Good Ground, etc., etc., and if your plan were put in operation fine shooting could be had near at home.

I would also suggest that not only quail be protected, but that where there exists a town law against battery shooting, as in Moriches Bay, the law-abiding gunners should be encouraged in their efforts to prevent the lawless ones from batteries. There would be as fine shooting in this bay as anywhere, as the flats are wide and feed plenty if the law were authered to. There is one man especially who uses batteries in the spring and by "driving" the birds curtails their stay in the bay. His name can be given if necessary. Genee are subso plenty, but in regard to them a worse evil exists. The life-saving crew being near at hand, under cover of darkness fire-light them on their feeding-grounds.

This matter should be looked into by some one in authority. With all these disadvantages against good sport, I have shot from twenty-dwe to thirty ducks and thirteen geese in a day in the bay. I would willingly subscribe my pro-rata for an enforcement of the law to make the sport still better, as it does not continue good very long once fire-lighting takes

place. I have no doubt that a number of sportsmen would rather pay the full price of the game to law-breakers than have to travel miles for good shooting at heavy expense. I am one of them.

In going into the details of a scheme for preserving game,

In going into the details of a scheme for preserving game, the following ideas suggest themselves to my mind:

Given a certain locality, the farmers of the township, village or lamlet organize a club for preserving game, those not entering into the association to be debarred from the benefits of the club and to be prevented from illegally killing or snaring game of any kind by process of law. The members of the club to constitute themselves into an organized body of game-keepers, appointing certain ones among them to see that the laws are enforced. To keep posted at the railroad stations nearest their town the names of parties, members of the association, where good board can be found; they also to act as guides and keep fully of the game killed. A liberal rate to be ixed upon per bird, to be paid to the club, and the man or boy who acts as guide to be paid for his services, say \$3 to \$3 per day; a reasonable rate of board to be fixed. The funds thus carried to be divided among the members of the club. Advertisements to be inserted in good sporting papers of the localities where such clubs exist, with details as to board, rates, prospects for birds, etc., etc.

I think that these suggestions, conveyed to the farmers of Long Island in a liberal spirit by some of the game associations, would find it to their interest always to have plenty of birds, securing remuneration to themselves and sport to the gamer.

New York.

If our sportsmen would invest a few dellacs with the fearwest.

If our sportsmen would invest a few dollars with the farmer boys and set an example of liberality they would have no trouble to monopolize all the desirable preserves they wish. I bought about 1,100 acros for a stock farm near this city, and I found the farmers very prejudiced against the town gentry (as they called them) hunting on their lands, and had notices put up warning them from going on their lands to hunt. I soon got the secret. Indiscreet hunters had been there and shot stock, frightened their cattle and left down fences and open gates. I tried a carreful, generous course, by handing the boys a few dollars and avoiding all carelessness. I now have at least fifty coveys of quali and prairie chicken and rabbits in abundance on my own land, with almost unlimited privileges.

and rabbits in abundance on my own Isnd, with almost unlimited privileges.

Two years ago I had to winter the Bob Whites among my fat cattle in my brush heaps. I cut and piled brush heaps, then threw wheat straw over the brush piles, and over eighty quail wintered nicely. This winter has set in so bard I am preparing to do the same thing.

C. G.

I read with great interest the letters in the Forest and I read with great interest the letters in the Forest and Stream on the subject of protecting game. Keep it going: it will help to call the attention of true sportsmen to the dangers which threaten the extinction of game in our vicinity, and perhaps stir up the game clubs to a sense of theresponsibility resting on their shoulders. I must say that I consider Long Island one of the worst-poached places in this State, excepting, perhaps, the Adirondack region.

I have shot and fished on Long Island a great many years and I know that the evils that "A True Lover of the Sport" complains of are only too true, and if our new society is a success we shall do our share toward breaking them up, whether the farmers like it or not. But I think that the farmers will find it greatly to their advantage to stop poaching and preserve the game.

Member New Protective Society.

he gune. York, Dec. 3.

New York, Dec. 3.

As you invite comment on your plans for bringing the sportsmen and farmers more into accord, I would suggest that the sportsmen put themselves in direct communication with the farmers for the purpose of securing board, lodging and a guide and companion for their sport instead of going to a hotel, where the charges would be higher. It is generally conceded that the influx of sportsmen into any locality is the means of carrying a good deal of money into that place. This being so, why not give the farmers whose land furnishes the game the benefit of that money? It will also be the means of bringing the two into contact, and if the sportsman be a gentleman he may make a convert of the farmer, whose previous ideas of a sportsman may have been formed from the roughs or market-hunters he may formerly have thought fit to order off his place. As a farmer (and also, I hope, a sportsman) I know whereof I write.

Litelyfield, Conn.

As a sportsman and having a wish to pour oil on the troubled waters apparently existing between shooters and farmers, and also to start the ball rolling you suggest, I will guarantee to pay the boy or farmer on whose grounds I may shoot next season the rate of \$12 per 100 quail, or I will pay a reasonable price for permission to shoot and give one-half the birds killed on said grounds. Now, game preservers, come up to something that does look like action. SMOKE.

If fully indorse your plan as between farmer and sportsman in commenting on the letter of Mr. Griffith in to-day's paper. I have preached this doctrine to farmers and sportsmen wherever I have met them during my shooting for last five years and am glad you are putting it before us in tangible form.

A. S. S. Brooklyn, N. Y.

I heartily approve of your plan for the removal of the dif-ferences of opinion between "the farmer's boy" and "the city sportsmen." Wm. D. New York.

Meis York.

MINNESOTA DEER SHOOTING—Pillsbury, Minn., Nov. 30.—
The open season for deer commenced in this (Todd) county
November 1 and closes December 15. That the game has
been reasonably plenty the following list will show: The
Bain brothers (three of them) have killed 45 deer and 4 bears;
Peter Alcshire, 20 deer; Loring Bachelor, 22 deer; Marshall
Adams, 22 deer; Henry Adams, 17 deer and 2 bears; A. Pilson, 14 deer; Peter Roy, 17 deer; Meistral almost every
man in town has killed from 1 to 10. At least 4 tons of venison saddes have been brought into this village this season,
and all killed within a radius of ten miles. I am sorry to say
that but little regard is pald to the game law, and in a few
years the deer will be utterly exterminated. Pheasants, gray
and black squirrels, coons, wolves, etc., are quite plenty.

J. F. J.

#### GUNS, POWDER AND SHOT

PRACTICAL HINTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

PARKERSDURG, W. Va., Nov. 23.

THAVE read a number of rather scientific articles in your which could not full to impart much valuable information to any sportsman. It is only within the past few years that the use of the shot-gum for shooting hirds on the wing has become a science. The scientific knowledge of this manly and fascinating sport is yet confined to a very limited number of sportsmen.

fascinating sport is yet confined to a very limited number of sportsmen.

The minutiae of shot-gun practice, if closely studied, show that to become an efficient marksman it is not only necessary to be a good shot, but also to regard the peculiarities of your un, noticing closely the proper charge, the kind of annumition beet suited to it, etc. Every gun has its peculiarities, some requiring more powder and less shot, or less powder and more shot, a lighter or heaver wad, as the case may be it is often found that two guns, supposed to be exact duplicates, charged exactly alike and fired under the same circumstances, will not give the same result, and it yet remains for the wiscion of future generations to discover some system of Soring guns and loading them which shall insure absolute certainty and uniformity in every discharge. A sportsman is sometimes disappointed when he knows that his aim is correct and he generally blames his gun, when, in all prolability, the fault is owing to some defect in loading or in the quality of ammunition. Most guns shoot well when properly baded and the finest gun will only give its best result when loaded just rield. Many persons think that by using ridiculously large chargesof powder greater penetration is obtained; there is necless. By experiment only can such information be gained. My object is not to appear learned in this respect, but to offer a few suggestions which may lead to experiment and a more perfect knowledge where, in many cases, ideas have existed based only on hearsay evidence.

Among beginners, and those who have not had large experience, the idea seems to prevail that a good gun should kill at from 100 yards to as far as the object can be distinctly seen. This is all a mistake. Forty to sixty yards is as far as any gun can be considered reliable. Shots may occasionally be made at longer range, but they are more the result of element than calculation. The majority of birds killed in field-shooting are within thirty yards. In duck-shooting there have solve an a

about one-sixth more powder than muzzle-loaders require size.

In selecting a gun get it to fit you; one that comes up and balances well so it will naturally point at the object of your aim without requiring you to feel around to find the sight. When ordering state the weight, length of barrel, size of bore, length of stock from the front trigger to the middle of the but plate, the drop of stock, measuring from a straight line with the top of the barrel to the top of the barrel, rise of more same line to the top of stock, measuring from a straight line with the top of the barrel to the top of the part of the property of the proper

to the load, were so deformed and out of shape upon leaving the gun, that a very large proportion of the charge was lost; this was owing to their being crowded against each other with such tremendous force by the explosion of the powder, and by contact with the surface of the barret, that very few, if any, of the pellets retained their original shape. If any one will take the trouble to creet a soft target, eight feet square, made of plank thickly padded with cotton waste, or batting, stretching a cloth on the ground from the gun to the target, say forty yards, they will find upon firing soft shat that the pellets begin to fall at a very short distance from the muzle of the gun and will be sprinkled along on the ground in an increasing ratio up to the target, and that the shot caught in the target are nearly all badly out of shape, many of them having indentations on their several sides from compression against other pellets while passing from the barrel. Most of the pellets while have fallen short of the target will be found to be flat, three-sided and have every shape except round.

A few years ago W. W. Greene, a celebrated gunmaker of Birmingham, England, published in a circular the results of a number of trials, proving conclusively that to secure the best result, it was necessary that shot slouid possess the qualities of perfection during its flight through the air, and to do this it must be hard enough to resist the concussion incident upon the discharge. Shot of an irregular shape, or mixed size, will have a scattering and uncertain effect. The principal quality of perfection in soft shot is that each pellet in a load should be of the same weight. If some pellets are heavier they will fly faster and in their passage throw the lighter ones out of range. This of course holds good with all drop shot. "Improved Chilled" shot possesses equalities of perfection that soft shot does not, resisting concussion and retaining its spherical form, flies in a more compact and uniform mass and therefore, needing with l

Standard." The object was to induce all manufacturers to number their shot by the same scale, so that any specified number should represent the same size everywhere. Some of the shot-makers conformed to this standard, many fide not, so there is a considerable difference in the sizes of shot made by different manufacturers. In experimenting, or for accurate shooting, it is necessary to know that shot is of the right size. Among other ridiculous theories is one which prevails only among those who form hasty conclusions, without consideration or experiment, that chilled shot may injure finely finished gun barrels. In loading the shot is poured in and settles into its place entirely by clauce. It is not likely that the pellets in any two loads take exactly the same positions, therefore the points of contact of the different loads upon the surface of the barrel is never the same, so it could not cut or wear grooves as many suppose. The surface of the shot being smooth, no sharp edges or corners, it is impossible that the barrel could even be scratched. The shot in the outside layers of the load, even of the hardest metal, after being fired from a gun, will be found to have their sides flattened and ground off by friction in passing from the gun; but no pelletic can be found possessing any sharp, irregular surface that could scratch or injure the finest barrel. Soft shot wears a gun out in time and hard shot may wear out one a trifle soone, but the wear will be as smooth and uniform as by soft shot and so slow that no one will ever notice the difference.

Regarding "icading," about which there seems to be such a diversity of opinion, when a gun does become leaded it is with mstallic lead, not plumbago or black lead, which is a fine lubricator, and the best safeguard against leading. To prove this wash all the polish off the shot before using and note the result. Load several shells with black lead instead of shot and after firing several rounds, enough to dirty our gun, wipo it out clean and find any lead adhering to

sonable and judicious game protection and the advancement of field sports in a gentlemanly way, the rougher and ill-bred class of persons who cause so much annoyance, and go out merely to butcher something, anything in fact, from harmless songeters to "barnyard pheasants," will soon be compelled to behave themselves or quit. Game laws should be so made as to protect both the interest of farmers and non-resident sportsmen, and clubs should be organized with this object in view and be able to aid in enforcing the laws by making members, whether farmers or non-resident sportsmen, game constables, with power to act at any time.

BEDFORD.

constables, with power to act at any time.

One-half of the guns that are condemned by reason of their poor shooting are in no fault, the fault being in the user or the improper manner in which they are leaded. Is a gun to blame for heirg poor if it is poorly fed? Is a loose to blame for heirg poor if it is poorly fed? Is a loosenoitve to be blamed and thrown aside if it is improperly used and consequently does not perform as its manufacturer intended it to? A horse may be a young, good blooded animal, full of life and vigor, but on passing into hands that do not know how to take care of and feed it, does not do the work assigned it in a satisfactory manner.

A locomotive may not be wanting in those essentials which constitute a masterpiece in the art: its proportion and strength may be such as to render it capable of lugging thousands of tons up the steepest grade, and yet, if it has not the proper amount of steam it cannot do the labor or work which it was designed to do.

The same argument holds good with firearms as well, and since the makers of "choke-bores" intended them to shoot well they also intended them to be properly loaded in order

since the makers of "choke-bores" intended them to shoot well they also intended them to be properly loaded in order

to do so.

For instance, take a No. 12 gun and place one drain of powder in it, and put an ounce of shot on top, and on firing at a target you will see at once that something is wrong. Its killing power is "very small," but on increasing the powder to 3½ drams we find a wast difference both in range and pat-

to 3g drams we find a vast difference both in range and pattern.

The proper way to test a gun has been hinted at in these columns some time ago and was correct as far as it went, but there is such a wide difference in the boring of guns, especially the "choke-bore," that a set rule will not always win, consequently many a good, close, hard shooter is thrown aside with the fault in its owner.

J. W. Long says that choking a gun is performed by inserting a tool made for the purpose in the rear end of the harrel and working (turning around) it forward until a point not to exceed one-eighth or one-quarter of an inch from the muzzle is reached. This is repeated by placing a slip of paper between the tool "a short bar of three-eighths to one-half an inch square, steel, about six inches in length, the corners ground and sharp, and welded to a handle of one-half inch round-iron the length of the barrel. To one side of this bit a thin, flat piece of pine or other soft wood, rounded on its outer side in conformation with the bore of the gun is fitted," and the wood, until enough boring is accomplished, when the gun may be tried at a target and if "sick" properly "doctered."

This constriction at the muzzle must affect the shot in their

gun may be tried at a target and it "sick" properly "doctered."

This constriction at the muzzle must affect the shot in their exit, hence the better the shot chamber at this point the more regular and even they are thrown from the gun. Some suppose the shot, more especially the large kind, should chamber at the breech; but this is a dangerous mistake in a closely-choked gun. A very fine shooting "choke bore" improperly loaded will "disgrace its race," and when the shot are chambered at the breech a cylinder-bored gun will outshoot the choke-bore in an astonishing manner. My plan, which I have found to win, is to take a cardboard wad which will fit lightly in the muzzle and ram down about half an inch, and then try the shots and see if they will chamber, keeping the number of all the kinds you wish to use. Now load your gun with 35 drs. of coarse-grained powder and 1 oz. of the shot you have found will fit at the muzzle, when you will be surprised at the evenness of your target if your gun is properly choked.

shot you have found will fit at the muzzle, when you will be surprised at the evenness of your larget if your gun is properly choked.

Always take a "rest," so you may know whether your gun shoots over, under, or sideways. If it does not suit all you shoots over, under, or sideways. If it does not suit all you shoots over, under, or sideways. If it does not suit all you have to do is to take your gun to the right man and get it "curred" to your heart's content." Chilled shot are better than soft, for the reason that they do not flatten at the choke of the gun, consequently they make better pattern and penetration. Some time since I saw a young sportsan trying a No. 12 at a target with B B and buck. He told me he did not know what was the reason his breech-loader would shoot them no better, saying, "They just chamber in the brass shell perfectly; now, what is the rip?" I loaded some of his empty shells and tried my plan, which was nedecided success, much to his pleasure and edification.

Now, all who read this article that own poor shooting guns please test my method, and let me hear from you through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM.

I neglected to state that when buckshot were used the spaces between the shot as they are placed in the shell should be filled with bone dust.

Sauk Centre. Minn., Nov. 26.

WE want the name of every sportsma . New York City, and in other cities, who thinks that he were afford to pay the farmer's boy something for preserving the quail for him to

#### A DUCK SHOOT ON THE KANKAKEE.

A DUCK SHOOT ON THE KANKAKEE.

N November 5 our party of four unde an arrangement to go to the Kankakee and neighboring swamps duck shooting. 'At midnight, the time of taking the train, the weather was very disagreeable, raining and snowing. When we arrived at Momence, III, at 8.50 a. M., the snow was some four inches deep and still snowing. Our arder was considerably dampened and we began to get n little blue over the prospects. But having gone so far we determined to make the remainder of the trip. We left our baggage at the depot and went down for breakfast, after which we made inquiry as to the shooting. The resident sportsmen told us that the shooting had been good and was now a little '10ff,' but with the present snowstorm they thought it would be good again on the river. We hired a livery team to take us eight miles up the river to Taylor's, with the understanding that we should be taken farther if we desired. On arriving at Taylor's he informed us that he could not keep us as his spare room was already occupied. He said that the shooting was not very good at that point, that it was much better farther up the river, and advised us to go up some eight miles to Bradys, for which point we

started, and found the roads very bad, having not been lately

started, and found the roads very bad, having not been lately worked. The team could only go in a slow walk. We arrived at Brady's at one o'clock r. M. Having ridden in the Korthwest snow storm all the way out twe were much chilled. I went into the house and introduced myself. We soon had a good warm dinner and were made to rice! confortably at home, which we daily appreciated after our cold ride. We found here quite an extensive place, Messrs, Adams and Brady owning 3,300 acres of land, mostly under fence, with a nice frame dwelling and large barn, in which were eighteen head of horses for use on the ranch. The firm had 2,000 head of sheep on the ranch, and put another 1,000 head on that week. After dinner we donned our hunting clothes and rubber boots, and under the guidance of Frank Fuller, son of our host, we went to the river to try the ducks, but it was snowing so hard that the ducks were flying but very little, and only two ducks were filled that evening. We found but the river shooting would not on, and that we should have to try the swamps.

Next morning the snow storm was over, and the prospect was much better. After an early breakfast we crossed the river and made our way some three miles across the country to a bage rice swamp. Here we found very hard tramping to get into the swamp. The prairie grass and wild rice had fallen down, covered with snow, and underneath water and mud. We did not see any ducks flying, and it looked discounging. Kerdolph, Bishop and Hopkins stopped at the clag of the swamp, while Frank Fuller and myself concluded to make our way to the centre, which we did after hard work.

hard work.
Suddenly the ducks rose out of the wild rice by
the handreds. We both fired, but were too for away. I
quickly put in two more shells, and as a second flock
rose nearer and circled toward as I got one with a right and
one with a left, both flue mallards. We then waded into the one with a lett, both time mallards. We then waded into the vice and took our positions, each on a muskrat house. Soon the ducks commenced flying and we had good shooting all day as they flew over us. We lost quite a number of crippled ducks that fell out in the rice and water and would get way before the dog could get to them, it was so hard for him to get through the thickly-grown rice and the rat holes, and we would have lost many house if it had not been for my young Gordon setter Sigel. It was hard on him. The weather and water were so cold I had to keep him covered with a rubber coat after each bath. By 5 o'clock Frank and I had all the ducks we cared to carry out of the swamp. We loaded up and started for home. After tramping about one-half miles est down and poured the water out of our rubber one said runways. After going some distance further I found I was going to give out with my load, being very fired and weak, not having had anything to eat since early morning. Frank took the ducks and I the guns, and has weighted we trudged on another quarter-nike, when I told him I could mot go any further: It was then after duck. I told him town team the said there was a Swell lived about a half-nife aross the country and he would go there and get him toland in shome. He took hay flight gun and some shells in case he could not find me on his return, he could shoot and I could masser. He took may flight gun and some shells in case he could not find me on his return, he could and deep wert and get him toland in show. He tolk may flight gun and some shells in case he could not find me on his return, he could and down the half wet allowed the west house and so had a subject to walk around an deep were and get him toland in the monohight, which had a long to rest, but being wet and get him claimed the was not have the said and the subject of the walk around and deep were and get him foland himself and the subject of the said and the subject of the weak and the subject of the weak and the subject of the weak and the s

THE FOREST AND STREAM'S exposition of "Dittmar sporting powder" will be sent upon application.

#### DUCKING IN A SNOW STORM.

I HAVE been away for a few days duck shooting in the you would like to know how the shooting was. We left the sharket Street Ferry at at 6:40, November 23, bound for Tucketton; a trived at Tucketton about twelve o'clock; found our gunners, Sam Shords and son, allready with skiffs, sneak boxes and decoys. A northwest gale had been blowing hard two or three days, and had blown the water out of Tucketton Creek so that Cap. Geo. Burton, who was to take us over to Bond's, could not get his yacht afloat. After waiting some time the tide came in so that we got the yacht off and started for the beach. After acold but pleasant sail of about one hour we arrived at Bond's. The cold was increasing fast, and it looked like a freeze up. However, we made everthing ready for an early start in the morning. Next morning we were up by daylight, but found we could have no shooting. Sam reported the bay frozen out to the edge of the channel, and a very low tide, so it was no go. We spent the day watching the flight of brant, black duck and broad bills dying up and down the channel hoping for better luck next day. It was getting colder sil day, and Wednesday was no better. A few sanners broke their way through the ice with their sneak boxes and tried stooling in the ice with poor success. Two boats shot one pair of dippers, three cub heads and one brant. The next day the weather was warner with good tide, wind east and the ice moved off the flore daylight, put found day had head bills and the ice moved off the flore daylight, put found us, but they did not want to fix. About him o'clock we had a long shot at two orond bills high over head. Sam gave then his big gun and dropped then both. After waiting an hour or so we had a shot at a single brant and down the came. Nothing was done after that, until, after twelve o'clock, flock after took passed us both sides of the bunch; they did not rouse of the word. Said Sam. On splendid, "Don't shoot till Jaive the word," said Sam. On splendid, "Don't shoot till Jaive the word," said Sam. On s HAVE been away for a few days duck shooting in the neighborhood of Bond's, Long Beach, N. J. Thought you would like to know how the shooting was. We left the Market Street Ferry at 6:40, November 22, bound for Tuck-

#### OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER,

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

An important discovery has just been made by Prof. Tousaint, of the Veterinary College of Toulouse, with the view of protecting animals from epizoolic diseases by preventive inoculation. M. Pasteur, of the Same college, had already succeeded in shielding gallimacous birds to a great extent from the zymotic disease known as chicken cholera by vaccination with attenuated virus. Recently young hunting dogs have been inoculated with vaccine virus to protect them from a disease (distemper) which decimates them when quite young, which has proven quite successful, the average number of puppies succumbing to this fatal malady in large kennels, where it frequently rages to a fearful estent, being much less, and those attacked by it have it in a much milder form than animals not inceulated. The above I have taken from the French, being from a letter dated October, 1880, written at Paris to a medical journal of this city, and will no doubt be interesting to your readers having kennels and expected litters of valuable dogs for size. Certainly the experiment can easily be tried here, and we would recommend the part of the body of the youngster most casily operated upon to be directly under the forearm where the skin is free from hair. We would use the freshest of varcine virus, which can be readily purchased at ten to fifteen cents per pint from any reliable dispensing druggist.

In the same article we read that "M. Toussaint has directed his attention to the extension of these experiments to other animals, especially to sheep, with the belief that they may be protected from the invasion of evertain forms of malignant maladies which annually carry off victims immurrable among the homed beasts in various parts of Europe."

Your correspondent will be having access to a large list of medical journals which give interesting accounts of experiments or dogs and articles of value to the kennel man will be incorporated in my weekly letter.

An important test has been made as to the virtue of Liebeg's extra

due to the deleterious influence of the potash salts of the extract; for although these are indispensible to the economy, a large dose of them is injurious in the absence of the food whose metabolism it is their office to direct." The food here referred to is the albumen and fabrine of flesh wantingful Lisbeg's extract, by his own confession; in fact, all simple extracts of beef are flavors of here only, in no sense nutritions, and are valuable as stimulants but not food, the entire nourishing properties being in the albumen and fibric or insoluble portions.

soluble portions.

Referring again before closing my letter to the vaccination of puppies as a preventive or to cause a modification of violence in the attack, I would advise, after the skin had been abruded with "he ivory point on which the virus has been

spread, and the matter had been well rubbed into the part. spread, and the matter had been well rubbed into the part, that a small piece of court plaster be placed over it as is done with the human patient. Care should be taken, however, that blood is not drawn, as there is dauger of its flow washing away the virus and not taking it into the circulation, and thus preventing 'a good take.' We should try the experiment as soon as the purply was weaned—certainly before his second teeth were visible.

second teeth were visible.

We are now having winter in carnest, with every probability of a severe and prolonged one before us, with plenty of snow. So there is more need, Mr. Editor, that you continue to agitate and call the attention of the spertsmen of the timue to agitate and call the attention of the sportsmen of the country to the necessity of perfect protection for game birds and to freely exchange their views on the subject, as is invited in the columns of your journal last week.

Illustrative of what can be done by systematic effort, note the result of the labors of the West Jersey Game Protective Association.

I have been reading with much interest the papers on nat-

Association.

I have been reading with much interest the papers on natural history in Forest and Stream. In number three, under head of "Our Water-Fowl," the writer states the snow goose (Anser hypertariae) is less abundant on the Atlantic coast than further westward. This we know to be the case, but we would like to mention as an incident in the change of nigrations of birds, that for the past three years large flocks of the fowl mentioned have made their appearance in Delaware Bay, below Bombay Hook. The first season of their arrival none of the local gumers knew what they were nor were they at all modested for two or three weeks, until two Philadelphia duckers—John McCallum and John Brown—who were down the bay, came across them. Many were shot and sent to the city to be sold for what they would bring. McCallum and Brown being unacquainted with the bird, they were offered for sale for a trilling sum and the wise ones readily and engerly purchased them, for they are of all waters fowl the most deficious. They have again appeared in Dehaware Bay, but not in such great quantities. These are the larger birds (Happe tarva), not the smaller variety (Allbaria from Valparaiso, Ind., while suipe-shooting, a gander and two geese, one of the latter, having a wonnet and free found, for rest, leading the other two with it. Hosto.

#### HOW THEY DO IT IN ARKANSAS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.

THERE are doubtless many of your readers who are not acquainted with a method used in the South—and probably other portions of the States—by pot-hunters for capturing the persecuted little qualit and for the enlightenment of these I will describe the modus operand, prefacing the description with the hope that although they may hereafter be acquainted with the namuer, they will, not one of them, make use of their information. It is merely for their general knowledge, not instruction.

scription with the hope that although they may hereafter be acquainted with the manner, they will, not one of them, make use of their information. It is increby for their general knowledge, not instruction.

The 'Squire was the only one in the village who practiced netting, and was very fond of it. Often was he seen astride his gray mag, with his not slung from the horn of his saddle, bound on a pot-hunting expedition against Bob White. The 'Squire was one-legged, but rather active if he chose to be, which was rather seldom, as he was lazy: he was poor, he had a wife and five small children to feed, but for all that handly think the means were justified. I had never seen how it was done, and once accompanied him.

As quail were plentiful in that region, we had hardly proceeded above a quarter of a mile through the woods ore we thished a bery. Marking them down about a hundred yards off, under a bush, the 'Squire selected a place about thirty or forty yards distant from the birds, dismounted and set the net, which was composed of twine, the meshes being about one inch and consisted of a barrel ten feet long, the opening being fifteen inches in diameter, therpring to a point at the other end. The opening had stakes on each side, which were stuck into the ground and the barrel drawn out its full length and staked at the point, thin wooden rings preventing the net from collapsing. Whigs twelve feet in length, of the same material, about fifteen inches in these if was only in the same material, about fifteen inches in the order for some inches to to frighten the birds, but oue enough to witness everything, he made a detour, and coming toward the birds on the opposite side from tho net, so slowly as not to make them take wing, he started them from the cover where they had it. Slowly he advanced, whenever the birds appeared inclined to scatter, he stopped altogether. Now all itthe on one side to steer them, now on the other, he gradually drove them into the outspread wings well bunched. Running along, they cause to th but was unsuccessful; he wanted them for his you It was my first and last participation in this kind

'uns. It was my first and last participation in this kind of bird-killing.

There is, or was, no game law in that State—Arkansa— protecting quail During the season the 'squire probably killed more quail in this manner than I dad with shot-gan, the net frequently not leaving a single bird of the bery. Do the Long Islanders do the same?

FREDERICK.

#### DOWN IN SOUTH MISSISSIPPI

Woudville, Wilkinson, Co., Miss., Nov. 28.

I SEE in your department of Gane Esg and Gun sporting notes from all parts of the country except this. I thought perhaps your readers would like to know how things are done with gun and dog away down in South Mississippl. In the way of game we have the quait, turkey, wild fox and a few deer out here in the hills, though twenty miles from here, in the swamp lands, user are quite plentiful. The above list comprise what we consider game. Besides that wo have innunerable quantities of rubbits, squirrels, coons, etc. Quail (or, as they are more commonly oulled here, partridge) shooting is our principal sport in this immediate section, Our dogs are altogether pointers and principally native stock; though they have no long pedigree attached to their name. Yet, I fancy, for the work we have them for they would be able to hold their own with the best "blue bloods" of the North and West. Our does have one very serious objection, however: very few of them are thoroughly broken, though that is attributable, I think, to the abundance of birds and

the way we hunt them. We hunt together on horseback until the dogs find a covey. We then dismount and fire into them. We then work up the single birds as long as we can find them. After they are too badly scattered we mount our horses and hunt for another covey, and so on throughout the hunt. It is such an easy matter to find new coveys that we do not work up the scattered birds anything like as thoroughly as our Northern brethren do. Our dogs generally run in and get the dead birds as soon as the gun fires, consequently a great many birds are flushed. It is a common thing to find ten or fifteen coveys of quali in half a day's hunt. It is only within the last two or three years that Mississippi has had a game law, and considering the fact that we have never been accustomed to much restraint of that kind the game law is very well observed. The close season for quall and turkey is from April 1 to September 15, deer from May 1 to September 15. Although this is such an out-of-the-way where them.

tember 15.

Although this is such an out-of-the-way place that we can scarcely ever hope to have any of our Northern brethren partake of our hospitalities or share with us our field sports, yet I will say to them that if any should ever stray down thus far I will assure them a hearty and cordial welcome, and that they will receive all the courtesy and attention that the circumstances of our people will admit of. And I will further assure them that we are nothing like as bad down here as our stalwart Republican friends would have the country believe, and though some of us are pretty handy with the shot-gam yet we rarely ever use anything larger than with the shot-gun yet we rarely ever use anything larger than

No. 8 shot.

Well, Mr. Editor, if this should prove of any interest to
your paper, you may possibly hear from me again at some
future time.

J. A. R.

#### SQUIRREL-SHOOTING.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Dec. 2.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Dec. 2.

WHY is it that in your paper so little is said about squirrel-hunting? Certainly the sport is exciting and while possibly not to be ranked with grouse and quait-hunting, it nevertheless requires a good shot to bring down a squirrel when running at the top of his speed through the leafy branches of the trees, when "now you see him and now you don't "follow in such quick succession. Did you ever stand at the corner of a field and attempt to shoot a red squirrel running on a worn fence? If you have not, try it, and then say if it requires no skill to shoot squirrels. There are certainly some of your many readers that are fond of this sport and who rould occasionally say something in the Forest and known each other for three years—that is, we were acquainted at long range. I knew where he harbored and he knew I knew it, and whenever I could make it convenient I called in his absence. As he was on his way home he discovered that I "held the fort." He at once resorted to strategy. About seventy-five yards from his harbor stood a large oak; when he reached it he took up his position and I went round and round that tree—I was going to say one thousand times, but I'll come down one. I threw stones to the opposite side, flung my hat, shock bushes and did everything to frighten him, but he persisted in staying on the opposite side of the tree. He knew if he left it he would never reach home, and I knew if he left it he would never reach home, and I knew if he left it he would never reach home, and I had in my hunting-cont. To pull off my coat, hang in on a bush, place my hat on top, it the line to the bush and unreel sulficient to allow me to get to the opposite side of the tree to my limprovised houter required but a short time. Give on a bush, place my hat on top, he the line to the bush and unreel sufficient to allow me to get to the opposite side of the tree to my improvised hunter required but a short time. Giving my line a quick pull and instantly throwing my gue to my shoulder I had the satisfaction of seeing him whisk around to my side. He did not whisk back.

Sancho Panza.

#### AN AFTER ECHO.

Petrolia, Ontario.

Petrolia, Ontario.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Enclosed please find \$4, renewal of my subscription for Forest and Stream. The Forest and Stream's expose of the Dittmar powder is complete and crushing. The man who worked up the case either is, or ought to be, a lawyer, I of sould say.

I don't think that a "Dittmar Powder Co." (No. 24,286), placing a label on the bottom of each can, two on each side, a seal on each cover, and a duplex patent safety plug in the nozzle, could revive it.

If any man, after reading the able article in Forest and Stream, uses Dittmar powder le will have to thank inborn mulishness for his poor bag one day, and his burst gun (with accompaniments) the next.

Most sportsmen have experimented with Dittmar powder; many had stready given it up, or will give it up in the immediate future.

Dittmar powder is practically dead, and sportsmen who were using it, or were going to use it, are deeply indebted to the Forest AND STREAM for giving the diabolical compound its death blow.

The scientific prelude to the Dittmar article was very barnly the duplet.

1:s death blow.

The scientific prelude to the Dittmar article was very happily thought of; something of the sort was no doubt necessary for a considerable class of readers.

H. A. F.

A Thanksouth Hunt—Hatavia, Ill., Nov. 29.—Among the most vivid of my boyhood recollections are the shooting matches that used to take place in my native village in New Jersey, on Thanksgiving Day. I remember well how my boyish enthusiasm would rise to a white heat on hose occasions. I remember too how, during one of these matches at Bound Brook, on the low land stretching from the New Jersey Central R. R., to the Ravitan River, the contest was brought to a said and sudden close by the bursting of a gun which effectually severed a man's hand from his forearm. I find that shooting matches and hunting are popular pastimes for sportsmen in Illinois on Thanksgiving Day. A number of gentlemen in our village combined the two sports on hast Thursday in a rather novel manner. They came together and chose sides, tossing up I suppose for the first choice as they used to do when we were boys for an old fashioned game of base ball. They then sallled forth in every direction each to his favorite hunting grounds, with the understanding that the side that bagged the least game should pay for a good Thanksgiving supper. At night all hands returned to ....

the village with an aggregated score of eighty-six rabbits, the vinige with an aggregated score of eighty-six rations, three quails, three partridges and two ducks. True to the agreement the losing side provided a first class supper, of which all partook with a keen relish after their hard day's

tramp. Hix.

Texas—Indianolu, Not. 18.—For the past two days have had the coldest snap I have ever seen thus early for years. Large flocks of swan, geese and ducks have been passing over town. Jacksnipe very plenty in the inarshes around town. From your answers to my queries I suppose my gun must be excessively choked. The gun is a "Scott." bought by me from Messrs. Read & Son. Boston, and the patterns sent with the gun are 263 R. H. and 272 L. H. barrel, No. 8 shot, 30 in. circle, 40 yards. Have shot her at the bottom of a common scap box, 100 strides, and stuck twelve No. 6 shot in the box so they would have to be picked out with a knife, four drs. powder, 1/4 shot. No. 4 shot, same distance, struck it with five pellets, one of which went clean through. Do you think this a good record? Can I do anything to improve the gun for general shooting? There are spots inside the barrels which I cannot remove by the ordinary mode of cleaning, although I try very hard. They can't rust, as I take great pains to keep my gun very clean. Is it lead? and what would you advise to remove them? Gun is almost new, has been shot only this season. been shot only this season

The spots, if they are simply the so-called lead, can probably be removed by a wire brush with kerosene. We would not risk changing the gun.

not risk changing the gum.

Shooting from Theeks—Teal, Mo., Moc 23.—I notice in your paper various opinions in regard to ruffed grouse treeing. In several years experience hunting this bird I have found that with the right kind of a dog that fully one-half of the birds found will tree. The dog used was a Blenheim spaniel. I have shot as many as five from one tree. Canada was the shooting ground. In that part of the world we do not have quail nor pinnated grouse, and a good partridge dog is very valuable; I had one. I brought the dog to this country with me, and found the habits of the bird the same. In one instance the dog kept one in a tree while I went at least a quarter of a mile for my gum. The birds are not plenty here, but habits the same as in the North. Can it desired send you an occasional note in reference to sporting resorts in the central part of Canada, also some hints about wild rice and fishing.

G. H. We shall be much pleased to receive the notes.

We shall be much pleased to receive the notes.

We shall be much pleased to receive the notes.

California State Association.—The California State Sportsmen's Association have adopted a constitution which sets forth that the object of the association is: The preservation of game and fish; protecting the same by legal means; influencing, as far as practicable, the emacment of such additional laws and ordinances as may be found necessary to accomplish that end; to enforce those laws; to bring to and stock our State with the different varieties of fish and game birds; to encourage and advance the interest taken in field sports, and generally to attend to and guard such matters therewith connected as may be of benefit to the sportsmen of California. The Association has the following membership: Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club, Pajaro Valley Sportsmen's Club, Oakland Gun Club, San Francisco Sportsmen's Club, Stockton Gun Club, O'Neill Gun Club and the Calusa Shooting Club.

Nebraska—North Platte, Neb., Noc. 30.—Well, the boys are having lois of sport now. There have not been as many deer or elk killed for years. M. J. Colm's man killed two mountain lions between here and old Port McPherson. We had a grand Thanksgiving shoot in this city—glass balls, pigeons and turkeys. Dillon, Baker and Bradley did the best shooting at balls and pigeons, getting their balls and birds every time. David Perry, C. Grome, Bradley and Baker left all the rest on the turkeys. We have as good material here for a rifle club as there, is in this country. R. Watts and a party of friends are up on the Dismal River hunting now, having a good time. Jimmy Canon, the old Government seout, is trapping this winter.

Tennessee-Savannah, Nov. 27 .- Owing to heavy rains TENNESER—Navannah, Nov. 27.—Owing to heavy rains bird-shooting has been very poor this month. Quali are not to be found in their wonted haunts and are supposed to have taken to the woods and thickets for shelter. The late cold snap brought in the ducks and geese at an earlier date than usual and some good bags have been made. While out after quali on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day I found a small "bunch" of mallards in the creek and got in two shots, bagging four, three of them large drakes. The change in the day of publication of your paper suits me exactly, as I now get that most interesting journal on Saturday night—a most pleasant close to a bard week's work.

Ruyped Grouse—Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.—I notice in this week's issue the weights of ruffed grouse, which I call partridge. In October, 1878, Mr. O. H. Davenport and myself were gunning in Templeton in this State. Mr. Davenport killed a partridge which weighed twenty-eight ounces, and I shot and killed an old cock which weighed thirty ounces. These were two of the heaviest birds of the kind that I have ver seen in Massachusetts.

IT IS THE CAT .- A private letter from Mr. S. V. R. Bray-IT IS THE CAT.—A private letter from Mr. S. V. K. Bray-ton, one of the newly-appointed Game Protectors of the State of New York, says that the great enemy of the ruffed grouse is the cat and that its depredations in Albany County exceed that of all the other enemies combined. As there is no bounty offered for these small tigers we hope that all good sports-men will regard it as a matter of duty to shoot every cat found in the fields or woods. By all means shoot the cat.

SEND US HIS NAME—Greenpoint, Nov. 25.—Editor Forest and Stream: I heard of a case where a man laid poison on his ground for the purpose of stopping gunners from hunting on his grounds. Two hounds were poisoned there last week and died within fifteen minutes. This happened on Great Neck, L. I. Will you please inform me if this cannot be stopped?

Rudde Island—Newport, Dec. 4.—Last week Island Chase brought into town four woodcock that he shot on our island. He says plover and woodcock shouting has been the best this season for a number of years. Grant Lafarge shot a Fforida gallina at the pond. It was in fine condition and has been wounded. The bird is seldom found so far North.

F.

Big Black Bass.—A black bass of six and a quarter pounds was taken from Oswego Lake (N. Y.) by Mr. Justus Potter, of Cooperstown, one day last month. The people who have done so much toward stocking this beautiful sheet of water until it is fairly swarming with fish are about making it warm for poachers

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

VACHTSMEN AT THE SCORE. -Port Morris, Noc. 26. - The Knickerbocker Gun Club is composed of the members of the Knicker-bocker Yacht Club interested in shooting, and serves to keep the members of the yacht club together during the winter months. Our club house at Port Morris is open the year through, and we are pleased to welcome visitors at all times. At the meeting of the Gun Club, held Nov. 16, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. R. Hobby; Secretary, Alfred Varian: Treasurer, Wm. Potter, Jr.

The glass ball match for the gun club medal was a handrap

match rotare franciscal

mucci, route, trup docu.									
T N Jacques25 y:	ards	0 1	1	0.1	1.1	0 1	1	111	1-12
W Potter, Jr 25		1 1	1	11	1 1	0.0	1	101	011
J V Seaman18	1								
▲ Steinke25	1	0.1	U	0.1	10	1 0	1	101	0-8
A E Miller									
E P Mowton		0.0	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1	0.01	0-4
G R Hobby18		1 1	1 (	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0 0 0	0 - 8
D F Caughlan25	0	1 4	0 0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0	0 0 0	0- 2
W Fulton, Jr23		41	0	1.0	W				
R H Miller 18	11	0.1	1.41	XC					

Jacques therefore wins the medal and the first extra prize, Potter receiving second prize.

At the conclusion of the glass ball match the shooters and their friends adjourned to the club house and enjoyed a good turkey dinner. At 2 F. M. the pigeon shooters were called to their marks.

This was also a handicap match, 5 birds being shot at. Five traps. 5 yards apart, 80 yards boundary. The following is the score :

W Potter, Jr25 yards	1 1	1	1	1-5
T N Jacques30	1 1	ī	1	1 - 5
F B Chedsey				
J V Seaman25				
A \ French				
A Steinke 30	6 1	- 1	()	1-3
D F Caughlan25	1 0	0	0	1-2
W Fulton, Jr28	1 0	()	0	1-9
A E Miller27	0.0	1	i	0-2
T T Nixon28	0.0	0	1	0-1
G R Hobby				

Two prizes were offered in each match in addition to the medal. No man to receive more than one extra and prize during the day. The tie between Jacques and Potter was shot off at three birds. Potter killing his three straight, Jacques two. Neither of these gentlemen were entitled to the prizes, having won first and second prizes in the glass ball match. Mr. Chedsey therefore received the first prize. Messrs. French, Scaman and Steinke then shot off the tie for the second prize. Seaman killed his three birds, winning the prize. French killed 2, Steinke 0.

Washington Gen Club.—Brooklyn, E. D., Nov. 30.—Score of the first practice shoot, under the N. Y. State rules, for two prizes the inet-practice shoot, under the N. Y. State rules, for two prizes— one silver ice pitcher, one set fine carvers. Object—To add to the sinking rund; to aid in defraying expenses for the next State fournament. The weather being stormy the attendance was very small, only thirteen members coming to the score. Mr. Metcalfe won the first prize, and Mr. B. N. Watte won the second for H.

First match, 25 yards:						
John Dierking	0	1	1		1	1-6
Capt. Truslow			ń	í	4	1-4
M. Keck	ñ	i	1	Ť		1-5
E. B. Rittenhouse	0	å	ů.	í)		1-8
B. N. Watts	1	1		0		(1-5
A. Metcalre.	1	1	î	1	1	
J. Cotter, for H. Kormanus	í	ú	1	î		1-5
H. Carrick, for Mr. Bouer	ñ	0	1	í		0-4
G. Ambruster	ĭ			î		1-8
H. Carrick	11	1	Ť.	1	1	1-6
J. Cotter, for Mr. De Groot	1	ń	î	4	1	0-4
J. Evans	1	1	1	2	-	0-5
H. Hedeman	1	1	2	à	4	0-6
W. H. Cotter	1 5	4	÷	ñ	1	0-6
			,	0	Ä	(1)
Second match:						
H. Hedeman	0	0	1	1	1	
J. Dierking	1	4	1	()	3	1 - 6
E. B. Rittenhouse.	1	1	1	1		1 -6
H. Altenbrand0	1	1	1	1		0-5
T. E. Morgan	1	3	0	1	Ď	1-5
H. Hedeman,0	0	1	i	1	1	1-5
J. Cotter, for H. Kornanus	1	1	1	n		0-4
B. N. Watts	6	7	1	1	1	1-5
B. Hedeman, for H. Kornanus	0	ī		ú		0-8
B. N. Watts, for H. Miller	1	1	î	1		1-7
J. Cotter, for H. Altenbrand	1	ó	()	í	ñ	0-3
		-			47	

Nothing puriges and enriches the blood and destroys all poisons in the system like Hop Bitters. 



FIXTURES

Western Penna, Poultry Association Bench Show, January 17, 18 and 19, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Charles Lincoln, Supt.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

Wednesday, December 1.

THE snow, which had commenced falling on Tuesday evening, changed into a dripping rainearly in the morning, so that when we rose betimes and looked across the bay Robin's Island was shrouded in a fog. There was a disposition on the part of some to brave the storm, but wiser counsels prevailed and the dogs were given a full feed and stoves were hugged throughout the day.

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2.

THERDAY, DECEMBER 2.

The morning opened rough, with the wind blowing a gale from the northwest—anything but a day on which to test the scenting qualities of dogs. An early start was made across the bay, at 8 o'clock, and another judge, Dr. J. C. Monroe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was added to the trio which had acted in the Nursery and Puppy Stakes, and Mr. George T. Linch, of New York City, was appointed Referee. Treasurer Hall, the official scorer, with a view to signaling the decision of the judges from time to time, had armed himself with a red and a blue flag, the waving of the former intending to derote a demorit and the waving of the latter a merit, but as no means had been provided for specifying which dog in the

I race was under discussion, the spectators, held in check seventy-five yards behind by the field stowards, were not enlightened to any remarkable extent, but viewed the performance as one hidden in deep mystery.

Arriving at the island, overcoats were stowed away in the losus mear the landing and the contestants called together and male-seal on the part of the judges by Dr. Rawlings Young, who tensely said: "Gentlemen, the judges in these trials propose to do their best in rendering their decisions, which shall be based upon the rules and upon their best judgment."

All-aged stakes open to all eetters and pointers, limited to fifty atries. First prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$50; north prize, \$25. Entrance fee, \$25. Forfeit, \$15. Closed with

peize (25). Entrance rec<sub>1</sub> year.

mathone.

pe P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan set(tal-istone (ban-Petrel) four and a half years.

Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., black and white setter bitch Peep
(Glad-stone-c-lip) (worthy months.

alicid Wagstaff, Babylon, L. L., lemon and white pointer dog
Duncrin (Golden's Dash-Howson's Fan), two and a half

C. Dinbeis Wagstaff. Baby lon, L. L. Jemon and white pointer due to be provided in the pointer of the block of the pointer of

a quarter years. Philadelphia, blue Belton setter bitch Lass o' Gow

Moons, to and a quarter years. Moore, Philadelphia, blue Belton sear.

Pearly, three years.

Ples food. White Plains, N. Y., white and black setter dog go Pash-Pittr, live years.

Ples food. White Plains, N. Y., white and black setter dog pelin, (frontse-Dainy Dale), two years.

Jed Orgall, Brooklyn, N. Y., lemon and white setter dog Pale, (frontse-Dainy Dale), two years.

Jed Orgall, Brooklyn, N. Y., lemon and white ticked setter diella, (Chester-Pamie II., ) face years.

Laring-stone, New York City, white with liver ears setter 7-Prile of the Border-Dimity), four and a half years.

Golleffor, duynard, N. Y., fiver and white pointer dog for thang Janes, three years.

Ripley, New York City, red setter dog Spy, (Duko-Belle), the analy years.

oney, New York City, red settler dog naif years, as wing was the result of the drawing; rain-t Dashing Monarch, the auginst Isabella, uned Spy h against Trin, i.e. asymat Sensation. ensation

o' Gowrie against Peep o' Day. Dufferin against Fred.

tade conterm against Fred Italeigh sgainst Bessio. Warwick against St. Elmo Rush against Laftny Sund against Bello. Gladsrone against Nat. Valdia against Grouse Dale. Attoo. 1 byc.

FIRST SERIES

Halia against Grones Dale.

Atton. 1892.

First Series.

Thest Blace.—It was quarrier to nine o'clock when Dr. Atton's Large black, and and white setter dog Glen, the winner with Nedo first in the braces, same rials, last year, handled by Mr. Stahev Blydenburg, of Long Island, and Mr. Higgins black and white imported setter dog Dashing Monarch were not down for the first heat. Monarch is a very bandsome and powerful dog and was handled by Mr. E. J. Martin, of Wilmington, Delsware. In crossing the hill-side of the old stubble Monarch went lame in his near fore foot, having twisted in on the frozen ground. It appears that soon after list arrival here last January his foot was bitten through, but since then it has not troubled him. In a monate, however, Monarch was hinself again, and away he sped, showing grand style and pace, leaving his companion somewhat in the rear. On the strip of buckwheat Glen winded along the fence. Entering the briar and bayberry-brush range, Glen showed up a trile headstrong. In a briary hollow Glen pointed and Monarch, being called up, followed suit, not seeing his dark-coated competitor in the dense underturnsh. The birds were not moved, although subscipently one of the spectators stirred them up, and Glen was stiven a false point. Monarch being called off, quartered to the shore, and Glen began to potter, winding up with a fulse point, which Monarch backed in good form. Monarch of the enth-ack strip near the shore a brace of birds was moved by Monarch flushing one and stopping at sound of wing, Glen backled in Both dogs roaded on and Monarch good form down the strip of the shore a brace of bird was moved of the enth-ack strip near the shore a brace of bird was moved did not owded. Martin flushed bird and missed. Glen trended and pointed along inner edge of bush and Monarch do blandle kitch, and Martin flushed bird and missed. Glen readed and pointed along inner edge of bush and Monarch would have a strip hear the shore a brace of bird by and monarch forged alnead. Glen turned of slarp cred the other in style. Glen was sent for remaining bird, which he retrieved with assistance of handler. The heat was awarded to Dashing Monarch after the brace had been down thirty mioutes. We consider that Monarch won with ease, so he was far superior in style and nose. He handled himself throughout for the body seent and pointed with head well up.

Iron Duke against Isabella.

Second Bhace—Mr. Bassford's black and white setter dog Iron Duke, handled by owner, and black and white setter bitch Isabella by Chester, out of Fannie II. winner of first in puppy stakes at Memphis, 1876, and formerly owned by Mr. John Davidson, handled by Mr. W. Tallman, Drowsville, R. I. The brace was slipped at 9:45 A. M. on same range, and slong the northeast shore Isabella was penalized with a fulse point, and Duke for failure to back. The bank was followed around until the high ground was reached, when the brace was away to leeward of a briar hollo w where some birds were heard calling. Isabella false pointed again, and again Duke refused to back. The judges then ordered the brace up after being down a quarter of an hour with decision reserved. Ray against Spy.

Third Brace.—At ten o'clock Mr. Livingston's white (with liver cars) setter dog Ray, handled by Mr. W. W. Titus, of Centerport, L. I. (not Circleville aspreviously published), and Mr. Ripley's red Irish setter dog Spy by Duke, out of Belle, known on the bench as a winner, and handled by Mr. O. B. Edwards, of Sag Harbor, L. I., were put down. As the wind had increased in furry, a move was made for a more sheltered position at the south side of the island. On the way a bevy was flushed by spectators, Spy winding at the time. The birds topped the crest of the bill and were narked in some serub oaks. Then Spy half pointed, drew on and pointed, Ray failed to back and passed on and thushed several birds. Edwards shot and missed, and both dogs showed great unsteadiness. Spy further on winded and thushed. Dogs ordered up by judges without chance to range or retrieve after being ten minutes down, with Spy the winder.

Pourth Brace.—Mr. Godeffroy's liver and white pointer dog (roxteth, handled by Philip Thurtle, and Dr. R. Day's (Norwich, Conn.) small liver pointer Trim, handled by PM. H. Thayer, of Bristol, R. I. The brace was put down at 10:15 a. M. in a cornfield, and the rough, frozen ground was well beaten by both dogs. We had never seen Croxteth in better condition, which speaks well for Thurtle, who has had no end of trouble with him. He is a grand dog of the heavy bone sort, while Trim was of the light, wirp whild. Croxteth led off with a draw obliquely across the field and pointed a game-cock on the edge of the brash. Thin backet finely, but noved on as the judges crowded him. For this performance Croxteth was penalized with a false point and the back of Trim's was not allowed, although he deserved it. A long sweep of grassy and brushy range was drawn blank, the beat unavoidably leading down wind. Trim flushed a woodcock, but was not penalized, as it had been agreed that the trials should only be run off on quall. The heach being reached, a detour was made along the shore to the extreme end of the island. On a sheltered range of rolling ground, intersected with strips of cover and ending in several large, grassy flats, the brace was cast off again. Croxteth at once winded and, with head well up in grand style, roaded to a bevy, which flushed wild. Thurtle shot and missed and both dogs dropped to order. Croxteth, at edge of brush, pointed where a moment before we had seen a little flush wild. Trinbacked and wont the properties of the propert Croxteth against Trim. with head well up in grand style, roaded to a bery, which itsished wild. Thurtle shot and missed and both docy dropped to order. Croxteth, at edge of brush, pointed where a moment before we had seen a bird flush wild. Trin backed and the big pointer was penalized for a false point, the judges not having seen the bird. Trim pointed where bery struck, but left the seent, and Croxteth drew on forty yards on his belly and pointed like a rock, head up and stern down. Thurtle flushed and killed and Croxteth, on being ordered to retrieve, took a few steps and pointed grandly on a new bird. The judges ordered Thurtle to take his dog off the point. He was pulled off and retrieved nicely. It was a grand exhibition of careful work, done in such good style as to catch the judges' eyes, and Croxteth was proclaimed the winner after being down fifty-five minutes, out of which there were twenty-five of actual work. This by no means, however, should infer that Trim is not a good working dog.

Sensation against Lizie Lee.

Sensation against Lizzie Lee.

of actual work. This by no means, however, should infer that Trim is not a good working dog.

Sensotion against Listie Lee.

FIPTH BLACE.—In the same place on the grassy plain at 11.15 a.m., the Westminster Kennel Club made good their promise of showing that there was something more than looks in their stand-by, Sensation. The old fellow turned up drawn as fine as silk—perhaps too fine—and considering the many hands through which he had passed, Mr S. T. Hammond certainly showed him off to the best advantage. "Don," as Sensation is called in the field, was certainly in lack to be put down in the centre of a scattered and well lying bevry, and there was nuch currosity expressed by the large numbers of spectators to see how he would come out. Among the number we noticed more than one who has for years been decrying Sensation is simply because they have been inspired with that fallacious idea that because adog is a winer on the bench he is good for nothing in the field. All this shows the absurdity of expressing opinious derogatory about any dop before seeing him work. It was a lesson world something, and we trust it will be remembered. Against the old dog had been drawn a rattler in Dr. Spelr's Lizzie Lee, a remarkably handsome black and white tricked young setter bitch. She appeared with a record, having won first prize at the late Nebruska Field Trials, where she obtained a score of 98 out of 100. We had the pleasure of meeting her late owner, Mr. George Waddington, of Geneva, Iowa, at Vincennes, and he expressed his opinion that she was a dog of musually fine qualities. Lizzie Lee was handled by Mr. Jefferson Cooper, of Blauveltsville, N. Y. Sensation had not taken half a dozen steps forward before he threw his nose up and winded. Every eye was upon him, and the spectators drew up within thirty yards. The scent was so hot hat it took the legs from under the old dog, and he crawled on his helly roading where it was supposed the birds had just here where here here here in the head on his helly roading where it wa

as to what was going on, and in our heart we believe he turned it to good account, but this is the more to his credit, for it shows he is not lacking in intelligence. No comparison can be drawn between Sensation and Croxteth, because they are of an entirely different type. The latter is a grand, powerful, lusty dog, with strong action, a goer and a laster. He is under most excellent command and free from most faults that dog Ifesh is heir to. Those that were fortunate enough to see these two dogs, one following the other, will long remember the pleasing sight. We were glad on our own eccount the pointers did so well, for we predicted as long ago as last March that there was good stuff in Croxteth, when we had seen do good work at Guymard on quali; and later, from personal knowledge, we suggested that it would be well to see Sensation first before decrying him. All the harm we wish those that have spoken slightingly against the old dog is that they had been present and seen what we did.

\*\*Lass of Goorrie against Peep of Days.\*\*

Lass o' Gowrie against Peop o' Day.

wish those that have spoken slightingly against the old dog is that they had been present and seen what we did.

Loss of Gororie against Peep of Dny.

Sixth Brack.—Mr. Moore's very handsome blue setter bitch Lass of Govrie, handled by Mr. E. S. Wanmaker, of Coolsprings, N. C., and Mr. Bryson's black and white young setter bitch Peep of Dny. handled by Mr. E. S. Wanmaker, of Coolsprings, N. C., and Mr. Bryson's black and white young setter bitch Peep of Dny. handled by Mr. C. B. Whitford, St. Louis, Mo. The brace was turned down on the same range at half-past eleven a. M., and Peep of Dny at once pointed at edge of seruh bushes. As previously ordered, Sensation was called up to back, which he did magnificently, and then put on the chain. Lass then backed benutifully. Whitford killed and Peep ordered to retrieve, which she did indifferently. Turning back the brace was given an opportunity to show their going qualities. Both ranged and quartered superbly, and showed up at this period of the heat as very evenly matched. Both dogs were very fast, but Lass o' Gowrie showed the best style and form. Circling round, Lass pinned a bird grandly while going at great speed and dropped on her point. Peep backed excellently. Bird flushied; not shot at on account of spectators. The work was first-class and was duly appreciated by all present. Lass half pointed in grass and roaded into the cover, where she dropped to point. Peep came up and failed to back. Spectators flushed two birds on coming up. Evidently the scenting in this siellered position was sexcellent, but as the day advanced and became warmer and the wind was again faced the dogs fell off considerably. The brace continued to do good work and as the beat was located so that spectators could keep the dogs in sight the interest never flarged. Lass dropped to point. Peep came up and failed to back. Spectators the down again, but strange to say, maintaining the sand relative distance when either backed. The netion of the dogs spoke volumes for the handlers. On top hill P

Lord Dufferin against Fred.

won 2d New York show, 1880. Lass is a heanty.

Lord Dufferin against Fred.

SEVENTH BRAGE.—Mr. Wagstaff's lemon and white pointer
depends of the property of t

Dufferin then retrieved and dogs were ordered in with Fred the winner after thirty-five minutes actual work.

Eight Brace.—Mr. Moore's red Irish setter dog Raleigh, handled by E. S. Wanmaker, and Mr. Donner's pretty white and lenon sotter bitch Bessie, handled by Theo. Predmore, Porked River, N. J. Raleigh was winner of second in Allaged stakes last year in same meeting, being then owned by Dr. Wim. Jarvis, of Charemont, N. H., and handled by same trainer, and Bessie won second in puppy stakes last year in same meeting. The brace were put down in same place on the scattered hevy. Bessie is a lovely medium sized bitch, and the smartest we had yet seen, but she wants finishing touches to her education. She seemed a bit tender in her going, but it came from being over careful. Raleigh went stronger, and it was generally supposed he had an easy walkover, but he was decidedly off, having been suffering from rheumatism all autumn, and recently increased by plunging into a cold spring. In briar hollow Bessie winded; showing a delicate nose, and further on on hill sidengin drew and pointed. Predmore then managed to gether a false point, which later on was withdrawn as birds were flushed. The birds were evidently running; Raleigh continued to read; Bessie passed him and pointed, and Judges walked up the bird. Again Bessie pointed and her handler injudiciously failed to call the attention of the judges, and flushed bird. Raleigh pointed, a bird was flushed and killed, the dog dropping to shot and the bitch to wing. Raleigh retrieved care-

lessly. Both dogs warmed to their work, and Bessie showed herself to be a sharp working, busy little animal. Haleigh going down what flushed a brace. Bessie on crown of hill dropped to point, got up and roaded. Raleigh, a jedons worker crowded her and a brace of birds was flushed by handler off to one side. That Bessie might show her qualities as a retriever, a dead bird was thrown up and a gun discharged. She dropped to shot, and retrieved the bird down wind vary prettily. The heat word to Bessie at 3:35 r. M., after being down within ten minutes of the hour.

\*\*Wormsidy against 5.\*\* Elmon.

Warwick against St. Elmo.

wind vory prettity. The heat went to Bessie at 3:35 r. M. after being down within ten minutes of the hour. Warvick against St. Elmo.

Nisym Brack—Mr. Gause's lemon and white setter dog Warwick, handled by Mr. E. J. Martin, who handled Dashing Monarch, and Dr. Speir's black and white setter dog St. Elmo. handled by Mr. Lefferson Cooper, of Blawellsville, N. Y. St. Elmo, besides being a well-known beach winner, has won in the fieldat Hampton, Iowa, 1877, at Robin's Eland, third in All-aged stukes last year, and second at the Nebraska trials last autum, having at the last-named place a score of 80½ out of 100. The cast off was in the brush, and as the brace started away there was little to choose between the two, so evenly were the dogs matched. St. Elmo dropped to point in bruish heap: Warwick backed instantaneously: bird was flushed by judges on coming up. Both dogs showed grand training and that they were at home in the cover. Busity they took their turns, and Warwick nade his score good by pointing and St. Elmo backed. A single bird was moved, but not shot at. In open pasture both dogs moved and quartered intely. At dege of brush St. Elmo dropped to point; got away and roaded, Warwick backed. St. Elmo continued roading, twisting and turning flrough the brush over the dry leaves, and making but little noise. Warwick followed each turn, roading also, passing through the brush over one hundred yards, St. Elmo and randing and turning those of work for both dogs and the best roading of the trials. The beys was flushed and a bird killed, both dogs dropping to shot. St. Elmo crieved finely. The dead bird was then thrown out and gun discharged for the benefit dogs dropping to shot St. Elmo retrieved finely. The dead bird was then thrown out and gun discharged for the benefit dogs dropping to shot. St. Elmo retrieved finely and tail up a beautiful piece of work for both dogs and the best roading of the trials, and ended without one single error for cither dog. In hollow Warwick pointed in grand shape and a bird was mov

Rush against La Guy.

fattiers, and cannot be spoken of too highly for work done in this heat. The race lasted thirty-five minutes.

Texth Brack.—Hr. Orgill's lennon and white pointer dog Rush, handled by Mr. Orgill's lennon and white pointer dog Rush, handled by Mr. Orgill's new kennel nam. Charles A. Gladston, of Baltimore, Md. and Mr. Moore's liver and white pointer dog La Guy, handled by E. S. Wannaker. The dogs were much of a size and a remarkably fine-looking brace, again showing the strange good fortune of the draw. La Guy at once began to show Rush the way and Rush took two looks at a long stretch of bull briars before he followed. Rush dushed beey on opposite side of hollow and seemed altegether off. We then learned that not expecting to be run until the second day, and not being among the braces ordered over in the morning, he had been worked until noon and gives two feeds. Under these circumstances he should not have been allowed to run. Rush false pointed and Guy backed. Rush moved on and Guy came alongside and both pointed. Both dogs were so much of a size and pointed so exactly alike tlut, looking broadside at one the other dog was completely hidden, for their tails were held up the same length, thickness and curve, and it was impossible to see the one furthest off, although the dogs were several feet apart. As the north shore was reached the full force of the wind, which was blowing a zale, was felt, and Guy made an infortunate flush. Guy then false pointed and Rush backed grandly. Guy pluckily took the briars and landed an infortunate flush. Guy then false pointed and Rush backed grandly. Guy pluckily took the briars and landed himself first in the stubble field, where he flushed a bevy, the briarls lying on a hare son. The bevy scattered along the shore he some weeds and grass. Guy pointed in briars and Kush went in and blushed, thus extringuishing his chance for the day. The brace was ordered up after heing down twenty-five nimutes, with decision reserved.

As the tide was at chi the little steam yacht could not ma

#### Friday, December 3, 1880.

The day opened as badly as it could for the running of the dogs, a terrific northwest gale sweeping the island and freezing one to the marrow. The bay was crossed betimes and the field taken at quarter past nine.

Rush against La Guy.

Rush against La Guy.

Tenth Brace—Continued.—Rush and La Guy were again ordered down to finish their beat of the preceding evening. The road was taken to the south side of the island, that the dogs might be worked in a sheltered position out of the fury of the wind. On hill-side beyond the last gully leading to the east shore a beay was flushed wild by the judges. Rush showed much better going qualities than on the afternoon before and seemed awake to what was going on. Both dogs worked jealously. On bank in seruh-oaks La Guy hointed and Rush also winded at same moment and pointed and a single bird was dushed by the noise. La Guy dropped to wing. Rush, further on, Jushed a bird and the brace was ordered up at 10:65 & M., after being down fifty minutes, with La Guy the winner.

Smut against Brile.

Belle started off as wild as a hawk and showed up as a very free goer. The brace had been put down on same bevy on the dry leaves in brush along the shore. Belle flushed a bird and chased, which was not seen by the judges; alse then pointed finely in bollow and Smut refused to back; went in and look point. Townsend flushed and Belle ran in and classed. Smut, after being rolled over, dropped to order. The brace was ordered up, to be put down later, at discretion of judges. Time of heat, ten minutes.

TWELFITI BRACE.—Mr. Bryson's well-known black, white and tan setter dog Gladstone, handled by C. B. Wbitford, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Bloodgood's small black and white setter dog Shadstone, handled by C. B. Wbitford, of St. Louis, Mo. and Mr. Bloodgood's small black and white setter dog Shadstone, handled by C. B. Wbitford, of St. Louis, Mo. The start of the start o

Irace between dogs not handlers.

Iron Dube against Isabella.

Second Brade—Second Opportuniy.—Mr. Bassford's Iron Duke and Isabella, handled by Mr. Tallman, were again given a chance. The brace was cast off at 11.10 a. Mr., in the scrub oaks on the same bevy. Isabella pottered and Duke half pointed, went on and flushed bird. Bassford shot and Duke failed to drop to shot. After being down quarter of an hour, Iron Duke was given the heat.

an hour, Iron Duke was given the heat.

Simut against Bells.

ELEVENTH BEAGE—Second Opportunity.—Mr. Earle's Smut and Stanley's Belle had their second try at 11:40 a. m. The brace was cast off in the corn field. A heavy was flushed wild in the scrub oaks and not followed. A long range of brush and hilly country was drawn blank, and it was not until the extreme western side of the Island was reached that a feather was moved. Smut then pointed a bevy in a briar patch near a salt marsh. Belle circling around the cover came up, failed to back, and shared point. A large bevy was flushed, and a bird shot down winged. Belle broke shot and Smut retrieved nicely and won the heat. As it was not 12:40 r.w. a move was made to the house for luncheon and a rest taken until 1:10 r.m.

Muida against Grouse Dale.

before and seemed awake to what was going on. Both dogs worked jealously. On bank in seruh-oaks La Guy pointed and Rush also winded at same moment and pointed and a single bird was dushed by the noise. La Guy dropped to wing. Rush, further on, lushed a bird and the brace was ordered up at 10:05 a. M., after being down fifty minutes, with La Guy the winner.

Smut against Helle,

Eleventh Brace.—Dr. Speir's black, white and tan setter bitch Maida, handled by E. H. Haight and Mr. Goodwin's Grouse Dale, by W. Tallman. Resuming where beey black with La Guy the winner.

Eleventh Brace.—Or. Speir's black, white and tan setter bitch Maida, handled by E. H. Haight and Mr. Goodwin's Grouse Dale for one for the short down the special pointed, and Maida backed to order. On edge of impenatrable birar thicket Maida pointed and birds run, while waiting for Grouse Dale to be brought up. Grouse Dale failed to back and roaded off to one side. The birds could not be moved. On hill-top in brush both dogs pinned a bird between them. Haight shot and Maida broke shotand chased very badly, which threw the heat to Grouse Dale after being down forty minutes.

SECOND SERIES.

SECOND SERIES.

Afton against Dashing Monarch.

FIRST Brace.—Mr. Lincolu's orange Belton setter dog Afton, who had a bye, a well-known winner on the bench, handled by Mr. Hammond, and Dashing Monarch, by Mr. Martin, were turned off at two o'clock. Monarch found bery on edge of brush above the stubble field and pointed in grand form very staunchly. Afton backed finely. Martin shot and killed. Both dogs dropped, and Monarch retrieved perfectly. The bevy split, part of the birds had drawn to for shelter. Afton on buckwheat stubble half pointed and went on. Afton quartered finely and showed up as a wide ranger. Monarch, however, took the lead and in serub-oaks along the shore pointed, and Afton backed. A brace of birds were flushed and the heat given to Monarch, after running half an hour.

Iron Duke against Spy.

Second Brace.—Iron Duke handled by owner, and Spy by O. B. Edwards, were cast off in same place at 2:30 F. M. The bevy was flushed while waiting for dogs, which seattered in the long sedge grass. Iron Duke flushed a single bird, and a second and a third. Spy flushed a bird in brush, and Iron Duke secured a point in the grass. Spy bonneed around Iron Duke failing to back, and the bird was flushed and Bassford missed. Iron Duke pointed staunchly, and Spy failed to back. This gave Iron Duke the heat, after being down fifteen minutes.

Ensatting against Createll.

failed to back. This gave Iron Duke the heat, after being down fifteen minutes.

Sensation against Crextetth.

Third Bace.—Sensation and Croxteth came together being handled by Hammond and Thurtle. There was considerable private betting on the result of this heat and great interest felt by all present. Sensation led off with a flush of a single bird, going down wind, and chased. He then turned into the brush and pointed; Croxteth came up and pointed behind, also having the scent. The bird was moved and hard hit and Sensation partly retrieved, bitting bird badly. Along the fence by the buckwheat field Sensation again showed his excellent nose by pointing in the ditch with his head level with the field beyond. Croxteth came up and backed and went on past Sensation, failing to catch the seent. Hammond killed and the bird was not recovered, although both dogs had a chance to retrieve. Sensation false pointed and Croxteth backed. Croxteth pointed and Sensation coming up behind, fifteen yards away, caught scent and pointed, not secling Croxteth. Thurtle killed and Croxteth retrieved excellently. Along the fence Sensation dropped suddenly to a capital crouching point, with his head turned downwards. He was firm as a rock. Croxteth came up, backed, pointed over him, became unsteady, went his and fushed brace, thus rulning his chance to be placed. Sensation continued to hold his point and, being ordered on, caught a winged bird he had directly under his nose. The heat was given to Sensation after lasting twenty-five minutes. It was evident that Croxteth's nose was off from the start.

Less of Goverie against Fred.

Lass o' Gowrie against Fred.

FOURTH BLACE.—Lass o' Gowrie agains: 1742.

FOURTH BLACE.—Lass o' Gowrie, handled by Wannaker, and Fred by Height. In hollow Fred made a grand point and Lass backed: single bird was moved. Lass made dropping point, and on being sent on the bird was flushed ahead of her. Fred false pointed in brush heap and Lass backed. Lass was then awarded the heat after being down half an

Bessie against St. Elm

FIFTH BRACE.—Bessie, handled by Predmore, and St. Elmo by Cooper, were ordered down in stubble field. Bessie sailed off, showing a lively pace and outspeeding her competitor. Upon reaching the far side the brace was ordered up for the day, as it was already dark, and the party was soon steaming to New Suffolk.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The morning was one of the most perfect ever seen for the season. The wind had died out and the warm sun shone brightly, without a cloud in the sky. Later on a slight breeze from the N. W. stirred the tops of the grass and enabled the dogs to do some fine work in the exposed portion of the indeed.

Bessie against St. Elmo

island.

Bessie against St. Elmo.
FIFTH BRAGE—Continued.—Shortly after nine o'clock Bessie and St. Elmo were put down in a grassy valley at the south side of the island. Bessie struck seent and roaded down wind, worked around and flushed a good sized strong flying bery, which skirted the valley and towered over the brush on the crown of the hill. Bessie upon going down wind in cover along the shore, had several birds flush very wild by the noise in the dry leaves, St. Elmo heing away behind. Bessie pointed staunchly and several birds distanced to back. A move was made across the opening to where moved. St Elmo false pointed along bank and Bessie failed to back. A move was made across the opening to where birds had been marked. Here Bessie pinned a bird in splendid form, being very staunch. St. Elmo came up and backed for a second, crowded in on the bitch and flushed and chased badly, which ended his chances in the raree. Bessie won handsomely after running twenty minutes. No one who had seen the superb work of the dog on the first day would have imagined that it was possible for him to show such unsteadiness. Mr. Cooper was certainly greatly astonished as he had handled St. Elmo with full confidence. It shows that dogs, like white men, are at times "nighty unsartin."

La Guy against Smut.

Sixtu Bracz.—LaGuy, handled by Wammaker, and Smut Malicia have been been been to be one of allow the south east shore, bether the several bare the supers the product of the product

Sixtii Brace.—LaGuy, handled by Wanmaker, and Smithy Aldrich were cast off along the south-east shore, both dogs winded, and a single bird was moved. Further on both dogs roaded, and near South Point one of the judges flushed the bevy. In sedge grass Smith pointed and LaGuy backed, a gun was shot at each of the three birds that moved. On extreme point Laguy pointed single bird and Smith flushed. When this decision was rendered it eccurred to Aldrich to take the change out of the little bitch. LaGuy was scored a false point when he really had birds running in front of him, and Smith failed to back. She then passed two birds on the sandy beach and crawling up the bank picked up the bird LaGuy was kept at charge. The heat was given to Smith ale Guy was kept at charge. The heat was given to Smith ale Guy was kept at charge, which decision we consider a premature one, to say the least, as LaGuy had shown the best work.

\*\*Gleadstone against Grouse Dake.\*\*

Gladstone against Grouse Trate.

SEVENTH BRACE.—Gladstone, handled by Whitford, and Grouse Dale, by Tallman, were put down on same range of sand hills along west shore of island. Grouse Dale troubled the scorers with a flush along the beach. In briars in open, Grouse Dale pointed and Gladstone backed; a brace was flushed, Tallman killing. Grouse Dale broke shot badly, retrieving when ordered very cleanly. Birds were passed along

In briar hollow Gladstone half painted, Grouse the bench. In briar hollow Gladstone half painted, Grouse Dale pointed brace, and judges in going to him moved hevy to windward of where Gladstone was roading to. Gladstone Ralse pointed and Grouse Dale made a capital point, Gladstone backling grandly. Single bird moved and Grouse Dale dropped quitchly to wing. Grousedale again pointed bird in the a uniformatic grandly. Single bird packing. At short Grouse Dale again broke in. This unsteadiness on his part was what was beating him, for he was plekting up his birds in grand style. By a little pond Grouse Dale flushed a single bird. Gladstone pointed in same place and bird was killed. Gladstone sent to retrieve, located fairly and returned quickly with bird. Gladstone won the heat, after brace had been down forty minutes. the beach.

#### Turn Series

There Serges.

Dashing Monarch against Iron Duke.

First Brace.—Dashing Monarch and Iron Duke. Both dogs flushed. Monarch false pointed in dropping position and Iron Duke failed to back. On top of ridge Duke flushed and Monarch was awarded the heat, after being down forty

#### Lass o' Gowerie against Sensation.

Lass o' Goorie against Sensation.

Second Braon.—Lass o' Gowrie and Sensation put down on some range along the northeast shore. Lass got quickly away and false pointed badly. Sensation backed in form. It was evident Lass was far from being herself. A long range was drawn blank, the birds, from having been disturbed so much, hid away in the brush and dense briar thickets. Sensation pointed staunchly in hollow and a small lot of scattered birds flushed wild. In a briar patch Sensation false pointed and Lass dropped to back. Lass pointed birds in briars and Sensation backed, as the birds were not moved Lass was scored a false point. Sensation winded and bowled through the thick bull-briars and pointed. Hammond was ordered to take him off point and Sensation was given the heat. This Wammaker stated was done while Lass was pointing, and being dissatisfied with the judge's decision he left the ground. Smut against Bessie.

THIRD BRACE. - Sout and Bessie were cast off in the scrub Third Brack.—Smitt and Bessie were cast off in the scruboak bell along the beach. Bessie pointed and Smitt passed
her on point and flushed bevy. Both dogs, however, were
awarded a point. Smitt pointed and Bessie backed, but was
given a point. Along the shore Smitt pointed and Bessie
backed to order. The judges, recognizing that Bessie was
hardicapped by having an inexperienced hardler, allowed
the heat to run longer than it otherwise would have done.
Smitt won after brace had been down just half an hour. A
half hour was taken for luncheon and a very acceptable rest.

#### FOURTH SERIES.

Gladstone against Dashing Monarch.

Gludstone against Dashing Monarch.

First Brace.—Gladstone and Dashing Monarch were put down in briar range, and a bevy which was flushed by spectators made a long flight and was marked down in brushy ravine along shore. There Monarch secured a capital point on hill sale and Gladstone backed. The bird was flushed and killed by one of the judges and Monarch broke shot, but checked himself after going a few steps. He then retrieved splendidly. Behind brush, where we could not see, a bird was flushed, beth dogs behing there. Monarch was found stone had circled around him and had made the flush. Glad stone came up and backed and Martin this time shot and killed. Monarch dropped to shot, showing the necessity of the handlers doing all the shooting. Gladstone was sent to retrieve, and the bird turned out to be a winged one. He then pointed dead, and the bird fluttered up again, and he flushed a fresh bird and chased, which was excusable under the circumstances. Gladstone then plunged into the thick flushed a fresh bird and chased, which was excusable under the circumsances. Gladstone then plunged into the thick briars and retrieved the winged bird alive. It was a grand piece of work, but he should not have been subjected to an ordeal that is up to unsteady any dog. Gladstone pointed a beyy very finely, and after being down three-quarters of an hour the heat was given to him.

#### Sensation against Smut.

Seastlom against Smut.

Seesne Brace.—Sensation and Smut were started in briar lot, along the shore in serub-oak belt. Smut pointed and Sensation backed indifferently, three birds were moved, Smut turned to the left and after going six yards pointed boyy. Sensation failed to back and shared point alongside. The birds were not ordered to be retrieved. Smut again picked up a point by bush and Sensation backed here. In long grass along shore Smut roaded where birds had been and Sensation followed suit. Across the fence in the stubble edge Sensation came to an excellent point and Smut backed; a brace of birds were flushed and one killed, which Sensation retrieved indifferently, bitting the bird. The heat was awarded to Sensation after the brace had been down twenty-five minutes. This decision caused great dissatisfaction, and the owners of Smut and Nat, who were present and had seen the running, withdrew their dogs from the trials. There is but one opinion in our mind, and that is that little Smut had the best of it from the start.

#### FIFTH SERIES

## Sensation against Gladstone.

Sensation and Gladstone, at 2:40 r. m., met at last for first place. Gladstone flushed a bird and Whitford rang in a shot. Sensation pointed and single bird was flushed. Gladstone flushed a single bird was flushed. Gladstone flushed a single bird was flushed. Gladstone flushed a single bird was flushed. Gladstone flushed a single bird: he then, across the fence, along shore, roaded, having the wind, and flushed deliberately. Both dogs were evidently off and Sensation was plainly showing his overwork. He was tired and used up. Gladstone again flushed a bird and it seemed that the retrieving of the winged bird in his heat with Dashing Monarch had unsteadied him. The brace was then taken beyond the house to the west, while a lot of imported birds were planted along the shore in long raws. The dogs were then swung around to the leeward, but both failed to make the birds out on being brought to the spot. Just a hight Sensation winded a bird in a weary way, a did before he could establish his point. Whitford sent Gladstone down on the beach, where he secured a magnificent point. A consultation among the judges was held and the decision came up from the beach that Gladstone had won, aiter being down fifty minutes. Reviewing the heat and number of flushes made by Gladstone, we consider that the old pointer showed the best nose and work, and should have been the winner.

#### SIXTH SERIES.

Sensation against Dashing Monarch.

In the moonlight Sensation and Dashing Monarch were run
ir second place on the same birds. Monarch pointed a sin-

gle bird and Sensation backed; at shot both dogs showed un-

gle bird and Sensation backed; at shot both dogs showed unsteadiness. Monarch pointed another single bird and Sensation again backed. Thus Mouarch landed the second prize with case and the judges awarded Sensation third place. A discussion then ensued about the interpretation of the club rules, and it was found that according to their abourd wording Glen, a dog that had not won a hear, was the fourth winner. The following is a sammary of the heats as they were run in series and the list of winners:

SUMMARY OF THE RUNNING OF ALL-AGED STAKES.

#### FIRST SERIES.

Dashing Monarch beat Glen. Iron Duke "Isabella Spy "Ray. Croxteth "Trim. Trim.
Lizzie Lee.
Peep o' Day.
Lord Dufferin.
Raleigh.
Wurwick.
Rush. Lass o' Gowrie Bessie St. Elmo La Guy Smut Belle Gladstone Grouse Dale " Afton a bye. " Maida

#### SECOND SERIES.

Dashing Monarch beat Afton. Iron Duke "Spy. " Spy.
" Croxteth.
" Fred.
" St. Elmo.
" La Guy.
" Grouse Dale. Lass of Gowrie

#### THIRD SERIES.

Dashing Monarch beat Iron Duke.
Sensation "Lass o' Gowrie.
Smut "Bessie. Gladstone a bye.

## FOURTH SERIES

Gladstone beat Dashing Monarch. Sensution

#### FIFTH SERILS.

Gladstone hat Sensation.
First prize, \$200, and special prize, Fox gun, to Gladstone. SIXTH SERIES.

#### Dashing Monarch beat Sensation.

Second prize, \$100, to Dashing Monarch, judges awarding third prize, \$50, to Sensation; also winner special prize, silver cup, for best pointer dog in any stakes. Fourth prize, \$25, to Glen, under the rules, being the best dog, in their opinion, beaten by second-prize winner.

A PLUGRY CHALLENGE.—Mr. Horace S. Bloodgood, of Providence, R. I., has forwarded a challenge to the owners of Gladstone and Sensation, offering to run Nat and Smut either in braces or singly on Robin's Island against those two dogs, a two days' match for \$1,000, each party to select a judge and they to select a referee.

#### THE CARE OF DOGS.

#### CHAPTER III.

THE sickening odor which greets our entrance at most of the prominent kennels is due not so much to the moreod dresser's portion as to the unsnecessful effort or total neglect to remove all traces of impurity from the floors and lower portion of walls and under benches. Dusting floors with sifted road dust to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch and cleaning out for a fresh supply each day will keep them disinfected; but the parts most needing attention are the walls and sides of sleeping benches. After removing all bedding and dust from floor the sides should be scrubbed with a broom and rinsed by dashing clean water over them. A rigid adhering to this practice will enable the kennelman to dispense with carboic acid and other troublesome disinfectants. Carbolic acid is good in its place—especially in the hospital quarters where there are cases of a loathsome nature and where it is not convenient or advisable to freely use water upon the boards; but for general use in the kennel I cannot indorse it. That an excessive quantity exposed is injurious to the olfactory nerves (though the injury be buttemporary), few who have studied the subject will hesitate to assert. Knowing that a theory which cannot be brought down to practice remains but a theory, let us say that it does not directly affect those most sensitive nerves; let us only say that it interferes with their natural power of scenting game and let us prove it beyond a possibility of a doubt by a very simple practical test, which any person can make without going into a scientific discussion.

To prove that hair—not only the coat of the dog, buthuman hair—will absorb and retain a great amount of seent, let a person remain for half an hour in a fischen, where fish, oys-

into a scientist, which any person tan make without going into a scientist, which any person tan make without going into a scientist discussion.

To prove that hair—not only the coat of the dog, but human hair—will absorb and retain a great amount of scent, let a person remain for half an hour in a kitchen where fish, owsers or onions are frying or fragaran cubbage boiling; let them walk in the open air until the clothing is free from all taint, then apply your nostrils to the hair of their whiskers or head (if no hat was worn in kitchen) and tell them what they saw cooking. You can do it, provided your "dose aid stobbed ub" with a cold.

Now, to test the scenting power interfered with by carbolic acid, or the scent of it, upon the hair, against the same power under ordinary chremastances. Take small this or wood boxes and label them on the bottoms as they are filled with a very faintly-scented mixture of flour and one of the following aromatics for each box: Cloves, allspice, cinnamon, ginger, lemon ped, orange ped. Dilute each until the person upon whom the test is being made can only detect and distinguish the aroma by the greatest possible exercise of his olfactories, each box being held four inches from the tip of the nose. Now moisten his mustache and the hair of his head with a very weak solution of carbolic acid (or let him sleep during the night if a room corresponding with the kennel disinfected by carbolic acid), let him walk around the room in which the test is made twice before placing the boxes successively at the aforesaid distance from tip of nose, and ask him to distinguish lemon from orange, ginger from cinnamon, or cloves from allspice, and note the difference in the time required to so distinguish, if he succeeds at all.

In applying this experiment to the dog we find no difficulty-His coat is all hair, it absorbs and retains an immense amount of

scent when kept over night in a closed kennel impregnated with a powerful odor. This scent is retained for a considerable length of time, even in open air. His power of scent is keen and delicate to a degree not exceeded, we believe, by any other animal. The scent of the bird is sometimes strong, often faint, and it must be detected at a considerable distance to be of use to the dog and master. Now is it not reasonable to suppose that this powerful scent carried in and thrown from the coat of the dog will interfere materially with his detecting and locating the scent of the bird?

Beside all this, I have frequently seen dogs made deathly sick by the odor of this most excellent disinfectant. So much for carboile acid.

There are times, such as rainy, days, and frequire conse

secting and locating the scent of the bird?

Beside all this, I have frequently seen dogs made deathly sick by the odor of this most excellent disinfectant. So much for carboile acid.

There are times, such as rainy days and freezing ones, when scrubbing and wet boards are out of the question; for a wet kennel on a rainy day when the dogs are or should be in-doors, is quite a serious manner, breeding colds, rhunatism, and often distemper. When scrubbing must be dispensed with, careshould be taken to take upal droppings, and on the first bright, warm day give the neglected places a tontomorning, so as to allow it to dry perfectly before night. The beds should be clared of all droppings, vomit or litter, and the straw turned over to air, if not renewed. Don't sweep the pile just outside the door and leave it; but remove it to the manure pile, and keep your yards clean.

To clean kennels and yards I owe my success as a kennelman. No case of mange or discupper has ever originated at our kennels, nor (as I remarked before) have we lost a single case frem any disease this year. I boldly assert, without feer of contradiction, that one half of all diseases to which canine flesh is subjected are the result of fifthy kennels, improper food and mismanagement.

It would make your heart sad to visit some of the noted kennels of the East and the West and look upon the dogs crowded together in a filthy den, the stench of which is almost unbearable, and chained with a four feet chain to a diminutive square beach, upon which they may manage to cut, but cannot stretch out their cramped and weary limbs. Their cager, pleading eyes beg carnestly for air and freedom. Or look at the scene of high strung ambitious champions of the bench and field confined in the narrow, cramped, high-fenced close pens, more fit for slanghter-house bullock pens than for the permanent quarters of sporting dogs.

Why do sportsmen and breeders persist in ignoring the fact that the respective natures and provinces of the dog and hog are totally different a

Deer Hounds and Their Training.—In regard to the training of deerhounds, I have often inclined to the belief, that like poets, they are born, not made, for I have seen hounds which had been trained all their lives to run foxes, in the Middle States, never baving seen nor smelled a deer track; when put on the latter trake with alacrity and delight to the nobler game, and ever after pass a fox track with silent contempt, and a good judge can usually select those which are likely to do this thing. It is necessary that a first-rate deerhound should possess in a high degree courage, endurance, speed and intelligence; their heads should be wide in proportion to their length, ears well rounded and not over-long, muzzle broad, and lips not too pendulous; chest deep and broad, and forelegs well set apart. They should never be put on the track before they are one year old as their strength is, before that time, not always equal to the task of holding out till the game is brought to bag, and this sometimes affects their endurance afterward, but not necessarily. Young dogs should, if possible, always be put on at first uncompany with old and well-tried hounds; if this cannot be done, then the trail should be followed, and the dog encouraged to take the track again, in case helewese it; and this should be repeated till the deer is caught, if possible. There is a vast difference in the manner in which deer loads run their game. Some which will never leave the track, while or dry ground, will return the instant the deer takes water, even if the stream is less than a foot in depth, but decline to swim, and will be at fault if the game courses up or down the stant for them to swim and will be at fault if the game courses up or down the stant for mise, then recross and do the same on the other bank, and develop more than buman saggedity in searching out the trail. These are the deer hounds pair civellence, and readily command from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. When a hound leaves a track, for any reason except i

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUE'S OFFICERS VOR 1880.—The following is the list of officers to W. K. C. for 1880: Genl. A. S. Webb, President; C. DuBois Wagstaff, Vice-President; Robert C. Cornell, Secretary; Edmund C. Stanton, Treasurer. Board of Governors—Alex. S. Webb, Wm. F. Morgan, Robert C. Cornell, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Elliot Smito, George De F. Grant, Walter S. Webb, Lewis B. Wright, Wm. A. Haines, E. C. Stanton, Lewis K. Wilmerding, H. C. Mortimer, F. O. De Luze, R. Ray Hamilton, William S. Webb, The club is in a most flourishing condition. A number of important improvements have been made on club grounds at Babylon. As the club has no vacancies, it is proposed to increase the members to 100.

"REX"—Ashfield, Mass., Nev. 26.—Noticing Mr. Lathrop's communication. I would merely suggest that this is a very large world, and that there are several dogs in it, and that it is barely possible for even a "dog man" to occasionally get pedigree or blood a little mixed, and yet not be generally

considered as particularly ignorant or perverted in conse-

PENNSYLVANIA BENCH Show.—Mr. Chas. Lincoln will reach Pittsburg, Pn., this week and enter into his duties as Superintenden on the 10th inst. Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., has been selected as one of the judges.

—Mr. J. J. Snellenburg's address is at New Brighton, Pa., not New Castle, as published in account of Vincennes trials.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

Harold—Mr. Geo. Schofield, of Toronto, Canada, claims the name Hurold fer his liver and white cocker dog puppy by Flusher ont of Fanny, purchased from M. P. McKon.

Hable—Mr. Geo. Schofield, of Toronto, Canada, claims the name Haidee for his liver and white cocker bitch puppy by Ned II.

17, 1880, ont of his Fly by Music.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1880.

In your issue of 2d inst., Mr. Line F. Kellogg, of Princetor Kan., claims the name Lady Elebo, for a bitch mentioned in the same issue as sold to Mr. Smethers, of Ottawa, Kan. I ask that the animal may be given another name, as I claimed the nam Lady Elebo for my Rose-Elebo bitch, April 8, 1880.

C. E. Wing, M. D.

WHELPS.

Wheles.

Whe

Dayton—Dr. J. J. Jennello's red Irish setter bitch Dayton (Bob-Duck) died Thanksgiving night from distemper. She was in whelt to Elcho II.

#### PHERMASES.

Setters—Mr. E. F. Mercilliott has purchased from Mr. William Hall, of Now York City, a broon of pure black English setter dogs of excellent train and carrell breeding.

Garleo—Mr. J. Olis Follows, of Rornellaville, N. Y., has purchased of A. A. Sewoll the liver and white cycker birth Chrisw Garls—English Setter of Sailor Boy (first at Rochester) and of

chased of A. A. Schriften, and of Clark-Faunce little sister of Sailor Boy (first at Rochoster) and of Little Duttercub.

Revuluarly—Mr J. Otis Fellows, of Hornellsville, N. Y., has purchased of Joseph Dolbarrie the liver colored bitch Bernhardt and stypups by Wildair.

Princess—Mr. J Otis Fellows, of Hernellsville, N. Y., has purchased of Frank Ammon the black and white tiched bitch Princess (Wildair-Dolly).

Symmo—Mr. J. Otis Fellows has purchased of John Prunell the black cocker bitch Squaw (Wildair-Josie).

BEED.

Mack cocker bitch Squaw (Wildair-Josic).

Burn.

Unser Fritz-Waltlins—Mr. Wm. Loeffer's dachsund bitch Waldme, first prize St. Louis, 1859, was bred November 21 to Dr. L.

Twaddell's Inser Fettz, winner of Coutonnial metal and special prize, Philadelphia, 1876; first and special prize, Baltimore, 1877; first and special prize, Baltimore, 1877; first and special prize, Baltimore, 1877; Ocion-Countess Lusca—Dr. C. E. Wing has a fine healthy littler of seven puppies, five dogs and two bitches, out of Countess Lusca (Drake-Countess Vesta) by Mr. Fay's Coin. They were whelped Ostobre 20.

October 20.

\*\*Black Ress-Dash.\*\*—The black and tan setter Black Boss, (1,086 N. A. K. C., Stud Book, Vol. 1.) owned by Mr. James T. Walker, Trey, N. Y., was bred to same owners. Dash (956 N. A. K. C., Stud Book), Dec. 4, 1880.

\*\*Bookly Dec. 4, 1880, for Sunner's Lelaps.\*\*

\*\*Roslindale-Lelaps.\*\*—Dr. C. E. Wing's Roslindale by Dash III. was bred Dec. 3, 1880, fo Sunner's Lelaps.\*\*

was bred Dec. 8, 1880, to Summer's Lelaps.

Sally.

Lady Therefeira—Dr. J. J. Jennelie, of Du Quoin, Illinois, has selected the lateral setter butch in whelp to Elebe II. to Mr. R. G. Sylvester, Carbondal B. M. McKoon, of Franklin, N. V., has sold to Mr. Geo. Schofield, of Loronto, Canada, a liver and white cocker dog Plun out of Faunt by Finsker.

Haikes—Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, N. Y., has sold to Mr. Geo. Schofield, of Toronto, Canada, a liver and white cocker bitch puppy out of Daisy by Ned II.

Sulph—Mr. E. F. Mercillott has sold his beautiful orange and white fox terrier bitch Sylph to Mr. John Mackey, of New York City.

white fox terrier bitch Sylph to Mr. John Mackey, or New York City.

Jet—Mr. E. Mercilliott has sold his Newfoundland deg Jet to Eugene Hale, of New York City.

Rauth-Netl, Whelps—Mr. S. W. Truslow, of New York, has sold a brace of pointer pups out of his imported Nell by Mr. Orgill's Champion Rash to T. Broach, of Morristown, N. J.

Fly,-Music Whelps—Dr. B. Wegant has disposed of his "Fly and Music" litter as follows: A dog to Mr. Roblettson, of Peekskill; two dogs to Dr. A. McCollum, N. Y., one of which died; one died of membranous croup. One dog he keeps, not for sale.

#### CURRENT DOG STORIES.

XV.

One of our citizens had a hound which was great on a fox trail, and wanted to be in the business most of the time. One morning last spring his master started to come up town, and the dog wanted to accompany hum, but was not allowed to do so. If was a sore disappointment to the dog, and he made great complaint. He stood en his hind legs, with his fore paws on the window, and watched his master out of sight. After a while he was let out, and

trotted about the yard for a short time, and then started off, and that was the last seen of him. It was learned that he went off on a miff, and did not stop until he got to a neighbor's some miles away, where he has since remained.—Ashtabuta, O., Sentinel.

that was the last seen of him. It was learned that he went off on a miff, and did not stop until he got to a neighbor's some miles away, where he has since remained.—Ashlabula, O., Sentinet.

XVI

One of the two most prominent dogs of our day—Prince Bismark's Tras and Viscount Hugo's Senta—the latter has just joined the canine majority, full of years and honors. The "Realm Dogs," who schieved historical immorality two years ago by collaring the venerable Gorischakon' when the celebrated diplomatist was paying an official visit to the Gorman chancellor, still lives to dismiss troublesome deputations and terrorize importune petitioners. But Sent, the great French poet's faithful friend and constant companion during many years of exite, has succumbed to old age at Hantwelle House, and received interment in the grounds of that romantic retreat. With him was buried the silver collar presented to him somewhal they wered royalty exhibited by the first french legislative chember in yee-Kapoleonic days probably suggested to him as auturisbly appropriate to "the most objected to him as auturisbly appropriate to "the most objected to him as auturisbly appropriate to "the most objected to him as auturisbly appropriate to "the most objected to him as auturisbly appropriate to "the most objected to him as auturisbly appropriate to "the word to got a ready of the name he bestowed upon his favorite. Upon this collar was engraved the following distinct expressly composed for Senat by the author of "Un trame." "Jo vondrais qu'au logis quelqu'un me ranenat. Mon clat? Chien. Men matire? Hugo. Mon nom? Senat." For the lenefit of our readers, we translate: "I wish some one would take me home. My profession? Dog. My master? Hugo. My name? Senat."—London Telegraph.

The femily of James Herrington, of Stapleton, S. I., while seated at the supper table on Thoselay evening, had their attention attracted by a squealing noise in the kitchen closet. On making an investigation, Mr. Herrington discovered a rat with one of its legy into the da

#### THE CHASE: ITS HISTORY AND LAWS.

THE CHASE: ITS HISTORY AND LAWS.

[Continued from page 310.]

[In the paintines on the Egyptian tombs and the bass-reliefs of Nineveh and Babylon, which, after the lowe lapse of ages, have in recent times been brought to light, and the dewish bistory, which, though we may not be certain as to the precise date at which it was composed, still undoubtedly carrier us back into a remote surtiquity, have afforded us some insight into the labits of these nations as regards the sports of the field. It is only at a much later period that we become acquainted with the sporting habits of other nations of the ancient world. Our first knowledge of the Persians and Medes, as hunters, is derived from the Greeks, who in Asia Minor became the subjects of the Persian Denry, or, as regards Greece itself, were brought into contact with the Persian court or rulers after the Persian wars. But a long interval sepandes the Egyptian or Assyrian monuments from the writings of Herodotus or Xenophon, and we are therefore unable to say at how early a period the passionate love of the chase, which in the days of these writers bad acquired such large dimensions, and had become a national characteristic of the Persian, had its first commencement. In its existence, as a national institution materially influencing the national character, auclent writers, but Greek and Roman, are agreed.

The hunting parks, of the Persians and Medes were, if we may trust the Greek writers, but Greek and Roman, are agreed than those of the Assyrians. Curtius, the historian of Alexander's campaigns, who of course could personally have known nothing of the matter, but is said to have drawn his materials from early and reliable writers, speaking of these inclosed parks, tells us that the conqueror having entered with his army into one of these parks, in which the game had not been disturbed for a long time, a shangher of four thousand head cursuet, after which the king feusted the whole way and reliable writers, speaking of these inclosers, when he cells us that the

were acknowledged to be the finest then known, from which we may infer that the chase had been energetically cultivated in that country. It may be assumed that the other nations of the East had not been behind their Assyrian, Egyptian, or Persian brethren in following what seems to be the common, and as it were instinctive, propensity of man, more especially as in these countries wild antinals were abundant, and the facilities for hunting great.

The mention of Greek historians brings us to the Greeks themselves. But here the beginning of history is lost in the obscurity and mist of fable. Even Xenophon, in his treatise on hunting, has nothing better to tell us of its origin than the legendary story that hunting and the training of hounds were the invention of Apollo and Artenis, who inparted the discovery to Chiron, who in his turn instructed the long list of heroes whom the writer enumerates. But, as has already been observed, the existence of the legend itself shows how deep was the sense of the benefit resulting to mankind from the services of the hunter in the destruction of wild beasts. It shows, too, that the Greeks were from the curliest times a nation of hunters. Nor could it well be otherwise. A country intersected in all directions by mountain ranges, covered with forests, would be prolific of wild animals, of which an active and energetic population would not fail to take advantage. When we come to the historical times, we are told an idle story, for which there seems to be no sufficient authority, and bounds were maintained at the public expense. Hounds of the Spartau breed were much esteemed, as were also those of Crete, which probably differed but fittle, if at all, from those of Sparta. We have to thank the recorded excellence of the Spartau breed were much esteemed, as were also those of Crete, which probably differed but fittle, if at all, from those of Sparta. We have to thank the recorded excellence of the Spartau breed were much esteemed, as were also those of Crete, which probably differed

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once, When in a wood of Crete they bayed the bear With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear Such gallant chiding; for besides the groves, The skies, the fountains, every region near Seemed all one mutual cry: I never heard so musical a discord, such sweet thunder.

So musical a discord, such sweet thunder.

To which Theseus answers:

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind;
So flewed, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
Crook-kneed and dew-lapped like Thesealian bulls;
Slow in pursuit, but matched in mouth like bells,
Each under each. A cry more tuneable
Was never bolls' dt o, nor cheered with horn,
In Crete, in Sparia, nor in Thesealy.

Slow in pursuit, out matened in mouth like bells,
Each under each. A cry more threable
Was never holf d to, nor cheered with horn,
Total, in Sparta, nor in Thosely.

Whether hounds were used by the early Greeks, for the
purpose of running down the gane, or only for that of finding and bringing the flereer animals, such as lions and boars,
to bay, for the purpose of their being speared by the hunter,
and of driving the smaller sort, such as hares and deer, into
the net, and so capturing them, appears to be doubtful.
From several passages in the \*Iloda\*, especially the spirited description of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that description of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that description of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that description of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that description of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that description of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that description of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that dethe scription of the \*Caledonian boar-nunt\*, as also from that the
first of the purposes above mentioned. But in these instances
no mention is made of their emplayment for the sole purpose
of catching the hunted animal. On the old hound Argos,
it would seem that hounds were sometimes used for the purpose of pursuit. For Eumans says of \*Cryos that no animal,
if he once caught agit, of it, could escape from him, while at
the same time his power of seent was perfect.

Bet this as it may, as regards the Homeric age, the use of
the hound for this purpose solely was unknown in later times,
as may be inferred from what Xenophon says on the subject.

It is to this accomplished Athenian, the general, the philosonlyner, the friend of Sorrates and Plato, and an the same time
arident sportsman, that we are indebted for the earliest treatiso
on hunting—a treatise equally interesting to the sportsman
and the scholar. Banished from Athens, Xenophon settled
himself at Scillon, in the neighborholod of Olympis, whe

Poor is the frimaph o'ee the finid hare.

The work in question gives the fullest account of this form of hunting: but the sport is certainly not such as, according to our ideas, would be deemed sportsmanlike. It consists not in the fuirly running down the hare by the hounds existed by the skill of the huntsman—a result which, according to Xenophon, seldom occurs, and which he seems to think it to much to expect—but in driving the hare, by means of the hounds, into nets placed to receive her, where, when entangled in the net, she is to be knocked on the head by an attendant stationed there for the purpose.

(To be continued.)

Weakness and sickness changed to health and strength with Hop Bitters, always,



#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

PORTLAND, Mc., Nov. 25 .- There was a general day's shooting at FORTLAND, MC. AOC. 20.—There was a general day 8 grounding at the Fort Preble butts to-day, though the weather was not all that could have been desired, and the wind blew in such a way as to greatly bother the contestants, but nevertheless the shoot letween and warlike pursuits of their fathers.

Of the other Eastern nations of the period we are treating of we know little or nothing, through at a later period we read of some of them—for instance, the Parthians—as being passionately devoted to hunting. All we are acquainted with privates laker and Dow led off, the former opening with a 'misa' as regards India in this respect is that the Indian hounds | and Private Dow with an "outer," closing with 60 points. Cap-

tain Davis and Sergeant Knight, for the Blues, both opened with a and closed with the same, making 72 points. The following is the score made by the teams

Blues' Team.									
Capt. C. W. Davis			4	3	õ	4	5	2	3-37
Sergt. Knight4	3		4	4	3	2	5	3	3 - 35
" Curits	3	4	4		3	2	2	3	4-31
Corp. Blondhlm3	5	3	0		3	4	2		2-27
Private Pierce4	3	3	3	-4	3	4	4		4-36
** Maxwell2			0		-1				2 - 25
** Dow	4	4	3		3	3			3-28
** Ross2	2	3	4			3			429
" Russell	2	2	3	3	0	3	3		3 - 23
" Cowdry2	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	()	3-23-294
. Cadets'	Te:	ım.							
Private Baker0			3	3	ũ	4	33	4	4-23
1 Dow	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3 - 32
Capt, Winslow4			4	3	3	4	3	4	4-87
Private Hogan4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4-34
Plaisted4	3	2	3		3	3	2	4	4-31
4 Milliken4	3	4	4	4	3	0	3	5	4-33
** Baker0	2	4	3		3	0	2	0	3-20
Lieur, Mosely 3	3	4	0			2	3	0	2 - 22
Private Falls3	4	0	2		4	0	4		3-29
	- 0	9							2 02 1002

On the foregoing shoot the first five shots were counted for the On the foregoing shoot the lists five shots were counted for the company badge. The Blues' badge was won by Sergt. G. A. Knight, he making 19 out of a possible 25. The Cadets' badge was won by Private II. M. Milliken with a similar score. A shoot with the Regulars was proposed, and with a picked team

from the Blues and Cadets the match proceeded with the follow ing result : 

Sargt, Emerson 0 4 4 4 4-16 Private Donahus 3 4 4 4 5-20	Corp. Tobia 4 4 4 0 0—13 Sergt. Fora 9 4 3 4 3—14 Maj. Haskin 3 0 3 4 3—13
Total	Lifeut. Best3 4 3 4 0—11
6 Winslow4 4 4 4 4-20	Private Hogau3 3 4 2 4-16 Pierce4 4 4 3 2-17
Sergt. Knight	" Milliken4 3 4 4 3—18 " Ross0 3 3 2 3—10 " Plaisted3 4 4 3 4—18
To d	

toston. -The scribblers on the newspapers here are smitten with the desire to shoot, and have grown up to a second annual exhibi-tion of their skill. A little over a year ago several gentlemen con nected with the Boston press conceived the idea of having a rifle competition between teams representing the daily newspapers of The project found favor, and a short-range match was arranged, to take place at Walnut Hill, over the range of the Masarranged, to take place at man arm, or the range of the research settle Rifie Association. The contest was open to teams from all Boston dailies, but only three newspapers—the Globe, Post and Herald—were represented Nov. 21, 1879. An exceedingly strong Heraid—were represented NOV. 21, 1879. An exceedingly strong and treacherous wind blowing all day long across the line of fire, and the cold being of an intensely penetrating quality, the scores were not gratifying. The Heraid team won the match, the Post and Globe teams getting second and third places respectively. Going with the match was a series of five gold medals, one for each man on the winning team.

A month or two back, the first anniversary of the "press rifle match" having drawn near, it was proposed by certain of those who had participated in that competition that a second contest of a who had participated in that competition that a second context of a similar kind take place at an early date. Out of this proposition grew the match of yesterday. The various newspaper offices were communicated with in regard to the matter, and favorable responses were received to the subsequent invitations which were sent out to participate in the affair. The Globe, Post, Traveler and Bernel signified their willingness to enter teams, and success and threas signification withingness to either teams, and success was thus assured. The Massachusetts Rifle Association kindly proferred the use of its range, and, all the necessary preliminaries having been arranged, a party of about twenty-five newspaper men took a train this forenoon for Walnut Hill. Besides the men took a train this foreign for manner this. Besides the competitors in the event of the day there were included in the company several "non combatants"—friends of "the boys" and attaches of the different newspapers, who had come out to see attaches of the chiefent howspapers, who had come out to see "the office" carry away the prizes. Arrived at Walnut Hill station, a large sleigh was found in waiting, and the contestants tion, a large sleigh was round in waiting, and the contestants were taken to the range. Here every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the rithemen, the "winter shed." having been well warmed and a substantial "lunch" provided. At I o'clock sharp the match was called. The competition was open to teams of five men from each daily newspaper office of Boston; distance, 200 yards; rounds, 10; any rille; off-hand shooting; the rules of 200 yards; rounds, 10; any rifle; off-hand shooting; the rules of the M. R. A. to govern in all things else. The prizes for the match were, for the winning team, five medals of gold and silver. When the marksmen faced the butts the wind was blowing fresh from the northwest, ranging from that point to west throughout the shooting. The sun was out bright, and the range was covered with snow. But there was very little trouble, the weather condi-tions on the whole not being unfavorable to the making of good scores. The following are the scores:

Boston Hera	ald.	Te	an	1.					
d	-4	- 5	3	4	4	5	23	4	440
T. B. Farker2	0	3	2	3	3	4	ñ	2	9_92
T. F. Keenah	3	2	0	ñ	3	0	-72	3	3-24-163
1. R. Gomez	- 5			.,	*	"	.,	.,	3-24-103
Boston Glob	ອເ	Tea	lli.						
d. F. Frost	5	4 -	4	4	3	4	4	5	3-40
G. C. Dupee	0	2	2	3	23	0	3	5	0-20-134
Boston Pos	+ 11	Lan.							
DUSTOIL FOR		Cu.	ш.	۵		^	per	۵	4 14
C. Tower	2		2	0	5	0	2	0	4-11
							U	*2	5-59
cettlam	4.0	1.7	U	17	19	17	0	0	0 0 87
				Pes	m.				
							4	4	0 S
								2	2-17
- Killikelly	ñ	'n	3	2	9	3	ñ	0	4-15
Colbura									

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.-A small attendance of riflemen seen at Walmit Hill to-day. A poor light, shifting from bright to dull, forced a corresponding shifting of elevations, but a steady breeze made holding very easy. The leading scores were:

E. F. Richardson	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	11-117
R. L. Biossom 9	10	11	11	11	10	10	8	11	7 - 100
R. L. Biossois Massachusott				er 1.	n m .21				
77.7227.110.2011	4 A	ugo	110	14-11	and,	10	44	10	0.108
							11	10	9-106
							11	10	9-106
W. H. Jackson II	10	10	10	10	12	12			
W. H. Jackson	10	10	10	10	11	12	10	10	10 105
W. H. Jackson	10	10	10	10	11	12	10	10	10 105
W. H. Jackson	10	10	10	10	11	12	10	10	10 105
W. H. Jackson	10	10	10	10	11	12	10	10	10 105
W. H. Jackson II	10	10	10	10	11	12	10	10	10 105

	Ring Target (Rest).	i
1	E. F. Richardson 10 12 12 11 12 11 11 10 12 11—112	ı
ı	W. H. Jackson	ı
l	G. D. Curtis	1
	J. Nichols	1
	C. F. Cornell 9 9 8 11 11 12 10 10 10 11-101	ı
l	E. A. Borel	ı
ı	E. A. Borel	ı
	Ring Target (Off-hand).	ı
l	W. H. Jackson	1
ŀ	E. A. Borel 0 9 11 8 0 7 1 12 6 6 6 60	١
	Creedingor Target.	ı
	Crerution Target.	ı
	H. Max	ı
	C. F. Cornell	ı
ı	G. D. Curtis	ı
l	Amateur Match.	1
î	H. G. Bixby 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	ı
	H. G. Ballou	1
	E. C. Cates 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4-43	1
		J

Beachmont, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Teutonia Rule Club opened their new range at Beachmont. Considering the bad weather conditions, the records given below are excellent: Massachusetts Target (Rest)

H. Max12	11	12	12	10	10	11	11	12	11-112
J. W. Thoret	8	7	11	7	10	7	8	10	9 97
C. M. Gueth S									
Geo. W. Smith 0	1 8	7	4	3	3	6	3	9	5 - 48
Massachuset	tts Ta	irgei	0)	ff-h	and)				
J. W. Thoret (Military) 9									
H. Max (Military) u	7	-4	9	12	12	12	10	9	7- 91

Manmoth Rifle Gallery-Boston, Nov. 26. -The Excelsion Rife Match for November, at the Mammoth Gallery, is ended with some of the finest shooting that has taken place this season. Mr. U. A. Pollard was nearly successful in getting the extra prize The last day of the month he made an excellent 39; his second shot was a seven o'clock nipper, so close as to split the bullet. -It was a fine effort and capital holding. This placed him in the lead, winning the first prize of \$7 with 192 out of a possible 360. Mr. R. S. Gray wins the second prize of \$6 with 191, and N. W Arnold takes the third prize of \$5 with 191, being outranked by Mr. Gray. Mr. E. F. Richardson wins the fourth prize of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ with 190. Mr. J. Merrill wins the fifth prize of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ with 188, and Mr. S. 190. 190. Mr. J. Merrill wins the fith prize of ₹2 with 188, and Mr. S. Canterbury wins the sixth prize of ₹4 with 186, outranking Mr. H. Appleton, who also has 186. The match has been very popular. The gallery was well filled during the month, and the excitement at times was great. On Dec. 1 was commenced a now rifle match, with six cash prizes as follows: ₹7, ₹6, ₹5, ₹4, ₹2, ₹1. Also an extra prize of \$15 in gold to any one making a clean score Also an extra prize of \$15 in goin to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. The conditions of the match are:
Any .22 cal. rifle, three-pounds pull, position off-hand, rounds 8, possible 40, five scores to win or possible 200, the match to close on Friday evening, December 31. The following are the leading competitors during the month. The first six was the prize winners. 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40; five scores to win or possi-

ble 200:				
	38	28	39	89-193
R. S. Gray	38	38	38	39-191
N. W. Arnold37	33	38	39	39-191
E. F. Richardson37	88	38	38	89-190
J. Merrill37	37	38	38	38-158
S. Canterbury	37	37	37	38-186
H. Appleton	27	37	37	35-186
Chas, B. Robinson38	36	37	37	87—I83
G. Warren35	36	36	36	37—1S1
A. L. Locke	36	36	36	36-150
M. C. Maynard	35	36	36	36-178
N. S. James	35	86	36	86-178
L. W. Farrer35	35	36	36	36177
D. L. Nest	35	35	86	36-177
F.H. Holton35	35	35	35	35-175
F. J. Snow	35	35	35	85-175
Chas. B. Otls31	35	35	35	35-114
R. C. Sawyer34	35	35	35	35-174
O. T. Hart34			35	35174
B. H. Daley34	34	35	35	35173
H. B. Furnace	34	34	25	35 - 172
A. H. Long34	34	34	3.4	35-171
C. S. Kirby 31	01	1.4	3-3	34-170

Pistol Practice, -This favorite range has also been very lively during the month, and the crack of this little arm and the rungin of the little electric bell has been almost incessant. Mr. J. J. Dunno and Mr. S. Odiorne have carried off the honors during the month, although Mr. J. Miller, of New York City, has shown himself at home with this weapon. Mr. Dunne made two thirty-nines Mr. Odiorne one thirty-nine, and Mr. Miller's two thirty-sevens was fine shooting and showed capital holding. On Dec. 1 was commenced a pistol match with three cash prizes as follows : \$5, \$3, \$2. Also an extra prize of \$5 for a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. Conditions of the match are: Holding the weapon at arm's length, rounds 8, possible 40, three scores to win or possible 120; distance, 50 feet. The following are some of the best scores made during the month of November; 50 feet, rounds

8, possible 40:								
J. J. Dunne		 		5	5 4	0 0	5 5	5-39
" re-er	itry			5	5 5	5 5	4 5	5-35
S. Odiorne		 		5	5 5	5 3	4 5	5-31
re-en	try	 		5	0 5	5 E	5 4	4-33
J. Miller				4	5 4	5 4	5 5	5-37
re-en	try			5	4 5	5 5	5 5	3-3
F. J. Rabbeth .		 			4 5	4 4	4 5	5-3
A. L. Andrews		 		5	5 4	4 4	5 4	4-34
H. M. Gillig		 		5	4 4	4 4	4 5	4-3
S. S. Fogg		 		4	1 5	4 4	5 4	4-3
A. B. Prescott.		 		5	4 5	4 4	4 4	4-3
A. H. Doll		 		5	4 4	4 4	4 4	4-37
R. S. Gray		 		5	4 4	3 4	8 5	4-3
S. E. Stebbings				3	4 4	4 4	4 4	431
_			G	E0. E.	Ray	MORE	, Mana	ger.
		 				V2.1.0		

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Nov. 27 .- The Bridgeport Rifle Club had : shoot at Seaside Range on Thanksgiving Day, but on account of the storm in the morning the attendance was small. Fifteen turkeys were shot off on a ring target, Mr. White and Mr. D. E. Marsh making the best scores of 55 each in the subscription match—200 yards, 5 shots, off-hand:

A, C. Whita 5 5 5 5 5 5 25 Philo M. Beers 4 5 4 4 5 22 D. E. Marsh 4 4 5 5 6 5 23 Isaac McCourt 5 4 4 4 5 22 Fred Barber 5 5 5 4 4 23

This will, I think, finish our shooting for this winter. R. S. B.

THE ALFORD MATCH .- Creedmoor .- The twenty contests. for the twenty Remington rifles offered by Mr. A. Alford, closed on the

twenty Romington riifes offered by Mr. A. Alford, closed on the 17th ult. The matches were at 200 yards, 10 shots, with any nillitary rifte, and the winners were as follows:
July 2, 1879, Capt, J. L. Price, 7th N. Y., Sharps, 41; July 36, Sergt, T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y., Remington, 44; Aug. 13, Lieut. B. Griffin, U. S. Eng., Springield, 45; Aug. 23, W. J. Underwood, 7th N. Y., Remington, 44; April 14, 1889, W. M. Farrow, Peabody, 45; April 28, J. L. Paulding, 12th N. Y., Hotchkitss, 42; May 15, Fred. Alder, 7th N. Y., Sharps, 43; May 29, J. R. Grohman, Battery K. N. Y., Sharps, 42; Juue 9, Prank H. Holton, 23d N. Y., Sharps, 47; June 16, A. H. Cobb, Sharps, 43; July 31, Liout. G. N. Whister, 5th U. S. Artillery, Starps, 46; and 47; Sergt. A. B. Van Hensen, 12th N. Y., Remington, 45; Aug. 25, Liout. T. J. Cley, 10th

U. S. Infantry, Springfield, 43; Sept. 4, Geo. Joiner, Sharps. 44; Sept. 25, S. S. Bumstoad, Springfield, 43; Oct. 9, Capt. A. M. Miller, U. S. Eng., Springfield, 44; Oct. 30, J. W. Todd, Sharps. 41; Nov. 6, H. Z. Lockwood, 7th N. Y., Bennington, 41; Nov. 17. Sept. so. S. Enc., Springfield, 44; Oct. 30, 4, w. Anna, vov. 14; Nov. 6, H. Z. Lockwood, 7th N. Y., Remington, 44; Nov. 17, A. Belmanes, Sharps, 45.

Paulding took part in fifteen of the contests, and was the lead.

The contests of the c

ing scorer in five of them on a score of 631 in a possible 750. He becomes the winner of the Creedmoor ritle offered

N. Y. RIFLE CLUB.-The officers for the coming year are: President, L. V. Sone; Vice-President, C. H. Cheever; Captain, F. J. Donaldson; Adjutant, A. J. Howlett; Treasurer, J. H. Mecker; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Martin; Financial Secretary, W. H.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 27. - The Queen City Guard displayed their inefliciency before the butts yesterday at Sicher's Park. At the grounds a two-and-a-half-foot target had been creeted. To the south of it a pit was dug to accommodate those who kept watch of the shots on the target. The conditions of the match were:
Distance, one hundred vards at a two-foot-and-a-half target, five shots for each man, each perfect shot to count five; weapon, regusatos for each man, etca perces and to count No; weapon, regulation masket; the prize, a handsome gold medid worth \$20. It was as cold as Greenland at the grounds, but the boys stood the piercing wind and low temperature very well—after they got a good fire built. The ancient detry, who has, the credult of bringing fire from heaven, was blessed over and over, and a few sacrilegious fellows even went so far as to pay some left-handed compliments to the devil, who has the reputation of keeping the boss fire.

At 2:30 the shooting began and continued until it was almost too dark to see well. Major Current finally came out winner. The Major is an old veteran, and has shot at men often enough to enable him to hold his gun pretty steady in front of a board. following is the score of shots out of 41 contestants:

Rippey	Thatener 2 0 0 4 3 - 9
Ramsey, R	Ramsey, D 4 0 3 2 0- 0
Brandon2 3 0 5 0- 8	Simmons 3 2 3 0 3-11
Heller 2 2 2 0 3- 9	Landes 3 0 4 2 2-11
Hammond	Garey 3 3 0 0 4-10
	Lieut. Current 2 4 2 3 4-15
Henry4 4 0 5 4-15	Capt. Fredericks4 4 0 0 0 8
Hancock 1 2 0 2 2-10	Wright2 3 3 2 2-12

DENVER AMATEUR MILITARY RIFLE TEAM.—By courtesy of the secretary, Mr. Jno. P. Lower, we have received a photograph of the members of this club, grouped about the firing point of their range, where Mr. Lower tells us: "We shot Oct. 24, making 612 the members of tria cute, grouped about the fring point of their range, where Mr. Lower tells us: "We shot Oct. 24, making 612 in 15 shots; each 200 yards, off-hand, with Sharps' 1878 military rifle. Each ride could be hung on its trigger after cocking and re-lieving the trigger lock, say 9 pounds and over pull.

Casson Crry, Nev., Nov. 21.—The Carson Guard had its annual shooting match to-day. The liberal prizes donated to the rifu-men had the effect of bringing out the full strength of the com-pany, and lifty-nine men took part in the match. The day was bright and clear, although a triffe cold. The score has nover been exceeded in the State by the same number of men from any one company. The score of 1,488 by 40 is an average of 37½, a score never before made by 40 mon in the United States. There were 50 prizes, Little getting the ≥50 rifle as first prize. The distribution of the prizes was connected with an exhibition drill. The following is the score of each member:

TOWING IN CHO BEOMO OF CHOM SHOWING	
M. Lit'le	Sam Vucovich
Geo, C. Thaxter42	George Cagwin
Jonathan Saffell42	F. L. Flinn, 54
George Hark42	James Kerr 4
W. H. Beatty	AL MIIIS 50
R. L. Duncan41	A. Morris
Geo. B. Cowing41	Geo. W. Kitzmeyer2
A. A. Borges41	Lee Winnie
H. B. Slocomb 40	M. T. Bellitain
J. R. King	LOU McKenna in
E. F. Pierce	M. Ambroso
James Crawford40	J. A. Davidson
C. H. Malsh40	W. H. Woodruff28
Henry Meyer40	W. Wildet25
Charles D. Meder	W. L. 1 a) lor
Chas, Gilchrist	S. Mayneld
Vernon Little 39	Frank Kennedy 25
Charles C. Davis	E. C. Vanderhyde,
W. H. Pierce	A. E. Pine
D. B. Kennedy	W. H. Mogor 22
George Perasich 35	A. Moger
James Black35	Al. Werner
John E. Cheney	W. H. Carter 20
Samuel, J. Hodgkinson37	E. Hiskey 19
H. G. Parker 37	A. W. Clark
George Heritage	B. Hayes 0
E. H. Colver	R. R. Crawford 0
J. Laing 36	
-	

#### SCHUETZUN NOTES.

The grand prize and poultry shooting festival, which was given by the Jersey Schnetzen Corps, Capt. A. B. Hardekopf, at the Schnetzen Park, Union Hill, on Thanksgiving Day, would have been a grand success for the treasury of the corps had not the been a grand success for the breastly of the corps and not the weather clerc played one of his tricks. We noticed, in spite all the snowing that day, a great many of the Schuetzen were present. The shooting was greatly injured by the snow and cloudy day, otherwise the scores would have shown different figures. At the

prize target, 200 yards distance, out of a possible 75, the following was the result :

M. W. Farrow.
G. H. Brown.
M. Dorler.
H. Oehl
G. Joiner.

The first bullseye in the morning was shot by A. Appel, and he last at the closing by J. Schnoider. The most bullseyes during the day was shot by H. Ochl, the second most by M. Dorler, the third by M. W. Farrow. At the poultry target the following received a prize : cs Annel

T. Fitz	Delfake
N. Judson	Mohn52
H. Ochl	Raschen
D. Miller	Hansen
Joiner64	J. H. Horsman
Overbough63	F. Horsman
Brown62	Aery1
Fenning	Dr. Helfer
M. Dorler	Gartegast,
Ph. Klein	Kaeglso
Kundahl 59	Brehm36
C. G. Zettler59	Mrs. Farrow 36
B. Zettler58	Hardekopfsv
Schnelder	Duhrkopf, 29
Ermisch57	Wolfstirn
W. Klein	W. Schumann, Jr 29
Dlumanhare 53	

At the distribution of the prizes a great deal of fun grose by

picking the prizes, and especially by the first prize, which was a nicely dressed-up pig of about 105 pounds, for which Mr. Farrow, Fitz and Mr. Judson had to draw for, as the list shows all three were equal. Mr. Fitz drawed No. 1 and run off with his baby pig.
The poultry was also nicely dressed with flowers and red, white and blue ribbon. The affair closed with great satisfaction to

Honouxx, Dec. 3. - The father of the Schuetzen, Capt. H. D. Busch, of Hoboken, returned last Thursday from his two months' pleasure trip in California and was received by the New York Schuclean Copp and many friends at the Pommsylvania depot in Jersey City and escorted him to his home. A band of music at the head of the company played "Home Sweet Home" on their way. At the hotel in Hoboken some of the Capt's friends, who had not the the note in monoser some of the Capte friends, who had not the time to go to the depot had a hearty handshaking upon his arrival. The hotel was splendidly decorated from top to bottom. The Capt, looks well and says he has had a splendid time, especially m San Francisco with the California Ride Club, of which the majority are old acquaintances. This club gave a grand banquet in honor of Capt. Busch before he left and presented him with a gold locket as a token of their estern and friendship in the shape of a horseshoe to be worn on the watch chain and contains specimens of the vari-ons kinds of quartz found in California. Capt. Busch is in hopes that he will be able to return the compliments to the California Rifle Clab at the next Bundes Festival of the Sharpshooter's Union of North America.

SCHUETZEN CORPS BALL.-The ball which the New York Schuetzeu Corps, Capt. Geo. Aery, held Dec. 1, in fleethoven Hall, was a grand success of which the captain and the corps can be prond. The hall was decorated in splendid style and visitors could be counted by the hundreds and showed the great friendship which the New York Corps holds with the different companies. At half past ten of clock Major Kari Klein's separate troop appeared in full force and parado uniform under his command. Also a strong delegation from the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, Capt. A. Hardekopf, a strong delegation of the Helvetia Rifle Club, with Pres. Mattmann, and a delegation from the Greenville Schuetzen Club, with Capt. A. Zenguer. All the different committees proved themselves in their respective duty faithful and deserve great credit. The amusement was kept up until a late hour and everybody seemed to

Hop Bitters strengthens, builds up and cures continually, from

## Dachting and Canoeing.

PREHISTORIC YACHTS.

[From Fonest and Stream, Vol. 2,255; page 66,660: A. D. 3,000.]

[From Forest and Stream, Vol. 2,255; page 66,669; A. D. 3,000.]

Editor Forest and Stream; Vol. 2,255; page 66,669; A. D. 3,000.]

Editor Forest and Stream; Vol. 2,255; page 66,669; A. D. 3,000.]

Editor Forest and Stream; Care and the back than our genealogical tree reaches into the misty dim
ness of the fallomeless past our original progenitors were to be

Redbounders past our original progenitors were to be

seen of the fallomeless past our original progenitors were to be

with the rifle and equally at home with sheet and tiller. Away

back in the semi-devilled ages of the ninetecult centry and

thereabouts, that same love for field and sea diclinguished our

worth sires. It is a family tradition that they would sooner save

their funoral expenses at the close of their earthly career than live

without the light anioned by a regular subscription to Foresta Ann

Stream. I had long known that, stored away in the vanils of our

house, lay a vast treasure in files of that invalinable journal reach
ing far into the alpies of remote ages, the first copies laving ap
play into the alpies of remote ages, the first copies laving ap
graph into the alpies of remote ages, the first copies laving ap
play into the alpies of a sporting fournal started two plants

and tiles complete of a sporting fournal started two plants

which is the stream of the stream of the copies of the kind, and

the only recognized yaching journal in America.

You will remember that but as short time ago a poor wretch who

mult boats by thumb rule for a living imagined that he had dis
covered asmothing new in the art. His idea was to build a boat

cry lat, and very short, and very wide, give her an immense rig
and load numerous bags containing sand on the weather side to

heep her on her logs. The delender fellow became a monomentale

growth of the play of the delender fellow became a monomentale

ago (see p. 1,2375 of the Registopolita (figuratica, published A. D.

2,998). The dectors took care of him, and he is soon to be dis
char

recently caused the boat builder before mentioned to lose his reason.

I should judge that the open boats of the nineteenth century combined the very worst features it was possible to unite in the same craft. We should certainly look upon any one advocating sandbag sating mebines nowadays as absolutely beyeff of reason, yet at the time I am now considering they were in high favor with the produced of the produc is described as "being devoid of the slightest display of aship," and from which I learn that it was then considered a

"Olag thing" to capsize a yacht, the speciators cheering as the cree sprawled and spluttered in the water, altogether impervious to the digraces we now would attach to a yacht which can be or is capse question of carrying the most sand bags on the weather deck, buying the largest rig and exhibiting the most readed which the property of the property

But I am afraid my letter is getting too long and a mppling turn for three dozen flies, strong and spb taken. I might go on without end to tell your readers of I low price of a dollar and a half.

the mine of intellectual wealth discovered in the musty folios, une earthed in our valls, of the lime way according to the mine of intellectual wealth discovered in the marky follow, unearthed in our vaults, of the time-worn covers, the stained and well thumbed pages of the whole series, and of the publical cybe Ponesa and Struckat has for centuries waged personal region of the publical cybe gress and engineering the property of the publication of bygress and engineering the control of the optimal disciplination of bygress at Chinese wall, and the realm of thought and field of observation. How it wrettled single-banded with the so-called precised made whose highest attainable in noval design was "to make her as flat as you can and as wide as she is long." Tow hard it worked, and the success it met in forcing into favor deeper bots, the beel, the cutter; and what it did to raise the standard of the yachtstamp to that of an able seaman ; but these and many other things I must reserve for some future occasion. If you object, remonater it was the haphazard fall of one of your own volumes, twelve hundred years old, which launched me in this direction.

AN OBSERVER OF THE TIMES.

- 101 4 YACHTING NEWS.

OSHROSH YACHT CLUB — Editor Forest and Stream: The annual ball and reception of the Oshrosh Yacht Club at Turner Hell, Thenkegiving evening, was the most brilliant and encessful after ever given by this club. The hall being chloratisty decorated with appropriate yachting designes, and trimined with the many forested extension of the state of the propriate was the state of the sta

There for the control of the control

to-night at Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fritz-eigith street, a pleasant remnion being promised to the club and its many friends, SEAWANKAR, YACHT CLUB.—At the last monthly toccting held at Delmonico's the following gentlemen were admitted to membership: G. A. Beeh, Ogden Goelet—new schooner new building—C. R. Fint, sloop Gracie; J. F. D. Lanier, J. Stephen Penbody sloop Coming; J. H. Purdy, N. Y. Roosevelt, deamer Loter; V. E. D. Stokes, Jac. Winslow and J. M. Woodbury. The sailing regulations were amended as follows: "Each yacht shall carry during regulate two serviceable life-buyors, or life processors, which dash be kept within reach of the behasinan and is order for mimediate use." This is a very sorbide rule, and all clubs should adopt something to the state offect. The necessity, therefore, has been insisted upon in these columns, and last year the East-tra Yacht Club found the rule of immediate service in the successful received a man who had been knocked overboard during the laid sloop, match when bad worther was encountered. The by-laws were also amonded through, or before surface and strength and we have a laborated when bad worther was encountered. The by-laws were also amonded through, or before surface and strengths and welcome the like to see the whole child's play of firing pop-guas relegated 1: the street unchins for their Fourth of July fun, and welcome the limitations placed upon the missance by the new law. The distinguishing night signal of the club is a Coston light, tod succerded by blue.

Our fluggery Pory — A foreign corresponded with the treet.

OUR OBJECTIVE POINT.—A foreign correspondent writes that he admires the untiring efforts and incisive manner in which we seed to elevate the standard of our yachts and yachtsmen, and thinks we are accomplishing good work.

#### DETROIT CANOE CLUB.

DETROIT CANOE CLUB.

Bellior Forest and Stream:
The movement to organize a Canoe club in Detroit has had a lively boom, and such an organization is to all intents and purposed an assured fact. The moving spitt in it is Mr. Fried. H. Seyment, of whose recent adventures your readers already know. The interest which Bookers and Strikens ensured to have taken in it to project is appreciated by its friends and readers in Michigan, that its enterprise in laying hefore them a thoughtful and knally deterial on the subject will not be forgotten. It is regarded as a stroke of journalistic forosight quite characteristic of 2 paper which permits nothing of moment within its domain to except administration of the property of the permits and losses in the subject which permits nothing of moment within its domain to except administration for the government of the club has been adopted, and interest in the summy ready an invitation has been received to participate in the among regards of the American Canoe Association at Lake George in August next. A letter has alsolybeen received from the Cheveland canoe chil, saying that that organization would coast down Lal or Eric and Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and up the Buves-Bichelieu to Lake Champlain and Lake George, and expressing the hope that the Detroit club would join them for the vivage. Committees have been appointed on boat house, ensign and Jamis, and permanent organization. Executive officers will be decided to the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

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#### Answers to Correspondents.

127 No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

- R. F. W., New York.—Send address to this office.
- P. F. B., Jr .- See advertisement of paper elsewhere
- G. H. D., Jr., Carson City, Nev.—See answer to J. McN. in last
- W. H. B., New Hampshire.-Write to the game dealers, whose names you will find elsewhere.

F. G., New Preston, Conn. - It is impossible to answer your one tion satisfactorily. We are collecting the information and will shortly publish.

C. T. R., Ausable Forks, N. Y.-1. We know of no such are The auxiliary rifle barrel will probably answer your purpose, if you already have a shot-gun. 2. Thanks for the name

K., Baltimore.—For Currituck shooting see our issues of April 1 nd 22, 1880. The route from Norfolk, go by steamer Signet. The grounds are pretty well taken up by clubs and the points are occupied by professional shooters.

W. C. M.—1. Dr. Coues' Key; Hallock's Gazetteer and the For-EET AND STREAM will fell you about game birds. A summary of all the ornithological matter which has appeared in this journal is now in course of publication. 2. Bound volumes of this paper \$350.

E. F. P., Carson City, Nev.-Edwin S. Harris, of this city, whose advertisement you would have found had you looked for it, doe not confine himself "exclusively to leather loggins." It is a good It is a good rule to look before you leap, and never to take an editor to task before you know that you are right.

H. S. C .- I. Is La Pueblo in Colorado Territory a good place in

winter for a person to reside in who is subject to rheumatism and asthma? also Topeka in Texas and St. Paul in Minnesota? What small game would there be found near La Pueblo, and would What small game would there be found near La Pueblo, and would a dog be necessary there? Ans. 1. Our Beniver correspondent, W. N. B., kindly supplies the desired information. Pueblo and South Pueblo are contiguous towns, separated only by the Arkansas River, one hundred and twenty miles south of Dener and have ing between four and five thousand people. A suffer from asthma would almost certainly be relieved immediately and the effect upon rheumatism would doubtless be beneficial. In fact it is claimed that mineral water from an artesian well recently bored there is a specefic for that malady. 2. Geese and ducks along the river in spring and autumn. Jack rabbits and "cotton tails", plenty. An occasional grouse in the brush along the river, or among the bluffs. Not much use for a dog.

—Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., otc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying. It will pay you to try them .- [Adv.

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4.6	6.6	3	4.4	4.6	5 75
Heavy	6.6	9	6.6	1.5	
44	4.6	6	6.6	15	S 00
4.6	4.6	8	6.6	6.6	4 00
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		. 6	4.6	14	7 00
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4.6	4.6	3	6.6	6.6	3 00
Heavy	66	9	6.6	1.6	7 50
41	14	8	44	6.6	5 00
4.6	4.6	3	4.6	1.4	2 50
Black Bas	9	. 0	44	6.6	6.60
15		. 6	4.6	6.6	4 00
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Trout		. 9	4.6	4.6	4 80
14		- 6	66	4.6	8 20
			66	4.6	1 60

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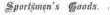
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#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

Vol. 15-No. 20. Nos. 39 and 40 Park How, New York.

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## EDITORIAL .-Dittinar Articles; Gunning Accidents; The English Chal-lenge; Antelope Hunting; The Poor Children's Christ-mas; Errata; A Handler's Protest; How the Press Re-gards It. Hints on Antelope Hunting; The Jamestown's Thanksgiving Proclamation

NATERAL HISTORY .-FISH CULTURE :

FIRM CULTURE:—
Striped Bass Wanted; Some Singular Salmon; The Peun sylvania Commission; Shad Hatching and Carp; Hatching Eggs; Frotet Spawning Lobsters; Carp on the Table Michigan.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING:—

Eating Noglected Fishos; The Death Trap in Shinnecock; Range of the Oatlish; Is It the Pole Flounder? Lutjanus Blackfordii.
The Migration of Fishes.... GAME BAG AND GUN :-

AME BAG AND GUN:—
Discussing the Game Law; Our Philadelphia Letter; Pennsylvania Grouse Shooting; Georgia Shooting Resorts;
The Introduction of Game Birds; He Will Make au Anidavit; Wild Geese at Silver Lake; Southern Florida; Weight of Ruffed Grouse; They Know the Season; Shooting Matches; The Chaser 15t History and Lows.

HR KENNEL—
Ganine Opinious; The Russian Setter; My Experience with Settere; A Handler's Protest; A Close Shave for Lincolu; Larceny of a Dog; The Great Age of Laveracks; Acclaim for Sen-ation; Reply to Mr. Bloodgood's Challeuge; Good Dog Stores; Kennol Motes; Portraits of Dashing Monarch and Belle; Kennel Management; Current Dog Storles; What is a Ocket?

Range and Gallery. YACHTING AND CANCEING :-Single Handed Canocing; Measurement; Yachting News... 396 Answers to Correspondents.

### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

\*\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays. Correspondents are requested to mail their . mirnications se that they may reach us before that day.

—This is an excellent time to call the attention of your friends to the merits of the Forest and Stream. We shall be happy to supply specimen copies of the paper to any addresses which may be sent us for that purpose.

THE CENTRAL FISH CULTURAL SOCIETY .- Mr. Fred Mather, of the Forest and Stream, is now in Chicago, at the second annual meeting of the Central Fish Cultural Association, a report of which will be given in our next issue.

WE have on hand another batch of letters respecting the relations between farmers and sportsmen; and we regret that these are crowded out of our present number. They will be published next week.

THE following articles have been reprinted together in pamphlet form from our issues of September 23, September 30, October 7, and December 9, and will be furnished to the readers of this journal upon application:

- "The Dittmar Sporting Powder."
- "Evading Detonation."
  "The Detonation of 'Dittmar Sporting Powder.'"
- "The Dittmars' Abracadabra."

THERE have been numerous reports of hunting accidents this fall. The New York Sun, with its usual diligence, has collected and published at frequent intervals the accounts of dire calamities in the field. Of the men killed by shot-gun accidents the majority belong to that class who will persist in drawing their loaded guns muzzle-foremost after them through fences, into wagons and out of boats. It is extremely seldom, indeed, that an accident is reported to have occurred from any other cause than recklessness and carelessness. Common sense would seem to suggest that a loaded gun should not be pointed at the handler himself nor at his companions; but simple as it is, and easy of observance, it is a rule which is constantly forgotten, and the neglect of which is repeatedly fainl.

#### THE ENGLISH CHALLENGE

THE note from the chairman of the Council of the Nation al Rifle Association of Great Britain, which we publish in another column, gives to our American managers a chance which they should not neglect. Here is an apportunity to start afresh, free from the many entangling alliances and confusions which surround our ill-starred Palma, and to wine out that wretched Hyde affair of last summer. If properly conducted, this proposed contest could mark the beginning of a new lease of life for our moribund American Association and give American riflemen a chance to draw together and score another signal victory. We need some common object in view to invite the somewhat scattered energies of our marksmen. There is too much tendency on the part of Walnut Hill to pull away from Creedmoor, of Brinton and Stockton to 'go it alone,' and so ou of all the ranges the country over. This challenge, couched in the form of an invitation, means that the British rifle-makers at last consider themselves provided with arms fit to cope with those of American manufacture, and the manufacturers of this side the ocean should he ready to show at once that the supremacy of our small arm output can vet be maintained. This challenge is the first direct communication between the older N. R. A. and its younger rival. There have been explanations, corrections, etc., before with a long string of misunderstandings which it would be tedious now Putting all this by-gone matter aside and to go into. guarding specially against any cropping up at the present time of these old time wrangles, a discreet management on both sides may now lead to a match which shall be truly representative in character. Ample time intervenes between now and the date fixed for the match for the completion of all details. We have had an experience in the past to teach us what to avoid in a dozen particulars. The manner of team selection and composition, the vexing question of the cantaincy, the ways and means and the proper status of the match may all be fixed long enough in advance to make the actual work on the range and at the match very simple. We might be captious and insist that as an American team had won the Palma, and that made its conditions as an international championship emblem the British team are bound to make the match on this side the water. We say all this might be insisted upon, to the fomenting of a very pretty battle on paper and the setting back of rifle shooting in this country to a serious extent. Let the Palma remain under its present condition, but let this note from Earl Stanhope inaugurate a new match to be fought at convenient intervals between the nicked teams of the two National Rifle Associations.

Antelope Husting .- The letter which we print this week from the pen of "Tirador," is by all odds the very best contribution to the literature of this branch of hunting that we While we do not cutirely agree with the writer on all the points he gives, we still feel that his article furnishes a great amount of most useful and practical information. In a few words he gives one of the most important directions for success in hunting the antelope. " Don't be in a hurry," he says, and the man who bears this in mind will get many more shots, and much better ones, than he who is eager to shoot at his game the moment he sees it.

In the early days of our antelope hunting we have too often crawled up to the top of a hill, fired at the first antelope that appeared in sight, and then seen the rest of the band jumpup almost at our feet and gallop away over the hills followed by a few wild and ineffectual shots. Take time. therefore, and locate your game well before you shoot at it. We have always used and prefer a double-barrelled field glass about the size of an opera glass rather than an extensi-ble spy-glass, such as is recommended by "Tirador;" but this, after all, is much a matter of habit. A man uses best what he is most accustomed to

OLIVER FISHER WINCHESTER, the founder and President of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, died at the ripe age of seventy years at his residence at New Haven, Conn., last Friday, December 10. His career was one of small be ginnings and proud achievements; his life-work well rounded and complete. An extended sketch of Mr. Winchester's life will appear in our next issue.

#### THE POOR CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

THERE is no charity which appeals more strongly to the heart of the average man than one which helps the little ones, and no charity does better work than the one whose appeal we publish below. So much good can be done by what will appear to many of our readers a very little money that we feel sure that the Children's Aid Society's request for help will not pass altogether unheeded.

Sportsmen are proverbially kind of heart and free of hand, and we believe that at this season, when the nature of every man is a little softened and when kindly thoughts are felt and good wishes exchanged by the fraternity throughout the land, there will not be lacking men who will gladly respond to such a solicitation as the following

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN:

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN:

The bitter cold and snow-storms of winter coming on so early will remind the kind-hearted of the thousands of little children in New York who are homeless and friendless, without sletter from the biting storm and frost, half-chal and barefooted, and sleeping often in boxes, cellars or attics, growing up thus for misery and crime. They reach out hands of silent appeal to the many in this country whom Providence has blessed, and ask for aid and sympathy.

Who will help the Children's Aid Society to nake Christmas happier to these unfortunate little ones? The best Christmas gift is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to homes in the country. One hundred dollars will put shees on seventy-five barefooted little boys or girls. One hundred dollars will give 120 hungry children a hot meal for a month.

Surely those who have homes and friends and every comfort will enjoy Christmas better for feeling that they have made it happier to the homeless and friendless orphan.

C. L. Brace.

Secretary Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th st. N. Y. Gifts of clothing and provisions may be sent to the Central Office, 19 East Fourth Street, New York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or post-office orders they can be made payable to the order of George S. Coe, Treasurer. Wm. A. Booth, President, Third National Bank, 20 Nassau street; George S. Coc, Treasurer, American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway; C. L. Brace, Secretary, 19 East Fourth street, New York,

Errata.—In our last issue, eighth line of article "The Dittmars' Abracadabra," for "our compound" read "their compound" In second column, last line but one of quotation from Dittmars, for "effect" read "affect." Page 364, first column, thirteenth line from bottom, for "manufacture" read "manufacturer"; three lines below, for "manufactures" read "manufacturers."

These were manifest typographical blunders, comparatively trivial and unimportant beside the gross perversions of truth, of which, as we showed last week, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, No. 2, have been guilty.

A HANDLER'S PROTEST.—The communication published in another column from the handler of Nat and Smut at the recent field trials meeting speaks for itself. We have no desire or intention to go into the merits of the case, nor to comment on the results of the trials further than we have already done in the very full report published in our issue of last week.

That report was written without fear or favor and events were recorded as we saw them. From that report our readers draw their own conclusions.

We have more than once in these columns expressed our appreciation of the difficulty of a judge's position at all dog shows, whether on the bench or in the field, and we desire now to record our thorough belief in each and every one of the gentlemen who occupied this position at Robin's Island.

There is not, nor can there be, the slightest possible doubt that each one of the judges desired most ardently to see the best dog win, and whether or not these gentlemen saw things differently from the handlers, reporters or spectators, there is no doubt that they gave the decisions which seemed to them proper. Every one who entered a dog knew, before the running, who the judges were and every one knew further that their decisions would be final, and while there can be no harm, now that it is all over, in discussing the results of the meeting, this should be done in a temperate way and with due respect for the honest convictions of others.

The absurd rules by which the meeting was governed may be credited with no small part of the dissatisfaction which has resulted, and we commend the recent letters of our correspondent "Couples" to all who are interested in field trials

AT a regular monthly meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Monday evening, Dec. 6, Mr. Whitehead offered the following

Whereas, by chapter 591 of the laws of 1880 the Governor was authorized to appoint game constables and has failed to appoint any fer the city of New York,

Resolved. That this association regrets the failure of the Governor to take such action. Resolved,

Several members spoke on this question and the resolutions were adopted. Our readers will remember that from the first we have insisted that New York city and Long Island should each have one. Mr. Holberton said that it was of more importance to watch the markets than the places where came is slaughtered, for the markets are the inducement to kill unlawfully, and Mr. Luddington thought it was not only of more importance, but also more practicable, as the markets were a small territory to watch in comparison with the whole State. A resolution was adopted recommending the extension of the scason for the sale of venison to Feb. 1, instead of January as the law now reads.

READERS of the FOREST AND STREAM, who wish to question its correspondents upon points in their communications, are requested to do so, when practicable, so that the replies may be given through the paper.

#### HOW THE PRESS REGARDS IT.

[From an editorial in the Richmond Whig, Dec. 6, 1880.] "FOREST AND STREAM."

We cannot too warmly and earnestly commond this paper to the sportsmen of Virginia. It is a great paper—brave and high in every sense of the word. It has recently given striking proof of its mailiness and moral courage and disinterestedness in exposing a dangerous humbug, the Dittmar powder. That fraud was a large and profitable advertiser in its columns, and by silence the paper might have continued to reap this profit, and no one could com-plain. But, satisfied it was a dangerous explosive, threatening life ar limb of all who used it, it did not hesitate a moment to declare the truth and denounce the imposition. The paper is not only bravely and honestly conducted, but is edited with great ability. Its specialties are indispensable to the intelligent sportsman, while its miscallaneous columns supply a rich variety to the general reader. We dare say no one can peruse it a twelve-month without being duly impressed with the great importance of fish and game propagation to the people of this country. By a law simply pro-tecting game and fish, during the breeding seasons, the whole population of the land could obtain fully half its meat-supply with little labor or cost.

There ought to be at least a thousand subscribers to Forest and STREAM in Virginia. Two or three thousand would be all the better for all parties. The paper is worthy of the philanthropic cause Let the Game clubs all over the State direct their it supports. es to the increased circulation of this paper. They could not adopt a more effective means of promoting the objects all desire—streams filled with fish, and field and forest with game.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

HINTS'ON ANTELOPE SHOOTING.

THE antelope, to a beginner, is, with the exception of the mountain sheep, the most difficult animal of approach on this confinent. When first I hunted antelope on the Upper Yellowstone I came to the conclusion that there was not much fun in it, as it seemed to be more a matter of luck than skill if I got within 600 yards of one, and although I am considered a pretty good shot. I must confess that half that distance is my limit for anything like a sure thing, and even then I don't want too much wind, nor do I want to be out of wind from having run up and down a few ravines to get a shot

wind from having run up and down a few ravines to get a shot.

The fact is there is no animal possessed of keener sight than an antelope, unless it be a giraffe. In localities where they have never been shot at much they are comparatively tame, and may appear supid; but just try them where Indians are in the habit of hunting and then the tune changes, especially as an Indian always hunts on horseback, and when he rounds one the next thing he does is to run him down, if he can, and that scares all the others that are in sight away.

"During the summers and falls of 1878 and 1879 I did nothing but hunt, and antelope received the greater part of my attention, and having killed over 240 by actual count of think that at any rate I gained some valuable experience, some of which I will try to impart. The principal thing is to keep out of sight. Don't delude yourself because a band is a couple of miles away, apparently feeding, and all with their heads down, that none are on the look out, and that you may ride up a little closer and then keep out of sight. That won't do; I know it to my sorrow. The chances are ten to one that they will see you long before you see them, and although they may not move at first, still they are on the quistire, and if you get a close shot after having shown yourself, why, just score it down as luck.

My advice is to always hunt over broken ground and undulating prairie, for although you don't see as many antelope there are done and the parties, and well still your planes are twenty to one there are a long and a littly company and all though any planes are twenty to one there are only a long leader to a long a long and the planes are twenty to one there are only any long and a

My advice is to always him: over broken ground and undulating prairie, for although you don't see as many antelope there as on level ground, still your chances are twenty to one in your favor, as against the level when you do come across a band. Again, remember that when you reach the summit of a hill your horse's head is in plain sight before you can look in the hollow beyond, so if you are too lazy to dismount always skirt along the ridge for a few yards, stand well up in your stirrups and take a good look. But this is the lazy mud unprofitable style, and generally before you can check your horse the antelope have seen you, and that settles it. So the best way is to dismount, lead your horse with a good long lariat, so he will be some yards behind you; take off your hat (which, by the way, is also visible before you can see—your eyes being lower than the crown) and go slowly up until you can just see well into the ravines and on the

is ill sides beyond. Don't be in a hurry. Take a custious survey, as during the day it often lappeus that an old buck is brigg down suming himself on some gentle alone, when he may easily be mistaken for a stone, or perhaps a whole band in the princip of the pr

with buck horn grip. No other kind of knife will stand chopping with, and that is sometimes unavoidable. A small light steel is all that is required.

I prefer the California saddle to any other, but a good McClellan is perhaps the best for both man and borse. Always carry saddle bags, they are convenient for your lunch, some extra anmunition, matches, and a flask of cold tea, which is the best and most refreshing drink I know of. It is as well to carry in them an oily rag, and if it comes on to rain just ruby your gun with it, and when you get to campy you will see how easily it is cleaned.

My favorite loriat is made of plaited cord—not twisted, for this when wet unravels—about the same as good strong window cord, forty-five feet long. I fasten one end to the bit, hold it up as I would a halter strap, and allow the other end to drag a trail after me. When I see game close I jump off my horse, stand or sit upon the tope, and thus secure my horse at a moment's notice. When I have time I use a picket pin. This should be made of steel and forned like the old-fashience bayonet, not round, as in hard ground it is very difficult to drive the latter, whereas a three-cornered one cuts its way and is soon home. Have a swivel attachment on top, that prevents the lariat from becoming twisted or snarled. Keep the pin fastened by a steel snap, on the mounting side; this is the most convenient and secure mode of carrying it, and the quickest to get it off.

A field glass is a good contrivance. A single barrel will answer all purposes, is cheapen, lighter and will stand many more hard knocks than the opera glass style or lorgette. This can be carried in the belt in a leather case on left side (carry knife on right), and should not be over six inches long when closed.

(carry knife on right), and should not be over six inches long when closed.

A compass is a grand, good thing if you understand it, and know where you want to go, but unless you do it doesn't amount to much, for it is always a greater aggravation to be lost with a compass than without one. I always carry one; one that opens like a double-case hunting watch is the best; and sometimes have been lost, compass and all. There is nothing more easily leading to this than to follow a wounded animal; you forget everything but the game you pursue, and when it is getting late and thoughts of camp steal gently o'er each the area of all you have lost everything but they are you have not greatly the property of the company of the care the care when the care you have lost everything but they are recombined.

animal; you forget everything but the game you pursue, and when it is getting late and thoughts of camp steal gently o'er you, then you find you have lost everything but your appetite. For this emergency I always carry salt and matches in my saidle lage; and if I have some near I can at least have some supper, and a smoke, which goes better than fasting till I strike camp, whenever that may be.

I have killed as many as eight antelope in one day, and could frequently have killed more, but I never shot at game that feould not utilize, as that I consider the most unsports manifice thing a man can do. I have beard of men killing as high as sivily in one day, and I dare say it is dono occasionally by men who hunt for pelts on the Missouri and Upper Yellowstone. I have seen bands of over 800 and sometimes, five or six such bands in one day.

My experience goes to prove that an antelope can carry as much lead as any animal of its weight I know of; therefore, use straight powder, and lots of it, at least innet grains; and, above all, ect close and use nothing but hollow pointed or explosive bullets, never smaller than 45, weighing 300 grains. One word more about clothes. For keeping out the cold in winter I know of nothing that comes up to the dog skin leather shooting jacket, sold by Wm. Reed & Sons, of Boston. They are in every particular the best garment made for use in cold weather, and cannot be too highly recommended, but for summer and fall work the canvas will do well enough. Nexport Barracks, Ky. Newport Barracks, Ky.

THE JAMESTOWN'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

DESERTED by State, thrown over by Church. By all of our countrymen left in the lurch ; Banished far to the North for no sins of our own, Our prospects uncertain, our hopes overthrown, With the days all too short, the nights long and drear, Praying but to depart, for it's hard to stay here. While feasting and thanking go on through the nation, The day comes to us, but with no proclamation. We therefore resolve, while patters the rain down, That a crying injustice is done to the Jamestown, And, to give our complaints a firmer foundation, We send to the world this, our first proclamation: For the crop of the season we thank as we oughter; Our tanks are well filled with delicious rain water : The loss of the heavens to us is a gain. Our larders are stored with the sports of the chase. venison grease oozes out from each face, And horns, tail and hoofs may shortly appear, So we gratitude offer for plenty of deer. The shores and the mud flats their treasures have poured. And with various sea dainties our lockers are stored. On mussels and scallops we dine without qualms, And we gratitude offer for elegant clams. We have teal, snipe and plover and Canada geese, And plenty of mallards at two bits a piece. We've a cook that can dish up crow, raven or owl, So we offer our thanks for the stock of wild fowl. The deep sends us codfish and halibut, too; The latter so large that one feeds the whole crew. We have sea bass and salmon as much as we wish, And we offer our thanks for abundance of fish. We are thankful for mountains and rivers and trees, For lively southeasters with gyrating breeze; For rain-storms and had-storms and plenty of enow, And occasional earthquakes which follow the blow For volcanoes and glaciers and scenery grand, And for long nights of darkness which hide the wet land; For our hops at the Castle and the girls we there meet, For our hops at the cashs and the gurs we there in The farrest in Sitks, and to us it is sweet To learn to talk Russian, and say, "Yah hibulu,"\* "Posolulia meenia,"; and—well, that will do. For our clothing, worn out to the ultimate thread; For our gold lace all tarnished and skins bard and red For the gloomy days ended, for bright ones to come, When the steamer shall bring in the word to go home. Then we'll have our thanksgiving and our thanks, too, sincere,

And with joy we will shout, for its tough to stay here Silka, 1879, 1890 | 1991 | 1882?

"I love, + Give me a kiss

## Matural History.

OUR WATERFOWL.

Friigning

THE Sea Ducks present many differences in structure from their fresh water cousins and constitute a subfamily of the Anatida. One of the most obvious distinctions is the constant presence in this group of a lobe or flap of skin depending from the hind toe which is never seen in the Anatida, so that the two groups may always be distinguished by an inspection of the feet. In habits the two subfamilies differ widely, although there are not wanting species of each which approach in their mode of life, that of the other. The Sea Ducks, as their name implies, are maritime in their distribution, though by no means exclusively so, yet many of them retire to fresh water lakes or streams for the purpose of There are others like the Eider duck for instance, that even during the breeding season remain on the salt water, and are only found occasionally during the migrations on our rivers and lakes. All the Fuligulina dive for their food, and thus are enabled to feed in deep water where the Analina, which have not this habit could not get a living. Those species which confine themselves to the sea feel almost exclusively on shellfish and are, therefore, very little esteemed for food, the flesh being rank and fishy. On the other hand, species which pass a considerable portion of the year on our inland waters are excellent eating, and some of them are the most sought after of all our ducks. Such are the Canvasback, the Redhead, the Broadbill and others. The legs in this group are placed farther behind than in the Anatina, and its members are thus less at home on dry land than are the fresh water ducks, while, on the other hand, the power of swimming and diving is increased. It is from the l'uliguline that much of the eider down of commerce is taken. The eider duck of course furnishes a portion of this, but other genera such as *Harelda* and *Ædemia* supply a down which, for all practical purposes, is just about as valuable. The genus Fuligula, which is sometimes farther divided into the subgenera Fulix and Aythya, contains some of the most important of our Sea Ducks.

Fuligula marila. Greater Scaup Duck, Big Blackhead, Broadbill, Bluebill, Raft Duck, Flocking Fowl.

Male, head neck and fore part of body black, the former with green and purple reflections; below white; sides and fore back darker, waved with black; speculum, white; lower back, tail and wing tips dull black; bill blue, feet darker. The female has the face white, and the black of the male generally replaced by brownish. Length about twenty inches.

The broadbill, or blackhead, is an abundant species found almost everywhere throughout the country. It is extremely abundant during the late fall, winter and early spring along the Atlantic coast, and is everywhere sought after. In the interior it is plenty from the last of September up to the advent of cold weather, and under the name of scaup or blue bill is known to all Western gunners. We have found it very numerous between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and equally so during the winter in California.

The flesh of this species is excellent.

On the Atlantic Coast broadbills are killed principally from batteries, or when flying across points, though in winter they are sometimes sculled up to during the night, when the discharge of two barrels into the thick flock will sometimes kill and cripple forty or fifty birds. They come well to decoys and furnish excellent sport.

Lesser Scaup Duck, Little Blackhead, Fuligula affinis. River Broadbill.

Exactly similar in coloration to the foregoing, but smaller. Length about sixteen inches.

This species, long a doubtful one, and by many authors considered identical with *F. marila*, seems to be a perfectly distinct form. We have never found any difficulty in distinguishing the two when in the flesh, though it must be acknowledged that size is the principal if not the only character which separates them. Dr. Coues says: "There appears which separates them. Dr. Coues says: "There appears to be something different in their range, the F. affinis being the more Southerly. Not that it does not in the breeding season reach as high latitudes as the other, but that its autumnal movement is pushed to the West Indies and Central America, where the true F. marila is not recorded as occurring."

The little Broadbill is not uncommon on the Atlantic Coast, but appears to be most abundant in the interior. We have seen them in great numbers on the Upper Missouri, and have found them breeding in Alkaline lakes in the mountains They are shot by the same methods as broadof Wyoming.

Fuligula collaris. Ring-necked duck; Tufted Duck. Male, head puffy, head, neck, except a chestnut ring around it; breast, back wings and tail, black; chin and under parts. white; speculum, gray; waved with black. with a spring plumage, a white ring near tip, feet bluish. Fe-male, head and brownish; face, throat and ring about the eye whitish. Length about eighteen inches.

The tufted duck is not very abundant along the Atlantic coast, although every year a few are killed. They associate freely with the broadbills, from which, however, the males may be distinguished a gun shot away by the puffy crest may be distinguished a gun shot away by the puffy crest a taint which they erect when suspicious and just before taking cayed!

wing. On our Western waters they appear to be much more abundant. Many breed in the marshes of Illinois, though, no doubt, by far the greater number proceed the high latitudes for the purpose of reproduction.

Fuligula ferina americana. Red Head, Pochard. Male with head puffy; head and upper neck rich chestnut, lower neck, breast and upper tail coverts black, belly white, speculum gray; back and sides gray, thickly waved with black; iris yellow; bill rather short and wide like that of the broadbill, crossed by a black band near the tip; feet as in the preced-The female has the black and chestnut of the male replaced by dark brown, and the waving on back and sides less Length about twenty inches

The red head of North America differs from the European bird so slightly that it is classed by ornithologists as merely a variety of that species. Its range includes almost the whole of the United States, and it is especially abundant along the Atlantic scaboard and in the Western States. West of the Mississippi it appears to be less abundant, although we have taken it during the migrations in the Rocky Mountains and in California. There seems to be no record of this species breeding within our borders.

The flesh of the redhead fully equals in excellence that of the canvas back when the two species have fed on the same grounds, and we fail to see any reason for the very strong bias in favor of the last named bird. We would defy the most accomplished gourmand to tell one from the other when they appear on the table. The red head is shot by the same methods employed to bring to bag the black head.

Fuligula vallisneria. Canvas-back Duck. Male, head and neck dark chestnut, the former washed on chin and about the base of the bill with blackish brown, neck and breast black: otherwise as in Fuligula ferina americana, except that the black wavings on back and sides are much narrower and fainter, so that the general cast of the plumage is very palenearly white, in fact; iris red, bill longer than head and narrow, the nostrils in the middle, black. Feet dark. Female colored much as in the preceding species, but always to be known by the bill and head.

A question very frequently asked is, What is the difference between a red head and a canvas back? but we feel sure that no one who has ever had the distinguishing characters of the two once pointed out to him would ever have any trouble in separating them. Setting aside the differences of color, which in the males mark the two species unmistakably, the shape of the head and bill are so unlike as to be perfectly characteristic. The head and bill of the red head resemble very closely in shape that of the ring-necked duck. The out. line from the tip of the bill to the crown of the head is quite deeply concave. The bill itself is shorter than the head and is comparatively wide. The profile of the canvas back on the other hand is but very slightly concave; the bill is very narrow and decidedly longer than the head, and has the nostrils in the middle instead of, as in the red head, in the basal half. The color of the eye is another distinguishing character, as is that of the back.

The canvas back is well known throughout the eastern half of North America, but is less abundant west of the Missouri River. It has been found, however, breeding at Turtle Mountains and in the Rockies by Dr. Coues and others. It is abundant in California in winter, where it associates more or less freely with mallard, broadbills and red heads. perhaps held in more esteem as a food bird on the Atlantic coast than anywhere else in the country.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### THE SENSES OF BIRDS.

THE SENSES OF BIRDS.

LyER since reading an account of the experiments of the veteran Audubon regarding the senses that guide the vulture to its food I had taken it for granted that sight was the sole agent used by this or other flesh-eating birds; and my own observations had strengthened me in the belief. An incident that occurred a few days since, however, has convinced me that one bird at least has a set of olfactories even more delicately fashioned than his optics, though his eye is little less than a telescope in power. A horse belonging to a neighbor died one night last week, and the following morning the body was dragged to some distance and left uninterred. About noon of the same day I noticed a company of perhaps twenty crows, flying low, heading directly for the carcass. Arrived at the spot where the object of their search lay, they circled about a few times in the air, and then, oblivious to the fact that all over the land distant relatives of theirs were being served at Thanksgiving dinners, they gathered round the carcass and banqueted right royally. This morning I visited the scene of the feast. The birds had, I found, torn a hole through the hide of the ab lonen and devoured a portion of the viscera. I was surprised to see that the carcass lay in a shallow creek bed, from which the land rose gradually, but to a considerable height, in the direction from which the crows had been seen to come. The nearest woods, and the ones from which the carcass to them. With the aid of a stick and a ruler I made a rough eatled to me that at such a distance the bird or birds must have been at a vast height if sight discovered the carcass to them. With the aid of a stick and a ruler I made a rough calculation, and satisfied myself that even at a distance of only two miles the body of the horse could not be seen at much less than 1,000 feet above the eartily surface. Of course, crows sometimes second to this height. I noce saw one pursue a hawk directly upward till both birds were almost lost to view; but this was

A few weeks ago, while in Southwestern Minnesota, I re-collect noticing an instance of this same bird's acuteness of collect noticing an instance of this same bird's acuteness of perception, which was probably no less remarkable than that just narrated. On the open prairie, many miles from any timber, a crow was seen by the hody of a grouse which lay upon the snow. As usual he had commenced his meal by picking out the eyes of the "chicken." Crows were by no means abundant (at this season, at any rate) in the vicinity where this individual was seen; in fact, I saw only one other while in the State. It would be useless to attempt to surmise how far this bird may have seen or scented the frozen grouse. The latter doubtless perished during the recent unprecedented October storm, as did quait, coots and, I am told, even ducks. told, even ducks.

precedented October storm, as did quail, coots and, I am told, even ducks.

If the senses of the crow are wonderfully acute, those of the hawk are no less so. It is to be questioned whethersome of these, as the harriers, may not be aided in finding their prey by the sense of smell, and I am inclined to think that the ear guides them to many a fine meal. Who that has hunted waterfowl has not, after firing into a flock of ducks, seen a hawk hurrying toward the spot, evidently attracted by the report, and intent on securing a bird at the expense of the sportsman? A popular notion attributes to the larger game birds a sense of smell so delicate as to warm them of the approach of man or any other enemy at a distance, provided they have the wind in their favor. I am inclined to think that this opinion is not well founded, but certainly no birds are possessed of better eyes and ears than the geese and cranes. The superior height of the latter gives them a wide range of vision, and they are, porhaps, the most unapproachable of all our birds. Every one who has paid any attention to the subject must have noticed that the shyness of birds is somewhat in proportion to their size. This is largely, unapproachable of all our birds. Every one who has paid any attention to the subject must have noticed that the shyress of birds is somewhat in proportion to their size. This is largely, no doubt, the result of experience or of inherited "instinct," those birds that have been long persecuted by man having learned to fear his presence, but partly I think, more especially in the case of the very smallest species, to defective vision. I have known small birds to be killed by flying against buildings, which of course they must have seen, but not until it was too late to alter their course. And I have seen a kinglet taken with the hand, to the great surprise and fright of the bird itself. I would by no means be understood as saying that any hird cannot distinguish a house or a man as such, at a considerable or even a great distance; the fact that they sometimes fail to do so is doubless owing to a too close attention to business (insect catching) and to a lack of observation. The eye of the small bird is as well adapted to the work it has to perform as is that of the larger one; but it may be called "near-sighted"—it is not a telescope, but a microscope, and as such it is all that its possessor could desire. Observe a small flycatcher seated on a dead limb in the shady woods, or awarbler or kinglet darting about among the branches of an oak or elm; then see him dart here and there, pursuing in zig-zag course, and with marvellous rapidity, insects os small that we can scarcely detect their presence, and we cannot but observe that its eye is wonderfully acute. Contrast this tiny bead with the long-ranged optics of the crow! Truly, Dame Nature has adapted everything to the place which it is destined to occupy.

"Homo" has some interesting notes on this subject in his letter published elsewhere.

"Homo" has some interesting notes on this subject in his letter published elsewhere.

Habits of Snakes—Taunton, Mass., Oct.—As I was walking along the brook about 150 yards below my fish pond, I saw a pair of water snakes fastened together. The female was two and one-half feet long and the male about two. The former, being the stronger of the two, dragged the male up stream, tail foremost at alively rate. I killed them and pulled them apart, but was obliged to exert considerable force—at least ten pounds—to do it. Now it will be nine months before snakes lay their eggs. Will some naturalist explain?

C. B.

High Culture.

STRIPED BASS WANTED

WE are permitted to publish the following letter from VV one of the California Fish Commission to Professor Baird. The fish wanted are the striped bass or rockfish, Roccus lineatus, the fish not to exceed six inches in length. Will those of our readers who know where they can be obtained in quantity please communicate the facts to Prof. Baird, as he requests:

will those of our readers who anow where hey can oe ontained in quantity please communicate the facts to Prof. Bard, as he requests:

Hon. Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Commissioner Fish and Fisheries:

Shithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I have from unavoidable causes been compelled until now to defer addressing you upon the subject of transporting to and acclimating in our waters the "striped base" of your coast.

I have long had the impression that the great Bay of San Francisco together with the bays of "San Pablo" and "Suisan" connecting with it and the number of creeks running into them, affording a variety of qualities and conditions regarding temperature and saline properties together with feeding material, would be well adapted to the propagation and growth of the "striped base."

Having this in view I last year opened a correspondence with Mr. Livingston Stone upon the subject of attempting the transfer of some small fish at the time of the bringing on of the lobsters. Many difficulties presented themselves in the matter of obtaining the small fry of the stripped base, which resulted in my suggesting to Mr. Stone the probability of obtaining in the extreme head-waters of the "Navesine" of Sirvesbury River in New Jersey. Mr. Stone succeeded in obtaining a small number at the place designed by mean, with his usual skill, brought them safely to this coast and deposited them at the head of the Straits of Carquinez, the unning point of the fresh and salt water.

Some six or seven months after the time of placing in the water I heard that one of eight inches in length had been taken in the bay of Montercy, which is about one hundred miles south of this and is an open roadsted on the Pacific Ocean. All of the circumstances were of so doubtful a character that I gave the rumor but little attention, until about the first of July, cieven months after the planting of the young fry—at the time about one and a half inches in length—in the straits of Carquinez, there was brought in one a very handsome st

and the flavor fully up to the best specimens of the fish at the East. The exceedingly rapid growth, indicating the adaptability of the waters of this bay to this development, together with the immense amount of shrimps which abound in this bay as furnishing abundant food have, I must acknowledge, infused me with almost an enthusiasm to have this valuable fish brought here in sufficient numbers to insure the breeding of them. I have heard of some experiments having been made in breeding them artificially. If that can be done we might, of course, bring them out as easily and in as great numbers as we now do shad, and my object in now writing you, is to ascertain the probability of such an effort being successful.

If it cannot be done our only course must be to colarge upon and extend the avairable of the course of th and the flavor fully up to the best specimens of the fish at the

being successful.

If it cannot be done our only course must be to enlarge upon and extend the experiment of his year. The small fry can be obtained in the fresh-water heads of the Navesink, the Rartina, the Pas-sie, the Harkensack and in fact all of those small rivers which flow from the New Jersey coast into the Atlantic and the bays emptying into it. Will you be so kind as to give the matter some thought and let us have the benefit of it? The shad are a success, and we feel satisfied that so soon as they shall have reached such numbers as to insure contact we shall breed them in abundance.

With another respect I remain, yours truly.

With much respect I remain, yours truly, S. R. Targot

SEMERATION Chairman California Fish Commission.

#### SOME SINGULAR SALMON

DOMESTON OF CANADA Piscioulteral Establishment, Newcastle, Oct. 30.

Dear Sir-I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of some fifty thousand California salmon eggs. They arrived here in first-class condition and are now all hatched out. I also notice with much pleasure the arrival at

the receipt of some fifty thousand California salmon eggs. They arrived here in first-class condition and are now all batched out. I also notice with much pleasure the arrival at New York and shipment to Europe of a very large lot of these ova, all of which were reported to be in very time condition. This success in your efforts in connection with fish culture, while it must be very graifying to yourself, is likewise pleasing to myself, and no doubt to all others engaged in the industry of artificial itsi culture.

I have to record a most peculiar circumstance by relation to our Ontario salmon this autumn. I speak more particularly of those which have come into my stream here. The same falling off in numbers is felt here as has been the case in all the rivers and streams on the Atlantic coast. My reports received from the several officers in clarge show a wonderful falling off. At the Saguenay, where formerly our requisite supply of some 300 parent salmon were easily obtained in a few weeks in June and July, only some seventy-five could be captured during the whole season. On the Restingouche, the most famous salmon river we have, only some 600,000 salmon ova could be gathered, whereas in former years no difficulty was experienced in getting one and a hult to two millions. At the Miramichi and Holifax nurseries the result is not yet known; no reports have as yet come in, but I fear a similar failing off will take place there as well. In connection with the reduced numbers of salmon at this hatchery, strange to say, only three males have yet been found in the stream; all that have yet been captured or have entered the reception house are immensely large females. We have enough of these on band of present to give us 250,000 eggs, but we have not, nor can we find in the whole stream, a single male this to impregnate these eggs with, should we strip them. What we shall do puzzles me very much; add to this the fact that the season is about over for lish to enter the stream. To-day I went down the creek with one of m

Iwent down the creek with one of my men and caught some eighteen magnificent female fish on the beds in the open stream, in broad daylight, but could not hind one male. This has been the case since the first entrance of the saltuon this fall. There are any amount of beds; in fact, on many of the gravel beds the bottom of the creek is literally plowed up with the workings of these salmon. Another peculiarity is that not a single grilse has been seen, with the exception of one California grilse taken last night. In the fall of 1878 salr on of both sexes and grilse were very numerous—quite equal to the olden times, some thirty-five or forty years ago. In 1879 they fell off very largely in numbers, and this scason they are very much reduced from last year, with the peculiarity of all being large females and no grilse. I mention these circumstances for your information, and they will no doubt appear to you as being very extraordinary. I can hardly vedure to ask you for a cause, or even the theory of a cause, for this peculiarity with my fish. My only hopes are that when Professor Hind hears of it he, with his love in relation to salmon (particularly the biennial and summerspawning ones), will no doubt incubate some theory why and how these phenomena have occurred.

I am also getting puzzled in mind about your California salmon: they are also turning a cold shoulder to me. The record, this season of 1880, is as follows: In April last my son eaught a very beautifully formed one in the stream here while fishing for some suckers. It was about three pounds in weight; I have him yet. He has been kept in a small tank of spring water along with some frout, but we have never seen him ent anything yet; he is looking a little thin just now. One small trap net was set out in the lake this season nearly opposite my stream, and during my absence the fishermen reported that about a half a dozen California were thin entire the water steps were the most miserable specimens of fish 1 ever saw. Judging from what have read of the quina

for carp. The water to any extent can be supplied from the main creek; the ponds cover some three acres or more, ranging from two to four feetdeep. Should I succeed in getting a few carp I would sink wells some eight or ten feet deep in them in which the carp could sleep during the extreme cold in whiter. The water gets pretty warm in them in summer,

and a good deal of vegetable matter is produced in them, which I think would be well adapted for the growth of these fish. I have raised the gold-fish, or golden carp, in one of them somewhat successfully. Being desirous of trying the German carp I shall feel greatly indebted to you if I could get a few pairs through your kind instrumentality. Again apologizing for this long letter, I am yours, very obediently. Banter, Willou.

Professor S. F. Bahin.

U. S. Commissioner, Fish and Fisheries.
P. S.—If you would like a specimen of our Outario salmon in the gravid state. I shall be greatly pleased to forward one or more to you. I can only promise you two females, from the causes mentioned herein. Should you also like to have of the lacerated, emaciated specimens of "Canadian Cali-nas," I will send it also.

S. W.

In connection with the foregoing letter, which we have been kindly permitted to publish, we think it proper to state that while at Berlin, attending the International Exhibition, we met Mr. Phillipe Gauckler, Ingenieur en Chef du Dept. des Vinges, who practices fish culture at Epinal, France, who said that his experience had proved that dry impregnation produces an excess of females, while wet, or theuse of water, always brought a preponderance of males. We have no opinion to express on this point, and commend it to the consideration of Mr. Wilmot and other fish breeders.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION -- We learn that the forthcoming report of the Fish Co. mission of Pennsylvania will be the first ever published in the State. It is pleasant to note the progress made not only in fish culture but also in ichthyological lore, which has been taken up by the fish culturist as a necessary adjunct to his profession. port will contain a description of Pennsylvania fishes by Prof. E. D. Cope, with forty illustrations. The culture of black bass has been so successful that Commissioner Hewit is of the opinion that enough have been caught this season alone to exceed all the amount of all moneys appropriated by the State for fish culture, even if the fish were sold at five cents per pound. They have been introduced into many streams whose united length is estimated at 1,500 miles. sioner Reeder was unable to attend the last meeting by reason of having received a painful stroke from the limb of a tree while hunting.

Shad Hardhing and Cair—Aquadale Ponds, Wenonch, N. J., Doe, 4.—Having been absent from home a large por-tion of the time for more than two months past, and when at home either overwhelmed with correspondence or sick, I home either overwhelmed with correspondence or sick, I have not had an opportunity to even take the wrappersoft many of my newspapers, and a hige pile has accumulated. To-day I have been reading up eight different numbers of Forkar and Stylkar and the communication of Mr. Livingston Sione continuing the statements and all. In the issue for October 7 I notice the communication of Mr. Livingston Sione continuing the statement of Mr. Stoft Green in reply to a previous article of mine concerning the first hatching of shed at Holyoke. Mr. Stone doubtless saw, soon after the hast date, myreply to Mr. Green's inquiry, showing how I obtained my information. Although this comes late, I improve the first opportunity to amounce my faith in the statements of Messrs, Green and Although this comes late. I improve the first opportunity to amounce my faith in the statements of Messas. Green and Stone. Referring to Mr. Green's experience I can sympathize with him, for in my own persistent labor of love in connection with fish-culture I have encountered the same boorsish opposition, ridicule and malignant cussedness in the way of pecuniary damage to my property, and this by comparatively intelligent Ignoranus-ss. I have for a month or more past been very busy distributing the Government carp in Southern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. Quite a number of parties have engaged to lay out a comprehensive system of carp ponds and are making arrangements to engage extensively in the new industry. Before many years system of the peans and a diament and a diagram of the gage extensively in the new industry. Before many years the farmers of his region will think as much of their carp as they now do of their chickens or pigs, and well they may for there is more money to the acre in carp-culture than in either chickens, pigs or other live stock. MILTON P. PEIROE.

Hatenino Ecos—Biddeford, Me., Dec. 3.—In your issue of Nov. 25 I notice that Prof. Baird is ready to distribute salmon eggs from Bucksport. If I knew the mudus operandi of treating these eggs I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to place some in the Sago River this season, as there is little doubt but that we shall have a fishway constructed at the falls here the coming summer. Can you give me through your valuable journal some instructions in the above matter, and say where they should be placed in the river, whether above or below the falls.

Figure of Hairses.

The eggs should be placed in hatching troughs, and kept from enemies until they hatch, say from ten to lifty days, according to their development and the temperature. They should then be kept thirty to fifty days longer until the um bilicus is absorbed and they begin to take food. If you have no troughs or experience you had better apply to the Fish Commissioners of your State, Mr. E. M. Stillwell, Bangor and Mr. Everett Smith, Portland, or to Mr. Chas. G. Atkins, Assistant U. S. Fish Commissioner, Bucksport, who may batch them for you

PROTECT SPAWNING LOBSTEES—New Bedford, Mass.—Your article on lobsters in a late issue induces me to give some hints on the subject, which to me seem more to the point than the eatching of small ones. The reason above all others for the scarcity of lobsters is the catching of females during the spawning season. Thave often when looking at a female lobster loaded with eggs wondered how many they would count. Whoever has counted the number of shot (No. 8, for instance) in a common charge can form some estimate of the number of eggs in a lobster of three pounds or more during the spawning season—tens and tens of thousands. It seems as though all the spawn carrying lobsters find their way into the pots—it may be to hide from their enemies. I have seen brought in by one boat trending pots as many as three bundred females loaded with spawn—three million of eggs! Many of the largest lobsters I have seen have been females with spawn—these are all counted and all go to market. What a wise law! to allow the killing of the mother fish and forbid

the destruction of those under ten and one half inches. One day's fishing of one boat will under these circumstances destroy more lobsters than all the boats on the Atlantic coast in a whole season catching small lobsters. When the catching of female lobsters with spawn is prohibited then the nail is hit on the head, and not lift then. All the most intelligent lobster fishermen I have met express the same opinion, and I think every one will see the reason. I spend three months of every summer among the lobster fishermen, where thousands are caught every day, and I know whereof I speak. Some curious facts in relation to the movements of lobsters are noticed at Noman's Land. They are taken having plugs used only on the coast of Maine, others from other points remote. Some seem to remain in one locality, and in midsummer school lobsters appear. When the water is clear they have been seen by the thousands, all coming from the east-ward and moving with as much order as an army. Hoping ward and moving with as much order as an army. Hoping have been seen by the thousands, all coming from the east-ward and noving with as much order as an army. Hoping this may call the attention of all interested in the subject, and that the FOREST AND STREAM may add another baned to its crown for benefiting the community is the wish of a sub-scriber from its first number.

2. E., Jz.

3. E., Jz.

Scriber from its first number.

CABL ON THE TABLE—The Centreville, Md., Observer says:
"Last week Mr. Richard Holliday, desiring to taste the flavor of carp, drew from his pond two fish, one 10½ inches long and weighing one pound fourteen onnees, and the other 10½ inches long and weighing one pound eleven onnees, and invited Hon. James T. Earle, Dr. John C. Earle, Richard T. Earle and Samuel T. Earle to take breakfast with him. After giving the new lish a fair trial they all promoneed them equal to almost any and superior to many of our saltwater pish, having more of the flavor of the mullet or sucker flab, and equal to rock or perch. These rish were obtained from Fish Commissioner Hughlett, just about one year from the day the breakfast was given. They were then only about two inches long, and have made their great growth since that time."

Figh Columns in Miorioan.—A correspondent informs us that on account of storms and cold weather there has been a short crop of whitelish eggs, in Michigan, and that instead of the forty millions which the commissioners were prepared to take they were only able to gather something less than five millions. There were hopes, however, that if the weather improved a considerable addition could be made to this

## Sea and Liver Hishing.

EATING NEGLECTED FISHES

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 26.

Editor Forest and Stream :

I have read your editorial on "Neglected Fishes," in the issue of the 18th, with satisfaction, and am glad to see the matter brought before the public by so popular a paper as the

Issue of the public by so papages of the public by so papages of the public by so papages of the public by so papages of the p

Since it is about as circly or card strate and such fish as blue-tish, sheepshead, mullet, etc., instead of skate, sharks, etc., it is rather choice than necessity that influences them to eat

The European fishermen, holding to the habits and man-The European Issiermen, boilding to the habits and manners of their own country, are doubtless the cause of this, to the majority of American minds, peculiar taste. By association with them the natives of the coast have learned to add to their variety of fish-food and have also become aware of dainties which they once did not know of.

Therefore it is not strange that we find kinds of fish in quite common use on the Gulf coast that are thrown away on the York A therete coars which wish he will be a supported by the coast of the coast that are thrown away on the York A therete coars which wish he will be a supported by the coast of the

Therefore it is not strange that we make so fish in quite common use on the Gulf coast that are thrown away on the North Atlantic coast and which might, as suggested in your article, be utilized as cheap food for the poor. Since becoming interested in this matter I have not confined my curiosity to noting what others have done in the way of discovering new forms of fish-food, but have myself tried still more novel dishes and generally with good results.

During the winter of '73-'80 I was on a long cruise along the Florida coast with partly the object of securing as many strange specimens of fish as possible. In actiching these many of the common kinds were taken, which, as fresh meals were not always procurable, made up many a good meal. Partly for change and curiosity and partly for the value of the knowledge in giving their histories. I had cooked quite a number of fishes that are not often eaten anywhere, as lar as I know. Shore people were sometimes invited on hoard our vessel to dine, and it was very anusing to watch their astonished faces when catfish or equally despicable fishes were placed before them.

vessel to dine, and it was very amusing to watch their aston-lished faces when catifish or equally despicable fishes were placed before them.

On one occasion, while going from Ocklokony Bay to St. Marks, I laid out to feast the pilot on dainties of this sort. The cook brought in first a stew or chowder of minnows, very nicely prepared, which the pilot declined, but finally followed my example in eating heartily of. Fried bill fish and two or three other musual forms were next presented, received with suspicion and then accepted and pronounced good; but when the cook was told to bring on the sturgeon eggs (farina pudding in discuise) the poor fellow willed, and thanking me, said that bread and molasses was good enough for his desert. It can be imagined that strange stories were told about us by the pilot on his arrival home.

Fearing that what I have to say will be classed among the fishy of the fish stories, I will endeavor not to drop off into anecdote, as Silas Wegg is said to have dropped from prose to poetry, and will briefly mention some of the "Neglected Fishes" that I know to be unworthy of such neglect. Prominent among these are the rays and skates, the pectorals or wings of which are the chief parts to be utilized. These when nicely fried or broiled are really superior fish food, resembling somewhat the fiesh of the Southern flounder. At Spring and summer months when they can be caught, and seem to sell quite readily. Young individuals of the various species of sharks are also very palatable, cooked in any way that other fishes of their size are. I have been unable so far to discover anything rank or distasterial about the small sharks that live near the shore.

Salt water catifish, which are excessively abundant on this consider, quite as edible as the red-fish or channel bass, al-

though they are not to be so easily prepared for cooking. Their flesh needs to be cooked longer than the most of salt water fishes, and is especially good in chowders. The skipjack or lady-fish, a xoomberexceide of the South, is a very common fish and is seldom eaten because of its soft flesh and fine hones, yet it is excellent fried when fresh. The creoles of this vicinity occasionally eat them. The toadfish (Batracha tau), resembling somewhat the sculpin of the North, has very palatable flesh, which can be used to best advantage in chowders. A sea variety, recently described as Batracha tau, subop, partus, Goode and Bean, is considered a great delicacy among the French of New Orleans.

Gare, or bill fish (Belonides), are very numerous on the southern coasts of this country, yet are not eaten in many places. I attribute the prejudice against them to their form and the color of their bones, which are of a greenish hue, for there can be no cause for dislike to their flesh, which is firm and sweet and can be very easily prepared for use. All whom I have known to test their edible qualities have spoken highly of them.

I have known to test their edible qualities have spoken highly of them.

The sand-divers, gownarde (Triglida), and the yellow-tail (Elogatts pinnubius), are very fair food lishes, and are invariably thrown away in this country as valueless. The last mentioned is eaten in many places in Cuba, and at Havana appears in the market uncooked, and upon the streets cooked and all ready to be served to customers.

Many of the countless number of female fish commonly called minnows make agreeable and nutritious food when cooked in certain ways, and as they can be caught easily and in large quantities would sell cheaply. The Spaniards and Italians are very found of these minnows cooked in soups or stews. Of this class I have tested with good results two or three kinds, chiefly Ghirostoma peoinsular, Goode and Beang silver sides or finn, C. ragrans, Fandulus prondis, Baird and Girard, and Cyprincdron excited the Lac.

Among other uncommon dishes I have noted the use of the cowdish (Ostrucion quanticorna), as baked in its bony covering. Some species of Titrodontida, puffers or blow-fish and the squid.

This last is have commonly used than the other, and is

and the squid.

This last is more commonly used than the other, and is highly esteemed by the fishermen of the Northern and Western Gulf coasts as cooked in soups. There are instances among these people where squids and shrimps are eaten raw even while yet alive, but is by no means a common practice. If those of the readers of your valuable paper who are favorably situated or spend some of their time on yachting and camping excursions would interest themselves in this matter and test the eilible qualities of some of the usightly fishes that they are in the habit of throwing away, I will venture to predict that they will be pleased oftener than disappointed with the result.

Shas Steans.

#### THE DEATH TRAP IN SHINNECOCK BAY.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream: I have read with great interest your articles on "The Death Trap in Shinnecock Bay." Mr. Lane, referred to in the article in your paper of November 11, is mistaken in saying the law giving power to the commissioners to locate an indet was passed in 1830. The law was passed in 1877 (see Session Laws of 1877, hap. 362). The following is a copy, cerbatim, of this law, taken from the Session Laws of 1877:

serbatim, of this law, taken from the Session Laws of 1877:
[Copy.] Laws or 1877, Charriza 352.

An Act to empowe the Board of Supervisors of Soffolk County to appoint three commissioners to locate: in the troon the Atlantic Ocean to the Shinnecock Bay in said county.

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of the County of Suffolk see hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three commissioners to serve without compensation whose duty it shall be, within one year after the passage of this act, to locate as unite between the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Shinnecock Law, in the said County of Suffolk, and the said three commissioners to appear any to them seem best for the interests of the people residing on or near said Shinnecock Bay, and to prevent or problish the opening of any other indet or inlets at any other point or points on said bay.

§ 2. Said commissioners shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed, and shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of said Board of Supervisors.

§ 3. Any person or persons who shall own or aid in opening any inlet or inlets between the Atlantic Ocean and Shinnecock Bay, countary to the authority of the commissioners hereby superined, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdements.

This is an important matter, and I have lately given it

is any person or persons who shall own or aid in opening any inlet or inlets between the Atlantic Ocean and Shinnececk Bay, countary to the authority of the commissioners hereby appointed, shall be deemed to be guilty of a mi-demensor.

This is an important matter, and I have lately given it some attention, having recently been at Goodground and witnessed the evils mentioned in your articles. There has been no amendment to this law, and I can find no other law relating to this hulet passed since that year 1877.

The commissioners have, as I have been informed, "relecated" the inlet at a point east of the former location. This agriculture is the commissioners have, as I have been informed, "relecated" the inlet at a point east of the former location. This agriculture is the commissioners have, as I have been informed, "relecated" the inlet at a point east of the former location. This agriculture is the commissioners where the inlet at the "relocation" will not run more than a tew weeks; that it will certainly close in a short time, and then the head of water which has accumulated in the bay sufficient to open another inlet. It is complained also that no steps will be taken by the commissioners to open the inlet at the "relocation" until spring, and that the result of all this will be that the bay will be unled as a sporting resort. It seems to me, on reading the law, that the remely for all this is simple and is in the hands of any of the residents who possess public spirit enough to carry it out.

First. This so-called "relocation" is entirely outside the authority of the commissioners. By section 1 of the law of 1377 it is made the duty of the commissioners, within one year after the passage of the act, to locate he inlet. This is the only authority given them to locate an inlet. The 'didented have a some and the section of the people residing on or near Shinnecock Bay." They decided that the westerly point, as soon as they had done so were "functus officio" as far as locating the interests of the people resid

to locate canne to such each.

Second. As it was almost the unanimous opinion of the residents near the Bay with whom I conversed that this westerly point was the only proper point for an inlet, the only point was the only proper point for an inlet, the only point where one would remain open any length of time,

it seems to me the remedy for the present trouble to be in reopening the inlet at the spot where it was originally located by the commissioners—the only legal location ever made. There are many men ready and willing at once to go to work without compensation and dig out the inlet at the old location, but are deterred by fear of punishment under the 3d section of the law should they so io. This, section provides that any person who shall open or aid in opening any inlet or inlets contrary to the authority of the commissioners shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. It seems to me such fears are groundless. The commissioners have "located" the inlet at the western point, they having authority to prohibit openings only "at other points," all subsequent "relocations" being without authority and void, they have no right or authority to prohibit or authority to prohibit or authority to prohibit or authority to prohibit or authority to prohibit an opening at the point of original location. If the residents wish to save their bay as a shooting resort, let them some day this month go in a body to the westerly point, the point of original location, and diguitant interest.

#### RANGE OF THE CATFISH.

AS a further evidence that the statement of Dr. E. Sterling, of Cleveland, Of, who is usually very careful and accurate in his assertions, in Forest and Steram of November 11th, Vol. 15, page 287, that "the extreme Northern range of the catlish is, you may be certain, about Lake Erie" is not correct, I wish to present to your readers the following factor.

range of the catish is, you may be certain, about Lake Erie is not correct, I wish to present to your readers the following facts:

My boyhood days were spent on my father's farm in Niagara County, New York, on the shore of Lake Ontario. And I used to frequently spend the pleasant summer evenings in fishing for eels and buildheads from the beach. Sometimes I would set my rod by fastening the butt in drift wood, or otherwise, leaving the binted hook in the lake over night, and generally had the whole line tied into a close knot with an eel in intimate proximity as the result. But one morning, when I reached the lake, I found my rod with the rip nearly in the water, and could see what to my boyish eyes appeared to be a whale, but which proved to be only a catifish =probably Amburas nigricians; although, of course, I cannot recollect, if I had known then, the specific characteristics well enough to be certain. It weighed 9½ pouncs, which nade me high hook among the beys as long as I lived there. The flesh was white, solid, flaky, excellent.

Both the hook and line were of small size for cels, neither of which would have held him for a minute had it not been for the closificity of the rod, which was set so as to give when it must, and take when it could. Another illustration of the fact that the rod should always kill the fish.

Otrot.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Grand Rapids, Mich

In a recent issue of your paper, Dr. Sterling says: "The extreme Northern limit of the cathish is, you may be certain, about Lake Eric." During the past summer I took a number of them in Lake Rosseau, Ontario, and in the Magnetawan River. Both these localities are considerably north of Lake

December 7, 1880.

Is IT THE POLE FLOTNER?—The Belfast, Me., Journal mentions a strange fish which should be sent to Prof. Baird for identification. It says: "Mr. Collins has at his fish market in this city, a specimen of flounder entirely different from what are usually captured in our waters. For two years, late in the fall, this flounder has made its appearance in our harbor and taken the hook quite readily. "Mr. Collins says that they are the deep sea or Arctic flounder. The fish run very large, weighing on an average one pound each. Another difference is that the deep sea flounder is now filled with spawn, while the instore variety do not spawn until spring. The deep sea flounder is caught off the coast in traps, or flyers, as the fishermen call them. These traps are made something like a lobster trap in which fish food is placed to tempt them inside. When once within the pound of the trap the lish is secured and is hauled in by the fishermen. They are a very excelent pan fish." Is IT THE POLE FLOTNDER?-The Belfast, Me., Journal

LUTJANUS BLACKFORDIL.-In speaking of the immense numbers of this fish which have within a few years occupied a prominent place in our sea-board markets the New Orie Denocrat, savs:

a prominent place in our sea-board markets the New Orleans Denocrat, says:

By a visit to our principal markets yesterday we learned that during the past week there was an enormous importation into this city of that highly-prized luxury and valuable article of food, the red-snapper. The supply of this isha along the whole coast is inexhaustile. The red-snapper grounds are estimated to extend 900 miles. It is only a question of labor what mount can no eaught. They are found in countless myriads at all seasons. In a certain depth of water, say from fifty to eighty feet. They are caught with lines having a number of books, which are eagerly seized by the fish. It is pretty hard work to draw up these lines with such a number of these heavy fish attached to them. Wind-lasses are frequently used to draw then up. In a very few hours the wells of the suncks are filled with them. To prevent their floating, and keep them slive until the port is reached, it is necessary to redure their bulk by compressing the large access of air accumulated in their long passage from a great depth of water in which they are brought to the surface. This isdone by a small incision just below the gills, which operate as a vent through which the air scapes until the fish is reduced to its natural size, so that it sinks and keeps alive and healthy. It was through this pingle suggestion that the red-snapper became a great commercial fish. Previously it was found difficult to bring them to market fresh. Now they can be caught in far greater abundance than any other fish. There is a large feet and a large number of meu employed in this fishery. As the value and cheapness of the red-snapper begins to be generally appreciated throughout the West, this industry will be greatly increased. With enterprise and abor and clean transportation, we believe that in time this business will equal in its proportions and extent the cod and mackered fisheries of Massachustets. The abundance of the red-snapper in the Gulf is equal, if not superior, to that of the

The Marketmen are now receiving large quantities of game, both large and small. The largest portion is received from the following States: Kentucky, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and the Red River region.

## Game Bag and Gun.

The man who thinks that he can afford to pay the farmer's boy more for quail than the boy is paid by the baggage-masters is invited to send his address to this office

#### DISCUSSING THE GAME LAW

DISCUSSING THE GAME LAW.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Sportsmer's Association was held at the Royal Arcanium Room, Music Hall, Brooklyn, Dec. 10, President Chappell in the chair. Mr. Abel Crook reported that he had gone before the Supervisors of Queens County to address them on the subject of making a law in Queens County similar to the one now in force in Uster County, which would prohibit the killing or shipping of all wild game for market excepting wild fowl. This created considerable discussion, a portion of the members thinking that such a law would make enemies of the farmers. Judge Lot said that a large majority of the farmers of Queens County were in favor of just such a law. It was finally decided toask the supervisors of Queens County to enact it. The Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, Capt. W. L. B. Steers, President, with eighty members, was then elected by ucclaimation to the association. Captain Steers thanked the association, and said that the members of the club were more expert with the rod than with the gun, but there were a few good shots among them. Judge Lot remarked that as the President of the Concy Island Rod and Gun Club was some on the rod he night have a chance to meet Seth Green and give him a proper "steer."

a chance to meet Seth Green and give him a proper "steer." Captain Steers was then elected a member of the committee

Island foot and cont clint was some on the root ac linguit have a chance to meet beth Green and give him a proper "steer." Captain Steers was then elected a member of the committee on fish and game.

It was decided that the president should call a special meeting of the executive committee to appoint sub-committees. Mr. Crook made a motion, that was carried, to the effect that the association should apply to the Legislature for a charter of coporation, which would give them the power to elect constables, to employ detectives, to purchase game and fish for breeding purposes, to punish trespassing to furnish licences to shoot, and constituting each member of the association a game constable.

The prize committee reported progress, and were granted permission to increase their number if they saw fit. Mr. Nicholas Pike was then requested to address the meeting. Mr. Pike read the following paper:

"Members of the Long Island Association.—For the past year I have exerted myself as much as possible in gaining information from competent persons relative to our existing game laws. From my own observations also I am convinced that alterations and additions should be made to them to prevent the wholesale destruction now going on, not only of our game, but of our song birds, which at the rate it is now progressing must end in their extirmination. Below I append the changes I would recommend in our game laws.

"Relative to the shooting of wild ducks and gesse.—The use of floating batteries, machines or other devices whereby the gunner is concealed, or shooting therefrom: use of decoys or construction of how houses at distance from the shore of more than twenty roots should be a misdemeanor of Long Island. Sailing for them, or shooting from sailing or steam vessels or structures attached to the same, should be made misdemeanor of Long Island. Sailing for them, or shooting from sailing or steam vesselsor structures attached to the same, should be made misdemeanor of Long Island. Sailing for them, or shooting from sailing or s

shore of nove than twenty rods should be a misdemean of Long Island. Sailing for them, or shooting from sailing or steam reseals or structures attached to the same, should be made misdemeanors with added penalties throughout the State.

"The reason for which I recommend hattery shooting to be discontinued is this: There are many persons in the Great South, Peconic and Shinnecock Bays who gun for a living, and gun incessantly from daylight till dark, and often far into the night through the whole season. Now it is well known to sportsmen that if ducks and geose are constantly disturbed at night or early morning while on their feeding grounds they will eventually desert the place. The late Governor Dix once told me that it was his opinion that buttery shooting was quite destroying the sport, as ducks were yearly becoming scarcer and leaving their accustomed haunts. The law as it now stands for killing these birds between sunset and daylight, with or without a lantern, is all right. "Curlews, godwits, willets, sandpipers, singe and all birds commonly known under the name of snipe.—A stringent law should be passed prolibiting the shooting of these birds except between the 1st of August and the 1st of January. Spring shooting should certainly be forbidden.

"Quall.—A law should be passed preventing the shooting of qual on Long Island for the next three years. They have become so scarce of late years that there are comparatively few left. I am informed by sportsmen that trapping, robbing of nests and shooting out of season are rapidly externinating of nests and shooting out of season are rapidly externinating of nests and shooting out of season are rapidly externinating of nests and shooting out of season are rapidly externinating of nests and shooting out of season are rapidly externinating of nests and shooting out of season are rapidly externinating of nests and shooting out of season are rapidly externinating of nests and shooting of the nest have prevently there is no a season of the nest of the should have no e

basket carried by a small boy nearly two hundred small birds, including two woodcock that I am sure were sitting birds, the result of a day's shoot by four or five larger boys. Once I met a man, evidently a foreigner recently arrived, who knew nothing of our laws or language, with a bunch of seventy-two wood-thrushes from his morning's work. As I traverse the woods of Long Island they are now to me painfully silent. A few years ago the woods resounded with the song of birds as they flitted from tree to tree, and their nests were in every bush. The sween notes of the chat, the pretty warblings of that little ventriloquist, the mocking wren, and the song of the melodious wood-thrush are now only heard occasionally.

"For the destruction or robbing nests of wild birds.—The present haw is a good one, with the exception that it is not

"For the destruction or robbing nests of wild birds.—The present law is a good one, with the exception that it is not stringent enough. I would make the penalty \$10 instead of \$5, with imprisonment; and for robbing the nests of any song birds, partridge, quall, woodcock, rail, black and other ducks, excepting for scientific purposes, I would make the fine for the second offense \$25, with imprisonment in the county jail for three months and not more than six months, according to the enormity of the offense. My reason for re-commending a heavier fine for robbing nests is this: The present fine of \$55 is not enough to intimidate the thief nor even the wealther would be whose father may the first of the execution. present fine of \$5 is not enough to infinidate the third nor even the small boy whose father paysthe fine. For example, a man was arrested for robbing birds nests in the woods of Jannaica. He was fined live dollars and I heard he said that five dollars was only five out of the thirtyhe could make out of the sale of his day's plunder which he had concealed. Out of more than fifty nests watched by members of the society for the protection of song birds only four remained undisturbed, and of these two were robbed of the young birds by these Vandals before they were fledged.

"Trapping or feeding birds with prepared grain for the purpose of destruction.—Any person using traps or sances of any kind for the capture of any wild birds, or using grain soaked in alcohol or any other stupefying drug for the purpose of capturing them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined \$10 for the first offense and \$50 with imprisonment for not less than three or more than six months in the county

pose of capturing them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined \$10 for the first offense and \$50 with imprisonment for not less than three or more than six months in the county jail for the second. I am convinced that this part of your game laws should have the most serious attention, as not one person in a thousand has the remotest idea of the extent to which the above is carried on. Hundreds of birds are trapped and captured yearly. I have destroyed double the number of traps this year, 1880, than I did in 1870, and have picked up birds in a stupefied state I had taken for dead. This proved two things—vix., that trapping is on the increase, and that the present law is a dead letter, as there is no one to enforce it.

""Game protectors.—There should be appointed three more protectors, one each for Kings, Queens and Suffolk countles. Their term of office and pay should be the same as those now given to the eight protectors now in office; but the Governor should appoint them through the recommendation of a committee appointed by the prosidents of the State and Long Island Associations for the Protection of Pish and Game.

""" "License.—There should be a law passed to prevent any person from hunting with a gan or fowling piece in the three above named countles, unless they have a certificate issued by the Supervisors of the county. This certificate should give a detailed description of the person to whom it is issued, always to be carried when out hunting, and be shown to the protector when asked to do so. Non-presentation of the certificate is hold

by the Supervisors of the county. This certificate should give a detailed description of the person to whom it is issued, always to be carried when out hunting, and be shown to the protector when asked to do so. Non-presentation of the certificate will make him liable to arrest. The price charged for the certificate should be SiQ, and all moneys so collected should be handed over to the County Treasurer for the benefit of the county. The importance of this law is recognized in every civilized county except this. The passage of such a law together with the appointment of protectors strikes at the root of the difficulty, and without it all other laws will be (in my opinion) a dead letter. The in-postest person, the cheapness of powder and shot, and the freedom extended to every one to roan our forests and destroy everything that comes to hand, are great inducements to continue this nunderous work, and will, if unchecked, in a few years destroy all our song birds and many of the game birds of our beautiful island. Now the most important part of the laws thus recommended if passed would be the appointment of protectors, or game constables, and licenses to shoot. I should strongly recommend that these officers be appointed and governed by the State laws now in force rather than in any other way. By being appointed by the Governor it gives them more efficient authority than they would have if appointed otherwise, as they would be acknowledged and paid by the State. Now, if a law should be considered a local affair, and appropriations for the passed allowing the Long Island Society to appoint, it would be considered a local affair, and appropriations for the passed allowing the Long Island society to appoint, it would be considered a local affair, and appropriations for the passed allowing the Long Island Society to appoint, it would be roposed such as Irecommended it would pass undoubtedly, and the Presidents of the State and Long Island Association would have the power in their hands. The President of the President

The Game Law Committee of the Long Island Sportsmen' The Game Law Committee of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association net last Saturday evening, Capt. W. L. B. Steers in the chair. Several letters were read and discussed. The suggestions of Mr. F. S. Wager, of Rome, N. Y., respecting shieteway dams was adopted. Mr. John N. Babcock, of Syracuse, wrote. "In perfecting the game laws for next season permit me to suggest that in the eight line in section 23 as amended May 31, 1886, there he added after the word tributaries, 'nor

May 31, 1880, there he added after the word tributaries, "nor in Sencea, Oncida or Oswego rivers or their tributaries,"
That is the way the original bill was drawn, for I drew it myself, and those three rivers were inadvertently left out. Also have added in same section 23, after word 'minnows' in 16th line, 'in any other manner.' I would also call your attention to the last claim of section 23 in which is stated that all nets, etc., etc., are declared contraband, and may be all nets, etc., etc., are declared contraband, and may be destroyed without liability to persons so finding and de-

"That right to destroy is a mooted question so far as I can learn, and has never been judicially decided. If a person can so destroy such nets, etc., under such circumstances and not be legally liable, it is a first-rate clause; if they cannot, it ought to be expunged and save trouble. Our Ounondaga County Fishing Club have a suit now pending on that very question, on account of our game constable." The suggestions in this letter were also adopted.

Mr. Hasbronck, of Elenville, wrote as follows:

"I wish to call your attention to section 25 as to fouling waters. That section as it now stands is an utter nullity. If possible it should be amended so as to be operative. Our brethern in several of the Western States and Territories are in advance of us in this matter; also, I believe, in Canada, where it is nade a misdemensor and a penalty inflicted as well. Tanneries are compelled to run their leachings in sink holes, where gradual absorbtion will take place, or in the neighborhood of cities and villages into vats, where the valuable liquid manure may be utilized for fertilizing purposes, for which it is admirably adapted and would be a source of profit to the tanner. In the case of saw mills they are compelled to burn their slab and dust, or otherwise dispose of such waste, but not run it off into the stream, destroying the fish and the spawning beds. The lower part of a line large stream in this vicinity has been utterly ruined by a large trannery exceted upon it a few years ago and now in active operation. Last spring when they first let off their leachings at the time the fish were ascending the boys in the neighborhood picked up baskerfuls of fine fish, and the rout in former years, and would be again if the tannery could be interdiced from discharging its leachings into the stream. The same may be said with equal truth of another tannery near by on the Upper Rondout, one of the finest natural trout streams in the State. The stream was rapidly filling up with trout. 

Now a net with a one-inelt mesh can be made to measure two inches, but if made to measure two inches square, they cannot do that. Mr. Chappel then showed a collection of six fish. A yellow perch which would weigh 2 lbs, and one that would not weigh half an onnee were shown, both of which were caught in the same net. He also showed several different varieties in the same way. He said what is sold for whitebait in our markets is anothing more or less than the fry of all kinds of fish, and also that it was of no use to plant fish until this was stopped. It was decided to adopt the following: That no net or sieve should be used in Coney Island Creek, or in Gravesend Bay, within one mile of the mouth of said creek, excepting between the first of October and the first of April, and then the mesh must be four inches square. After a discussion on the size of fish allowed to be and the first of April, and then the mesh must be four inches square. After a discussion on the size of fish allowed to be sold the meeting adjourned to meet at the Fountain Gun Club rooms on Saturday, the 18th inst. If any section of the State wishes to be heard from in regard to the game laws it is requested to write as soon as possible, as the next will probably be the last meeting of the committee.

#### OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

THE admirable articles on the wild fowl of our country which appear in Forest and Sterram, especially the column on the marsh, upland, or fresh-water ducks, reminds your correspondent of the acute sense of smell they have as compared with the sea ducks. This is particularly noticeable in decoying for geese and brant, when stools representing the black duck are also set out, but always in such a position that the latter approaching the decoy may not eatch the wind of the sportsman. Every duck approaching the decoys and crossing the line of wind from the beat or blind, no matter how deceptive it is, will at once "jump" or "climb" skyward the moment his exquisite securing powers delects the hidden shooter. This I have noticed is not she case with the sea ducks, nor does the goose or brant appear to thus discover the blind, for they approach the decoy in every direction, oftentimes in the line of wind, without being to thus discover the blind, for they approach the decoy in overy direction, oftentimes in the line of wind, without being alarmed. The mallard, black duck, pintail, baldpate, or widgeon and teal, of the list of "marsh ducks," all act in this manner, and it has struck me that this acute sense of smeel is a characteristic of all ducks which, as a rule, are not deep divers in feeding and secure their food mainly in shoal water, where it can be obtained from the bottom without deep divers in feeding and seem their foot manny in swatcr, where it can be obtained from the bottom without submerging their bodies. The deep divers, of which would mention the canvas-back, red-head and black-hea have never acted 90 in my experience, and may it not that the rule holds good in the entire list of both classes, as

that the rule holds good in the entire list of both classes, and that the marsh ducks possess the acuter sense of smell and the deep divers the less sensitive olfactory powers.

Mr. Charles Whitman, in a letter to your correspondent, in describing his Pedigree, Domuth's Kato setter dog, tells me is fully as handsome as the sire, considerably larger, and possesses dark points, which the father did not. Certainly this would make him a finer show dog, but we question if there ever existed a dog with a more beautiful coat and feather than Pedigree, to say nothing about his immense depth of chest.

depth of chest.

In speaking of his kennel Mr. Whitman states he intends disposing of all his setters, a Petrel-Count Dick, bitch, and a Druid-Cubas blich, and devote his time entirely to his black pointers, which he likes better and better every day. "They have remarkable noses and are the most tractable in training of any dogs I ever saw. Stonehenge spoke so very highly of the black pointer and of their rarity that I turned to them, and am much pleased with my decision. They are no parlor dogs, but are stout in limb and body, heavily muscled, and show quality all over, with thick, glossy coats. The first qualis the bitch (six monthsold) ever scented she pointed and stayed there while I killed several of them."

Mr. Whitman refers to the criticisms published on his calling his pointers "Spanish blacks," and asks my opinion on the subject and remarks, "I have the breeder of the strain in England as authority." We have never heard of such a breed the subject and shadow.

England as authority." We have never heard of such as conformation of pointers, but do know black pointer puppies show themore pointers, but do know black pointer puppies show them. of pointers, but do know black pointer puppies show themselves in many litters, and we cannot see but that by continued choice in breeding black to black for many generations,
this color, if it may be called a color, might become the characteristic one of the strain. This breeding to color is noticeable in Mr. Theo. Morford's setters, and we find his dogs invariably orange and white (seldom freekled) with dark nose
and eyes; and here let me state that even in the potigrees of
Mr. M's dogs there appears the name of Philis, a black and
tan setter bitch, but away back. We mention this to show
how this gentleman's continued sticking to the orange and
white and dark nose and eyes in choice of sire and dam has
finally overcome the showing of any other color in his litters.

white and dark nose and eyes in choice of sire and dain has finally overcome the showing of any other color in his litters. Sone say there may crop out a black and tan. There never has yet, at least within the past five years, to the writer knowledge. Will Mr. Morford inform us?

But to return to the name of Mr. Whitman's pointers, "Spanish black." We do not know that the breeder intends by thus calling them to show they are of the old Spanish blood, and he errs here if such is his intention, for the color of this old breed was liver and liver and white, and even in Spain the strain as it once existed is never seen, having heen modernized and refined by the lighter and specific pointer. Several of the late works on dogs mention noted breeds of black pointers as purely English, and without weishing to die-

modernized and refined by the lighter and speedict pointer.

Several of the late works on dogs mention noted breeds of black pointers as purely English, and without wishing to dictate in any manner, we think Mr. Whitman should give to his new importation the name of their breeder and await the result of the union of the dog and bitch he has purchased in the first litter. We trust he may find the purples all black. We doubt it, however, but would be pleased to find that he has or will succeed in establishing a breed of pointers that will inwaitably "throw true to color." Shade of coat is no criterion to go by as regards superiority in the field; however, it is merely fancy, and as the old saying tells us "a good horse may be of any color." And now turning from the dogs to game again, what a trying winter the poor qualitas in prospect. You have taken up a capital subject to ventilate Messrs. Editors, that of their protection, etc., and you correspondent particularly noted the reply to your call for the opinions of sportsmen in last week's issue of Forest Any Steak. I refer to the article signed by "a member" of the West Jersey Game Protection Association. Such matter from the pen of so able a gentleman as the author proves himself to be cannot fail to do great good, and he should be earnestly requested to further from the should be earnestly requested to further from the should be a gentleman as the author proves himself to be cannot fail to do great good, and he should be earnestly requested to further from the should be a gentleman as the author proves himself to be cannot fail to do great good, and he should be agreed to the first throws the should be a gentleman as the author proves himself to be cannot fail to do great good, and he should be agreed good.

himself to be cannot fail to do great good, and he should be earnestly requested to furnish frequent letters. Hono.

In last week's issue "Homo" was made by the types to speak of the sale of vaccine by the "pint," whereas he wrote "points." Vaccine is ordinarily obtained in one of three forms, viz. (1.) the dried crush; (2.) quills charged on convex surface with lymph; (3.) ivory points.

In the same article, for "albatus" read "albatus," and for "hyperforus" read "hyperboreus."

#### PENNSYLVANIA GROUSE-SHOOTING.

OT since the opening of the Columbia and Port Deposit

National has sport been as good as this year in southern Lancaster County. The opening of the road through that hitherto inaccessible region of Southern Pennsylvania was the signal for a rush of the sportsuen of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore in such numbers as in a few years to almost clear that once famous game section of every game bird that chooses that romantic section for its habitat. The time was when the sportsman of Luncaster cherished with no small degree of pride the fact that on the rugged hills on the banks of the Susquehanna that prince of game birds, ruffed grouse, was always to be found; and as we write we can recall the chagrin of many a city sportsman, who, under the care of the hospitable Mulhelmedre or grain Hopple, tramped for days to bag one, but whose nerves were unstrung at each successive rise and whose shots were as often sent after the echo of the whirt-r as after the hurrying bird. We never can forget the quiet, pointed humor of the man first named above, that was so searching and provoking over one's failures as to cause the subject to persever from day to day, until, worn out by sheer fatigue, he abandoned the getting of one trophy until the following season, when, ten to one, the same thing was again repeated.

Muhlenberg, known fair and wide among genuine lovers of field sport, is gone; but the memory of his interest in all that was noble in ouddoor recreation has a deep hold upon the affections of the present generation of sportsmen in this vicinity, where he was best known and most appreciated.

Knowing that the woodland covering the hills bordering on the Pequa—a stream emptying into the Susquehanna through a deep, wild cut in the range of hills following the river—was comparatively free from the inroads of gumers during the seasons of 1878 and 1870, we visited it, more for the purpose of seeing what could be found than in the expectancy of flording anything. The result shows what is possible if the birds in a country can only be left for a short time to replenish them

birds in a council to the second in this second in the second in the second in the second in the found a dozen grouse. Getting out early in the morning for partridge, the dogs found a covey near the edge of a thickly wooled hill, which, on being flushed, flew to the cover. Following them, and finding the dog on a point just inside the wood, but beneath the thickest of green briars, to the throwing in of a stone four grouse got up simultaneously. This was too much for the writer, though used to the sound of their call-beat and noise of rapid flight since childhood. They got away while we forgot the gun in our hands, but the sight in ad sound fired our blood, no and more partridges for us that day. To call out the dog, to

rapid flight since childhood. They got away while we forgot the gun in our hands, but the sight and sound fired our blood, no and more partridges for us that day. To call out the dog, to pat, praise and encourage her was the first thing; then to move on cautiously, following the thickest of growths in the roughest of ravines, with dog always in sight and well in hand.

We were about giving up after a long and tiresome tramp away beyond the mid-day hour, when to the whistle for the everobedient dog we received no response. After a hurried look she was found up the hillside on a rigid point in almost clear ground, but no bird in sight. Following carefully, and with hope of seeing a bird at every step, imagine our disease tee the dog move slowly onward, but soon go down fat and close, and the next instant two grouse go whirring away. By this time, having regained composure and knowing what was coming, both loads were sent after them, but only one bird secured. This was enough. There were birds on the hills, and we would have them. The dog, always good on partridges, and always loved, surpassed anything we ever saw and suddenly acquired an inestimable value in our sight. No dinner, no thought of fatigue and we went on and on till dark with varying success. dark with varying success.

The next day found us at dawn far up toward the top of the rugged, wooded hills. We feared the dog would show being tired from the tramp of the day before, but no. One, unseen, gets up wild, and from now until dark the dog gives a succession of surprises in her capacity. Night comes and never met so tired, so satisfied, so triumphant, so boastful a gunner as me in counting out fifteen grouse as the result of two days' work from sun to sun. No one with any less good dog could secure the same result.

Feeling that the success of this hunt was entirely due to the comparative rest the birds have had for two years we record this to encourage the efforts of game associations to preserve the game in the country under their control, satisfied that districts now without a partridge or grouse will soon again afford plenty of sport for the outlay of time and money in the rigid enforcement of the game laws.

Briskshot.

#### GEORGIA SHOOTING RESORTS.

A Sthe eason has come when the question with many Northern sportsmen is, where good game sections are to be found, I will say a few words concerning this part of Georgia. I notice one of your correspondents is inclined to think that some at least of your correspondents have "axes to grind" when they call attention to localities particularly favored in the way of game. I can say most positively that this is not true, so far at least as I am concerned.

In the matter of climate this section leaves but little to be desired. We are below the snow level—I might almost say below the frost line. We have had only one light frost this winter, and the atmospheric conditions are certainly peculiarly suited to those suffering from lung troubles, the country being almost entirely covered with a heavy growth of pines.

We have fairly good railroad facilities. Of course the traveler will fail to find the luxurious appointments of the great trunk lines North, but a not too fastidious person can and will be satisfied.

traveier will fail to find the luxurous appointments of the great trunk lines North, but a not too fastidious person can and will be satisfied.

Lest some doubting Thomas may think I am overdrawing I will put it very mild while I speak of the game to be found in this favored section. Quali are to be found in great abundance everywhere, a good shot will find no difficulty in bringing forty or fifty to bag in a day's shoot, and a man who hunts for the bag alone can do even better than this. In some localities, indeed wherever they find food and suitable feeding grounds, snipe are plentiful enough to afford good sport. By this I mean a sportsmen can Kill twenty-fue to thirty in a day. A few miles in any direction from any point will give the sportsman superb duck shooting, and if the sportsman will leave the line of railroad a few miles he can have quait, snipe and duck shooting all on the same ground. A few deer are to be found, and wild turkeys are fairly plenty.

Accommodations, price of same, etc., of course vary. The high-toned sportsman can find those suited to his tastes, and the man who will be satisfied with good, clean, comfortable quarters and food can be suited as well.

The better class of our people will gladly welcome as friends and companions in the ield all gentlemen who will deport for all who may come, and I will for the love I hear the guild of sportsmen cheerfully aid and properly introduce all who care to avail themselves of my service.

To those who desire more specific information I will be happy to communicate by mail.

ALBERT WINTED.

Catro, Thomas County, Ga., Dec. 6.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF GAME BIRDS.

WHILE noticing with interest the laudable efforts of

THE INTRODUCTION OF GAME BIRDS.

WHILE noticing with interest the laudable efforts of gamelemen sportsmen and game protective associations throughout the Eastern and Middle states for the introduction and propagation of migratory qualt, the thought has often presented itself, Could not their efforts be better directed, and with a much fairer degree of success, toward the introduction of that noble gaine bird the pinnated grouse, or prairie chickon? In the one case it is a bare experiment, dependent for its success upon whether they will migrate and return; while in the other, it is almost an assured success. The rigors of our winters' deep snows and consequent scarcity of food is almost certain destruction to our qualietither native or imported, while the hardiness of the pinnated grouse, coupled with its habit of taking to timber in the coldest weather, adapts it to the extremes of climater, as well as our own ruffed grouse, or "pheasant." That it is singularly fitted to withstand our severe winters is amply proven by the vast numbers found in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where their winters exceed ours both in duration and severity.

While I fear we must admit that the introduction of migratory quali has not met with that success for which it was hoped, yet it is a "step in the right direction," and I trust will lead to like experiments with both the pinnated grouse and California quali. As to their game qualities and the pleasure of bagging the one or the other there can be no comparison. Every sportsman who has shot ruffed grouse and our native quali knows with what additional pleasure he exhibits the spoils of his day's sport if among a goodly number of them he can also count two or three brace of Boncae and believe to dogs, would be secarcely less difficult to kill (as they would take to timber on being flushed), and when bagged but little interior to its lesser coustin. Our diversified landscape of hills and valleys, barren mountains and cultivated fields would afford immunity from extremes of temperature as

Sullivan County—Eldred, Dec. 5.—Monday, November 22, I hunted deer alone and killed a fine buck. He weighed 156 pounds. On Thursday of the same week I hunted again with a companion. In the morning I drove two fine bucks over the stand before George got there; and in the afternoon started and drove another 200-pounder to George and he shot him dead. On Monday I hunted with two gentlemen from Hancock, Mr. Kelsey and James M. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler shot a fine doe before 8 o'clock. Tucsday, George Dualay and I hunted again and started ten deer, but did not kill any. It needs six men to hunt them here, but the senson is at an end for this year. Partridge, rabbits and hares have not been more plenty for several years.

#### HE WILL MAKE AN AFFIDAVIT.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some weeks ago I saw a controversy in your paper about trapped quail on Long Island. I know the letter-writer in yours of the 11th stated the truth, while the indignation of the Long Island Game Association, as expressed in your number of the 18th, appears to me rather uncalled for, at least in the face of my experience. For the benefit of the association I will state the facts and points.

On returning from the field trials Friday last on the early train, I think is was about 9 o'clock—really overlooked name of station—the newsboy offered me a dozen quali, which he told me the bagagae-master told him to self. I examined them carefully and they were trapped birds. The boy claimed famourance of everything. All he knew was to sell his birds. Now I have no interest in Long Island, never pulled a trigger there nor expect to: but if my brother sportsmen of the Long Island Association want me they can call upon me at No. 43 New street, New York. I will make any affidavit they want. I further give them these points: (1.) It is unlawful under our State laws to sell trapped quail. (2.) It is against the rules of the Long Island Railway for the baggage masters to carry anything except checked trunks—everything else must be carried by Westcott's Express. (3.) The Urion News boy acts contrary to rules by pedding for the baggage-master instead of his employers.

Now the proper things are to complain at the Vaiion News Company, and commence suit against the baggage-master and boy on the through train. Send a detective on the train for a few mornings and he will corroborate every word Isay. Before closing I confess I can't understand why this illegal bluckstering can be allowed. If that had happened in my county I would have stopped it long ago. There need be no complaint about an anonynous communication this time.

Guymard, Orange County, N. Y.

Guymard, Orange County, N. Y.

#### WILD GEESE AT SILVER LAKE.

WILD GEESE AT SILVER LAKE.

Bosron, Dec. 6, 1890.

The writer had the good fortune to be present at and take part in some shooting at wild geese considered very remarkable, and which might be thought of sufficient interest to be made known. The locality was Silver bake, Mass., where so many regatas have taken place. The stand where the birds were shot at is on the west side, near the grand stand for viewing the ruces, and called Widgeon Point. The shooting was on Thursday last, Dec. 2.

Ten geese swam up off the stand, and all were shot, only one of which had to be shot over from the boat which went out to recover the birds. This was about sunrise. About 10:30 A. M. a large flock, twenty-one in number, were seen flying over, well up in the air, and by stirring up the live decoys noise enough was made to turn them back, and they lith the south end of the lake. After staying there some time they rose, and after wheeling several times within shot of the stand they went down in the water in a cove, almost within shooting distance, then swam up toward the beach in front of where seven of us were waiting, hardly daring to move for fear of scaring them away. When they were directly in front of us, swimming well together, the word was given, "Get ready! Are you ready? Fire!" and the contents of seven guans poured into them, only two or three made the least attempt to start, and they were shot at once, and the whole number, twenty-one, lay dead. The most remarkable part was that not one of them required shooting over from the beat.

This is said to be the most remarkable shot at geese from a stand ever known in be made in the county (Plymouth). I would also add that out of four bunches of geese decoyed to this stand—viz., eight, six, ten and twenty-one, forty-five in all—not or escaped.

SOUTHERN FLORIDA—Lufquatte. Ind., Dec. 9.—In your last number of Forder and Stream you speak of a party of gentlemen who intend visiting Southern Florida and wall endeavor to by sailing down the Kissimee River and through Lake Okeechobee reach the Caloosaharchee River and eventually Charlotte flarbor and the Gulf. Have been through this section of Florida, and shall await with interest the report of this party. Will you kindly give me the names of the members of the expedition? The old boat "Forest and Stream" was secured by our leader, Mr. Ingram Fletcher, of Indianapolis, at the time it was abandoned by your exploring party at Pt. Bassenger, and used by us several years in our trips through the Kissimee country, and do not think it possible to pass from Okeechobee to the Gulf by boat at ordinary stage of water without making some long portages. Three years ago, after heavy rains and when Southern Florida was partially submerged, Messrs. Driggs and Peise (the former from Michigan and the latter residing near Pt. Bassenger) made the trip by boat. The old "Forest and Stream" was an excellent boat and well adapted for exploring in the shallow lakes of Florida. She now lies a wreck on one of the islands in Lake Tahepekaliza.

E. A. E.

Weights of Ruffed Grouse—Hornellsville, N. Y., Dec. 5.—I have just written to your correspondent not to send his plume to "Ruffed Grouse" or Chas. F. Kent, but the plume or a collar to my cocker Fannie, for last Thursday, Dec. 2, she caught the king of all grouse ever seen here. It weighed, after being carried all day and bleeding considerable, thirty-two and one-half maces, so, you see, she is fairly entitled to the plume. The bird was weighed on two different scales, and hundreds came in to see it. It measured over eighteen inches from end of beak to end of tail. It was a cock.

J. Otts Fellows.

Hills of Singanore, Md., Dec. 6.—I notice in last issue of Foresta and Streem at the accorrespondent awards the plume of honor to Chas. F. Kent, of Moniteello, New York, and to "Ruffed Grouse," of Ashifield, Mass., for killing a ruffed grouse that weighed one pound and thirteen ounces. If your correspondent will take the trouble to refer to "Frank Schley's American Partridge and Pheasant Shooting," on page 180, he will there find recorded that the average weight of the American ruffed grouse is one pound six to thirteen ounces. To give credit as far as I know this is the only work in the United States that gives the weight of this wild, hardy North American game bird. So, according to this valuable and estimable book, and authority's good teachings, for a sportsman to kill a ruffed grouse that will weigh one pound and thirteen ounces it is not outside of the general Hills of Singanore, Md., Dec. 6 .- I notice in last issue of

limits of occurrences, but it is otherwise. It is more like the regular, every day run of things. HARRY WOODLAND.

regular, every day run of things. HARRY WOODLAND.

THEY KNOW THE SEASON—Bloomshury, Hunterdon Co.,
N. J., Dec. 6.—The month of November is past and we
have done but very little shooting. Quail are not so plenty
as they were thought to be during the summer. We could
often find full coveys and many of them, but with Nov. 1,
they disappeared and about Jan. 1 will again put in an appearance. Last fall I knew where there was a covey of
twenty-four large birds, and hunted them every week, but
never found them. I knew no one else had found them, and
was confident that none had been shot. On Jan. 4 the whole
flock passed across the road and ran along without fear of beding molested. Grouse are in fair numbers, although few have
heen shot. Rabbits are pleatly. Woodcook very scarce.
We had very dry weather during July and August, or I think
would have seen a few at least. About a dozen have been
shot in this vicinity since Nov. 1.

The Hen Island Club—Theoton, Mass., Dec. 7.—The following is the score made by the Hen Island Club, located at Scaddings Pond, Tawnton, Mass. The club were fortunate in bringing within shooting distance all the gees that struck the pond, thirty-eight in number, and captured at different times 6, 7, 2, 4, 6 and 6—total 31. The pond froze up Nov. 20, and the last six geese were decoyed to the ice forty-six yards from the stand and shot where they lit, a Coit 12-gange gnu killing one clean at that distance. The club use fourteen geese decoys. Ducks this season have been scarce and hard to decoy. Total of river ducks, 61; seafowl, 72. The club sill remain at the stand waiting for stray flocks of geese, and pass the time in fishing and gunning in the woods.

ning in the woods.

Georgia—Elberton, Dec. 10.—Drs. Oliver and Hafer, of our town, went out hunting a few days ago and bagged 60 partridges. We have several fine shots who bag from 50 to 100 in one day. Ducks, geese, fish and rabbits are plentiful. Deer, foxes and "coons" are scarce. Willie Snow, one of my friends, caught last spring three eathsh, respectively 26, 26 and 37 inches in length, and the three weighed 24 bis. We killed about the same time a bird of the fish-hawk tribe that measured 7t. from tip to tip. His bill was 6 in, in length, 1 in, in width, and his longest tail feather was 20 in. Can you tell me what its name is in your next paper?

Van description is inputificiant.

Your description is insufficient.

Onto—Franklin, Dec. 2.—Quail and rabbit shooting now in full blast. Snow is going off and it will be good hunting for a while. Some very good bags have been nade. A few pheasants have been bagged within a mile of town. A friend showed me a very large spine bird this morning. They are the first killed in this county for some years. Mr. Win. Van Horn killed three turkeys and twenty pheasants in Darkt County last week. A very fine deer was received to-day by Mr. James Barklow from the wilds of Michigan as a present. It weighed 100 pounds and pulled 80 pounds with hide off. It excited the curiosity of the people very much, being very rare game in this guich.

rare game in this guich. C. A. M.

CONNECTICUT—Madison, Conn., Dec. 6.—Have been much interested in reading editorial in paper November 25 in relation to farmers on Long Island. The same arguments will apply here as elsewhere. If I can get time and some relaxation from professional cases I intend to give you some items in relation to sporting natters in this vicinity, for if some measures of prevention are not soon taken game here will soon become extinct, as pot hunters and trappers have full swing here. Please answer the following query: Who makes the best glass-ball trap, and at what cost? and oblige D. M. W

Texas—Indianolia, Nov. 30.—For the past two weeks the weaklate has been so wet and cold and everything so full of water that shoots all the fowl have left here. I hear, however, that up in the Post Oak country (there being an unusually heavy mast this season) the ducks are in countless numbers. I hope, however, to have better news if we can have some dry weather. Fine fishing, large quantities of sheepshead being caught.

G. A.

A Big Buok.—East Saginave, Nov. 29—I have just returned from a five weeks' hunt. Grayling fishing good. Deer hunting good; five hounds to every deer; so much for the gentleman sportsman. Killed one buck weighing 247 lbs., and a number of smaller bucks. If you can oversize that I know where there is one that will weigh over 300 lbs. I will try and get him next time.

Pennsylvania—Cooperstown, Dec. 6.—I returned home from a two weeks' hunt in Forest County last week, but cannot boast of success. Mr. J. E. Wenk, editor of the Forest Republican, killed within a few miles of Tionesta a very fine five prouged buck which weighted near two hundred pounds. Very few deer killed in that vicinity this fall, owing to the scarcity of snow. I did not see a deer.

WRIGHT OF SQUIRRELS.—I have taken the trouble to carefully weigh all the gray and black squirrels I have shot this fall, and find the average as follows: Gray, 1lb., 100z; black, 1lb., 140z. This is net weight, soon after being killed. It seems to me that squirrels here are larger than I ever found them elsewhere. Will some one else please give average weight? Last week I shot three mallard ducks that averaged 3 the seach.

New York—Hornellsville, Dec. 5.—Chas. Margeson and three friends returned from a month's hunt in Michigan with seventeen deer. They have enough jerked meat to last a year, and antlers enough to stock a museum. Geo. Humphrey shot a fine deer here the 20th ult. John Penvell and Frank Morris shot the best bag of ruffed grouse of the season on the 14th ult., eighteen, with thirty shells.

J. O. F.

Ruode Island—Newport, Dec. 9.—There is nothing to report in fishing, and but very little shooting has been done here the last two weeks. Birds very scarce. Mr. Chase and Mr. Anthony each shot a wild goose. They were lone birds, none others having been seen for some time.

X. Y. Z.

THE views of Mr. Pike respecting the game law are worthy of a careful reading.

The Forest and Stream's exposition of "Dittmar sporting powder" will be sent upon application.

#### THE CHASE: ITS HISTORY AND LAWS

BY THE LORD CHIEF ACCTICE OF ENGLAND

#### [Continued from page 375.]

[Continued from page 375.]

A N account is given by Henophon of the natureand habits of the hare, which even a naturalist might study with advantage, and in the course of which the author appears to be worked up to an enthusiastic admiration of the creature, the destruction of which is the very subject of his work. "So charming an animal is it that no one who sees it either tracked, found, followed, or caught, but must lose all thought of all else he cares for." Elaborate directions are given for the construction and use of the different nets, and for the breeding, choice and training of the hounds, which he divides into two sorts, one of which he asseribes to a cross between the dog and the fox, and of which he speaks with contempt; the other, which he calle the Castor hound—as being the breed with which Castor hinself used to hunt—and of which a detailed description is given—probably the Spartan or Cretan broad, which would seem to have been of the same or a very similar species.

hannel, which would seen to have been of the same or a very similar species.

Xenophon next treats of stag hunting, for which he recommends the employment of Indian hounds, as being large, strong, swift and high-couraged, and so best suited for work. But he proposes to pursue the sport in a way which we should deem highly unsportsaman-like. He recommends the use of a footsmare—a sort of wooden trup, the construction of which it is not very easy to understand or explain, but which the Exyrdians appear to have used centuries before, and which Sir Gardner Wilkinson tells us the Arabs use to this day; to this contrivance a noose is to be attached. When complete, the trap is to be placed in the track of the deer, below the surface of the ground, and carefully covered over with earth and leave, so that, stepping on it, the foot of the deer may be caught, and the animal, unable to disagnage it, may be compelled to drag the wooden log after it. Coming afterward with his dogs and finding the trap gone, the hunter is to follow the track it will have left on the stones and ground, and with the aid of his hounds will soon come up with the deer, which, its progress being thus impeded, will fall an easy prey. Not but what, if it proves to be a stag. Xenophon advises that it should be approached with caution, as the animal can strike furiously both with horns and feet. It should hererfore be killed from a distance with darts and javelins.

vises that it should be approached with caution, as the animal can strike furiously both with horns and feet. It should therefore be killed from a distance with darts and javelins. It is remarkable that Xenophon makes no mention of the use of the bow. Nor in treating of hare-hunting does he speak of the throw-sick which, as we know from other sources, the Greek hunter used with effect to knock over the

use of the bow. Nor in treating of hare-hunting does he speak of the throw-sick which, as we know from other sources, the Greck hunter used with effect to knock over the hare when he could get within reach of her.

The third form of hunting treated of by our author is that of the wild boar, which, as described by him, was of a formidable nature, and the preparations for which required to be of a corresponding character. The nets must be of greater strength. The heads of the javelins used by the hunter must be broad, and slarp as razors, the shafts must be of hard wood. The spears should have an iron head, five palms long, strongly guarded by cross-bars. And the prudent advice is given not to hunt alone, but always in company. The hounds should be, not of a common sort, but Indian, Locrain, Cretan or Spartan. A Spartan hound, these hounds having apparently heen remarkable for keen seen, is to be first employed to find the boar, the rest being carefully kept back. Generally speaking, when foundly a single hound, the boar, Xenoplon tells us, does not condexcead to rise from his lair. The hunters are then to take advantage of this to spread the nets around him; having done which they are to set the hounds on him, but, if possible, at sufficient intervals to allow him to pass between them, so that he may not kill or injure more hounds than can be helped, the object being to get thin entangled in the nets, in executing which the hunters are to assist by shouting and throwing darts and sones at him. When he is well entangled in the net, one of the boidest and most skillful of the hunters is to attack him with his boar-spear—an operation, however, which requires great dexterily and care. The blow is to be struck with the right hand, while the spear is supported by the left. But in this dangerous sport hunters, as well as hounds, sometimes perished. Woe bettick the hunter if the boar, by turning his lead, should succeed in averting the stroke, and should knock the spear out of the hunter's hand. Great and imminent is th

many to treath. The wind soy, being without thisks, will always, under such circumstances, endeavor to trample on the prostrate hunter. The peril can only be averted by some brother sportsman coming to the rescue and attacking the beast with his spear, and so diverling its fury from the fallen man. But this must be done with caution, lest the spear thrust at the boar should injure the man whom it is intended to protect. Many hunters as well as hounds, Kenophon tells us, found their death in this perilous amusement. Lions and other beasts of prey were destroyed, Xenophon proceeds to tell us, as they could not well be hunted in these mountainous districts owning to the roughness of the country, by means of aconite, as poison, mixed with the food they liked, and placed near the water or other places they were in the habit of frequenting. Sometimes they were caught in pitfalls, a she-goat being tied to the spot over which the beast had to pass, to attract him by her ories. Sometimes the animals, coming down into the open country by night, were then surrounded by men and horses, and taken, not without danger to the hunters.

without danger to the hunters. Xenophon concludes his interesting treaties by an eloquent but somewhat exaggerated eulogy of hunting. According to him, the chase is lie source of health to the mind as well as the body. It makes men strong, hardy, active, fit for labor, manly, bold, courageous; it prepares and fits them for war and for their country's service; it diverts them from mischievous and demoralizing habits and pursuits, and, giving a healthy tone to the mind, tends to make men virtuous and happy.—The Nineteenth Century.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

VINCENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 1 .- The Coaxen Glass Ball Club of this place held their monthly shoot for badge here to-day. Card's rotary trap, 18 yards, weather cold, stormy and disagreeable; 10 balls each; score as follows: W. S. Hilliard, 7; J. W. Haines, 5; H. E. Haines, 5; R. H. Lick, 3; S. S. Butterworth, 4; Capt. Haines, 8; F. S. Hilliard, 6. Capt. Haines won badge.

RHINEBECE, N. Y., Dec. 8 —In a match between a gentleman of Rhinebeck and a member of the Rhinebeck Club, the latter to

broak 24 balls out of 25 from a Card revolving trap, 19 vards rise. 6 balls from three notches and seven from last notch. won to-day by breaking 25 balls straight. P. J. M.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Dec. 10,-The third monthly contest of the Adultion Gun Club for the club-badge, took place yesterday. The cold accounts for the score not being up to the mark. Eight members participated in the match, who shot at ten balls each sprung from rotary trap, twenty-one yards rise : ties were shot off at three extra balls each

In shooting off the tie between the two highest conte

James Heming won the badge. H. HUNTER.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB .- At the last monthly match of the Foun ain Gun Club the meters shot off the postponed ties of their Thanksgiving match, the contestants appearing being Messrs. Cherry at 25 yards and Schworer at 29 yards. The score was: Rchworer, 15; Cherry, 12. For the badge shoot, 7 birds each, 22 contestants. Harry Miller had provided a fair lot of birds, some good drivers rising from the traps occasionally. Among the hall dozen contestants who killed six birds each was Madison, the gunmaker, who, unluckily, had a hard bird on the sixth shot which fell dead out of bounds. Madison shot at thirty yards rise. the close of the shoot at the seven birds it was found that there were four ties, the score being as follows :

ing was from five traps at handicap rise. ALGONOUM GUN CLUB. Dec. 6 .- Semi-monthly shoot for a gold indge, 20 balls, 3 traps, 18 yards rise :

badge, 20 balls
Jos. Hanna
Jas. Dunseith
Jas. Dunseith
J. H. Hill
L. Brenner
Geo. Williams
H. M. Turn
Thos. Loughery
John Male
P. Eckstein
Robt. - uid
H. Griswold
L. Griswold

## Whe Mennel.

CANINE OPINIONS

HEARD IN THE STILLY NIGHT.

T was night. The Eastern Field Trials were over. The great "go-as-you-please" for judges and reporters was at an end, and quiet reigned supreme. The sound of Tom Aldrich's voice pleading for "just one more twenty-five cent bid" was no longer heard in the land. The room was deserted, and only the empty bottles and a floor strewn with cigar stumps spoke that all but one that was human had at last sought a bed of rest. As I yawned and stretched out my arms, disturbing the clouds of stale tobacco smoke that hung heavily over where the battle had so furiously raged, I felt more like conquered than conqueror and made up my mind that before donning my ulster and slipping in between the chilly sheets, a turn in the lane would do me good. sooner thought than done, and the frosty road soon gave back the echoes of my square-heel-and-toe. I had just got under full swing, discussing the problem of how many meals of scallops a single man could make before going to Heaven, when a strange murmuring sound brought me to a stand-still. A queer mumbling sound as if it came from human voices hidden in some crypt beneath the earth. A moment later I heard the word "Judges" spoken distinctly in half a dozen dialects, and then a howl went up that drew my attention to the barn where the dogs were kept.

"Great Lucifer," I said, "can it be possible that even the dogs have fallen to sitting up and talking the matter over?" That there was anything strange in the dogs having acquired the power of speech did not for one moment occur to me, for incessantly during one week I had heard such wonderful stories narrated of the intelligence of each individual dog that I was fully prepared for anything that might happen as far as canines were concerned. My hat, therefore, did not poise on the ends of my luxuriant locks, but the burning of my left ear warned me that some one was talking about me. Now, although curiosity is generally summed up among the long list of virtues belonging exclusively to women, yet I have known just as many men who have had a sneaking desire to know what was going on. So, silently, I crept up to the barn and applied the heated organ of hearing to a crack, just in time to catch the words of Iron Duke, who for the time seemed to have the floor:

"You see, it ain't a square deal. I've been spiled in gittin' ready for these 'ere darn trials. They'll spile any good dog. The judges, did you say, Glad.? Well, that caps it.
No more trials on my plate. When a feller gits in two heats
to be downed by a duffer like Glen. That sifts it down. I know it all. It was a set up job and fixed beforehand. I'm done, bust up, when I ought to be a winner."

"A winner?" says Gladstone, "you'd be a healthy winner A winner: says charsone, Join to be a hearing winner with me and Whit. alongside. It would take a right smart lot to get away with us. I don't reckon we came East to lose. A winner? Well I s-h-o-u-l-d s-m-i-l-e. Wouldn't

we, Peep?"
"He! he! so we would, Pa," tittered Peep o' Day.

"Ear me hout," said a gruff voice I knew at once as com-

ing from Croxteth, "it h'aint smellers I'm talkin' 'bout, but hivorys; did you see the swell chew the burds? That's what I calls too bad, 'though he be from same country and kind of related loike. I 'olds no such blarsted swell no pal o' mine. Hits hall rot for 'im to 'ave a place; and, Lass, you 'ere me tell you straight."

'That's too most awfully unkind to scold poor dear Sensa tion so," says Lass, "and alwough he is no kin of mine he is so charmingly picturesque.

"By joye," chimed in the champion pointer, with a vawn. "By jove, yes; on the bench I am called 'handsome Sensation,' but here I am called 'bloody Don.' With a few exceptions this crowd is quite too low for me. I don't mix with these kind of fellows at home, you know. In fact, if 1 met them in the street I wouldn't even wag my tail '

"Picturesque be blowed," growled Croxteth.

"Any crow bait that has knobs long his back loike bell handles to a tiniment house," says Raleigh. "He thinks he's a masher," says Trim.

Here a very feeble voice was heard saying, in a squeeky tone, "That's so," which I recognized as coming from Jennie II.

"Thim jidges," says Spy, "hain't got no appreciation. made the best pint of all of yer. I sthruck a schent right through old Juke, and thin they wint and pinalized me. And thim rephorters! Oh! begorrah, what a gang. That Gladstone man with the bow-legs, which he says he got from ridin' to hounds too much when he was young, and that young Jersey rhuster with the red beard, the slaughters. Why don't yer say somethin', Nat? Smut and you have a right to squeal."

"It's money that talks down our way," says little Nat, and if we had 'em there it would be a different racket. They'd ought to see little Smut and me on ruffed grouse; it would make them sick. We ain't over-much on style, but we make up in nose. It sin't style that finds birds, it's nose, and when we come to a point it ain't no blue-blood point, with the tail wiggle, wiggle, wiggle, but we stiffen out our tails stiff and solid, as much as to say, 'Boys, come up and have a shot; we've got 'em' "-

"And you bet that's the way to point," says Grouse Dale, a Down Easter, too.
"Law!" says Isabella, of whom no one had taken any no-

tice, "don't he talk sweet."

"He is the boss talker," says Glen, "and he ought to protest against this foul and most unnatural outrage."
"Indeed he should," said pretty little Bessie, "itis a burn-

ing shame, because Nat and Smut are small, that they should be sat on."

"Shake," says Nat to Glen: and shake they did.

PEN PARAGRAPH.

#### "MY EXPERIENCE WITH SETTERS."

TOR a long time I have been waiting for some practical sportsman to tell, through the papers, his and the general experience with setters as bird dogs, going into the details, which in this are so important, and leaving the glittering generalities to those who have in them an interest in not descending to particularize—or who do not know enough about it to do so—feeling confident that his experience would coincide with mine and save me the trouble of telling my

story.

To begin with, I would say that I shoot only for pleasure, To begin with, I would say that I shoot only for pleasure, and breed dogs only for sport and because I love them, never having sold a dog in my life. From my earliest recollection I have been fam far with bird dogs. Long before I could carry a gun have I, day after day, ridden behind my uncles, who were ardent sportsuen and fine shots, and held their horses when the dogs would stand, while they shot the birds; and from the time that I was considered old enough to be trusted with a gun I have been the owner of a bird dog and spent a part of each fall in pursuit of quail, or partridge as we in Virginia call them.

When I can first remember, my uncles had a breed of liver.

we in Virginia call them. When I can first remember, my uncles had a breed of liver and white pointers—descended from stock imported by the Randolphs of Cumberland and the Hopers of Buckingham—large, strong dogs, with grand heads and long muzzles and hair as short as the modern breed, but coarse and harder to the touch, which were infinitely superior to any dogs I have ever seen. They were remarkably first and capable of hunting every day for weeks; but the most remarkable thing about them, and the all-important thing in a bird dog, was nose, which enabled them to hunt always for the body seent, never stooping to foot or pottering in the least; and they never false-pointed or falled to exactly locate their lirls. Most of them were taught to tree squirreds, and so inherent was the disposition to hunt with head up, and for the body scent, in them, that they would run through the woods at full speed and stop instantly, throw up their heads and bark without ever putting their noses to the ground or regarding the squirrel's track in the least, but smelling the animal itself in the tree. We managed to keep this breed more or less pure until since the war, and in 1871 Puccame the owner of the last of the blood in this country, a bitch some eight or nine years old, but showing even at that age all the Arracteristics of the breed, including retrieving, for which they were also noted, for with them a dead or wounded bird was never lost. Not knowing where to find a mate for her I lost the stock. When I can first remember, my uncles had a breed of liver teristics of the real, with them a dead or wounded bird was never lost. Not knowing where to find a mate for her I lost the stock. About this time, from reading the sporting papers and dog books the rage which was sweeping over England and this country, and nothing would do for me but a high-bred setter. Just then I met in the cars a gentleman from New Jersey returning from a shooting trip up the James River valley, who was equipped with a fine breech-loader and brace of slashing setters, and full of all the new kinks in the sporting world. From him I purchased a cross-bred Gordon and Irish setter. "Dom' was a red dog, very handsome and large. He was fast enough, but had no nose and pottered and false pointed inveterately, and was worn out at five years old. From what I could learn from the sporting authorities, I concluded that the fault was in the cross of the two breeds, and the thing was to get it perfectly from Irish

or Gordon—the English was not thought much of, as Youatt had said that the English sportsmen had crossed their setters with the pointer, but the Irish had kept theirs pure—and as I always ride and hunt over a great deal of ground and the Irish were said to be perfect, save being too fast, I settled down on a pure red Irish, which I got after much correspondence with the dog men, a dog of the most approved form and color, and as blue a pedigree as an Irish dog ever hal—Plunket and IRofus, Colleen and Carrie, Milner's Jack, Fitz-simmon's Ruby, Hutchinson's Bob, etc. I got him in February at four months old, and never did a fellow look forward more impatiently for the time to come for me to try my canine treasure. On the very first, day I took to the field with him and a little pointer bitch of the old blood which a friend had managed to get for me in Buckingham, hardly six months old, while the Irishman was full fifteen; and to my utter chaggin she beat him in style, speed, nose and everything, from the beginning, all hollow. She never false points—he does it constantly; she never potters—he always does. When she points you can always kick the bird up in front of her nose; when he points they are more likely to fly up from anywhere else than the direction indicated. Besides these two pedigreed setters, I have owned many natives and used a good many blue and nalves belonging to others, and what I have said of them is true of them all. It seems as natural to them to false point, potter and point in the wrong direction as to cat; and I must say that I have never in my life seen a long-haired dog that was even a second-rate bird dog. I know nothing of the Laverack or Llewellin setters but what I read and hear of what is claimed for them. telm setters but what I read and hear of what is claimed for them. They are fine dogs and entirely different from other setters, and, being long-haired, ought to be superior to the pointer in rough countries and cold climates. I am now the owner of a pure Llewellin bitch, just six months old, which is exceedingly promising. I shall give herevery chance, and if she turns out like the others, I have owned my last shaggy dog.

Sourn Side. dog. December 1, 1880.

#### A HANDLER'S PROTEST

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

After a tedious journey of two nights and a forced stay in New York during a rainy Sunday, I, with my two dogs, arrived home from what the New York Harald calls the most successful field trials ever held in this country. And now, after having been robbled by the baggage-master of two dollars to pay freight on the two dogs (when I had not an ounce of baggage bessites), and having been wronged out of both honor and prizes at the late field trials, I feel as if I could shoot the mar who ever sent me a notice of another dog show of any description; and I wish to say to the Eastern Field Trials Club that if they allow those prizes to go where they were awarded by the persons who acted as judges I cannot see how they can expect to have many entries at their third annual trials in 1881.

My object in writing this letter is to defend the true sportsman and lover of dogs from the judgment given at their late trials, and if I cannot show good cause why the dogs who were awarded the prizes should not have them then I am willing to forever after hold my peace and never wish the privilege of showing at any other dog show, either bench or field. But If I can, and the chain is not respected by them, then I propose to work as hard against them as I have heretofore worked for them—and I can claim the honor of showing at least ten during their various trials.

My first complaint is against the judgment in the twelfth (12th) heat in the All-aged Sinkes, between the dogs Gladstone and Nat. I claim that Nat (my dog) beat him in every particular where the good qualities of a dog should be considered. My dog did not show quite so fringy a tail or the amount of speed in making buck jumps over brush and briar as did the dog Gladstone, but put the two dogs down on open ground and Nat would out-speed him from morning till night. But the judges were against me and meant that I should not win, no matter how well my dogs did, as I can prove by men who were told it by the judges. I consider the dog Gladstone nothin The whole heat was a mass of tricks by Gladstone's handler. These statements I have made can be proved by members of the club. I have positive proof that one of the judges told a blue-blood man (who was too honorable to keep it a secret) that he would not let such looking dogs as mine win, as they were nothing more or less than spaniels, and it was wrong to let them beat dogs who had been well bred and brought large prices—this after they had promised the handlers to let only the best dog win. If this is a sample of the best field trials this country ever saw, Heaven defend me from the worst.

Yours very respectfully,

T. M. Aldinger, Handler Smut and Nat.

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A Close Shave for Lincoln.—On last Wednesday (December 1), while Captain Joseph H. Dew was hunting near the railroad with Lincoln and some of his puppies, they found a covey of birds right by the Irack. Hearing a train approaching, Mr. Dew took the puppies away, and calling Lincoln off his point cash him off in a corn field. Seeing bind dash into the field in an opposite direction at a gait which flings furnows to rearward and which has led him to victory in the hottest of contests, Capt. Dew paid no more attention to him, and had his hands full keeping the puppies from going back to the birds. Happening to glance back, however, to his construction has been back, was standing as staunch as a rock, with his hind feet on the track. His whistle went to his lips

and a long shrill note was sounded, but the rumbling of the train prevented Lincoln from hearing, and he stood as rigid as if grind eath were not braring down on him at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Again and again Capi, Dew sounded his call which the old dog had never refused to obey, but to no purpose; he had to stand and see the smoking, snorting engine rushing on the dog of his heart, hearing what seemed to be inevitable death, and the old fellow never moved until the cow-catcher hurled him torn and bleeding from the track. Fortunately he was not killed nor were any bones broken, but the flesh was cut to the bone on his hind leg and numerous other flesh cuts of less consequence were distributed over his body. Capt, Dew brought him to town where Dr. Pillow and a long shrill note was sounded, but the rumbling of the ous other nest cuts of less concequence were transmit about his body. Capt. Dew brought him to town where Dr. Pillow sewed up his wounds and the old fellow laid his head on his master's knee and never moved, but moaned pitifully while the operation was being performed. Score Lincoln an even hundred for staunchness.—"The Cottembia (Tenn.) Sentine!."

LARGENY OF A Dog—Perth, Ont., Dec. 8.—In your issue of the 14th October, page 204, speaking of dog poisoning, you state that a man can be convicted of malicious injury to a dog. Of this there is no doubt, but you also say that a conviction cannot be had for the larceny of a dog on account of its peculiar habits. Now I should be sorry, if this is not the case, that your readers should be misled, as there are numbers of people who fancy that they can shoot or steal a dog when they please, particularly if it happens to be on their land at the time.

Now there is no statute in Canada which allows a dog-stealer to go free, and therefore the common law of England governs, and as that law no more excepts a dog than a sheep, we may safely conclude that dog-stealing is punishable just as other stealing is. Neither is there any statute, as I believe, in the United States excluding the dog, and if not then the same rule will hold as in Canada. There is this to be said, however, that on account of the peculiar roving habits of the dog and his proportisity to follow any one who careesses LARGENY OF A Dog-Perth, Ont., Dec. 8.-

said, nowever, that on account of the peculiar roving mains of the dog and his propensity to follow any one who caresses him, it may be difficult to prove larceny, but it is simply a question of proof, not of liability. In the Toronto Mad, under police court items, which under the new regime are very spicy reading, appears a case in point. A man was there brought up for stealing a dog, but proved that the animal was in the habit of following him, and got off on that ground

only.

The Great Age of Layerages—Waterbury, Corn., Nor. 29—In looking over the pedigrees of the famous Layerage setters, Countess, Pairy, Nellie and Pride of the Border, I have been astonished to find the great age of the dogs, when bred from the shortest line of descent, from the original pair in 1825 to Fairy in 1872, shows only five generations, giving an average age to the dogs, when bred from, of 9.2-5 years. The longest line shows but eight generations, or an average of 5½ years. It seems rather strange that these dogs should not only breed, but actually produce their best progeny at such an advanced age; since it must be supposed that the best were kept to breed from. Laverack's letter, from Vero Shaw's account of the setter, published in your issue of November 25, and explaining the liver color in the breed, may account for some of the gaps which these long lived generations now fill. The wonderful pedigrees of the Laverack setters have long puzzled me, and I should like to know how they are regarded, generally, by setter-breeders. There can be no question about the high standing of the dogs, and the wonderful vitality of the breed shown in its crosses.

J. F.

Acciant for Sensation—Richmond, Dre. 12.—Editor Forest, and Stream: Bravo for Sensation! From the day I first saw him until this moment I never hesitated in pronouncing him naturally the finest specimen of English pointer in America. As a sire he has got more fine pups than any in America. I never saw him in the field, but I knew what he was capable of. I have a son of his, presented to me by our lamented friend Colburn, name Tom (Sensation ex-Colburn's Belle) and he is as good a dog as ever I want to see. All he lacks is work. I had I,000 birds killed over him last fall. Ite was very soft when he began, but improves with every hunt. Crossed upon the hardier breeds of native pointers the pups are perfect. I have maintained and still maintain that Sensation stands to-day as the finest pointer doe in rs the pups are perfect. I have maintained and still main-ain that Sensation stands to-day as the finest pointer dog in

Reply to Mr. Bloodgood's Challenge.—New York, Dec. 12.—Editor Forest and Stream: In answer to the chal-lenge issued to the owners of Sensation and Gladstone, which lengo issued to the owners of Sensation and Gladstone, which lass reached the Westminster Kennel Club through the columns of a paper of Dec. 10, we wish to say that although we should be gratified to afford Mr. Bloodgood the satisfaction he desires as far as the match between Sensation and Smut is concerned, yet the matter seems to us at present impracticable. The dog is now at the kennels at Babylon and his services as a stud dog are constantly in demand. Moreover, the season is now so far advanced, closing ast idoes on the 18th day of January, that it would be impossible to procure the services or the dog's handler, who is now at Spring field, Mass., and give to him such additional work as would fit him for the proposed match. Next year, if Mr. Bloodgood cares to repeat his challenge in season, we may be able to secommodate hum. Rour, C. Connell, Sec. W. K. C.

A GOOD DOG STORY—Pt. Rowan, Canada, Dev. 5.—At the last sitting of the Dominion Court, held at Walsinghan, Ontario, a case came up for hearing for damages laid at twenty-five dollars, which plaintiff claimed from defendent for shootfive dollars, which plaintiff claimed from defendant for shooting his dog. The lawyer for the plaintiff made a very eloquent address to the jury on the good qualities of the dog and dilated heavily on the value of dogs in general. A very well-bred setter imprened to be lying just behind the Judge, and when the advocate was the height of his eloquence the setter, roused from his apparent slumber and under the pretence of several control head, during the form with the processing the processing the second control of the control of the processing the second control of the control of the processing the p ter, roused from his apparent summer and under the presence of scratching his head, thumped the floor with his knee joint in quick and rapid succession. His honor turned partly around to the baillift, saying, "No applause in contr." This impromptu bon mod from the Judge brought down the house and entirely nonplussed the lawyer for the plajnitiffs.

Gyp and the Fly.—Let me tell a story of the reasoning power of dogs. Some years since I had a small black and tan terrier named Gyp. She had been taught many tricks, such as sneezing, rolling over, etc., etc., for performing which she was often rewarded, and whenever she wanted anything particularly she would go through her list of tricks and by this means usually succeeded in obtaining the desired object. One day Gyp was on an ottoman near a window; and

began to kill the fles on the glass. She killed all but one, which walked up above her reach. After vainly trying for some time to get it, she sat down and reflected for a moment, and then sneczed to it two or three times, looking up at the fly in the meantime most beseechingly; this not proving effectual, she tried rolling over to induce it come down. I regret to say that the fly did not yield to her allurements.

-Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr., is shooting at Ridgeway, N. C., having with him Dashing Lion, Roxey Boy, Countess and Bessie. Mr. Yearsley has disposed of Little Lady to a party in the West.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

BRED.

BRED.

BORNIe-Rex - Mr. Elliott Johnston's collie bitch Bonnio (Downey's Lassie-Watt's Roy) to Lundsay's Rex-First New York Brench Show, 1880.

Gipsey-Gen. Jackson.—Mr. B. G. Seebach's (Peru, Ill.), Skyeterrier latch Gipsey to his Gen. Jackson, on Nov. 26, 1880.

Moll-Blossom—Br. J. S. Nivin's (London, Ont.), Gordon setter Moll to owners Blossom, Nov. 27, 1880.

Prairie Queen Ill.-Blue Prairie, Ellipse, J. H. Whitnan's (Chicago, Ill.), three-quarter Laverack setter dog Bine Droke to his Prairie Rangor Bitch Prairie Queen. Il. Whitnan's (Chicago, Ill.), Leverack setter Charm to his high blight.

July-Thoder-Nir. J. S. Snellenburg's, (New Brighton, Pa.), pure Laverack setter dog Thunder to Mr. J. H. Whitnan's Indice Carlo-Mr. J. H. Whitnan's (Chicago, Ill.), cocker spaniel dog Gafo to Mr. Weston's bitch Molle.

Rells-Croutth-Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's Croxteth to Mr. J. E. Becksher's black pointer bloth Belle.

Daisy-dress fluke-Mr. E. A. Spooner's setter Litch Daisy to Mr. Justin von Lengerick enhamion drevey Dake.

Dream-Sexation—Mr. Jacob Pentz's lemon and white pointer latch Dream to Sensation.—Mr. Luke W. White's lemon and white pointer latch Dream to Sensation.—Mr. Luke W. White's lemon and white pointer latch Dream to Sensation.—Mr. Luke W. White's lemon and white pointer latch Dream to Sensation.—Mr. Luke W. White's lemon and white pointer latch Dream to Sensation.—Mr. Luke W. White's lemon and white pointer latch Dream to Sensation.—Mr. Luke W. White's lemon and white pointer

ported pointer litch Polly to Sensation.

Dream-Fernsation—Mr. Jacob Pertz's lemon and white pointer litch Dream to Sensation.

Grace-Sensation - Mr. Luke W. White's lemon and white pointer bitch Grace, winner of first and second prizes at New York Showa, and dam of Belle, winner of first prize Nursery Stakes, Robin's Island, 1880, to Sensation. NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Dash—E. H. Lyford, M. D., Vinalhaven, Mo., claims the name of Dash for his dark liver, with white breast and white toes, cocker spaniel puppy, whelped Oct. 14, 1880, from the Blue Star Kennels Of Mr. M. F. McKoon.

St. Reys.—Mr. Chincoln, Warren, Mssr., claims the name Lady by imported claimylon Barney.

Phon Claim.—Swards Bernhardt—Calelonia, Ill., Dec. 8, 1889.—By request of Wr. E. Knell, of Moline, Ill. who has pirce claim to the name of Blue Bell, I claim the name Strab Bernhardt for black and white blich puppy by J. H. Whilman's Blee Dash and W. H. Mill's bitch Beele.

Robert the Devil—Dr. A. McCollom, of this city, claims the name of Robert the Devil Tor his pure white setter dog, whelped Aug. 1, 1889.

name of Robert the Devil for his pure white setter dog, whelped Aug. 1, 1889. Dr. A. McCollem, of this city, claims the name of Mattle May for his pure white Sensation pointer bitch, whelped Dec. 10, 1879. Dra – Mr. Tuos. J. Osborn, Du Quoiu, Ill., claims the name of Dan for puppy out of Dell by Eleho II. recently purchased by him from Dr. J. J. Jennelle. Colonel Stubs – Mr. M. P. McKoon, Franklin, N. Y., claims the name of Colonel Stubs for his liver and white seven months old cocket spaniel dog puppy out of Godefroy's Flirt by owner's Captain.

SALES.

tain.

SALES.

Jos-Norah Wheips-Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Ont., has disposed of the litter of lin-li terrurs so the Norah by Joe, as follows: Mr. John Tabatt, London, Ont., a dog; Mr. J. H. Cross-man, New York, a dog; Mr. S. A. Kage, St. Louis, Jio, a bitch and Mr. J. Horces-man, London, Ont., a dog; Mr. J. H. Cross-man, New York, a dog; Mr. S. A. Kage, St. Louis, Jio, a bitch and Mr. J. Horces-man, London, Ont., a dog.

Hosson-Moll Wheips-Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Ont., has disposed of a Gordon setter dog puppy (Blosson-Moll) to Mr. Edwin Tursley, Hamilton, Ont.

Judge-Rena Wheips-Mr. W. C. Fierce, New Bedford, Mass., has soid a pointer bitch puppy by Judge out of Rena to Mr. Ritter, Rivagnood II,-Fiora Wheips-Mr. N. Elmore, has purchased from Mr. J. N. Dodge, Detroit, Mich., a fine white, black and tan beagle bitch puppy out of Flora by Ringswood II,

Jirou-Hr. A. H. Heyward, of Rock Hill, S. C., has purchased from Mr. Geo. E. Poyneer, his pointer bitch Arrow (Champion Bow-Sleatord Maid) in whelp to Mr. Poyneer's imported lang (Clampion Luna). This is a valuable addition to Mr. Hewwards already valuable kennel.

J. Moy-Mr. Hierbert luman, State orange and white setter hiter by the Mr. State of the State of t

ber. WHELES.

St. Cecebia—Mr. Chas. St. Lincoln's (Warren, Mass.), English blue Belton setter bitch St. Gecelia (Affon-Rose), whelped Nov. 1 six puppies by Hitcheock and Helivar's imported Frank II., he by Frank out of Dolly. Frank II. is half brother to Davids the noted Field Trial winner. Three of the pups are dogs and three bitches, two dogs black, white and tau, one dog liver and white, two bitches lemon and white, one black, white and tau. None for sale.

The Market of the St. St. Lincold of St. Davids and the best of the St. Louis, Mo., 1849.

St. Louis, Mo., 1849.

St. Louis, Mo., 1849.

St. Louis, Mo., 1849.

Keip—Mr. M. B. G. Seebach's (Peur, III.), imported Yorkshire terrier Sport, winner of first at St. Louis, Mo., 1849.

Rein—Mr. W. C. Pierce's (New Bedford, Mass.), pure black pointer bitch Rena (Strong's Peter-Prudence), whelped Dec. 1, 1889, thirteen puppies, twelve dogs and one bitch, by Dr. A. M. Pierce's Judge. (Likaney's Dimond-Juno) itw deg puppies since dend. Judge. (Likaney's Dimond-Juno) itw deg puppies, since dend. Contest Gay—Mr. Frank B. Fey's Lloston, Mass.), Countess Gay—Mr. Frank B. Fey's Lloston, Mass.), Countess Gay—Mr. Frank B. Fey's Lloston, Mass.), Countess Gay (Drake-Countess Vesta) has whelped three dog puppies by owner's Coin.

Judith—Mr. Frank B. Fay's Judith (Rojs-Roy-Bole) has whelped of the description of the school of the school of the puppies.

owner's Coin.

Judith—Mr. Frank B. Pay's Judith (Rob-Roy-Rob) has whelped fourteen pupples, six dogs and cight bitches by owners Coin.

Counters Mand—Mr. Frank B. Fry's counties Mand (Dash HI—Opal) has whelped eleven pupples, eight dogs and three bitches by owner's Coin.

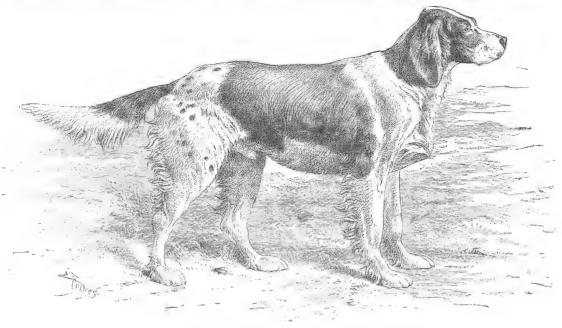
owner's Coin,

Mand—Mr. E. E. Shaw's (Bergen Point), black setter bitch Mand,
whelped Dec. 12, eleven puppies, seven dogs and four bitches by
Mr. Arthur Donne's Chance. Mand is out of Schuyler's imported
black and tan setter bitch by Don, and Chance won special prize at
N. X., 1893, for best black dog in show.

#### PRESENTATION

Irish terrier whelp-Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Ont., has presented an Irish terrier dog pup to the Rev. S. W. Young, Lewiston, Ont. DEATHS.

Silent Partner—Dr. A. McCollom's English cocker spaniel puped the 5th inst.



J. C. HIGGINS' DASHING MONARCH

#### DASHING MONARCH.

DASHING MONARCH is owned by Mr. John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, Delaware, and is a powerful young white and black setter dog. He was whelped August 25, 1878, and was bred by Mr. R. Llewellin Purcell Llewellin at Ormsby Hall, Lincolnshire, England His sire, Dash II., was the most noted field trial winner in England. His dam, Countess Moll, she being by the celebrated Dan out of the equally celebrated Countess. Dashing Monarch thus combines the blood of the greatest dogs yet produced. was imported last November a year, and arrived here on December 5, 1879. In the field Monarch has just shown what stuff he is made of, as winner of second in the All-aged stakes, and he has before him a grand future both in the field and on the bench. Considering that he has had but two months work in his life, he is a most excellent dog. The picture of Monarch is a grand one, and we had the pleasure of submitting it to Mr. Higgins, who regards it a "a speaking likeness."

Gladstone, the winner of first, is a son of Mr. Higgins' Petrel, a noted champion Laverack, so that, directly or indirectly, both first and second prizes in the All-aged stakes fall to the honor of Mr. Higgins' kennel. Besides other noted dogs Mr. Higgins owns Fairy II., the last exportation of Mr. Laverack to America. She is the dam of Mr. Snellenburg's Thunder, a dog which has done exceedingly well at this year's field trials at Lancaster, Pa.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS .- We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers this week very excellent portraits of two of the winners at the late Eastern Field Trial Meeting. We have certainly spared neither trouble nor expense to give correct likenesses, and in order to do this we secure t the best artistic talent. The sketches were made by Mr. E. Forbes, of this city, who has for years given his entire attention to the illustration of live stock. Both of the pictures, therefore, have been taken from the animals themselves, not from photographs or paintings, and each dog was given a careful stand or sitting.

By an unfortunate mischance the plate from which our picture of Champion Gladstone, winner at Robins' Island was to have been printed, was ruined just before going to We are, therefore, obliged to wait until next week before giving a portrait of that celebrated dog.

In our next number, also, we will publish the portraits of Mr. Max Wenzel's Chief and the Westminster Kennel Club's Sensation

NOVA SCOTIA KENNEL CLUB.—The inaugural meeting of this association was held at Halifax, N. S., on December 1, when a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The comrnittee reported that His Honor the Lieut. Governor had consented to become the patron of the club, and that His Worship the Mayor had accepted the position of President. It was decided to hold a dog show in the last week in Fobruary. In our next issue we will give full particulars.

Dr. WM. JARVIS and Mr. Benj. F. Clark, returned last week from McKenzie, Tenn., where they have been enjoying fair quail shooting since the Vincennes trials. Norcen, Dr. Jarvis' last importation, is said to be as good as she looks, and took to her work most kindly.

#### WHAT IS A COCKER?

CORTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 5.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As an admirer and breeder, on a small scale, of cockers, I am interested in the formation of a club and giving to breeders an admitted standard of excellence, that all owners and purchasers can then judge for themselves the merits of their

As for myself, I would like to approach as near a sensible standard by careful breeding, mating, etc., as is possible. If I am not now upon the right track I will go back and take a new start, as I have made a choice of this variety and feel at a loss how to know the points to breed to that will make my dogs desirable and give them the greatest advantage at a bench show. It seems to me the cocker should be bred to a standard that will not sacrifice him in any respects as a field dog. Make the disqualitying weight of cockers such that good, strong, eligible dogs in all other respects would not be thrown out by being a trille over size.

I wish to conform to the cocker size and weight in breeding, but for an all-day's hunt in the thick cover and over fallen timbers the small toy dogs will not fill the bill. Pardon me if I am trespassing. I claim only to be an amateur, but being a lover of the cocker spaniel I have my ideal, likemany others. As for myself, I would like to approach as near a

others.

I only hope a standard will be made by a corps of men that are both fearless and unselfish, not allowing their own or friends' favorite strains of cockers to have an undue influence upon them in making this standard. It seems to me that a fair way to begin this is for all breeders of experience and those who have taken pains to make this variety a study to furnish the committee a description of the cocker spaniel, as they understand it to be.

Mio.

your paper have all got some good points, but the soundest and best and most business like is from your Ann Arbor cor-respondent "Senex;" his idea exactly covera the case, and in this way of selecting a committee over the case, and in this way of selecting a committee over the case, and in The articles which have appeared from time to time in The articles which have appeared from time to time in your paper have all got some good points, but the soundest and best and most business like is from your Ann Arbor correspondent "Senex," his idea exactly covers the case, and in this way of selecting a committee no one individual can feel aggrieved, and I will heelfully donate one tollar to defray expenses. Laiso like the suggestion of "Shamrock," Chicago, Ill., with respect to the \$50 prize, and I will freelly contribute to such prize. But, "Shamrock;" in regard to weight I don't agree with you. Fray what is a field or springer spaniel fa dog weighing 40 lbs. is to be called a cocker? I have seen cockers and field spaniels both on the bench and in the field in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and have seen a field spaniel that weighed over 45 lbs. Just look at the weight of winning cockers at bench shows both in England and America. I think you will find them under 30 lbs. McKoon admits and I concede that a cocker is to all intents and purposes a small field spaniel, but yet a cocker proper has a far better coat, a brighter color, finer hair, more siky in texture and a far handsomer head than the field or springer spaniel. And I think it is generally understood by cocker breeders that all those finer traits, such as color, size, shape, eyes, ears, legs and general make up, come from the King Charles, so that properly speaking a cocker is not a small field spaniel, bred and shot over spaniels for over twenty years, and I have yet to see the dog at say 40 lbs. that can do any more work or any better than one at 25 lbs., all other things equal, such as health, breaking, etc., with the single exception of duck retrieving; and for woodcock and ruffed grouse shooting in thickly matted covert, the smaller dog has a decided advantage. As for speed they are all fast enough, and are up to be too much so, at least this is my experience. And now, Mr. Editor, let us have the committee proposed by "Senex" elected, and I would suggest to such committee to take Stoneh

Franklin, N. Y.

In your issue of Dec. 2 you give quite a number of letters In your issue of Dec. 2 you gave quite a number of letters on this subject, all of which refer to me more or less directly and some of which call for an answer. Mr. McKoon has a a good deal to say (as usual), and I would like to see exactly what there is that is to the purpose.

Modern cockers have been "an established by whon ?—by Mr. McKoon I presume who has a little way of denying.

Modern cockers have been "an established breed for be-reen fifteen and twenty years." Established by whom?—by r. McKoon, I presume, who has a little way of denying ery dog the name of "modern cocker" unless bred by mself. Well! he is welcome to the name, for simply spaniel "will do me as well. "Would it not be absurd to restrict a cocker to a certain eight when they are better to were in eight as the property of the state of the

"Would it not be absurd to restrict a cocker to a certain weight, when they are better to vary in size as they do at present?" Now Mr. McKoon is getting off the track, for exactly what we propose to do is to let them vary in size more than they do at present, for as it is, a dog of thirty pounds or over stands no chance against one of twenty-four or twenty-five. Is any pointer penalized for his size? Do not pointers weigh anywhere from thirty-five or even thirty pounds up to seventy and eighty, and in one instance (if I am correctly informed) 130 pounds? And are not pointers divided into two classes, large and small? I will venture to say that there is no breed in which there is more latitude as to size more than the cocker, or field spaniel, for the very reason that Mr. McKoon states, viz., that dilferent parts of the country need different sized dogs.

Mr. McKoon states, viz., that different parts of the country need different sized dogs.

What we mean by its not being necessary for a man to own or breed cockers to be eligible for our club, is that many admirers and judges of cockers do not happen to own speci-mens, as is the case with "M. B.," though I hear that be in-

ds getting some.

Recause I do not happen to own any setters is that any Because I do not happen to own any setters is that any reason that I should be debarred from a club having their improvement for an object, or that I should not be a good judge of the breed? Things would come to a pretty pass if overy judge at a show should be obliged to own specimens of each eed he undertakes to judge! Many thanks to Mr. McKoon for his kind opinion of the

Many thanks to Mr. McKoon for his kind opinion of the "highly respected and enthusiastic young man." My youth does not prevent me from knowing a little about dogs, for "age does not always bring wisdom"—more's the pity.

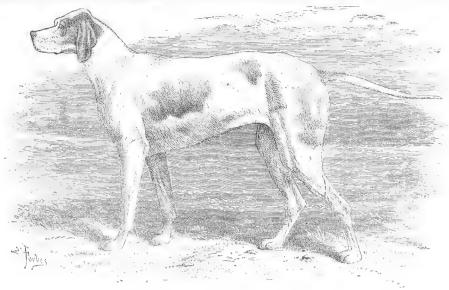
Now, in his next statement, "Such a club as this is intended to work to the advantage of certain parties," I beg to flatly contradict him. With the exception of Mr. McKoon (who knows which side his bread is buttered on too well) every breeder, owner and exhibitor of cockers will reap equal advantages in having competent judges, a clearer idea of what is a cocker and better divided and larger prizes given by the club. by the club.

Mr. McKoon insinuates that my dogs are not cockers by Mr. McKoon insinuates that my dogs are not cockers by the following sentence: "But his experience is very limited in relation to cockers, and he has only bred a few spaniels of any kind in the short time he has given any bred of spaniels his attention." The only cocker I have, I suppose, is Madcap (black), by Dom out of Birck Bees; Dom by McKoon's Captain out of his Caper. Well: if Shell, Doetor, Cora, Flirt II., Black Bees, Beauty and others are not cockers I am content to call them simply spaniels, or, if you like, field spaniels, but this I know, that they fetch higher prices and have won more prizes (those that have been exhibited), under competent judges, than any one strain of spaniels in America.

America.

Mr. McKron again insinuates that Cors got more than her deserts at the last New York show. As sho was an undeveloped puppy, just one day too old for the puppy class (had the show been held on the original date), perhaps she did, but the judge said she was worth the other thirteen bitches put together, and there were two if not three of the McKoon

I suppose that the only competent man to establish a I suppose that the only competent man to establish a "competentrule"—who can reckon on the "co-operation of all cocker breeders in the U. S.," the great "I am" of the cocker world—is Mr. McKoon himself. Perhaps so, but if he does not choose to join our club there is still a small chance of its surviving, notwithstanding the overwhelming obstacle of his opposition. I am sure "all cocker broeders"



D. S. GREGORY, Jr.'s, BELLE.

in the U.S." await with the greatest anxiety his "few lines on the breeding, rearing and breaking of cockers," but I doubt if they will convey the amount of "pleasure and benefit" which he seems to anticipate
I have to thank "Shamrock" for his letter, which is such a contrast in its liberality and pertinency to the preceding one, and will gladly put the "Lachine Kennel" down for a like amount toward a special prize, though that comes more properly within the province of the club.

To "Sence" I will say that the only reason for my accepting the secretaryship pro tem, was in order that interested people might send me their names so that a list could be made of those to whom to send just such circulars as he suggests. How else are we to know to whom to send them? And FOREST AND STREAM is doing quite enough in giving us space without their going to the trouble (which I am willing to undertake) of compiling such a list.

I am much obliged to Mr. Fellows for his letter, and what he says is to the point.

I am much obliged to Mr. Fellows for his letter, and what he says is to the point.

To "M. B." also thanks are due for the letter from his friend, which is more exact (according to my humble opinion) than anything I have seen yet.

To "Cocker" I would say that we do not and did not intend to call a meeting now, but wished to get things in running order before the next New York show, during which show it would be best to hold the first annual meeting, as there would be more cocker men collected then than at any other time.

I find that I have got into this "cocker standard" business much more deeply than I intended, and will be better pleased to be in future referred to not by my name, but by my nom de plune, which I suppose is well enough known, of Bitzabeth, N. J.

Franklin, N. Y., Dec. 4

Editor Forest and Stream :

Franklin, N. Y., Dec. 4.

Have just read the several interesting letters in last issue of Forest and Stream:

Have just read the several interesting letters in last issue of Forest and Stream on the cocker question, which is so agitating the minds of the bench show class of cocker men at present. It seems to me as if "Senex," from Ann Arbor, has suggested a mode that appears the most feasible of any as yet presented to get at the matter, and in an easy, correct and satisfactory manner both to the breedters and those directly interested and to the breed testle, and should no better way be presented very soon I think it would meet with the approbation of all breeders and enerstly interested ones for the welfare of this breed. I do not say all intending exhibitors, however, as it never would be settled to their satisfaction it is evident. But should it meet with the approval of such breeders as F. F. Pitcher, Chas. Aden, C. B. Cummings, J. H. Whitman, Burr Hollis, Fred. Hoe, George D. Macdougal and others who look the matter calmly in the face and for the best interest of the breed and its future welfare, it will certainly meet with the approval of myself as well, provided, of course, that Forest and Stream faces into line with such assistance as is necessary to properly facilitate it; the expense of which I can assure you will be cheerfully canceled by the cocker men whose shoulders are at the wheel in this matter. Such circulars should need to be sent out, I should think, through the several sportsmen's journals of the land in order to reach all interested ones in the United States, and the committee of three chosen to make the standard should call through the sportsmen's journals for the land in order to reach all interested ones in the United States, and the committee of three chosen to make the standard should call through the sportsmen's journals for the land in order to reach all interested ones in the United States, and the committee of three chosen to make the standard should call through the sportsmen's

A Fine Mastiff.—Mr. D. A. Smieton, Cranford, N. J., has just returned from England by the steamer Circassia of the Anchor Line, which arrived in this port last week. Mr. Smieton brought with him a very handsome young mastiff, Zulu, by Champion Colonel, out of Diana; commended at the late Dundee Show. Zulu has a remarkably short head, and, in this respect, is a great improvement on most of the dogs that are benched in this country. The Dundee Show was declared by the judges to have an unusually fine class of mastiffs this year,

#### BELLE.

BELLE is owned by D. S. Gregory, Jr., of this city, and B is a very handsome, clean-cut lemon and white pointer puppy of eleven months. She is by Sensation, out of Mr. Luke W. White's Champion Grace; she by Match out of A full pedigree of the sire and dam of Grace cannot be given at this time, but a letter from her owner, Mr. White, may prove interesting: "I have just written to the owners of Match and Nell for full pedigrees of both dogs. I think it will take time to get them, as the breeder of Match lives in England. About seven years ago I went to live at Plymouth, Conn. I saw then for the first time Match, a large handsome lemon and white pointer dog, with a head something like Sensation's. Mr. Oliver Bryant, the owner, let me shoot over him. He was a grand field dog, head up, fine nose and I spoke to Mr. Wm. Morton, the then owner of a black and white ticked bitch known as Ferm's Nell. She was bred in Litchfield, Conn., from imported stock. was famous in that part of the country for field qualities. The cross was agreed upon and my little Grace was the choice of the litter. I knew Grace would breed well to Sensation on account of his grand head." Belle cannot be too highly spoken of as a field dog. She is one of the best we have ever seen of her age. She easily secured the first prize in the Nursery stakes, and in the Puppy stakes fourth prize.

#### THE RUSSIAN SETTER.

[Reprinted from advance sheets of Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog, furnished to the Forest and Stream by the author, through Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., publishers, No. 596 Broadway New York.]

A NY book professing to refer to sporting dogs would, we think, be incomplete if no reference were made by the author to the Russian Setter. This breed of dog is unquestionably rarely met with in these islands, but some years ago his appearance made a considerable stir among all followers of the gun. It is certain, too, that his services were in some quarters called upon to improve the English Setter, and therefore, in spite of the dog's rartly in his pure state, it is desirable that he should be treated of in a chapter by himself, though necessarily the remarks concerning him will be very brief.

T. Joseph Lang, writing to the Sporting Review in 1841, dating from No. 7 Haymarket, thus alludes to the Rus-

Art. Joseph Lang, writing to the Spotrong Review in 1841, and dating from No. 7 Haymarket, thus alludes to the Russian Setter:

"In the season of 1839 I was asked for a week's shooting into Somersetshire by an old friend, whose science in everything connected with sporting in stricture. Then, for the first time for many years, I had my English setters beaten hollow. His breed was from pure Russian setters crossed by an English setter dog, which some years ago made a sensation in the sporting world from his extraordinary performances. . . . Although I could not but remark the excellence of my friend's dogs, yet it struck me, as I had shot over my own old favorite setter (who had himself beat many good ones, and had never before been beaten) for eight years, that his nose could not have been right, for the Russians got three points to his one. I therefore peoived to try some others against them the next season, and having heard a gentleman, well-known as an excellent judge, speak of a brace of extraordinary young dogs he had seen in the Yorkshire moors, with his recommendation I purchased them. I shot to them in August last, and their beauty and style of performance were spoken of in terms of high praise by a correspondent to a sporting paper. In September I took them into Somersetshire, fully anticipating that I should give the Russians the go-by, but I was again disappointed. I found from the wide ranging of my dogs, and the noise consequent upon their going so fast through the stubbles and turnips (particularly in the middle of the day when the sun was powerful and there was but little seent) that they constantly put up their birds out of distance, or, if they did get a point, that the geneave would rarely lie till we could get it. The Russians, on the contrary, being much closer rangers, quara

tering their ground steadily, heads and tails up, and possessing perfection of nose in extreme heat, wet or cold, enabled us to bag double the head of game that mine did. Nor did they lose one solitary wounded bird; whereas, with my own dogs I lost six brace the first two days of partridge shooting, most or them in standing com.

they lose one solitary wounded bird; whereas, with my own dogs I lost six brace the first two days of partridge shooting, most or them in standing com.

"My friend having met with a severe accident while hunting last season, I determined to go to Scotland for the next three years. Seeing that my dogs were well calculated for grouse shooting, as they had been broken and shot to on the moors, and being aware of my anxiety to possess his breed of Russians, he very kindly offered to exchange them for mine, with a promise that I would reserve a pair of Russian puppies for him. . . Since then I have hunted them in company of several dogs of high character, but nothing that I have yet seen could equal them. If not taken out for six months they are perfectly steady, which is a quality rarely to be net with. . . I contend that for all kinds of shooting there is nothing equal to the Russian, or half-bred Russian setter, in nose, suggestry, and every other necessary qualification that a dog ought to possess."

Mr. William Lort, to whom we applied for information concerning the breed, writes in reply about the Russian setter:

concerning the breed, writes in reply about the Aussian Cetter:

"Roughly speaking, in appearance this dog is rather like a big 'warm' Bedlington terrior. There are two varieties of the breed, and curiously enough they are distinguished from each other by the difference in their color. The dark colored ones are deep liver and are curly coated. The light colored, ones are fawn, with sometimes white toes and white on chest; sometimes the white extends back some fifty years, and the last specimen I owned of it—a light-colored one—I gave away to a friend who would not take a hundred points for it.

gave away to a friend who would not take a hundred pounds for it.

"Their" noses never seem to be effected by a change of climate; hence their value in my eyes. I have worked them in September's sun and in January's snow, and they were equally good. They were some of the best dogs I ever had, and never varied; and under exceptional cases as regards the weather, we always had the Russians out. The only fault I found with them was the difficulty in getting now blood, for those we had showed evidences of scientific breeding, and a strict adherance to type. The fact that they were successfully crossed, to my knowledge, with English setters, satisfies me that they are really setters and not an allied breed. I may add that they are excellent water-dogs."

When a breed is so highly recommended by such sportsmen as the above, it seems marvellous that it has not been encouraged in a country like our own, which has been the nursery of sport for years. We cannot, therefore, express too strongly our conviction that the introduction of a dip of Russian blood would improve the working capacities of our English setters. At all events, the experiment is well worth repeating, and wo trust that Mr. Lort, or some other gentleman equally looked up to in the canine world, will set the example, and try to still further improve our breed of settors. Unquestionably, the appearance of our dogs would suffer at first, but few sportsmen wuld regret the loss of good looks if an increase of working capacity was gained.

A scale of points is quite out of the question in treating of a breed of which so very little is known, and for a description of the Russian Setter we must take refuge under the agist of Mr. William Lort.

IMPORTED BILL BITCH.—The steamer City of Richmond, which has just arrived in this port, had on board a very excellent bull bitch, consigned to Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, the well-known forwarding agent, of 58 Wall street, this city. The bitch was imported by Mr. R. M. Livingston, of Rye Beach, N. H., and selected by Dr. Gordon Stables for him. Of the bitch a very nice one. Her only fault is that she carries herears rather high, so that a sire must be selected that has small ears. She has a splendid skull, good stop and nice mouth. The bitch arrived safely and is now on her way to her owner.

A CHURCH FAIR AND A RAFFLE—Trenton, N. J., Dec. 4.—I send you the result of a contest for my Newfound-land dog Duke, held at a church fair in this city. The con-test was between two prominent fire companies, and excite-lment ran very high up to last evening, when it was decided,

Mr. McCabe, of Eagle Fire Co., receiving 4,712 votes. Mr. Michigan Color of Sage Fife Co., 4,137 votes, a total of 8,849 at five Megil, of America Co., 4,137 votes, a total of 8,849 at five cents per vote, \$442.45. Netting the fair over \$400. Duke is sixteen months old, coal black, and weighs 115 lbs. He is the same dog I wrote you about some time ago. E. C. Wilson.

Mr. Fay's Dogs.—Before going to Vincennes we received from Mr. F. B. Fay, of Boston, Mass., three photograps of crayon drawings of his super's dogs Coin, Judith and Desdemona; and prepared a notice for publication which was mislaid, and did not appear as it should have done. We, therefore, at this late day express our thanks to Mr. Fay and wish him all luck with his splendid strain of dogs which the excellent pictures so well portray.

SMUT AND NAT.—Mr. Horace S. Bloodgood, of Providence, R. I., has kindly forwarded to us photographs of the little setters Smut and Nat, the former a pure black bitch, belonging to Mr. Newton Earle, of Providence, and the latter a black and white dog, the property of Mr. Bloodgood. These dogs did such excellent work at the late Eastern Field Trials that it is with pleasure we add their pictures to our collection of favories.

-Mr. T. E. Smith has left Stockholm, N. J., and gone to —Mr. T. E. Smith has left Stockholm, N. J., and gone to reside at Ridgway, North Carolina. Mr. Smith intends devoring his time entirely to training, and will take a limited number of dogs in addition to those already on hand, which are Mr. J. H. Crossman's (New York city) setters, Rock and Glen; Mr. E. Leverich's (New York city) setters, Phil and Vengeance; M. M. R. Dennis' (Newark, N. J.) setter, Don. Major F. Taylor's (Fort Adams) pointer, Thornton, and Mr. G: R: Gearhardt's (Danville, Ph.) setter, Dash:

Mr. Moone's La Gev and Courtess Bang.—From Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, we have two artistic pictures by Schreiber & Sons, Philadelphia, of his small pointers ha Guy and Countess Bang. The dog La Guy is a superbanimal, fiver and white, by Bang out of Juno, and Countess Bang one of the finest bitches of ber class we have ever seen, liver and white, by Bang out of Bella. Later on Countess Bang is to be bred to Mr. Moore's liver and white ficked Donald (9,018 E. K. C. S. B.), winner of first, St. Louis, 1880.

THE "GRAPPIO" ON THE FIELD TRIALS.—The issue of December 8 of the Dally Graphic contained eight excellent sketches by Mr. Steel of the trials at Robin's Island. The drawing of the "Jadges dropping to wing" is very funny indeed, and is an exact representation of the scene when Mr. Bassiord circled on a bird. The position of the dogs should be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. Johnston's Bonnie.—We have received from Mr. Elliott Johnston, 96 West Thirty-fifth street, New York, an excellent photograph, by Rockwood, of his collie bitch Bonnie, who is out of Mr. Downey's Lassic (Second N. Y., 1880) by Mr. Watts' Roy (First K. Y., 1879).

Dog Lost.—Mr. Peter MeGill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., lost his Irish setter puppy at Plainfield, N. J., a few days ago. The puppy's name is Ned, all red in color, with hazel eyes, and inclined to be cross and snappish. A liberal reward will be naid for his return to his owner

ENGLISH FOX HUNTING.—Mr. James Galway, J. P., breeder of Lord Largan's tamons greyhound Master McGrath, died in his eighty-second year in Ireland a formight ago. Master McGrath was the winner of the Waterloo Cup on three oc-

#### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

13 C. C., Bochester, N. Y .- Allow me through your columns to inform myself as to the treatment of my little black and tan terrier. He is small, nine months old, and is troubled with costiveness, and most of the time has a very offensive breath. To-day he had a fit.

I gave him a quarter of an ordinary two-gram podophyllum pill, I gave min's quince of an outsity to organ possibilities put in secons no better. Are the had breath and the fits the result of worms or of bad digestion? What food or course of diet shall be have, and what madden? Any information you will give I shall be thenkind for. I rely on your journal for advice. Ans. Feed no near for a time, and mix green vegetables with his food. Give him a small terspoonful of suphur once a day for five or six days, and then a dose of old it not sit right.

14 A CONSTANT READER. I bought a short time ago, from Messrs. Lincom & Hellysr, the red Irish setter Arlington, and I wish to keep his continue and shining as it is now, if possible. I take good care of him and give him a good place to sleep, and brush him and cond him every day. But I thought perhaps the food had senething to do with keeping his cost nice looking. What I want to know is, what will keep a dog's cost nice and glossy all the time? If you will answer the above I will consider it a great favor. Ans. Keep your dog in health by exercise, a clean bed and good sound tood. Give him table scraps and te twice a day. The brushing and combing are all right, and washing is necessary at times, but be careful to have him well dried that he Imbbing his jacket with a chamois leather does not take cold, will increase the gloss. There are also artificial means for con-ditioning a dog, but we cannot specify them here. Read Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog," Part II. It treats the subject of pre-paring dogs for exhibition thoroughly.

15 W., Phila. -I have a setter, now about five years old and in perfect health, which has recently become deaf. I noticed during a Western shooting trip in Sept. that he did not obey the whistle quickly and attributed it to inattention, as he had been formerly yeary obedient, and I am afraid he was punished several times for what was really no fault of his. After his return in October he had an attack of cenker in the ear, for which he was treated some reeks and is now quite well. Is not this deatness at so early an age incommon? Can you suggest any treatment that would do may good? He is a very valuable animal and very good in the any goods. The is a very variance among and very good in the field, and I am sorry to lose his services. I may add that his desimest is slight. And, The deathers is the result of the canker. Possibly, as it is slight, the bearing may be improved by carefully syringing the car two or three times a week with tepid water, and then dropping in four or five drops of olive oil.

16 F. H. W., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. --My hound, six years old, has been lame from rheumatism about a month. The joint of his hind leg is quite enlarged. What is the best course of treatment?

Have rubbed it with "Mingay's Embrocation" for some time without any decided result. The swelling about the joint increa and decreases perceptibly. Ans. Give as much Rochelle salts, two or three times a day, as the dog will bear without purging him.

17 C. L. T., Gilbertsville, N. Y.-My Irish setter dog, three years old, sneezes a great deal, and secons to have some stoppage in his noso. These symptoms have continued with more or less severity for about two years. There is no discharge, and his seent is unimpaired, as far as I was able to judge by his good working in the field. Will you please let me know what to do? Ans. The successing indicates some irritation within the nose, and, of course, nothing but a personal examination can satisfactorily determine the cause. As there is no discharge it is not the result of discase.

18 A. T., Boston, Mass -- Five weeks ago a man sending me a 18 A. T., Boston, Mass.—Pive weeks ago a man, sending me a pung bitch, wrote me that he thought she was coming in season. Just three weeks ago I roceived her. She was bleeding a little then, as though just coming on, and has been the same ever since. Pays no attention to the dog nor the dog to her. It must be some chronic disease, I should think. Is there anything I can do? Ams. She should be examined by a competent surgeon. There is some local disease

19 W. W. B., North Woburn, Mass,-The sores which you describe your dog having between the toes are one of the varieties of the disease called mange. Feed no meat, and give, with cooling diet, four drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day in food for ten days. Apply the following cintment to the screetwice a day, and, if necessary, tie cloths about the feet afflicted. Omtment: Powdered bi-carbonate of notash, one ounce: powdered white vitriol, one quarter ounce; sub-sulphur, two ounces lard, eight ounces; mix and rub well into the skin.

20 L. C. F. L., Chicago, Ill.-Will you give me all information regarding my greyhound spring, sold for the benefit of the Irish re-hef fund, March 21, 1880, and was bought at Mr. Barker's sale by Mr. F. J. Englehardt? Ans. Spring was winner of Centennial medal at Philadelphia, 1876. In the Centennial bench show he was entered as follows: "40, P. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Spring, light brown, 3 years, by Flash, out of Nelly." He was entered in a class of six—"Greyhounds over two years." The show was held a class of are—"Greyhounds over two years." The show was held in Philadelphia, Sept. 1 to 8. Col. Skimner was the judge of the class. Col. Skimner's address is P. O. Box 522, Cincinnati, Ohio. On May 2, 1877, Mr. H. W. Livingston, No. 139 West Forty-second street, New York city, bought for 85 a greyhound from a man whom he met leading the dog in Broadway. The dog was called "Charlic" by the seller, who explained as a reason for selling that be had no place to keep him. Mr. Livingston entered Charlie at the Boston Show, 1878 (5 entries in class), and won second with him. At Beltimore, same year, he won second (5 entries in class) and a H. C. at New York same year (23 entries in class), and in 1879 again H. C. at New York (15 entries in class). Mr. Kelly then turned up (his initials being P. T., not P.,) and claimed that the dog had been lost by him two years previous. On proving ownership Mr. Livingston at once returned the dog to Mr Kelly.
This was the dog Spring of whom you inquire. Send postage
stamps to Mr. Livingston, and he will be pleased to send you certificates and ribbons received at the four shows.

21. J. W. H. A friend of mine has a small terrier. He is very lame and has been so for some time. His feet are very much swolen and in spots are entirely raw. They are principally swolen around the unils and seem, to stop, very much as he as constantly biting them. Will you please tell me the nature of the disease, and what to do for it. Ans. The dog has the mange. See answer No. 20, this column to W. W. B., and give two drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic instead of four.

#### CURRENT DOG STORIES

#### XIX.

A Beach street family are the owners of two dogs—a large one and a small one—that occasionally go on excursions through the country. A few weeks ago the little dog was missed. The big dog appeared to be uneasy, and one of the members of the family noticed that after being fed he invariably carried all the larger bones away. No one gave the matter any attention until Monday afternoon, when two young ladies who had been in Sampson's woods gathering Autumn leaves incidently remarked that they saw a little black dog lying along the fence as though sick and at the point of death. The utterance was overheard by the little grir whose dog was lost, and she at once concluded that the vamel canine was her property. On Tuesday morning she proceeded to the spot described by the young ladies. The large dog led the way, barking and wagging his tail. Arriving at the woods she discovered her pet, almost famished, and tied to a huge stone with a chain, evidently the work of some mischievous boys. The half starved dog was so weak that it could not stand. It was surrounded by the bones that had been carried to it by its large and faithful companion, and they were as clean of meat as shough they had been bedded. Itself the big dog not carried foot to the little one it would probably lava died of starvation. — Poststorn Chronicale.

On Fridey, a soaring eagle, twenting in his pride of might, turned his far-seeing eye from gazing at the sun upon the quiet yard of Watter Dourin. A flock of fat geese invited his sight and tempted his taste. The glance was father to the thought—and down he pointed. The father was a fast of the pointed his father to the thought—and down he pointed. The father was a fast of the property of the pr

Although continual-ored the excle maintained the fight and clung to his victim.

But soon another enemy appeared—an enemy more terrible than an army of geese—a built terrier dog—little, but full of right. It wasn't fair; and the dog had no natural beligerout rights in a combat between bruts, but he came with a bound, and the engle had no time to sattle questions of military children; so he three the combat between the combat between the came with a bound, and the engle state of the combat terminal than the combat the captain of the combat terminal than the combat the captain

But his retreat was slow and full of difficulty—for he had fifteen pounds of bull terrier swinging behind him. He reached the yard fence. With one desperate effort he sought to scale it. He reached the topmost round. He hore a weight he could not further earry. There they stood, victor and vanquashed. Then it was that Miss Martha Brothers, the true hero of the tight, came to the front and won the palm of victory. Seizing a rail, with one fed I swoop she came down with a crash upon the eagle's head, and left him prestrate, struggling in the agonise of idealt; the victim of a combination too powerful to be resisted. Mas, poor eagle! He measured nine feet between the tips of his outstretched wings.—Elizabeth City Economist.

Elizabeth City Economist.

XXI.

The owners of the faithful hound are a man and wife, each sixty years of age. He was born deaf and dumb, and she became deaf when is able to hold extended talks with a the sign language, and she is able to hold extended talks with a the sign language, and watching closely the movements of their lips. She also somehow manages to answer callers inquiries. They have a per to git hat is an essential element in their domestic life. As neither of the old people can hear, the dog becomes, by its superior instinct, the means of communication. When the door-bell rings, it will go up to its mistress and pull her dreas, then run before her toward the door. The dog has learned to know the time of the arrival of the millimate who have the superior similar to some of its million and who serves them, and can distinguish the sound of its million and was the way of six he had been a superior six and the superior six and superior

#### THE MIGRATION OF FISHES

#### By Dr. FRIEDRICH HEINCKE.

(Translated and abridged from Die Natur in Popular Science Monthly
for Becoming.)

THE periodical migrations of birds, grand as is the scale on which they are performed and litted as they are to excite astonishment, are insignificant compared with those which are made by the fishes of the sea. A faint illustration of the stupendous character of these movements is given off which are made by the fishes of the sea. A faint illustration of the stupendous character of these movements is given off the west coast of Norway at the opening of the fishing season in the spring, when one, looking out over the sea in quiet weather, will be witness of a stirring spectacle. The surface of the water as far as the eye can reach glistens in diversified colors; the flords and bays are alive with silvery streaks playing in constant movement. The agitation is caused by the schools of herring, which are so closely packed that a boat cannot pass through them, an oar may be made to stand up among them, and they may be dipped up in buckets or caught with the hand by the thousand. The enemies of the herring also come with them—the mackerel, the sharks and the dolphins entivening the scene with their graceful movements, with great flocks of gulls. The sprit also appear in great multitudes on the coasts of the North Sea, and the plichards on the coasts of France and Spain and the southwestern coasts of Great Britain in such immense schools that millions of them have been taken with a single draught of a large net. of a large net.

The lish of the family of the Gadide regularly visit the

northern seas in incumerable hosts. The codifish come be-tween January and March to the shallow bays of the Loffoden islands and the banks of Newfoundland, where their fishery gives employment to more than ten thousand wessels and and about one hundred and fifty thousand fishermen.

islands and the banks of Newfoundland, where their fishery gives employment to more than ten thousand vessels and and about one hundred and fifty thousand fishermen.

Codfish and berring belong entirely to the sea. Many other fish wander from the sea into the rivers. The sturgeon and the white-fish go from the Caspian Sea to the Volga to spawn in such numbers that, before the fishery became so destructive to them as it is, the children on the shore could scoop them up with their hands. Still more remarkable are the schools of fish of the salmon family that resort to the great rivers of Siberia after the breaking up of the ice.

The resort of the fish to the same place is repeated every year with a wonderful regularity. The appearance of the herring in Norway varies at most no, more tan fourteen days. The energy of the notvements is remarkable. The salmon, traveling from the sea to its spawning-places, surmounts considerable difficulties, heaping up to the tops of falls several feet high, and repeating its jumps if it fails at first, till it succeeds. Leis are able to ascend waterfalls forty to fifty feet high, and it has been asserted that they have been known to climb the falls of the Khine at Scatfhausen; and since the sturces have been put down they have been able to pass the six falls of the Trodhatta, which have together a height of a hundred feet.

Fish travel to very considerable distances in these journeys. Brehm estimates that the salmon of Oid and frish travel about 7,000 kilometres 4,840 miles) a year up and down the stream; and salmon and sturgeon of Oid and frish travel about 7,000 kilometres (4,840 miles) a year up and down the stream; and salmon and sturgeon of Oid and frish travel about 7,000 kilometres (6) to 18; miles) a year up and down the stream; and salmon and sturgeon of Oid and frish travel about 7,000 kilometres (6) to 18; miles) a year up and down the stream; and salmon and sturgeon of Oid and frish travel to the sea. Salmon may occupy six or eight months in going up the stream and acc

facult, of localization bespeaks a higher degree of intelligeace than we have been accustomed to ascribe to fish.

The theories that have been advanced to account for these migrations have failed to give a fully satisfactory explanation of them. The nigrations as a whole may be considered under two heads, of which the first and most important comprises the journeys to the places of spawning. The most notable instances of such excursions are those of the salmon tribe, and of the sturgeon, languages, eels and tunnies. The proper home of all these fish, except the teniny make yearly considerable journeys up the rivers to find places suited for the development of their spawn. Such places are, for the sturgeons, about the middle of the course of the river, in shallow, sandy spots; for the salmon kind, among the fill near the sources, or in the fountain-streams themselves, where the water runs in a lively current over a stony or gravely belt. The lampreys ascend about as far as the sturgeons. Their young, which are very different in appearance from the parents, may be found in great numbers in nearly all the still brooks and ditches of the middle parts of the river-courses. Their young, which are very different may be some form the same to the sea to spawn. Its journeys take place some time before the fish are ready to spawn, an abode in the sea seeming to be essential to the ripening of the ova—a property which makes the study of the procreative functions

of this fish more difficult. The tunny lives exclusively in the sea, but goes to the coasts of the Mediterranean, particular-ly to Sicily and Sardinia, to spawn. The sea graylings as-cend the rivers of Spain and France in such numbers that the water seems covered with them.

The journeys of the fish in returning from their spawning.

the water seems covered with them. The journeys of the fish in returning from their spawning-places after spawning are seldom performed in masses, but individually and in small groups. The fish, which went up fat and in fine condition and flavor, are exhausted, lean and weak. Not much is known of the migrations of other fish than the salmon during these journeys, for the fishermen pay little attention to them and they therefore seldom come under the observation of science.

Next in order of the migrations are those of the young brood from their spiwning-places. The young herring do not as a rule remain longer than four or five months where they are hatched. They then go down to the sea while the young eeis go from the sea up to the rivers about the same time. The young herring are observed with great difficulty, for it requires a skilled eye to perceive their minute, transparent bodies in water that is in any degree disturbed; but in perfectly still water the schools may be seen moving to and fro like tine fleeks of cloud. The salmon remain a full year in the mountain-streams, and do not go down to the sea till they have become a vigorous, greedy fish or about a flager's length.

till they have become a vigorous, greedy fish of about a finger's length.

Journeys in search of food are not periodical or regular, file the previous migrations, or are only incidentally so. The most important of them and the nearest to being periodicare the visits of the coddict to Newfoundhald and the Loffoden Islands, concerning which it is as yet not certain whether they may not be connected with purposes of reproduction. Schools of other smaller fishes appear along with the codical state of the periodical character of the control of the form of the prevalency fish which follow the other fish in their spawning-purpose multiple partials of the periodical character of those fourneys; the fish that pursue the herring follow them into the furthermost corners of the bays to which they resort.

The autumnal visits of macketel to the Gulf of Kiel are of particular internost corners of the bays to which they resort. The autumnal visits of macketel to the Gulf of Kiel are of particular internost corners of the bays to which they resort attracted attention since 1624, when they were described by Schonevelde, on account of the peculiar character of the food that attracts the fish. The Gulf of Kiel is visited in August and September by great numbers of the Medusa aurita, which fill its waters, perform their reproductive duties, and perish on its shores, leaving hardly a trace of their watery fishes on its shores, leaving hardly a trace of their watery fishes periodical characteristic particular to the control of the periodical characteristic particular to the control of the periodical characteristic particular to the productive duties, and perish on its shores, leaving hardly a trace of the she of these that the underverlitume of the which lead an irregular, vagabond life is not inconsiderable. Foremost among them are the sharks in protected by him, and gets a share of the spoil. Other formidable fish, unsocial in their habits, being scattered over the ocean, are less ancessible to science. When more than the usual nu

coast instead of leaving its eggs in the deep sea? Why does the salmon leave the ocean and go away up to the sources of the rivers? Experience gained in the artificial propagation of fish has partly helped to answer these questions. One of the salmon leave the ocean and go away up to the sources of the rivers? Experience gained in the artificial propagation of fish has partly helped to answer these questions. One of the most essential requisites to a good hatch of the eggs is a plentiful supply and free circulation of air. Hence it is necessary for the eggs to be laid in well-ventilated waters. This is impossible if they are spawned in deep water, where they will sink away below the reach of atmospheric movements. They must be deposited in waters that are disturbed to the bottom. Such waters are the shallows near the shore, where the herring lay their eggs, and the living streams, which are the resorts of the salmon and sturgeon. The fish, impelled at spawning-time to go in the direction of the most air, keep on till they find it in the places best suited for breeding. Different species of fish require different amounts of oxygen, the same as different animals do. The salmon and trout need much, and for it seek those waters which have the liveliest motion—mountain-streams. The opinion that these waters are more favorable to the development of the eggs because they are fresh is based on erroneous premises. Many of the species that commonly go to fresh waters also lay their eggs in said waters, and even salmon sometimes lay them in the sea. Salt water really appears, from the most recent researches, to contain—other conditions being the same-more air than fresh. The same cause which impels the salmon to ascend to the lively, fully aerated streams of the mountains attracts other fishes from the bottoms of still-water ponds to the wind disturbed waters of the bays. Those fresh-water fishes that do not wander away, go to the well-aired spots in their neighborhood to spawn—to the shore-waters, the wet meadows, or the junctions of rivers, or to the tributary streams of the lakes in which they at the water, and the ele from the bottoms of still-water ponds to the wind disturbed waters of the water, or to the tributary streams of the lakes in which they t

## Archery.

PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

OCTOBER SCORES.

THE short days and wintry winds have driven most of our members to the shorter ranges, though a few notable exceptions appear with records showing patient practice at the York Round in its entirety. While there can be no question that it is best to give the greater time to the long ranges, the secretary, from his own experience, can readily understand how difficult such shooting is when the ground is covered with snow, the wind harsh and strong, and the mercury crouching in the bulb of the thermometer. In the month of October but little of such severe weather was ex-perienced, but at the time this is being written it would require a Such shooting is not only very trying to the shooter, but the havon made among his bestarrows is financially appalling. In the second score at the 100 yards, shot by the writer in November, he was rewarded with four fine new arrows broken to pieces. In shooting the first score in the snow on one afternoon he lost an arrow unde the snow. He then cleared the snow entirely away from the vicin ity of his targets. The following night being very cold the ground was hard frozen, and the arrows, striking upon the exposed surface, rebounded as if from a solid stone floor, whipping the nocks against the ground as they rose, and breaking the stile short off. To the fletcher such practice is very interesting, but the average archer broods over his mangled shafts with unutterable disgust

At sixty yards, the number of arrows missing the target being greatly decreased, the danger of breakage is correspondingly di-minished. For this reason, and the further fact that a score can ministed. For this reason, and the further fact that a score can be so much more quickly shot at the shorter range, our practice will be greater at this range during the winter than its value merits. Some of the better performances of the members for the month descree more extended notice than can here be given, the secretary having only space to call attention to a few of the more remarkable achievements. The leading score at the 100-yards range was obtained by Mr. Will, II. Thomson with 46-220, fol-lowed by Mr. Maurice Thompson with 35-153, by Mr. Frank H. Walworth with 35-133, by Mr. De Graff with 29-131, and by Prof. Willard with 29-123.

At the 60-yards range records of great excellence were made, Mr. Maurico Thompson heading the list with 42-208, closely fol-lowed by Mr. Parm, S. De Graff with the fine score of 194 from 38 hits. Mr Will. H. Thompson obtained 42-188, Jlr. Willard 33-167. and 36-166, Mr. Walworth 36-162, and Dr. Weston 32-146. At 60 yards some extraordinary work was done. In some of the earlier reports of the doings of the club the secretary called attention to the fact as something extraordinary that several members had passed 120 points at this range! To note the scores exceeding that number in this month's record would be a tedious task. Indeed, taking 140 points as the minimum of notice, we find that Mr. Walworth exceeded the limit five times with scores of 24-154, 24-152, 23-149, 24-146 and 24-140. Mr. Will. H. Thompson obtained three scores of 24-146, 23-149 and 24-152; Mr. Maurice Thompson 23-147 and 24-156; Dr. Weston a score of 23-153, and Mr. Hyatt a score of 24-144, while nearly fifty scores between 180 and 140 were recorded! Surely we are reducing archery "to a science" on this

side of the ocean, at least at the short ranges.

York Rounds of 106-508 by Mr. Will, H. Thompson, of 34-444 by
Mr. Maurice Thompson, of 85-419 by Mr. P. S. De Graff, of 85-405 by Prof. Willard, of 99-401 by Mr. Walworth, and of 87-379 by Mr. Hyatt are exceedingly creditable records, and reveal a general advance. As much credit is due those members whose practice has not been so long, and whose skill is naturally less, for the improvement revealed by their October record. Many of those now low in the scale of excellence will be found in the frontrank next summer, after a few months careful practice shall have given them an equal after a few months careful practice shall have given them an equal chance with their more experienced fellow members. Looking Average 90 yards.

over the list of members again, the secretary cannot forego the pleasure of noting the improved skill of Mr. Walworth, Mr. De Graff, Prof. Willard and Mr. Hyatt. These gentlemen are rapidly

1	pressing to the front, and would make a splendid contest to-day	
B	the York Round against any other four American archers. What	В
٠	splendid fight we shall have next July at Brooklyn!	
2	Edward B. Weston, Highland Park, Illinois.	
-	72 arrows at 100 yards: 17 410 (54 shots) 824 1359.	
ì	42 arrows at 80 yards. 50,.186 46,.42 29,.105 33,.183 25,.79 21,.87 19,.77 17	e+
,	21. 87 35.123 26.100 21. 69 25.115 24. 80 22. 86 23.1	
,	34126 30110 21 95 22 66 27 95 29119 21 69 801	
i	21. 85 26. 96 26.106 32.146 23.105 26.106 28. 84 15 23.107 24. 80 19. 61 22. 80 21. 65 22. 90 21. 77	41
r	24 arrows at 60 yards.	
s	20 94 1763 16 60 16 64 22110 23121 13 46 221	
i	16. 54 14.76 20. 52 19. 69 19. 85 18. 94 19. 83 18. 18. 60 17. 63 15. 53 14. 64 21.111 18. 58 24.122 22.1	70
	12 32 1775 18 94 17 77 18 58 23121 21111 19	
e	17., 57 16.,54 14., 70 17., 77 22., 96 18., 94 24.,122 21.,1	11
s	19., 83 13., 43 18., 80 16., 80 21., 75 21., 107 24., 116 21., 23., 100 18., 74 19., 95 21., 59 19., 91 17., 87 22., 120 19.,	95
7	24.,114 16.,50 14., 56 23.,121 21., 93 19., 79 18., 90 22.,	98
-	22106 1248 1442 2199 1995 1456 1989 231	
ı	18;, 78 20,, 70 12, 32 21, 96 20, 106 17, 65 21, 99 20, 20, 104 22, 92 20, 114 23, 103 22, 98 23, 87 16, 68 14,	
t	17., 67 12., 40 22., 100 22., 102 21., 101 15., 70 15., 76 12.,	SG
-	21.109 23.129 22.114 23. St 19. St 20.100 20. 96 17. 21. 75 20. 86 22.102 24.109 21. 95 20. 74 18. 82 20.	73
-	21, 15 18, 82 20, 88 19, 83 20, 92	34
e	Average at 100 yards	
e	Average at 50 yards 93 7-	19
-	Average at 60 yards	17
٠	O. W. Kyle, Highland Park, Ill. 48 arrows at 80 yards : 15-54 - 14-56.	
е	48 arrows at 80 yarus; 15-54 14-56. 24 arrows at 60 yards.	
Ľ	1648 1977 1688 1767 1751 2068 1860 1878 13	59
,	15.,4! 14.,46 15.,47 14.,46 15.,45 12.,55 19.,67 14.,62 18.,	90
	17.,53   13.,49 Average at 80 yards	
S	Average at 60 yards	-6
8	Will, H. Thompson, Crawfordsville, Indiana.	
,	York Rounds,	
	100 yards, 80 yards, 60 yards. Total	1.
8	October 7	48
٧		78
t	October 16, 19 and 21,	
ţ		
i	24 arrows at 60 yards. 21.,113 23.,119 24.,146 23.,131 24.,124 24.,136 24.,132 23.,1	-10
е	Average York Round	29
-	Average at 100 yards	-5
	Average at 80 yards161 4	. 5

21.,113	23.,119	24.,146	23,.181	24124	24136	24132	23.,129
Average	York Re	und					.455
Average	at 100 yr	Erds					163 1-5
Average	at 80 yar	ds					.161 4 5
Average	at 60 yar	:: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::					.130
	Fran	k H. Wal	worth, Sa	tratoga S	prings, 1	V. Y.	
			York R	ounds.			
October	11		35	133 40.	.146 5	4122	99401
			26			060	82340
		24	arrows at	t 60 yards	5.		
24114	24120	22.,120	24183	20110		22,.114	23149
24120	21101	22128	22 92	20 94	23 29	22116	24140
23135	20., 90	21109	19., 99	22110	20120	21121	24152
24126	24122	23.,113		23131	39107	24125	24128
24154	22120	2076	23125	21121	23133	24120	22104
21.,107	23117	24110	24121	21119	24732	24128	24146
22.,180	21107	23,.183	22,,138				
Average	York Ro	and					70 1-2
Average	100 yards	S				7	5 1-2
Average	80 yards					1	5-4

Average 50 y ards.

Average 60 y ards.

Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind. 100 yards, ...31 ...1.3 ...35 ...153 ...36 ...146 ...28 ...98 80 yards, 60 yards, \$5, 186 21, 111 \$2, 172 20, 90 29, 137 28, 129 42, 208 24, 138 24 arrows at 60 yards. 24, 156 17..75 93...187 Average York Round.... Average 100 yards......

Parm, S. De Graff, Charlotte, Michigan

York Rounds Average York Round.

Average of Jarus	7
E. T. Church, Charlotte, Michigan.	
York Rounds.	
00 yards, 80 yards, 60 yards, Total.	
October 6 2175 19 65 1258 5219	9
October 8	
October 28	
24 arrows at 60 yards: 1979 1865 2187 1562 1569.	
Average York Round	5
Average 80 yards. 54 1- ( Average 60 yards. 75 1-10	5
Tac. Hussey, Des Moines, Jowa,	,
Vork Rounds	

	fork Rounds.			
	100 yards.	80 yards.	60 yards.	Total.
October 9		2252	2179	63.,241
72 arrows at 100 yards: 21,	. 69 20 . 75			
24 arrows at 60 yards: 19.	71 2296 3	1151 21	97 2313	li.
Average York Round				.241
Average 100 yards				. 75 2-3
Average so yards				. 52
Average 60 yards				F9 2-3
J. D. Patter	son, Lawrenc	e, Kansas		

72 acrows at 100 yards: 19..51 | 15..61 24 arrows at 60 yards: 15..72 | 16..90. 24 atrows a.c.,
Average at 60 yards.
Average at 60 yards.
T. A. Willord, Galesburg, Illinois.

	OLY MORNIOS			
	intyants.	80 yards.	60 yards.	Total.
October 2	22 94	95 , 190	23123	73237
October 4 and 5	451(H)	33143	22125	83317
October 6	22. 55	34126	20106	76 320
October 7 and 8	29107	08.,197	19 97	61331
October 13	35117	30145	15., 88	831.58
October 13	24 94	26,.102	19169	69 305
October 19 and 21	28 56	39151	19., 89	86. 526
October 20 and 21	32120	26, .166	20 86	56. 372
October 22	29125	33167	23115	55405
October 23 and 25		81127	18., 52	73001
October 26 and 27	26., 96	25, 105	22102	73303
October 26 and 27	30105	25, 105	20100	7513
October 28	21 S5	28110	20106	69501
24 ar	rows at 60 v	ards.		
16. 78 2096 1771 21 9	3 1973 23.	.131 19	91 21 83	17 79
21.,103 20.,84 19.,75 20.,10	4 1977 18.	. 92 17.	89 93119	94. 199
Average York Round			*******	834 2-18

F. O. Hyatt, Cortland, N. Y.	1
York Rounds.	-
100 yards, 80 yards, 60 yards. Total,	- 1
October 16	
October 19	
October 20	
October 23	
October 25	5 F
October 25	
October 28	
October 99	
October 30	3
24 arrows at 60 vards; 2294 23105 19107.	
Average York Round	5
Average the vards	5
Average Si vards	5
Average 60 yards 112	- 1
Howard Fry, Williamsport, Penn.	-1
York Rounds.	-1.
100 yards, 80 yards, 60 yards. Total,	-1
October 8	
October 9	
October 16 9. 27 15. 47 13. 57 37. 18	
October 18	
94 arrows at 60 yards: 9 .41 12 .60 14 .60 10 .46.	
Average York Round	4
A vorego 100 verde	1 1
A warage 60 wards	2
Average 60 yards	3 [
Winthrop Sargent, Altoona, Penn.	-1
York Rounds.	- 1
100 yards, 80 yards, 60 yards, Total,	- 1
October 9	
October 15 and 271244 28122 1878 5824	
72 arrows at 100 yards: 2966.	1
24 arrows at 60 yards: 1359 1779 22100 1357 (with 18 arrows)	
24 arrows at 00 yards. 15 15 11 15 25 10 15 17 (11 15 11	: 1
Average York Round 238 1-	١.
A women rea co we rela	2
Average 60 yards	2
WILL, H. THOMPSON, Sec.	
WILL II. THOMPSON, SPC.	- 1

Fair skin, rosy cheeks, buoyant spirits and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters. See Notice.

## The Bifle.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

A CHALLENGE FROM ENGLAND-No. 20 Grosvenor Place, S. W., London, Nov 26, 1880.—Sir: As chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, I have the honor to invite the National Ride Association of America to compete with a team of Great Britain and Ireland next July in an international long-range rille match. If you are pleased to entertain the suggestion, I hope that I may persuade the American Rifle Association to send over a team of eight gentlemen to represent their country at the Wimbledon Camp-meeting, which commences on the second Monday of July,

1881. The international match could take place about ren days later if convenient, when undoubtedly it would attract very considerable and wide-spread interest.

My object in writing thus early is that the Council of our association is anxious that if the match takes place all preliminary details may be fully arranged. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours Sanyarous. very respectfully,
The Hon. Judge Gildersleeve, President National Rifle Association.

The above letter from Earl Stanhope was received by Judge Gildersleeve on the 13th instant. No action upon it has yet been

BATH, N. Y., Dec. 9.—We had an all-comers' rifle shoot here to day with some fair scoring done at 200 yards. The record was : 
 day with some tair scoring done at 200 yards.
 The record was:

 Vym. E, Pitch, Bal. S.
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 James I, Miles, S.
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match will be open to all comers, with unlimited re-entries.

THE BOSTON GALLEBIES .- The new matches at the Magnolia Gallery have proven quite attractive, and both matches have filled well. The best scores are given as follows in each contest; rule, 100 feet; pistol, 50 feet:

Match No. 1.								
W. H. Farnhaia	4 5	5	ŏ	4	4	5	5	5-47
J. B. Duffy	4 0	4	4	0	4	4	Đ	0 - 45
C. Wright4	<b>性</b> 性	3	4	3	9	4	9 5	5-45
H. Huntis	4 5	5	4	4	5	4	8	4-44
H. BIX D.Y	, ,		•	*	"	-7	U	4-11
Match No. 2.		_				_		
C. Wright	3 4	5	4	ò	4	5	4	5-45
H. Smith4	0 4	- 14 E	8	4	ě	9	9	4-44
H. Huntis4	4 4	8	Š.	3	d	3	4	5-43
W. Jones	4 4	4	5	4	5	4	ă.	4-42
Pistol Match.								
m to Colombon . 39 C. Wi	ven							31
W. H. Farnham	lliam	S						28

T II Trown		37	37 37		89-187
If a Dolland			31 51		88186
Thuonh Hollis			37 37		38-186
Tr A Tholas		37	37 37	37	3S-186
H. A. Huck Por	Prony	36	37 37	37	37-184
C D Dortlott			36 37	37	37-183
T. II. Daniel		36	36 36	37	87 - 182
N. W. Allion			36 36	36	87-181
A. S. Stubbs .			36 56	36	36-150
George D. Eds	()11	25	35 36		37-179
D. L. Neal			35 36		46-178
R. E. Armstro.	ng		35 35		36-177
R. C. Sawyer .	,,	35	35 35		36-176
<ul> <li>C. Gendsper</li> </ul>	ēdb				
E J SHOW.			85 35		35-175
o T Hart			35 35		35 - 175
H. H. Daley		34	35 35	35	35-174

George Estes. H. B. Furnace.	 34 85 33 34 84 28	5 85-173 5 85-172
The pistol practice has also bee		

match which began Dec. 1 is fast becoming very popular, many availing themselves to practice at this favorite range. Mr. Elihu match which began Dec. 1 is last becoming very popular, availing themselves to practice at this favorite range. Mr. Elihu Wilder, the inventor of the Wilder machine gun, has shown good holding with this little weapon; 50 feet, rounds 8, possible 40, three scores to win or possible 120:

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11. - The cold of to-day was the only objection to sport at Walnut Hill, though to the marksmen in the winter shed it was no objection at all. The weather conditions after 12 M. tempted large delegations there in the afternoon, and the shed was well filled by the devotees of the rifle, who stuck to their work until darkness compelled them to pack their traps. The day must be acknowledged to have been a good one for the sport. The sun was obscured, and the mirage before the butts, which is always encountered on a bright day from the sun's reflection upon the snow, was absent. The wind gave no unnecessary trouble, and was easily handled by the old vets, while the younger markemen saw "mage" appear for too much or too little wind elevations. Only the best 

H. A. Gault		8	5	4		1 1	4		3 4-42	
G. Warren		4	4	5	4	4 4	4		4 3-40	
A. L. Burt		4	4	4	4	4 4	4		5 3-39	
B. C. Bent		4	4	5	4	4 4	3	3 .	4 4-39	
Ring T										
S. Lewis11			11	· 0	11	11	12	12	11-112	
J. O. Fiske	12	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	12-110	
J. Nichols 8	ñ	10	11	11	9	7	11	7	11- 94	
E. Benuett10	9	19	3	8	12	11	8	10	11- 94	
W. R. Scheier10	9	9	10	10	9	6	11	10	9- 93	
G. B. Ball10	10	10	6	6	7	12	12	11	9- 93	
G. Warren11	6	10	6	10	2	8	9	12	7 - 81	
M. Henry 9	10	9	6	10	6	8	4	6	10 - 78	
					"	0	-9		10 - 15	
Ring Tai	get	(Off						_		
E. Bennett 5	S	6	7	12	2	11	8	7	8- 74	
J. Nichols	10	6		4	8	9	5	7	1- 63	
C. F. Good 11	3	10	3 6	5_		10	1	- 5	S- 59	
F. Dwight	0	- 3	4	4	0	- 4	5 8	4		
G. Warren 3	- 1	2			- 6	- 4	25	- 0	9-42	
A. L. Burt 5	7		11	6	1	G	- 2	2	0-12	
Massachuse	etts '	rar	et (	Res	t).					
W. R. Schaefer	11		12	12	12	9	12	13	12-111	
H. Max10	10		11	12	11	10	11	11	12-107	
N. G. Prentiss 9	11		12	11	12	11	9	10	11-106	
E. Bennett11	ĩ	11	10	11	12	12	11	10	10-105	
G. Warren 9	7	12	10	11	11	11	10	S	10 - 99	
Massachusett	s Ta	refet	1.70	m-h:	here	١.				
E. Bennett 9	11	11	11	9	11	7	12	10	9-160	
J. Nichols 8	10	8	9	11	ii	10	10	10	11 - 98	
B. C. Short 8	8	11	12	9	8	10	11	10	10- 97	
(I. O. Pierce10	11	S	8	11	11	S	. 6	11	12- 95	
S. Lewis 12	9	12	6	11	7	7	10	10	S 92	
I., Jones, 6	10	10	12	G	9	9	S	- 0	10 - 89	
A. L. Burt 2	8	6	7	10	10	8	6	10	12- 79	
L. B. Lawrence 5	3	5	10	3	10	- 5	9	10	S 11	
Amo	ruoi	210	doa							
H. G. Bixby				5	5	4 5	- 6	d	4 4—16	

BEACHMONT, Mass., Dec. 10.-The German Schuetzen Corps of East Boston held their shoot at their range, Beachmont, to-day. The day was intensely cold, and the wind strong and hard to con-trol. The attendance was large and the shooting capital for the day. The Massachusetts target was in use. Mr. H. Max suc-ceeded in carrying off the honors with 106, leading all competitors Mr. C. M. Gueth, however, pressed the former marksman very hard and made a total of 103. This new club is in a very flourishing condition, and large scores are anticipated during the season Following are the best scores made:

. Max13	12	11	9	11	9	12	9	10	11-106
M. Gueth	11	11	10	9	12	10	10	10	5-103
W Thoret (Military) 5	9	9	7	12	7	7	34	- 9	10- GB
Lehmonn	3.0	9	8	- 4	11	10	- 5	10	9 _ 91
. Wilfert12	- 6	. 9	ī	- 5	- 7	10	- 6	1	11- 50
C. Barrett 8	9	11	- 8	- 7	. 5	6	- 8	- 8	9- 79
Schwartz	5	10	- 6	ō	11	9	4	13	8 - 77
130									

(FARDNER-Mass., Dec. 9 .- At the last practice of the Gardner Club on the Hackmatack range there was some good shooting by the members. There were two scores of ten shots each at 200 yards off-hand, using the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined. The following score tells the story :

		21.	C,	R.	C.,	Totals.
Chester	Hinds		46	92	48	152-94
T3 T3 N5	chole	31	47	92	46	173-93
( To To	lsworth		46	84	45	172-91
A Mott	hows		48	76	43	164-91
31"m 41	istin	1 0	45	55	45	161-90
T N Do	dee	19	43	75	43	154-56
TO LE DOT	CHOD		45	66	43	149-88
Y TO 37	auton		43	70	44	136-87
COC	ondale		41	53	40	110-81
O Morr	ltt.,	43	41	59	42	102-53
A obe	llonge has been rec	eived from	club a	l Sara	togs.	N V for

a match of ten men each. The shooting to be done at each home range. It has been accepted and will take place at an early date,

Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 11.—The night shooting of the Wake-field Club continues to be very popular, and to-night some good scoring was done, the illuminated bullseye being frequently hit. 

WORCESTER-Mass., Dec. 10 .- At the Pine Grove range, Shrev bury, yesterday, the members had a field dayr The result is told e following score:

200 YARDS OFF-HAND. S Clark. 344464665 4-34 M Carrer. 167: Dr Arnold. 18. 200 yards SF-10.88 M Carrer. 445644876 5-46 M Carrer. 445644876 5-46 M Carrer. 18. 200 yards: S Clark, 168: M Carrer, 167: Dr Arnold. 18. 200 yards: S Clark, 168: M Carrer, 167: Dr Arnold. 18. 5: E A Bartlett, 158.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB .-- In the meeting of the Zettler Rifle Club ZETTLER HIPLE CLUB.—In the Income with control with the following officers were elected: President, Daniel Patterson Vice-President, M. B. Engel; Secretary, N. D. Ward: Treasurer, C. G. Zettler; Shooting Master, B. Zettler.

CREEDMOOR.-There will be a grand Christmas rufe match shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Dec. 18, open to everybody; 200 yards, Remington military rifles, 5 shots; entrance fee, 50 cents each entry, if made at N. R. A. office, 37 Park Row, before day of match, or \$1 for first entry and 50 cents for each duplicate if made on ground. Entries unlimited. Highest two scores to count. Ammunition furnished free ; rifles to loan without charge ; 150 prizes, gold and value, \$300. These prizes will be marked from 1 to 150 and hung on a huge Christmas tree at Creedmoor, and first man will draw ten numbers from a hat, the numbers of prizes on tree corresponding thereto to be his property. One hundred men will get prizes. A boys' target (for sons or proteges of competitors) will be open for an hour at 50 yards, 5 shots with a .22-cal. rifle, and the six boys making highest scores will get the six prizes remaining after the men have drawn 144 of them. Fare, round trip, to everybody, 30c. Special trains, etc. Match will be shot regard-

Kidney and Tniary complaints of all kinds permanently cured with Hop Bitters.

## Bachting and Canoeing.

SINGLE-HANDED CRUISING.

BY A SINGLE-HANDED CRUISER.

TOR many years I have oblighted in single-handed cruising, and in floating allone, on river, lake or sea, in either came, duck-boat or yacht. When I say alone I do not mean alone in the sense that a large number of eanosists use the term, who, although they are the solo occupants of their respective craft, generally cruise in company together, sleep at night at some hotel ashore, and fondly imagine that they are enjoying single-handed cruising. The great money and the company together, sleep at night at some hotel ashore, and fondly imagine that they are enjoying single-handed cruising. The great money are enjoying single-handed cruising. The great money are the solo occupants of the company together and your eraft for all the comforts of life, communing with no one but nature, and taking all sorts of weather as it comes with zest and enjoyment, whether good or lad, is a pleasure unknown to those gentlemen. I met a party of them on a cruise down the St. Lawrence four or five years ago, and, while I gazed in silent wonder at their fancy yeachting shirts, sailor contained boats with gandily painted manes, I did not in the least ency them when a storm suddenly came and I saw them send in dismay for the enerset farmhouse, their fancy toggery dripping wet, while I reclined comfortably in my plain old craft, the rain beating in vain against my light waterproof tent, and the little coffee pet singing joyfully on the alcohole stove.

Money book, and straightbury got me a cance in which several expeditions were made. But the confined quarters of the Rob Roy "book, and straightbury got me a cance in which several expeditions were made. But the confined quarters of the Rob Roy displexed me. It was not suited for a permanent habitation, and the continued working of the double paddle blistered my hinds. Such as the service of the Rob Roy displexed me. It was not suited for a permanent habitation, and the continued working of the double paddle blistered my hinds. Such as the season of the sound paddle blistered my hinds. Suc

avro de Grace if desired.

In the first place she shall be longer, as I think twenty-two feet
in be handled safer by one man in a "long" sea than eighten; a
cyt she shall be narrower, Tylft, being what I consider an ample
nam; she shall have a keel instead of a centreboard (I found my
on centre board too heavy for raise comfortably when I wanted to

anchor in shallow water), and the ballast shall be on the keel as ranch as possible; she shall draw a little more than three feet of water, and the eabin "house" shall not have more than just sufficient height above the deek to admit of four small dead-gyes being fitted, her sails shall be on the same plan as those of the old boat, except that the mainsail shall be in two pieces—as described by "Sauceliko" in a back number of Fonesy Am Straka—so that by dropping the peak I can instantly change to a leg of mutton scal, instead of being compelled to reef in a studden squall that had, instead of being compelled to reef in a studden squall that it shall carry a light batch on deek to put over the direct cockpit when I leave the yeach alone; every rone, even to the signal-hallards, shall lead aft to the cockpit, and tiller ropes shall be led all the way around the boat, from bow to stern, so that I can steer her in whatever part I happen to be; her ground tackle shall consist of four auchors, heavy enough to hold in a burricane, and manilla cables shall be used instead of chain; and lastly, I shall have a ten-foot cannus tender, which will be light enough to carry on a deck and be eastly shifted, containing four of the signal and a start of the containing four of the signal shall be intended bowsprit with corresponding the variety of the signal thank I shall be fitted for as long a cruise as a yachtsman could wish to undertake. "Sancolito," for whose opinions I have an exceeding reverence, grieves me by upholding an "Americanized yawl," with a full mizzen-mast and leg-of-mutton sail, and extended bowsprit with corresponding ibl. I think such a rig would be heavy outside sea, with only one man to work her, the original English yawl, in my opinion, is the best craft that can be devised. In a late number I notice your inquiry for an old-stove for yacht-tanework of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of t

#### MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The letters from Mr. Archer which have recently appeared in your paper and your own comments thereon, tempt me to write a few lines on the subject of yacht measurement. I am the more inclined to this because your pen and pages have been used and with manifest effect to influence the construction of yachts of better dimensions and model than those of the prevaling type, more especially of the small class of yachts, and because the method of measuring has a direct and other very paphabot of converging the development of others undesirable except as a means of gaining advantage in speed. Thus if happens that an English yacht will have a width of beam equal to less than 20 per cent, of her length, and those built here will sometime sexceed 40 per cent, with a corresponding disparity in their respective depths.

Some of this difference may reasonably and properly be due to difference in water, but to any one who has watched the constantion of beam it is a plain manifestation of their owners willingness to suffer loss of accommodation and to incur increase of expose to evade the penalizing effect of a faulty measurement rule, which makes necessary an outlay for ballast to serve a purpose which might to better accomplished by giving the vessel a little more beam and better accommodations, effect of the English rule, a yacht owner must receive from his builder a much smaller bott than he could get for the same money and invest a considerable sum in lead, or give up expectation of prize winning in regatas. While his is the case it cannot be charged against the rule that it produces a dangerous class of yachts, or yachts that are heavily rigged and unhandy.

It is no uncommon thing for us to speak of the English rule as bad to the extent of being ridiculous. How is the the rule as bad to the extent of being ridiculous. How is the the rule as bad to the extent of being ridiculous.

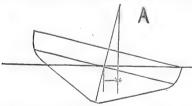
unhandy.

It is no uncommon thing for us to speak of the English rule as bad to the extent of being ridiculous. How is it with the rules here?

bad to the extent of being ridiculous. How is it with the rules here?

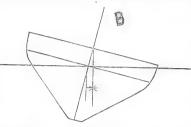
The effect of length measurement in developing the flat and wide variety has been so often the subject of your effective editorial comments that I will only say that I hope never to be caught out in one of those craft in a nasty sea and bad weather unless there is a port within easy distance to leeward.

There are, however, worse rules, I opine, than either the English or length rules, and after some study of the matter through many years, I have formed the conclusion that the very worst rule with



which I am acquainted is that of the New York Yacht Club. Viewing the subject as I do, it is difficult to conceive of any rule which could be worse and yet be specious enough to secure any consideration from yachtsmen. There is not a single good feature in yachts that it tonds to develop, not a bad one that if discourages. If any one should build a yacht to escape the kind of tax which it imposes, such vessel would necessarily be deficient in the characteristics of a safe, comfortable sea-going vessel. The best that can be hoped of such a rule, is that any one about to build will fail to pay any attention to it, and that he will not stint his craft of roceboard, so moundoins and serie, let the subject contents be what they may. This brings us to the question: What would be the characteristics of a good rule for time allowance? In trying to answer this question I shall try to deal rather with the principles to be attended to than the details of the application. A rule should tax only the elements out of which speed may be obtained so far as these are capable of recognition. It should, as far as may be consistent with equity, avoid penalizing features that make a boat safe, handy, roomy, economical or otherwise desirable. Other things being equal the rule which permits the largest liberty in design is best. Something has alroudy bone said in your paper as to the reasons why allowance should be made by one vessel to another, but a few words out it hisself laid down the principle. The property of the subject of the

the full advantage of her increased size, and the lighter convas of of the small vessel may even tell against the large one. When the wind blows harder the larger vessel has the double advantage of being able to travel faster than is possible with the smaller one, and of standing up to her canvas better, or using more of it. In addition to this there are some miner gains, such as the smaller offect of sea warves upon her, and the reduced frictional effect of water to which methon has been communeated by passing over surface to which methon has been communeated by passing over surface to the standard of the standard



waves of displacement and replacement are generated —when the surface traveled over is roughened by waves—when per square foot of surface it is necessarily less in the larger vessel than the smaller

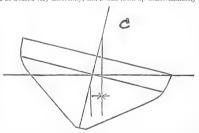
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consequently at high speed. There could be no difficulty in formulating this.

It might be assumed that as vessels of the same model increase their sail carrying power and resistance in a ratio approximately known, that their displacement or tonnage would form a good basis on which to reckon time allowance.

Such an inference is correct only when the same type of vessel is in competition and can, I claim, only be relied upon for just results when other parts of the rule for measurement insure that only such vessels shall be subject to the rule as have similar porportional dimensions. Otherwise the inference is as false and the operation of the rule as mischievous as it well can be. At this time when opinion is quite unsettled, it is, I think, important that no fallacy in regard to this matter should pass unchallenged.

A little attontion to the subject will show that of the three dimensions which enter into tonnage or diplacement the uses and offects of each are different from the other, and that they have different values as agents for the procurement of speed. They ought to be treated very differently, and to mix them up indiscriminately

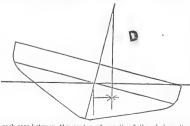


is to my mind to make confusion of a kind that can produce only the worst results. It is, in fact, to follow the example of the old time man-of-wars-man, who, to get rid of counting lent his measmate a handful of mixed gold and silver, and asked a like repay-

time man-ot-wars-man, who, to get rid of counting lent his messmate a handful of mixed gold and silver, and asked a like repayment.

I contend that no well proportioned vessel designed for comfort,
handmess and sea worthiness, can by displacement or bulk measurement rule afford to allow time to another one designed expressly to win prizes in regattas over a summer course.

It is the state of the s



in each case between the centre of gravity of the whole section, and the centre of buoyancy of each section inclined to an angle of 13 deg. The distance which separates horizontally the centre of gravity from the centre of buoyancy multiplied by the weight of the section as represented by the displacement, will, of course, give the force of the righting power at the angle shown, and the consequent relative ability to carry sail over such a vertice of the section A represent the Undine. B, the same terms and the consequent relative ability to carry sail over such a vertice to the section A represent the Undine. B, the same terms are the section A.

feet draught, and the same amount taken from beam. C, the Undine with two feet added to draught. D, the Undine with two feet added to beam. Let W represent the weight of each section, and L the length of the righting lever or the distance horizontally which separates the centre of gravity from the centre of buoyancy and we have the following:

"B—W 1.337 x \( \tilde{\text{L}}\) .4054 = .55

C—W 1.514 x L .65 = .934

It will be seen that the addition to depth gives no suchadvantage for carrying sail as is to be got by increase of beam. That it is not equivalent when exchanged for it is shown by reference to B. That addition to depth without diminution of beam may fail to give advantage in stability, unless accompanied by increase of free-board, is shown by C. That addition to beam does add immensely to sail carrying power on a wind is shown by D. That the loss of stability in narrow yachts is partly compensated, even in smooth water, by easier lines and smaller rigs, and that such boats are immeasurably superior and more handy is, I think, so palpable that the recognition of it must constantly increase. Hitherto, however, notwithstanding that the N. Y. Y. C. is exceptionally conspicuous in taxing depth and free-board, and that and builders have shown no displant of both of the more than a minimum of either. Our open yachts, the most extreme type of racing machine, usually have a draught of about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ of an inch to a foot of length, and are doek to water when inclined 12 deg. Larger vessels commonly have their decks to water at an inclination of 15 deg. Yacht builders will tell you they do not want too much boat. Nor do they want to get the sails too high. There appears to be a more healthy disposition growing, but I am afraid that it would not bear to be handreapped. The Seawanhaka Club has a rule that is probably the least objectionable in use It takes into account beam and length only, and although the club contains some deep boats as well as very wide ones, it does not appear that the most extreme and why some penalty on depth or the favorite mode of ballasting would be reasonable. A much better alternative would be to relieve the yachts from the cramping and injurious effects of the present too heavy tax on beam. If this were done and at he as amo inno our own roles modified so as to encourage more depth and less beam. Mr. Archer would fi tries.
New York, Dec. 4.

## YACHTING NEWS.

New Yacurs.—Hardly has the season closed for one year, before the chips begin to fly in all the building yards in expectation of the next. Prospectly having returned to commercial circles, it seems more than likely that this winter will see a larger number of keels stretched than any yet gone by. The builders of Boston already have much new work in hand, principally of the smaller cruising classes of sloops which meet with so much favor along the rugged Eastern coasts and the list of vessels undergoing alterations and repairs promises likewise to be a long one. Nearer home, Ward & Stanton have launched the new composite steam yacht for Mr. Journal of the standard of the steam of the steam yacht for Mr. Journal of the standard of the steam of the steam of the standard of the standard of the steam of the standard of the

Speed of Yachts.—The trawling yacht Spider, yawl-rig, 26 tons, made the run of 191 knots, or 220 miles, from Dover to Exmouth in 22% hours, under double-reefed winter canvas, blowing fresh Northeast gole and high sea.

Sour stomach, sick headache and diziness Hop Bitters cures with

#### Answers to Correspondents.

#### 17" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

E. P. C.—The mistake had been seen and corrected. Thanks. H. W -Step your mast plumb. Will give you more sail and it will sit better

M. T. S., Portland, O .- Siste went Demo cratic, and you were therefore mistaken in your decision,

C. W. E., Bowling Green, Ky.-Not manufactured now, See our advertising pages for name of agent.

L. E. S., Chittenango, N. Y.—The book you name, "The American Shooter's Manual," printed by Carey, Lea & Carey, 1827, is Its value is just what any one will give for it.

G. W., Phila.—We know of no one at present desirous of purchasing a pair of well-broken cockers. Advertise them in our kennel column and you will have inquiries enough about them.

N. D.—Whom shall I apply to for a tirst-class, large size bear trap for "cinnamons" in Wyoming? Money no object. Want a good one. Ans. Write to the Oneida Community, Oneida, New York,

J. McC., 40, San Francisco, Cal. Remove all the grease and fat possible with a knife, then tack on a board and rub with powdered chalk until wholly free from grease. The skin can then be backed

R. H. D.—The method of building you propose is a difficult one or smatters. Would advise a frame with canvas stretched over for amateurs You would have trouble in calking. See back files on building canvas canoes

J. C. L., Little Utica.—Will you please tell me what is the name of the bug that bores in wood? Ans. A great many insects deposit their eggs in wood and the larve live there until they go into the pupa state. Very many beetles have this beautiful. some Lymenoptera and other orders of insects.

J. C. S.—The stern wheel you propose is the best arrangement for your purpose. For designs of Nonparell write to Mr. Thos. Clapham, Rodyn, L. I. They will suit your purpose perfectly. Wheel should be about 6 feet diameter, 30 to 40 revolutions: twelve buckets, 5 feet 4x8 inches and % thick. The boat might be made 35 feet long to advantage, with 8 feet beam. About 6 horse power required for 6 to 61/2 miles an hour.

F. S. W., Bath, N. Y .- Is there any law in this State relative to registering dogs in the Clerk's Office. Ans. We know of no law and think that there is none requiring dogs to be registered. The Revised Statutes require that every owner or possessor of a dog liable to be taxed "shall, whenever required by any assessor, deliable to be taxed liver to him a discription in writing of every such dog owned or

ed by him." Penalty for neglect or refusal or false state-This is only statute within our "ken" in the nature of or approaching a requirement to register.

AMATEUR, Boston, Mass.—1. Are metal shells any better than paper shells for fine shooting? 2. Is No. 4 shot the proper size for paper shells for his shooting? 2. 18 No. 4 shot the proper size for ducks? 3. When No. 6 shot is used how should a shell be loaded to make the best possible pattern? Please state number of wads, weight of powder and shot? 4. 1s it better to turn the shells, if paper. Gun is No. 12: one barrel, the other medium. Ams. They are generally considered to shoot a little stronger. 2. Yes, for some localities, i. e., sea shooting. 3. You do not give weight of gun, or length of barrels. 4. Yes.

20 V. B. M., Raleigh, N. C.—Will you please answer the following question? I had a bitch speyed in the latter part of October, 1879, m January, 1880. Came in season, which did not surprise me, as I understand such to be frequently the case a short time after a bitch is speyed. She is at this time (November) in season, at least nine months between this and her former period. Is this not unusual? Can she have puppies? Two ovaries were taken from her at the time the operation was performed. Ans. If the operation was properly done your bitch cannot now have puppies, although she might have conceived during the first period.

G. H. S.—The America differs from recent vachts in being deeper and having an easier bilge, much more dead rise and finer ends. She is less of a box than the modern centreboard racing schooner. She is faster than anything of her size built since 1849 in America— proof that a properly designed keel yacht is not slower than the centreboard. A glance at her model and those of other yachts in the club rooms of the N. Y. Y. C. shows plainly that we have retrograded since her days, though we are now again beginning to appreciate her points, and are building more in consonance with the principles of naval science, and giving less credence to the clumsy notion that fast boats should sail "over the water," a meaningless and atterly impossible supposition, which produced such ancenth dangerous specimens as the Mohawk and a whole class more or less like her. The America is called "crank" by landsmen, because she heels a little to find her bearings-something which gives a sailor no concern if an aid to other desirable qualities.

Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying, It will pay you to try them.—[Adv.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

HOLABIRD Shooting Suits, Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, Ind. We know that there is nothing on 'earth equal to Hop Bitters as family medicine.

We have seen the Parker Pocket Scales advertised in another column and should think that they were well fitted for use by sports-men. They are small enough to be carried in the vest pocket and weigh up to 8 lbs.

Bethabara Wood.—The bethabara wood, which is imported from Africa by Messrs, Shipley & Son, of Philadelphia, Pa., for

rods, is by reason of its elasticity and strength peculiarly adapted to meet the angler's requirements. The wood is highly spoken of by those who have used it; and promises to increase in favor as it becomes better known.

A good opportunity is afforded any gentleman desirous of pos-curing a good well bred dog at a reasonable price by "Sheil" whose advertisement will be found in this week's number. The dogs are in fine healthy condition. Would seem to be well worth the money asked for them. Their breeding is A 1 and they have received notice on every occasion where they have been shown.

The photographic copy of "Fysshynge Wyth an Augle," by Dame Juliana Berners, A. D., 1496, for sale by Mr. Bouton, is a handsome "plaunfiet" in the old "black letter." Our readers will do well to remember that we have several copies of the delightful old book, edited by Mr. George W. Van Siclen, handsomely bound and in good plain type with the quaint spelling preserved, which we can supply at \$1.50 per copy. A few rubbed copies at \$1.25. Send your orders to this office soon.

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#### Correspondence.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attention.

Scoretic Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reported their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

#### Address.

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FOR SALE, one of Rushton's open canoes, 18 feet long, as good as new. Also, Lyman's bow-fac-ing rowing gear. Prict \$30. Address THOMAS OUNNING, Stanford, Conn. Decie, it

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a rrable-bolted hammerless breech-loading shot gun; 30-Inch; tweeve gauge; seven gauge; seven and thre fourths pounds. For further particulars addre CHAS, MILLS, Lexington, Ky. Dec 16,31

A NTLERS FOR SALE.—Some time elk, deer and antelope anthers, also buffato beads; orworde make an exchange for a dre-oner shot gan, ten-lb. ten gauge, and must be a close, hard shooter. WM A. ALLEN, Canon Creek, Montaina. —Deads, at

TO YACHTSMENT—Any gentleman requiring a navigator and salling master for either steam or sailing yorlit, please address the undersigned. Twenly years experience and a Freedreckes. For manent position destrable. Address PLOT, office of FORST AND STREAM.

Poir TALE, a Williams & Pawell gun, 10 lbs., \$50; a Schilling, 5 lbs., \$40, with equipments. Both 12 gauge, rebound, top snap, new; unique bargains. Also, 10 pln-fire crimpers, etc. (\$3) at \$1\$ each. W. M. Il., \$53 N. 11th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Deckitt

HOR SALE, Maynard rifle with long-range, mid-Prange and gallery barrels and appendages, in trunk-shaped gun case. Warranted in perfect condition. Cost \$430. Present price \$85. Write for full description to \$60. W. LBIGHTON, 2,212 Chap-line street, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE, a \$40 Greener gun, very little used In good order, 33-in, barrels, 10 bore. Will sel for half-price, as I have no further use for L. Ad dress H. K. R., 150x 440, Medford, Mass. Declê, it

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ORDON Setter Bitch, a beauty, whelped Jan., 1878, color black and tan, hunted on quall, and is fast, staumen and good nose. Will make a rattler. A brother sold for \$125, and sister for \$100. Price

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A dug by Imported Eicho', dam, imported Stella ; color, a dug by Imported Eicho'; dam, imported size, well feathered, handsome; has grand size nos size, well feathered, handsome; has grand size no action; 13, years odi; price [so. A blich by Berkeley, dam Kelhe; color, a rich solid red; dark cycs and nose, well reacheryd, finn style; is in whelp to blich by Mike (Eicho-Neill), dam Roxie [Eicho-Reill, help and hose; price §35. CHARLES DENISON, Harriord, John.

RED FOX, Skimk, Raccoon and other furs bought for cash—highest prices. Send for cir-cular with rull particulars. E. C. BOUGHTON, 5 Howard St., N. Y.

FOR SALE, my orange and white English setter dog Max, 25, years old, shot over three seasons; retriever. Will exchange for good rine. C. R. STOUGH. ON, Turner's Falls, Mass. Berleit.

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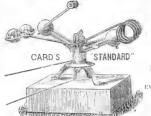
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### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

Vol. 15-No. 21, Nos. 39 and 40 Park How. New York,

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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays. Correspondents are requested to mail their communications se that they may reach us before that day

Do Not Forget that a paid ssubscription to the Forest and Stream for one year is a most appropriate Christmas gift.

The proposal to require licenses from gunners on Long Island will meet the hearty approval of the better class o sportsmen, and as land-owners are to be excepted from the requirement, farmers will be equally pleased with it.

THE CABLE brings us the news of the death of Francis Trevelyan Buckland, or as he was best known, Frank Buckland, who was perhaps the most widely known writer in England on natural history. For several years he had conducted the Natural History columns of Land and Water, and through that paper and other mediums he had been remarkably successful in popularizing that study.

----

When the Forest and Stream was considering which on of many special features, that presented themselves, should be provided for its readers this Christmas week, nothing seemed more pleasing and appropriate than a collection of reminiscences of that famous coterie of writers, who contributed long ago to the old Porter's Spirit-the Forest and STREAM of its day. And it was most fitting, too, that these reminiscenses should come from the pens of those writers themselves. We accordingly communicated with such of them as we knew to be still living, and our requests have been met by a most gratifying response, and we present to-day contributions from Gen. II, II, Sibley, Isaac McLellau, Col. Thos. Picton and S. C. Clarke.

These are the few who are left; the members of that band who have not passed away with their generation.

This reunion of famous writers, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, is a notable event in American sporting litera-

THE meeting, which is partly reported in another column, was a most interesting one, and was characterized by several important and highly interesting papers, which were

CENTRAL FISH CULTURAL SOCIETY.

followed by equally interesting discussions. We have urged the members to put their views in form of a "paper" which, prepared at leisure, fully represents their ideas, and is always correctly rendered in the local and other papers as well as in the Society's reports. This will be remedied next year, as a resolution was adopted which authorizes the executive committee to call on members for a paper, and then to prepare a

programme in accordance with this plan.

Among the papers read was one by Prof. Forbes on the food of fishes in their early life, which has an important bearing upon fishculture and the intelligent stocking of waters; one by Mr. Fairbank on the breeding of California salmon in fresh waters, something which has been done by him in Geneva Lake, Wis., where his salmon have not only lived but have actually spawned in the lake; one by Mr. Ballou on protection of fishes in Lake Michigan ; one by Mr. Mather on the growth of carp in America, wherein he proved by many witnesses that in their new home their growth exceeded that of their native land three or four times; and one by Mr. Shaw on fishways, besides letters and communications from others.

One of the humors of the meeting was a joke on Commissioner Shaw, of Iowa, whose resemblance to General Garfield is so strong that strangers looked after him. One of the wags told a waiter at the hotel that the gentleman dining at the next table was the President-elect, and that the one with him (Commissioner Bartlett, of Illinois), with the huge moustache, was General Logan, and the fun lay in seeing the procession of darkies file by to get a look at the celebrities, and the astonishment of Shaw to see the pyramids of dishes containing all the delicacies in the house piled in front of him until no space was left for more.

We will publish the papers and discussions in full, from week to week, and afterward issue them in pamphlet form. The members of the Society recognized the labors of Forest AND STREAM in the line of fishculture, and the few who had not formerly taken it ordered it sent. It may be that the Society will never get the legislation it seeks from the general Government, but if it never accomplishes legislation of any kind it has a sufficient reason for existence in the diffusion of fishcultural knowledge, the exchange of ideas and the general waking up of the public to the value of fishculture through the press, which gives, as the Chicago local papers did, columns of discussions and extracts of the papers read and comments upon them.

#### THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

WITHIN a few days the life members of the National Rifle Association will be given an opportunity at the annual meeting of the association to fill a number of places in the Board of Directors. Common sense would seem to dictate that a change be made from the old plan of complimentary re-election of retiring members, and that an effort be made now if ever by the actual shooting men of the asso ciation to make the Board of Directors something more than a more parcel of figure-heads, at least as a large majority. The affairs of the association have now reached a stage where it becomes an absolute necessity that somebody should do something. From being a live, healthy organization, leading ritle practice and infusing life into the sport, the National Rifle Association has degenerated into a mere empty shell The military shooting on the one hand is entirely removed from the jurisdiction of the Board, and on the other hand the most popular all-comers' match of the year 1880 has been carried out not only without the actual co-operation of a major ity of the Board, but with expressions of the liveliest disgust and opposition on their part. The fact now is that those who control affairs in the National Rifle Association are not in active and earnest accord with the men who do the shooting on the range. Every important step which has been taken has been forced upon the Board, and this unwieldy force of inincapables have been rather a hindrance than a help to rifle shooting. A single energetic man could easily run the Creed-

moor range, and the only function which the present Board of Directors seems to fulfill is that of passing ridiculous resolutions at inopportune moments. The Palma has been virtually shelved through the weight of conditions laid upon it, and the whole question of international small-bore shooting has been dragged into a quagmire of confusion, and there dropped. Having the opportunity to become the dictator in all matters connected with rifle shooting in this country, the association, by an annual turn-over of its rules and regulations, has managed to make a match shot "under the rules of the National Rifle Association" considerable of a risk unless everything passes off exceptionally smooth. The financial management of Creedmoor might come in for no small share of sharp criticism were we inclined to venture into that field.

The whole remedy for this state of affairs lies with the shooting men among the life members. There are enough such to select a good, live contingent at once, and ultimately to the weeding out of every fossil from the Board. There has been growling and grumbling enough, both on and off the range, at the neglect of those in control. The whining ones can now put their cry for reform into practical shape of ballots. Let them decide upon a list of men who thoroughly understand the needs of modern rifle practice, men themselves know somewhat of the seemingly slight causes which may cause a man to turn with indifference from one range and seek another. Our plea for a "change" is no idle one, for affairs in the N. R. A. cannot well be worse than they are now, and in face of the fact the coming shooting season will determine whether the N. R. A. is to live or die. The infusion of new blood into the Board must be a help to its deliberations

Banners and buntings and streamers, the boom of cannon and the flare of skyrocket, these are the attendants of our midsummer anniversary, the symbolisms of our national pride and patriotism. Each recurring holiday is marked by its distinctive and approved material expression of the sentiments which prompt to its observance.

And Christmas has its greens. This week our nomes are decorated with the simple boughs brought in from the woodland and fragrant with the spicy odor of the forest.

There is much of significance in this, that for the memorial of that day which the Christian world has set apart for the commemoration of the one momentous event in its history, it rejects the decorations of art and finds in the simple gifts of nature its fitting and eloquent symbols of joy and cheer and

It matters little when or where this custom arose. That it has lived and is year by year more widely adopted is an unconscious, perhaps, but none the less emphatic and true, expression of man's sympathy with Nature. It is the unerring token of her children's affection for Mother Earth.

Massachusetts Game Protection.—The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association have appointed Messis. Iris W. Adams, John Fattler, Jr., and F. R. Shattuck, a committee to superintend, if necessary, a revision of the Game and Fish laws of the State during the coming session of the Legislature. This committee invites correspondence from other similar committees of the different State Associations or from individuals interested in the subject of fish and game protection, and will welcome any suggestions which may bear on this matter. Letters may be addressed to any member of the committee, in core of the Association.

Words, Words, Words.-When Carver was setting out for Europe, he prepared the way by a grandiloquent exchange of wordy challenges to Bogardus; and when the flood of newspaper notoriety thus secured was at its height the "Doctor" mounted the crest of the wave and rode into fame across the sea. After a prolonged absence abroad Carver appears again in the daily papers with more challenges to Bogardus. This means, we presume, that Carver thinking about coming back to America. He is preparing another wave of newspaper notoriety, and when the sound-ing-line shows the requisite depth of water on the bar we may look for the redoubtable marksman to come sailing grandly into port.

Tides-moon-moonshine. Carver challenges-wordswords-words.

## A Christmas Reunion.

A VISION OF THE PAST.

N the silence of my room, at this solemn noon of night, I sit and muse of other years, of years that were so bright.

There's no light of lamp nor gleam of fire to dissipate the gloom No star-spark nor a moon-ray the darkness to illume. As down Time's dusty corridors I turn my wistful eye Fond retrospect brings up the scenes of the days so long gone by.

I seem to see before me, like old portraits on the wall, Sportsmen whose forms and features I can at once recall As memory's magic wand I raise, the mea of other days, Like apparitions of the past come trooping to my case behold in this, my vision, each old familiar scene, Where we had tramped the meadows or trod the woodland green Where we'd scaled the breezy upland, or plunged in bosky dell In summer's heat or when the leaves of russet autumn fell. In hemlock wilderness, where roved the wild deer herds of Maine Where antiered stag or tawny doe held unmolested reign; Where the drum-beat of partridge or woodcock's startled cry Were heard in piny thickets down where the brook swept by. And where lone Adiroudacks their shadows wide extend And the blue mountain summits with the horizon blend Where sparkling stream and crystal lake, like gems, the valor inday There, well equipped with rod and gun, we loved to take our way

And where the sylvan prairies of Illinois outspread Their measureless green pastures, where thick the grouse flocks fed .

Where myriads of wild pigeous and coveys of brown quail Filled grove and plain; where oft we'd keep the trail Fast by thy shores, old Ocean, by rocky reef and bar, In shelly cove, or where the sand-spit stretched out white and far. There, hidden in our boat, we'd lie in ambush for the flight Of hovering brant or bonking goose from day-dawn until night. And oft where reedy marshes their league-wide me And plover-call and curiew-cry were resonant o'erhead, There, oft amid those wary flocks, to deal out death we came And home return'd with sumptuous wealth of migratory game

And when the winter days had come, and sports of held were o'er, And, gun and red and dog dismissed, we sought our homes one

We lov'd by fireside blaze to sit and there enjoy agai In genial talk, the noble sports of wood and flood and plain. Cale Loring, of old Boston, prince of fowlers rare, Can I forget your royal sports, your skill beyond compare!
Forget our "Acorn," "Cypress," in these recording rhyme
Then wont to fill the sanctum of the Spirit of the Times? in these recording rhymes,

Tall Son of York! O, Porter, who might torget thy fame? What memories now brighten at mention of thy name So eloquent in speech, so cultur'd in thy mind. A giant in thy form, as woman soft and kind! And others, too, were there, renowned with gun and pen Sibley and Picton, Scott and Wilkes, all princes among men; Anthon and Clarke and Foster, and, chiefest name of all. Frank Forrester! What scenes those names recall

Poor Herbert! Who so brilliant, so versatile as thou Whether in smiling mood or with a clouded brow?

Ah, who so earnest in the field, amid the birds of air, Or where the trout and salmon gleamed in the sunny glare.

These portraits of kind faces, these pictures of the past. Glow ever in my memory; to fade they will be last.
But, alas! the dust and shadows of the grave have closed fore si On many of these we cherish'd in the long-departed year,

Shelter Island, J. J. Isaac McL ISAAC MCLELLAN

"THE SPIRIT" CROWD.

BY COL. THOMAS PICTON

HIRTY-FIVE years ago The Spirit of the Times, the metropolitan weekly, for many years previously prosper ous under the peculiar editorial management of William T. Porter, had attained the height of its popularity, celebrity and influence through its recognition as the "gentleman" newspaper" of the period, with a corps of contributors com prising numerous writers of local distinction in every portion of the country, whose productions, generally composed during moments of compulsory leisure and expressly designed for instruction or entertainment of a distinctive class of ap preciative readers, first saw the light of day in this diversified preciative realers, itsis saw the ignt to day it him surveished sheet. The Porter brothers were men of decided ability and of tire literary attainments, genial, social companions and of extended worldly experience, and hence it was not surprising that when William, the "Tall Son of York" as he was fauniliarily designated on account of his remarkable stature, assumed control of The Spirit's columns, aided by the stature, assumed control of The Spirit's columns, aided by the advice and literary co-operation of his more highly cultured brothers, it penetrated with incredible rapidity into the houses of turfinen, sportsuce, planters and country gentlemen, while being acknowledged in this metropolis as a standard

while being acknowledged in this interropoles as a standard for refined anusciments.

It must be remembered that in those days, when the passing generation were tinetured with a decided predilection to ward patriclanism and a prejudice favoring social exclusiveness, professional gentlemen and those of habitual leisure were, as a general rule, not only ripe scholars, but enthusiastic admirers of field sports, tutored in admiration of the passition steen habitual in action by the central work. times and diversion lish soil. The sports held in esteem by the gentry upon times and diversions near the section by the gentry upon Eng-lish soil. The sportsmen of forty years since were almost entirely dependent upon English publications, and those of a very high price, for current literature, and consequently one of the leading features of The Spirit in its initial issues had been a judicious reproduction of articles from the London of Magazine and similar periodicals, the perusal of ired the ambition of our native writers, who, ere lause which fired the ambition of our native writers, who, ere lapse of little time, and the satisfaction of perceiving their contributions to The Spirit transferred to the Old World with landatory comments upon the unexpected uprising of a sporting literature in an American wilderness. Such was the case particularly in the instance of Tom Thorpe's "Tom Owen,

the Bee Hunter," and the "Big Bear of the Arkansaw," two sketches, descriptive of life in the Southwest, for which he had vainly sought a medium of publication at the South, where he was then dwelling a comparatively obscure editor. Upon advice of a friend the manuscripts were transmitted to Porter, whose appreciation of talent and humor and keen sense in detection of character, at once suggested prominent publication of the articles, which were, through his indorsement, reprinted extensively in popular journals, and finally adopted in England as types of hitherto unknown American characteristics. Through this fortunate chance in making a first appearance in The Spirit, and a subsequent contribution to the American Turf negister, likewise edited by William, Col. Thorpe acquired a profitable reputation, enduring up to the time of his death, insamuch as he was among the very few sporting writers wielding a money making pen. The Turf Hegister, moreover, was the main cause of bringing into existence as a sporting author Frank Forrester, as therein Herbert made his debut in his controversy with Cypress, Jr., regarding quail, continued in a series of articles, which, subsequently enlarged and enhellished, laid the foundation for a number of papers upon American game printed in the magazines and forming the skeletion of his American Field Sports. Porter, personally, was no ardent disciple of the gun, but a most devoted worshine of the rod, suendine his vacations. Zines and norming the skeleton of his Anherican Fred Sports. Porter, personally, was no ardent disciple of the gun, but a nost devoted worshiper of the rod, spending his vacations annually in making short journeys into the trout regions of Long Island, and the wilderness of Sullivan County and of John Brown's Tract, usually accompanied by some genial friends of more practical piscatorial ubilities than tendencies for literary coverious, receiving the proposal properties of the control of the properties of the p unidary in manages and politheres of Sullivan County and of John Brown's Tract, usually accompanied by some genial friends of more practical piscatorial abilities than tendencies for literary exertions, prominent among whom could be remarked Henry Inman, the artist; Brough, the wocalist; Genio C. Scott and Lyman Derby, aspirants to leadership of fashion in the fabrication of male garments; Wilkins Kendall, of the New Orleans Pieupane, yearly a visitor to our city during the summer months; Possidic, an occentric genetic manage of the property of the property of the county nce of being called out of town to argue a motion before the Chancellor, so strong was the then prevailing sentiment among business men against their legal advisers going forth for "a day's shooting." Another chandestine contributor to The Spirit was the Rev. Dr. Bethune, who, however, nustered courage adequate to public avowal of himself as editor of American edition of "Walton's Angler," much in demand with local bibliomaniaes hunting after the volume, on account of the reverend annotator's reputation, with an impulse similar to that actuating acquisition of a black letter Julia Bernyer. Bernyer.

It will be perceived that in those earlier days a sporting

It will be perceived that in those earlier days a sporting lawyer or a piscatorial divine stood in danger of excommunication were his proclivities to be honestly confessed, and hence came it that the inviting fields of sporting literature remained with us multiled save by surreptitions or disguised laborers, until Mr. Hawes and Herbert set a commendable example to ambitions aspirants through voluntarily unmasking their faces to an admiring public. Henry William Herbert differed from all his sporting contemporaries in the grave particular of being condemned to involuntarily literary servitude whereby to earn his daily bread, and for many years indugence in field sports was rather a compulsory relaxation, necessary to relieve an unremitted pressure upon an overloved brain than for the sake of mere amusement. It was necessary to reneve an innermitted pressure upon an over-taxed brain than for the sake of more amusement. It was fortunate for the sportsmen of Americathat Herbert chanced to be a man of very limited means, otherwise he would never have been forced into composition of those volumes upon which rest his post-mortem fame, for, during his lifeupon which rest his post-mortem fame, for, during his life-time, he toiled assiduously to attain celebrity as a classical and historical author, regarding his sporting contributions to magazines and newspapers as mere ephemeral productions to alleviate passing financial difficulties. Upon the "Roman Traitor" and "Oliver Cromwell, England's Great Protector," he placed his firmest reliance for a durable reputation, while upon "The Captains of the Old World" he bestowed more labor and research than upon others of his productions, ex-cepting his elaborate work upon "The Horse," which en-gaged his leisure hours at "The Cedars" for more than a series of years, its compilation having been commenced at suggestion of J. Prescott Hall, once a prominent lawyer and series of years to compitation having occur commenced suggestion of J. Pressolt Hall, once a prominent lawyer as President of the Jockey Club at the time of the exciting max between Boston and Pashion. Herbert was a very superhorgeman and quite a cavairy officer, having commanded company of yeomanny before leaving England, and was t e of the exciting match company of yearnamy comments as an amateur rider, being beaten, however, on account of the superiority of the horse of his antagonist, the well-known Lovel Purdy, upon the Union Course.

When The Spirit was commenced by a gentleman named Fisher, who prided himself upon being brother to the famous

and precocious actress Miss Clars Fisher, it was announced to be intended as "a chronicle of Field Sports, the Turf and the Stage," but, upon its falling beneath charge of William T. Porter, the literary department was assumed by Dr. Porter, who at one time was co-editor with N. P. Willis in a weekly, The Corsact, intended as a rival to the Albion. Among the compositors in The Spirit office was thorace Greeley, who was indebted to William, when foreman of the printing house of Banga & McElrath, for the first employment obtained in this city, the duo having originally come from the same town in New Hampshire. Greeley's first editorial essay appeared in The Spirit, clandestinely inserted during absence of the editors at the races, and was deemed to be so brilliant as to draw forth an injunction not "to do the same again." Some legal difficulties having occurred touching ownership of The Spirit, the paper was, at Greeley's suggestion, issued for a couple of weeks as The New Yorker, a title adopted by the "white-coated philosopher" when venturing into business for himself in conjunction with Henry J. Raymond, another of Porter's townsmen. The success of The Spirit as a literary journal was materially enhanced through perpetration of an ingenious hoax upon Porter, whose publication in good faith created somewhat of a sensation in the literary circles. Dickens having announced the publication of a new serial to succeed "The Pickwick Papers." which literary composition was initially designed to be a burlesque sporting narrative as a letter-press accompaniment to etchings executed by Seymour, whose "Sketches" had attracted much attention in England, some one supplie The Spirit with the opening chaplers of "Boz's" new romance, the authorship being variously ascribed to litchard Adans Locke, Herbert, Lewis Gaylord Clark, Clay the caricaturist, and other writers of distinction, whose letters of reputation, more or less indignant, contributed amazingly to have more an accent of the imposition when it was discovered to have and precocious actress. Miss. Clara Fisher, it was announced I precocious actress Alis Guara Fisher, it was aumounced be intended as "a chronicle of Field Sports, the Turf and 8 Stage," but, upon its falling beneath charge of William Porter, the literary department was assumed by Dr. Por-, who at one time was co-editor with N. P. Willis in a

remark, a strong sectional feeling charaterized our races from the earliest inception of that sport upon this continent, Virginia claiming representation of the South and New York that of the North from the days of the exciting match between Eclipse and Henry down to the more recent contests between Fashion, bearer of Northern colors, and Boston and Peytona, respective champions of a "soild South." During the spring and fall meetings of the Jockey Club, then held upon Long Island, the sanctum of The Spirit was a scene of cdifying confusion as a neutral ground, whereupon the magnates of the turf, ever men of distinction in paths of public life, assembled in barmonious communion. Prominent among these horse owners stood, upon the part of the South, Col. William R. Johnston, of Virginia, a small-sized gentleman, with a super-luxuriance of gray hairs, rather grandiloquently claimed as being "the Napoleon of the turf;" Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, the perfect type of Southern chivalry; Long, of Washington, and Dick Ten Brocck, of Kentucky, famous to the present hour through his trans-Atlantic experience. To meet these men of note our city produced such sporting worthies as Alderman Charles Henry Hall, a patrician, whose town residence had been converted into the famous Niblo's Garden; Walter Livingston, owner of Trustee, a diplomatist of the olds chool, familiarly known as "the last of the white cravats;" William Gibbons, owner of Trustee, a diplomatist of the olds chool, familiarly known as "the last of the white cravats;" William Gibbons, owner of Suchnig and divelop-tily's immense fortune; and the Stevens brothers, subsequently identified in the promotion of yachting and divelop-quently identified in the promotion of yachting and divelop-quently identified in the promotion of yachting and divelopthe earliest inception of that sport upon this continent, Virginia claiming representation of the South and New York ing steamsing owner and indeed founder of Commodore Van-derbilt's immense fortune; and the Stevens brothers, aubse-quently identified in the promotion of yachting and develop-ment of engineering enterprises—a congregation of wealth, probity and intelligence the like of which, it may be well observed, we may never chance to see again.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Yours of Nov. 29 is before me. I should be glad to comply with your request for an article for your Christmas number, but I fear it will not be in my power, as I have been for many weeks laid up by an attack of rheumatism and neuralgia in my head, which prevents me from the use of my pen, except for short notes. When I was attacked I was preparing an article for Forest and Stream, the end of which I g an article for Forest AND STREAM, the cut of which I must anticipate. This disease is the angler's special enemy, I have good reason to know.

I think my cousin, Isaac McLellan, and I are among the old-written on accessive arbitrary.

et united by cousin, issue Stochala, and I are among the out-est writers on sporting subjects. I began more than fifty years ago, in the Sporting Magazine, published in Baltimore by J. S. Skinner, and have written for most of its successors. As soon as I am able to travel (if ever) I expect to go to my usual haunt in South Plorida, from which you will bear

from me.

When my friend Hallock left your paper I expected to lose my interest in it, but such has not been the case. I see no falling off, but rather the reverse.

Very truly yours,

Marietta, Ga., 1880.

and after much persuasion I induced a Sioux Indian named

#### SPORTS OF BY-GONE DAYS

Editor Forest and Stream.

The pen of "Hal a Dacotali," which you call upon to perform service for your Christmas time issue, has been so long unused in the sporting line that it is decidedly rusty. I must endeavor to burnish it for the nonce with what success you must be the judge.

Arma, virumque cano, as old Virgil bath it. sing as did the poet, I can at least tell your readers in plain prose somewhat of the men and of the arms they us other days in their field sports.

The co-contributors with myself to Porter's Spirit of the Times and other sporting journals more than a quarter of a century ago were Frank Forrester (Wm. II. Herbert). Kendall, T. B. Thorpe, Picton, Lewis, Andubon and others of more or less note. With Porter, Herbert and Kendall, I was personally acquainted: they all passed away years since to the undiscovered country.

> "Their swords are rust, Their bodies are dust. Their souls are with the suints, I trust."

The writers I have referred to composed a corps which for

Their bodies are dust,
Their souls are with the saints, I trust."

The writers I have referred to composed a corps which for ability and brilliancy in their particular department of literature has seldom been surpassed. Dwelling in different portions of the Union the aggregate of their experience as from time to time made public had much effect in popularizing legitimate field sports, and in repressing the practices of pollution of the propertion of the Union the aggregate of their experience as from time to time made public had much effect in popularizing legitimate field sports, and in repressing the practices of pollutions of the properties of the p

with Herbert's self-exile from his native land which was never divulged, but which preyed upon his peace of mind and caused that deep depression to which he was subject at intervals, and which, combined with the infelicities of his domestic relations, brought about the final distressing catastrophe. "Requiescal in pace," Porter, of The Spirit of the Times, and Kendall were both true-hearted and genial men, as well as able and practiced writers. They had hosts of friends, North and South, and were general favorities.

Force, of the sparts of the thick, and a chedual were both true-hearted and genial men, as well as able and practiced writers. They had hosts of friends, North and South, and were general favorites.

My own sphere of operations was far more extended than that of any of the sportsmen I have named, and hence the articles furnished by "Hal a Dacotah," although by no means remarkable for their literary merit, were sought for with eagerness, because of the novelty of the scenes he described and the magnitude of the field over which he roamed. That field comprised what are now known as Northwestern Iowa, the whole of the great State of Minucosta lying west of the Mississippi River, and a part of Eastern Dakota. No white men inhabited this wast region, save the comparatively few who were engaged in the fur trade with the Indians. Here were to be found at all seasons of the year the building, or bison, in countless numbers, great herds of the wapiti, or elk, the deer, the bear and the wolf, and not infrequently the panther and other animals. The streams shounded with beaver, otter, mink and other amphibia, and the lakes, of which there are more than seven thousand in Minnesota alone, were covered in the spring and fall with swan, geese and ducks of every variety. It was in this elysium of hunters that the youthful Hal, not long out of his teens, six feet in his stockings, atthletic and active, a sure shot with ride, shot-gun and pistol, and withal an enthusiast in field sports, for successive years piled his weapons to the destruction of myriads of furered and feathered game. His contributions to the sporting iterature of the period were strictly truthful, but tinged with the somewhat romantic character of their young author. The interest manifested by the public in those effusions was enlanced by the fact that there was no other representative of the extreme Northwest in the group of witers referred to.

The position I held as one of the partners of the Great American Pur Company, having under my innucdiate and exclus

and after much persussion I induced a Sioux Indian named Doxon, or the Singer, to act as guide to the party, promising him protection in ease we fell in with Chippewas, with which tribe the Sioux were at war, and a liberal compensation for his services if he proved himself competent and faithful We were all mounted on tough and serviceable horses, and we relied upon our arms to furnish us with f. od. We crossed the Minnesota River at the Little Rapids, about forty miles above Mendota, without serious difficulty, the water being shallow. We then entered the woods, and traversing them under the direction of the guide, we emerged upon the open prairie on the following day. The month was October, the woods and prairie had assumed the hues of autumn, and the weather being warm and pleasant, the party having secured sufficient game for supper, were in a merry mood, and made good headway towards the northwest. Deer and bear sign was plentiful, but the Indians had lately hunted there and killed or driven the antinals away. The next day we traveled industriously, but fell in with no game of any kind, and we reached a lake, bordered by a thick grove of poplors, where it was decided to encamp for the night. Having eaten nothing during the day, and without provant for supper, the situation was anything but cheerful. The sun was disappearing in the west, when to our delight we heard among the poplars the peculiar chuckle of ruifed grouse when preparing to roost; and they were soon discovered and fifteen of them seemed, which afforded a very satisfactory meal. That the situation was anything but cheerful. The sun was disappearing in the west, when to our delight we heard among the poplars the peculiar chuckle of ruffed grouse when preparing to roost; and they were soon discovered and fifteen of them secured, which afforded a very satisfactory meal. That was the only day that there was scenitive of food during the entire trip, deer and water fowl being abundant. The route was continued along the verge of the forest until, about noon of one of the days, we saw in the distance on the prairie a heard of elk, consisting of a hundred or more, lying down on the top of a hill. How to stalk them with success was the problem to be solved. There was but one chance in a score that it could be done, but I determined upon a trial. Learning the rest of the party to care for the horses, none of which were fast enough to overtake the elk, I took with me a young half-breed and Dowan, and started on foot. We were compelled to make a march of three or four miles to reach the only point from which to make an approach. The hill where the animals lay was precipitous on the side where we found ourselves, and if the valley between us could be safely crossed, we would be safelyed for the safely crossed, we would be safelyed for a shot or show himself until I stripping ourselves of all superfluous articles, we wound prairie grass around our bodies and crowned our heads with it. I kept the half-breed with ne, and told Dowan to crawl at a little distance in a parallel line with us, but under no circumstances to fire a shot or show himself until I strived at the proper spot. Serpent-like we worked our way through the grass for a distance of four or five hundred yards, and had reached the sheltered spot without alarming the game, when, to my unspeakable horror and indignation, I saw the miserable swarge Dowan rise from the ground, run rapidly up the hill, and discharge his double barrel. I was near enough to the herd for a certain shot, but the rising ground intervened, shutting it out from my view. I toward the Indian, intending to beat him soundly, but he was a fleet runner, and when I mounted the hill he was in full chase of the elk and almost a gun-shot ahead of me. I felt like putting a builtet through the wretch, but he did not make his appearance among us until late at night, and my wrath had then subsided. What he had been doing in the meantime no one could tell, but when I questioned him the next morning he said he had followed an elk he had wounded, but did not succeed in overtaking it. I abused him heartily for his misconduct, and asked him why he had not waited for me before shooting. He replied that he could not see nee in the grass, and supposed I had abandoned the chase. How the fellow failed to secure at least two of the herd, I can not conceive, for he was within twenty yards of them when he discharged his gun. I have oftentimes had my patience tried by the stupidity of fellow-hunters, or of my men, when instructed to perform some task requiring tact and caution in approaching game, but nothing ever occurred to me more irritating than the case I have related. We fell in with other elk in smaller numbers during the trip, but the country was

approaching game, but nothing ever occurred to me more irritating than the case I have related. We fell in with other elk in smaller numbers during the trip, but the country was not favorable for stalking, and a trial to overtake them with our horses on one occasion proved a ludicrous failure.

After reaching the valley of the Sauk River and looking with pleased eyes upon a beautiful sheet of water, now known at Osakis Lake, and celebrated for the abundance and excellence of the fish it contains, the weather changed, threatening a storm, and I determined to return homeward by a more westerly route. On the second day thereafter a huge bear was killed by one of the party and the carcass proved a god-send to us, inasmuch as a sudden snow-storm, which lasted two entire days, overtook us and drove us to the shelter of the woods. Hunting was out of the question while the snow-fall continued, and we had to make ourselves and our poor animals as comfortable as the pacity of covering material would permit. The large kettle of sheet-iron was kept upon the fire and supplied without intermission with the meat of the bear, which was our only recourse. The amount consumed by the party of nine while thus snow-bound was simply prodigions, there being little of the bear left for the wolves when we departed. Our course led us through the Kandiyohi region, noted for the size and beauty of its lakes and the fertility of its soil. The party arrived without accident at their homes, after an absence of twenty-two days, the only incident worth mentioning being the bagging of four large geese on the wing by the writer by a single discharge of his gun on horseback.

I first came to St. Peter's, now Mendota, in the fall of 1834,

only incident worth mentoning being the bagging of rour large gees on the wing by the writer by a single discharge of his gun on horseback.

I first came to St. Peter's, now Mendota, in the fall of 1834, the trip from Prairie du Chien, nearly three hundred miles distant, having been performed in company with a gentleman named Bailly, two hired voyageurs and a half-breed boy, all of us being mounted. I have heretofore given some details to the readers of The Spirit of the Times of the journey, which was fruitful of incidents, some ludicrous and some grave. Soon after my arrival I visited Fort Snelling and presented letters of introduction, with which I had been furnished by my army friends elsewhere, to the officers, and they secured my entree at once to the society at the post. The garrison was composed of five companies, with nearly a full complement of officers, several of whom had their families with them. There were four lieutenants, W., McC., P. and G., who, like myself, were unmarried, and who had formed themselves into a club, which they called the bote-server. These youngsters were disposed to be fast, and some of their pranks were annoying to Major P., the staid and somewhat austere commandant, verging as they did upon insubordination and disrespect, but never quite rendering their authors amenable to the penalties of a court-martial. The two first and last whose initials are given met with an early death; the third fall a victim to vellow fever at Vera Cruz gulps. tion and disrespect, but never quite rendering their admonst amenable to the penalties of a court-martial. The two first and last whose initials are given met with an early death; the third fell a victim to yellow fever at Vera Cruz subso quent to its surrender to Gen. Scott. After the lapse of several years Captain Martin Scott, fa-

mous as the best shot of his time, in or out of the service, was assigned to the command of Fort Snelling and he brought with him a score or more of thoroughbred dogs of different kluds. I had in my own kennels twenty-two canines, at the head of which was the matchless Lion, an Irish wolf dog, immortalized by Frank Forrester in his published works and in late years by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont in the columns of the New York Sportsman. The tastes of the new commandant and myself were so similar that it is not strange we because intimate or that the intimacy incord into a warm

late years by arts. Jossie Bernon Fremont in the Commiss of the New York Sportsman. The tastes of the new commandant and myself were so similar that it is not strange we became intimate or that the intimacy ripened into a warm friendship, which lasted uninterruptedly until his death. He fell, as we all know, at the head of his regiment, while galabarily performing his duty on the bloody field of Molino del Rey, in Mexico, in the year 1847.

The Captain and I frequently hunted grouse on the prairies, and in the winter season we made fierce war upon the workes and foxes which were attracted by the offal from the post. When we took the field with more than two score dogs there was music in the air and small chance indeed for any of the scavenger beasts in the neighborhood. There was a large timber wolf, distinguished by his size and by his peculiar dark color, which had balled every attempt of Captain Scott and the other sportsmen at the fort to capture, although they had fleet greyhounds in their pack. I told these gentlemen that my dogs could catch and kill that brute, but they were utterly incredulous. It was arranged that I was to be advised when next the wolf put in an appearance, and not many days passed before the notice was served upon me. My fastest horse was forthwith saidled and I crossed the Minnesota River with my dogs, and was soon in full class of the animal, which was so confident in his own powers that he distained the shelter of the woods and took his course, much to my delight, across the prairie. Suffice it to say that Lion and his brother Boston overhauled the wolf after a short race of three miles and pinned him to the ground. When I reached the spot the wolf was in the agonies of death, and in a few moments ceased to breathe. I attached one end of my long slik sash to the hasp in my saddle and tied the other of the dissoniture praire to the fort and exhibited it, to the dissoniture of the disselleving and the triumph of my noble dogs.

ling silk sash to the hasp in my saddle and tied the other round the wolf's neck, and thus accounted I dragged the heavy careas over the smooth prairie to the fort and exhibited it, to the discomiture of the disbelieving and the triumph of my noble dogs.

On another day I received an urgent message from the Captain, by his orderly, requesting me to cross over with my dogs, as he had two wolves coralled upon the large island below the fort. I forthwith complied, and on my arrival found the Captain had placed an entire company of soldiers along the bank of the stream to prevent the escape of the wolves. The island was surrounded by open water except on that side. We went over on the ice, found and killed one wolf, and the other only evaded the onset of the dogs by pluming into the water, when he was carried by the swift current, despite all his struggles, under the ice.

My armory contains one rifle and three double guns, each of which recalls to my mind incidents of much interest in which it has played a prominent part. There are missing from the collection two double barrels, one a plain neat gun which I purchased from Capt. Scott on the eve of his departure for Mexico. It was his favorite arm, and I used it with great care for several years and finally presented it to a warm friend, since deceased. It is now in the possession of his son, by whom it is valued as a family relie. The other was, next to my Wilmot, the weapon I most relied on for ordinary shooting. It is responsible for the death of innumerable victims, from the lordly hison, through the ganut, down to the tiny jacksnipe. The excellence of its shooting will be worked for by our able and worthy Commissioner of Agriculture, my old friend General W. G. Le Duc, who wilmessed divers leats performed with it in the field. I lent it to a fellow sportsman several years since and have never been able to recover it, which I very much regret, for that arm was my reliance in many a strait and never failed me.

There was enough of danger attendant upon the sport

The transformation which has taken place in the vast countrierred to as the scene of my early adventures in less than a generation is almost inconceivable. The white settlements were few in number, and confined mainly to that part of Minnesota's territory east of the Mississippi River. Where the buffalo were to be found covering the prairies and great herds of elk disported themselves idourishing towns and cities have sprung up, and thousands of stalwart farmers have established themselves and are furnishing; the staff of life to the dwellers in less favored lands. Within ten miles of where I now write are more than a hundred thousand people embraced in the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, both of which are increasing in population and wealth with wonderful rapidity, and to which the great Northwest is tributary. There are no buffalo and very few elk to be found now in this immense State of Minnesota. Deer are abundant as are the Canada, pinnated and ruffed grouse which do not seem this immense State of Minnesota. Deer are abundant as are the Canada, pinnated and ruffed grouse which do not seem to suffer serious dimunition, notwithstanding the annual raids made upon them by the sportsman and the pot hunter. The numerous lakes are still the haunts in the proper season of

multitudes of geese, brant and ducks, affording fine sport to mutuates of geese, fram and affects, anoroning line sport to the many possessors of breech-loaders in all parts of the State. My old, peaceable and well disposed Dakota friends after being made the victims for long years of broken prom-ises, violated treaties and bad faith generally on the part of the government, were at length converted into cruel and thirsts the government, were at length converied into crucia and thirsty savages who spread desolation and death along the frontiers of Minnesota and Iowa in 1862 and 1863, until, routed in successive engagements by the Minnesota forces under the command of the writer, many of them were captured and executed, and the remainder sought refuge in the British Possessions and across the Upper Missouri River there to await the fate which has befallen the Indian tribes successively as the wave of white immigration has reached and destroyed them.

In view of the benefits conferred upon the human race by the opening of this new Northwest to white settlement, the true sportsman will not regret that he has been deprived of many sources of pleasure thereby. He can still find opportrue sportsman will not regres that true sportsman will not regres that many sources of pleasure thereby. He can still find tunities for the display of his skill, even in the most unities for the display of his sport will not be the most Tunities for the display of his skill, even in the most por lous parts of the State, although his sport will not be so pilous and exciting as was the chase of the greater and fier animals in the olden time.

St. Paul, Minn., 1880.

## Matural History.

OUR WATERFOWL.

Bucenhala clangula. Golden Eve. Garrot, Whistler. Male. head puffy, dark glossy green, except white oval spot beneath and in front of the eye, which touches the base of the bill. Lower neck, under parts, a patch on the shoulder, most of the scapulars and wing coverts white; other upper parts black; tail, ashy; bill, black; feet, yellow; length, over sixteen inches. The female has the head dark brown without white markings, and has the breast and sides gray, the black of the back replaced with dark gray.

The Golden Eye, or Whistler, as it is more often called on the Atlantic Coast, is abundant during the migration all through the Eastern States, but is not so numerous west of the Mississippi River. We believe that it has not been found in the Missouri River region, though it probably occurs in small numbers at some points in the Rocky Mountains, having been reported from that region in Forest and STREAM by Mr. Morton Grinnell.

The flesh of the Whistler is not regarded as particularly delicate, though much better in this respect than that of some of the species to be hereafter mentioned. It does not by any means confine itself exclusively to an animal diet, and sometimes feeds on corn and other grain. It is very expert at diving, and single birds, found feeding near the shore, may often be approached by running toward them while they are beneath the surface, and then dropping flat on the ground when they come up again. The Whistler sometimes comes up well to decoys, but we have usually found it rather an uncertain bird in this respect.

Bucephala islandica. Barrow's Golden Eye, Rocky Mountain Garrot. This species bears a very close resemblance to the preceding, but is generally regarded as a valid species. In the male the white loral spot is larger than in B. clangula, triangular in shape, with one of its sides touching the whole side of the bill at the base. The white on the wing is divided by a dark bar. Otherwise similar to B. clangula. The female is with difficulty to be distinguished from the last, but perhaps has the dark bar across the white of the

Barrow's Golden Eve was regarded by Audubon as the specimen plumage of the common Whistler. It appears to be much more Arctic in its distribution than that bird, and is everywhere rare in the United States. Its southern limit during the winter is given as New York, but on the shores of Canada it is said to be not very uncommon during that season. It has been taken in the Rocky Mountains by Mr. Henshaw as far south as Utah, though not abundant there But little is known of its habits, and its breeding place is supposed to be in the Far North.

Bucephala albeola. Buffle Head, Butter Ball, Spirit Duck, Dipper, Salt-Water Teal. The male has the colors generally as in the Golden Eye. Head extremely puffy, iridescent, with green, gold and violet reflections, without the white loral spot, but with a white patch reaching from behind the eve backward, meeting its fellow of the opposite side behind Female gravish or slate color where the male is black, with a trace of the white head patch.

The little buffle head is well known to every one who uses the gun, and needs no extended description. The full plumaged male is a very beautiful bird, while the female is, as Dr. Coues remarks, "an insignificant duck," in striking contrast to her highly colored mate. The buffle head is an expert diver and a very swift flyer. It does not often, on the Atlantic Coast, pay much attention to decoys. It is rather unsuspicious, and one may often row a boat up to within gunshot of the feeding flock.

This species is found almost everywhere throughout the United States, and in winter is very common. Although by far the greater portion proceed to the British Possessions to rear their young, yet we found them breeding in Montana in the summer of 1874. No nests were found, but many broods of young still unable to fly were seen, and a number of specimens taken. This, we believe, was the first record of the

breeding of this species within our territory.

Harelda glacialis. Long-Tailed Duck, South Southerly, Old Wife, Old Squaw. Tail of fourteen narrow, pointed

feathers: in the male the central ones very long and slender. about equalling the wing in length. The nail of the bill occupies the whole tip. The plumage in winter different from that of the summer. Male in summer has the back and the long parrow-pointed scapulars, varied with reddish brown, but changing in winter to white or pearl gray. General color, black; below, white from the breast back; sides of head gray. In winter the head, neck and upper breast are white, but the gray cheek patch remains, and there is below it a larger dark area. Bill black, with a yellow or flesh-colored bar toward the tip. The female is an ordinary looking gravish bird, without the long tail feathers or scapulars, but may be known by the shape of the bill, the patches on the head and neck and the wing without any white. Length varies with the length of the tail feathers from fifteen to twenty inches.

The Old Squaw, as it is usually called on this coast, is one of the most truly maritime of our ducks. It is very rarely seen except on the salt water, and seldom ventures even into the mouths of rivers except when wounded. There are a few instances recorded of its capture on inland waters-for example, on the great lakes-but these, in view of what is known of its range, can only be regarded as accidental occurrences. During the winter it is extremely abundant along our whole New England coast, and from the constant clamor that the birds keep up is derived the popular name, Old Wife The title South Southerly is given it from a fancied resemblance of its cry to these words, but to make them at all like the note of the Old Squaw, the two first syllables must be spoken rapidly, and the third strongly accented.

The old squaw, though its flesh is very poor eating, is shot in great numbers along the coast, and, being a bird of rapid and somewhat irregular flight, affords very good sport. the spring this species comes up well to decoys, and we have known of over sixty being killed in this way during a morning's shooting. The favorite method of killing them, however, is by forming a line of boats between the feeding grounds and the outer water, where they pass the night, and shooting them as they fly over. They rarely rise to any great height, and, as the boats are stationed only about a gunshot apart, many good opportunities are given the gunner. This method of shooting is also practiced with success for coots. It has been more than once described in these columns. The Old Squaw retires to the North to breed, and is said to rear its young on the fresh-water lakes of Labrador. We have good reason to believe that it sometimes breeds on the Conpostiout coast, but it is probable that the hirds which, do so are wounded ones, which are unable to make the long journey to the North. This species is found on the Pacific coast, and is also a common bird of northern Europe.

Camptolemus labradorius. Labrador Duck, Pied Duck. Bill enlarged toward the end by membranous expansion: cheek feathers rigid and somewhat scale-like. The male has the body and wing-tips black, a black collar about the neck, and a longitudinal black stripe along the crown of head: elsewhere white. Female, slatey gray; length, about two

The Pied Duck is not spoken of by older writers as an uncommon species, but is now extremely rare. It is difficult to understand what can have caused the disappearance of this bird, but the fact remains that specimens now scarcely ever find their way into the collector's hands. During the last ten years we have never seen but one individual (a young male) in the flesh.

Sportsmen, therefore, who may be fortunate enough to scure specimens of this species would do well to have them preserved, and to record the fact without loss of time. According to Audubon the Pied Duck is a truly marine species, and rarely enters rivers. It is said to occur as far south as the Chesapeake Bay.

[ro be continued.]

#### MIGRATION OF THE WAGTAIL

THE following letter contributed pseudonymously to the Evening Post contains much that will be new to most of our readers. The account is so interesting and so pleasantly written that we reprint it entire in the hope that it may clicit some expression of opinion on the subject from our own ornithologists: In the autumn of 1878 I spent several weeks on the Island

of Crete. On several occasions the papas—village priest—a friendly Greek with whom I spent the greater part of my Friendly Green with whom I spent me greater pair or my time—frequently directed my attention to the twittering and singing of small birds which he distinctly heard when a flock of sand cance passed by on their southward journey. I total my friend that I could not see any small birds and suggested that the noise came from the wings of the large ones. This that the hoise came from the wings of the ratge thes. This he denied, saying, "No, no! I know it is the chirping of small birds. They are on the backs of the cranes. I have seen them frequently fly up and alight again, and are always with them when they stop to rest and feed." I was still skeptical, for with a field-glass I failed to discover the "small back! seeples of I lunging of saying always always and found. skeptienl, for with a field shass I failed to discover the "small birds" spoken of. I inquired of several others and found the existence of these little feathered companions to be a matter of general belief among both old and young. I suggested that possibly the small birds might go out from the shore a short distance and come in with the cranes. "No, no," was the general answer, "they come over from Europe with them." I certainly heard the chirping and twittering of birds upon several different occasions, both inland and out upon the sea. But in spite of the positive statements of the natives, I could not believe their theory until convinced one day while fishing about fifteen miles from the shore, when a flock of cranes passed quite near the yacht. The fishermen, hearing the "small birds," drew my attention to their chirp-hearing the "small birds," drew my attention to their chirp-hearing the "small birds," drew my attention to their chirpflock of cranes passed quite near the yacht. The fishermen, hearing the "small birds," drew my attention to their chirp-

ing. Presently one cried out, "There's one," but I failed to catch sight of it. Then one of them discharged his flint-lock. Three small birds rose up from the flock and soon dis-

lock. Three small birds rese up from the flock and soon disappeared among the cranes.

I subsequently inquired of several scientific men, among whom were two ornithologists, as to the probability of such a state of affairs. They all agreed that it could not be, and I, too, was forced to cling to my original judgment, and let the matter go. Recently, however, while reading the "Gartenhaube," my attention was attracted to an article bearing directly upon the subject. The writer, Adolf Ebeling, tells the same story, and adds the statements of some ornithologists of distinction, which makes the whole matter so striking and interesting that I quote the paragraph from his book:

"Shortly after my arrived in Crise I.

book:
"Shortly after my arrival in Cairo I greeted various old German friends among the birds that I observed in the palm-garden of our hotel. First, naturally, was the sparrow, the impudent protestrate—I had almost said social democrat, oe ause the whole world to-day has that bad word in the math. He appeared to use to be more shameless than ever oe ause the whole world to-day has that bad word in the mouth. He appeared to me to be more shameless than ever in the land of the Pharaohs, for he flow without embarrassment on the breakfast table, and picked off the crumbs and bits from every unwatched place. But the mark of honor we paid to the wagtails and in truth chiefly because we did not then know that the wagtails were birds of passage. We had thought that they passed the winter in Southern Europe, or atfarthest, as many of them do, in Sicily and the Grecian Islands. That they came to Africa, and especially to Nubia and Abyssinia, was then unknown to us. This appeared to us singularly strange, nay, almost incredible, particularly on account of the peculiar flight of the wagtails, which it is well known always darts intermit ingly through the air in longer account of the peculiar flight of the wagtalls, which it is well known always darts intermit rigly through the air in longer or shorter curves, and apparently, every few moments, inter-rupts its flight to sit again and 'wag its full.' But there was the fact, and could not be denied. Everywhere in the Gar-dens of Cairo you could see them under the palms that border the banks of the Nile; on the great avenues that lead to the pyramids; nay, even on the pyramids themselves in the middle of the desert. And there it was that 1 first heard of this signifier whereomens.

pyramids; nay, even on the 'pyramids themselves in the middle of the desert. And there it was that 1 first heard of this singular phenomenon.

"One evening we were sitting at the foot of the pyramid of Cheops, sipping our cup of fragrant Mocha and in jolly conversation, rolling up clouds of blue smoke from our Korani cigarettes. We were waiting for the sinking of the sun to make our return to Cairo. The deep silence of the surrounding desert possessed something uncommonly solemn, only now and then disturbed by the cry of the hoarse fish-hawks far above us. Still higher the pelicans were grandly circling. Their flight, though heavy when seen from anear, possesses a majesty in the distance attained by no other bird. Right before us several waguils were hopping around and 'tilting.' They were quite tame, and flew restlessly hither and thirter. On this occasion I remarked, "I could not quite understand how these birds could make the long passage of the Mediterranean.' Sheik Ibrahim heard this from our interpreter. The old Bedouin turned to me with a mixture of French and Arabic as follows, which the interpreter interpreters are supplied as follows, which the interpreter is the product of the sage of the Mcditerranean. Since Amanda mean and the our interpreter. The old Bedonin turned to me with a mixture of French and Arabic as follows, which the interpreter aided us to fully comprehend:

"'Do you not know, Hadretch (noble sir), that these small birds are borne over the sea by the larger ones?"

"I laughed as did our friends; for at first we thought we had misunderstood him; but no; the old man continued

had misunderstood him; but no; the out man community that many the maturally:

"Every child among us knows that. These little birds are much too weak to make the long sea journey with their own strengtin. This they know very well, and, therefore, wait for the storks and cranes and other large birds, and sattle themselves upon their backs. In this way they allow themselves to be borne over the sea. The large birds submit to it willingly; for they like their little guests, who by their merry twitterings help to kill the time on the long voyage.\

It appeared incredible to us. We called to a pair of brown the properties of the properties of the seal of the properties of the seal of the properties of the prop the themselves upon their backs. In this way they allow themselves to be borne over the sea. The large birds submit to it willingly; for they like their little guests, who by their merry twitterings help to kill the time on the long voyage. It appeared incredible to us. We called to a pair of brown Bedouin boys, pointed out the wagsalls to them, and inquired: "10 you know whence come these small birds?" "Certainly, they answered: "The Abu Saad (the stork) carried them over the sea. "At supper in the Hotel du Nil, I related the curious story to all present, but naturally enough found only unbelieving ears.

e only one who did not laugh was the Privy Council-"The only one who did not laugh was the Privy Councillor Heuglin, the famous African traveler and, excepting
Brehm, the most celebrated ornithologist of qur time for
the birds of Africa. I turned to him after the meal, and inquired of his faith. The good, royal councillor smiled in his
caussic way, and with a merry twinkle remarked: 'Let the
others laugh; they know nothing about it. I do not laugh
for the thing is known to me. I should have recently made
mention of it in my work if I had laid any strong personal
proof to justify it. We must be much more careful in such
things than a mere story-teller or novel-writer; we must have
a proof for everything. I consider the case probable, but as
yet cannot give any warrant for it.'

yel cannot give any warrant for it.

"My discovery, if I may so call it, I had kept to myself, even after Heuglin had thus expressed himself, and would even now maintain silence on the subject had I not recently discovered a new authority for it."

discovered a new authority for it."
I read lately in the second edition of Peterman's great book of travels the following:
"Professor Roth, of Munich, related to me in Jerusalem that the well-known Swedish traveler, Hedenborg, made the following interesting observation on the Island of Rhodes, where he stopped. In the autumn tide, when the storks come in flocks over the sea to Rhodes, he often heard the

come in flocks over the sea to Rhodes, he often heard the songs of birds without being able to discover them. Once he followed a flock of storks, and as they lighted he saw small birds fly up from their backs, which in this manner had been borne over the sea. The distance provented him from observing to which species of singing birds they belonged." Thus wrote the famous geographer, Peterman. Professor Roth and Hedenborg and Heuglin are entirely reliable authors. This was a matter of great curiosity to me, and after I found others had made similar observations, and expressed them in print, I thought they would be of no less curiosity and interest on this side of the Atlantic, and equally describe of public notice. I hope that connoisseurs, amales. deserving of public notice. I hope that connoissents, and equally teurs and experts may be excited by this to extend their observation in this line also. The instinct of animals is still, in spite of all our observations and experience, almost a sealed book to us. By a little attention we might hear of still more curious things in this field.

PROCEEDINGS U. S. NAT'L MUSEUM.-Volume II. of the proceedings of the U.S. Nat'l Museum, for 1879, published under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, contains amount of new and varied information.

Goode and Bean, either severally or jointly, contribute a very considerable portion of the matter published in the volume, and their investigations comprise the fishes of Alaska as well as those of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.

The fourth installment of Dr. Coues' Ornithological Bibliography, which appears here, relates strictly to faunal publications which treat of British birds, and will be of the greatest value to ornithologists abroad as well as in this country. The present volume also contains valuable papers by Dr. Jordan, the late Dr. Brewer, Mr. Oscar Harger, Dr. Kidder, U. S. N., Dr. Merrill, U. S. A., Professors Verrill, Smith and White, and a number of others.

We shall have occasion to speak further of this volume at a

future day.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN TAXIDERMISTS. -The first competitive exhibition of the Society of American Taxidermists is now being held in Rochester, New York. The exhibition is being held at No. 62 State street, in that city, and is said to be very fine, no less than twenty-five of the members having specimens of their work on view. The judges are Prof. J. A. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., Dr. J. B. Holder, of New York, and Mr. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, N. J. following is a list of the prizes to be given:

following is a list of the prizes to be given:

To best piece in entire exhibition, silver medal. To second best piece in entire exhibition, bronze medal. To best general exhibit, bronze medal. To second best general exhibit, bronze medal. To second best general exhibit, diploma of honor. To each exhibit in Class A—Taxidermy proper—which shall stand at 85 or over, diploma of honor. To each exhibit in Class A—Which shall stand at 75 and under 85, a certificate of merit. To grotesque groups and animals grotesquely mounted, diplomas and certificates will be awarded at the discretion of the judges. To the handsomest 5), a certificate of ment. To grotesque groups and animals grotesquely mounted, diplomas and certificates will be awarded at the discretion of the judges. To the handsomest article of ornament or use, diploma. To the best exhibit of accessories to Taxidermy in each section, diploma. To second best in the same, at the discretion of the society, certificate.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ASTRAY—New York, Dev. 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: In one of the recent bulletins of the American Geographical Society, an address, delivered before it by the Earl of Dunaven, is published under the title of "Moose and Caribou Hunting in Colorado." The worlly member who superintends or edits the publications of the Society may be a most excellent geographic, but his knowledge of natural history is lamentably deficient. Moose and Caribou in Colorado! Well, that will be a revelation to the brotherhood of sportsmen and naturalists, as it most assuredly will be to the noble Earl, who is accredited with the address, for there is no man who speaks with more authority upon moose and caribou than the Earl of Dunaven. How he will wince when his friends twit him about moose-hunting in Colorado; and what misconceptions will prevail among those ignorant heretofore that this noble deer is to be found in that State, for the seal of authority of so eminent a body of scientists could not well be disputed! Let me advise the Society to call in this publication.

NATURALIST.

SNARE SWALLOWING ITS YOUNG—Baltimore, Dee 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: In the summer of 1877 I was spending my vacation in the country. One afternoon several boys and myself took a walk, and while returning we saw a snake which was getting out of our way, so we prepared for battle, and came out victorious in a little while. The snake wrish of very long, not over fifteen inches in length, but it seemed to have a lump in the abdomen, and on taking it to the village store the storekeeper said he (more likely she) had swallowed a toad. We then determined to dissect it, and on procuring a knife ripped it open, and to our surprise found it to contain twenty-two small snakes of the same species. They were all alive and about six inches in length. Where did they tain twenty-two small snakes of the same species. They we all alive and about six inches in length. Where did the come from? The species was Entonia sixtalis, or Gart snake.

AN ALBINO RAT.—A correspon dent sends us a clipping from the Cincinnati Enguirer which is as follows:

A curosity is on exhibition at Firth's drug store at this place,
Madison, Ind. It is in the shape of a full-grown milk-white rat, with pink claws and jet-black, head-like eyes. He was caught by Robert Quail, of Brooksburg, in a trup.

## Sea and Liver Hishing.

WHICH SALMON IS BEST?-We find the following question and answer in the Deutsche Fischerei Zeitung, of Stetten, Germany, "Is the California salmon equal in quality with the salmon of the Elbe or the Oder ?\* What is the relative rank of the following fishes in regard to flavor-Rhine, Elb, Oder Vistula, North Sea, Northern, Swedish, California and Canada, salmon, and which are best to smoke? Answer: Who is in position to have all these different sorts upon his table? This can only be answered by the largest fish dealers. Some idea may be formed from the price. The Rhine salmon is, above all, the first, finest and fatest. The California salmon comes to us only preserved in boxes and is not found fresh in our markets. Those here are for breeding salmon, and so are of great value and cannot be compared. The North Sea salmon are like the Elbe and Weser salmon. At the Fishery Exhibition in Berlin there were fish from Sweden labeled 'Waener salmon,' which must be lake trout, Trutta lacustris, that do not go into salt water. The 'strandlacks,' or 'silver lachs, of the North Sea is the sea-trout, Trutta trutta, and are very good. For smoking the best' will show themselves We will be thankful if we can obtain further information from our circle of readers."

This question has been raised in America, but California is so distant from Eastern markets that the salmon have to be sent in refrigerators and do not appear so well. Natives of California claim excellence for their tish.

RASS FISHING IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

Syracuse, Nov. 29.

I HAVE had so much pleasure in reading your fishing cornight; because if we who enjoy the tales of others fun don't tell a story or sing a song, we don't deserve to remain in the company.

tell a story or sing a song, we come a secondary.

We have some good bass grounds right here, and all around this Salt City. Baldwinsville, Fulion and Minetto, on the S. & O. R. R., Tully Lake, on the S. & B.; Oak Orchard, Brewerton and Caughdenoy, on the Syracuse Northern, the "Wide Waters" (reached by the N. Y. Central to Kickville, and then by foot or wheels for a couple of miles) are all places of note among our bass catchers. And if one doesn't care to go more than a street car's journey, let him "take in" Vern pent. places of note among our bass catchers. And if one doesn't care to go more than a street car's journey, let bim "take in" Onondaga Lake, he can take out plenty of bass. Your penman saw one string during the past summer that contained an aggregate of about twenty-three four-pounders. This catch was made in an afternoon by two fishermen, one using grasshoppers and crabs for bait, and the other enjoying the tun much more without a bit of bait, landing two of the "big 'uns" and a foir share of the mess.

But when I bud in mind was to relate the advantages of

from much more without a bit of bait, landing two of the "big 'uns" and a fair share of the mess. But what I had in mind was to relate the adventures of three Syracusers at Caughdenoy (pronounced "Cokkynoy" by the people thereabouts) one day last August. This is a little hamlet on the Oneida River, and its existence is duce hiely to cels. The river along there is from three to five feet deepjust right for wading. The cel catchers have exceted their weirs through about half a mile of the river, where the bottom is composed of good-sized stones and gravel. That is the sort of bottom where we expect to find the big mouth, or "Oswego" bass in this region, and the rifless made by the ele weirs make the place look like a Hy-shserman's paradise. Our trio, took the evening train from here for Brewerton, afteen miles, and went to bed at Wadsworth's. We had made arrangements with "George," the oursman, to be on band at four the next morning with all the necessaries for the day, including bait, tackle, cooking utensils, port, potatoes, coffee, etc., etc. In the morning by the first light, and allittle sconer we were on our way down the four-mile stretch of river, with our trolling spoons out. We didn't catch a pike or a pickerel, but Prof. P. made some excellent shots with his carbine. It was no doubt fun for him, but the little "tip-ups" he slangthtered were no good for dinner, and seemed to be enjoying themselves along the shore before meeting with those bullets.

We got to the eed weirs soon after old Sol showed his broad face, and prepared for hiz. Two of the party waded in with their rule and files while the other serviced in the time with their rule and files while the other serviced in the water for the party waded in with their rule and files while they they removed.

We got to the eet weirs soon after out sol showed his broad face, and prepared for biz. Two of the party waded in with their rods and flies, while the others remained in the boat to see how the club, bass, pickerel, pike and what-not (don't know the scientific name) liked their style of handling

bait.

About seven o'clock we all met on narrow island between the river and the "cut," where George was ready for us with a large fire of glowing coals, with cups, plates, knives, forks, etc., laid out on the grass in a shady spot, "duly waiting" for the fish to arrive. Well, we had enough! But you have all had a fish breakfast under similar circumstances, so why make you wish that winter was over by dwelling on the scene? Doesn't it seem as though the whole inner man must be a vast stomach when you come to think over what can be laid away at such a time?

It was a pretty hot day and we ameondized (is that a good word?) in the shade for a while. Then to fishing again. Not much luck till about half-past five. Then how they did catch on, both to fly and bait! Yours truly never had a better two hours' bass fishing, don't expect any better and don't want

much luck till about hait-past nve. Then now they due caucion, both to fly and bailt. Yours truly never had a better two hours' bass fishing, don't expect any better and don't want any better. Two at a crack several times and twice all three flies loaded. We didn't keep or count the rock bass, looking upon them as nuisances on that occasion, though I have seen times when, laboring and longing for a rise, even a rock bass was a relief.

times when, haboring and longing for a rise, even a rock bass was a relief.

I won't give you the figures for fear of arousing unbelief, but will state, in general terms, that we took home to our friends two baskets full. Will leave the size of the baskets to be inferred, on account of the fear aforesaid. We had enough left over, however, to make a large and juicy supper when we got back to Brewerton.

The fishing in the waters adjacent to Syracuse, Oswego and Utica is growing better every year, thanks to the efforts of the officers and individuals interested in bringing about such a state of things. The fishing clubs of the counties of Onondaga, Oneida and Oswego mean business and the fish stealers are finding it out. I think there is no bettice bas fishing in the State than can be found in the lakes and rivers of this locality. Next summer I hope to just revel in it.

The Figureirs Question.—Professor Hind, of Windsor, N. S., who was an official of the Halifax Fishery Commission and some months ago made charges that the statistics used in the British case were false, has had printed in pamphlet form a letter addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, in which he makes charges of a broader character. He says that not only were the statistics presented to the commission false, but the official blue books of Canada hearing on the fish trade with the United States were systematically falsified for a series of years to produce results that would serve the purpose in view. Exports of the United States were made to appear much less than they really were, for the purpose of making out that the province benefited little by the free admission of fish into the States. Fictitious items of exports to foreign countries were introduced to make it appear that the provinces were less dependent than they really were on the American market. Other flottious items were inserted to make it appear that the American stoud a large market for fish in the provinces. The letter is lengthy and very elaborate and gives many comparisons and calculations leading to the conclusions already stated. It is alleged that these falsiciations began soon after the treaty of Washington was made. The correct returns appear to have been sent from the various provinces to Ottawa and there to have been manipulated in the manner above stated. Professor Hind claims to be fully able to prove all he says before a committee of the House of Commons. able to prove all he says before a committee of the House

If GIVE Us a PLAIN LAW—Editor Forest and Stream: I note in your last issue the decision rendered by Judge Riegel, of Syracuse, involving the right of use of "any device other than a hook and line" in the taking of fish in the fresh waters than a hook and line" in the taking of fish in the fresh waters of this State, which is in exact opposition to a decision rendered in the Supreme Court, August 14, 1880, by Hon. Wm. C. Ruger, also of Syracuse, upon the same question, viz.: the right to use nets, weirs or scines in the fresh waters of the State. The later decision appeared in the Forast and Steran of October 7. Now, as a most extract sportenan

and one desiring the fullest legal protection possible, I propose this question, in view of these recent conflicting opinions, both emanating from legal gentlemen of high standing and known ability. If the law of 1890, Chapter 531, is liable to such varied construction, should not the Legislature of 1881 revise the work of the past winter, and give us in plain and explicit terms a new, simple and effective act with relation to the protection of fish and game within this State? According to our present light, an attempt to suppress poaching or illicit hunting or fishing, under the existing law, is a good deal like tossing a penny for a decision; should it come heads we win, but if tails we lose. The law affords no positive rule, and consequently no protection. tive rule, and consequently no protection.

Osrego, N. Y., Dec. 10.

British Columbia Fisheries—Victoria, B. C., Nov. 15.— We have read so much of the great stride in fishculture made by the United States Fish Commission in equipping a steamer to follow the fishes in their spawning and hatching them on to follow the fishes in their spawning and hatching them on board that we are about to apply the principle to the canning of fish, that is, totake the cannery to the fish instead of transporting the fish to the cannery. A company is about to be forn ed here to build a steam floating fishery, which can follow the different runs of fish from one river to another and put them up in this in the freshest possible condition. The salm in-canning business is not as good as formerly, the business is not as good as formerly, the business is not as good as formerly, the sum of the first possible condition. The salm is a sum of the salm in the salm is a sum of the salm in the salm is a sum of the salm in the salm is a sum of the salm in the salm is a sum of the salm in the salm is a salm in the salm in the salm is a salm in the salm in the salm is a salm in the salm in the salm in the salm in the salm is a salm in the salm in th

more extensively before long.

Thout is Orbeon.—Our correspondent, S. A. Bob, now in Empire City, Oregon, writes that he has been enjoying himself in trout-fishing in Millicoma River. Empire City is in Coos Bay, about 200 miles south of the mouth of the Colmbia River and 400 miles north of San Francisco and can be reached by steamer from the latter place in forty-eight hours. He tells us that there are two runs of trout there, the first taking place in April and May and the second at the end of Angust. Red and yellow-bodled files are the favorites, and during the height of the season the catch per rod will be from fifty to seventy-five fish, averaging two pounds, the largest reaching from three to four pounds. They take the fly readily and many have the appearance of the Trutta marrina, or Irish sea trout, although other trout are plenty. Irish sea trout, although other trout are plenty.

HATCHING THE GRAYLING.—Anglers will learn with pleasure that the Michigan Fish Commission are about to hatch this fish in its native streams and attempt to save this elegant fish from the extermination which threatens it from its limited range and delicate organization.

## Mish Culture.

THE CENTRAL FISHCULTURAL SOCIETY,

FIRST DAY.

THE second annual meeting of the Central Fishcultural Society was held in the rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago on the 15th and 16th days of December, 1880. A few members gathered at 10 A. M., when, in consequence of the absence of others who were expected on later trains, it was decided not to open the session until 3 p. M. At that hour the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. N. K.

The attendance throughout was small, but lacked nothing in enthusiasm and interest on that account. Members came and went as business engagements pressed them. The following were present during a part or the whole of the proceedings, the names being given in the order of their arrival: E. R. Miller, Mich.; Frank N. Clark, Mich.; Fred Mather, FOREST AND STREAM; Prof. S. A. Forbes, Ill.; Major J. M. Crummey, Colorado; B. F. Shaw, Iowa; Wm. H. Ballou, Ill.; N. K. Fairbank, Ill.; H. W. Welsher, Wis.; J. Smith Briggs, Dl.; S. P. Bartlett, Ill.; Dr. W. A. Pratt, Ill. F. Douseman, Ill.; D. Camezon, Minn.; A. E. Lytle, Wis.; E. L. Brown, Ill.; C. E. Rollins, Ill.

The following letters were read:

The following letters were read:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:
It would give me much pleasure to meet you at the second annual meeting of the Central Fishcultural Society, at Chicago on the 15th inst. This will not be possible, my museum duties requiring my presence here. I cordially thank you, and must content myself with reading the account of proceedings in the Fouera AND Stream, which reaches me regularly and brings me into acqueintance with piscicultural and other interesting matter outside of Utah and from all parts of the world.

With bearty wishes for the prosperity of the Central Fishcultural Society, its President, to whose care I commit this letter, and success to attend its Corresponding Secretary, I remain,

Joseph L Barroor,

Curator and Fish Com. of Utah.

East Saginaw, Mich. Mr. F. MATHER

Mr. F. Mather.

G. C. Sec. Central Fishcultural Society, Chicago:
My Dear Sir—Acknowledging your courteous invitation to
attend the 2d annual meeting of the Central Fishcultural
Seciety, permit me to express sincere regret that business
engagements will prevent my attenting, and also to assure
you of my interest and hearty co-operation in the objects of
your association. Fraternally yours, H. B. RONEY.
Sec. Mich. Sportsmen's Assoc.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of an invitation to attend your meeting, for which receive my thanks. I very much regret that an engagement at Washington to attend a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home prevents my attending. Trusting that at some future time I may be able to attend your meeting, I remain very sincerely yours, L. A. Harris, Commissioner of Fisheries.

ELLSWORTH, Kansas,

Hon. M. K. Fairbank, President:
Sir—I expected to have met with the society at its present meeting, but cannot do so. Kansas is m.king slow but sure advancement in the science of fish culture, although we realize our littleness in the great work that is to be accomplished by the friends of this important enterprise.

<sup>\*</sup> In German markets the name of the river is always appended to the salmon, as Rheinlachs, Oderlachs, Elblachs, etc., and the fish from certain rivers have the call at better prices. They claim to distinguish the fish even when smoked.

multitudes of geese, brant and ducks, affording fine sport to the many possessors of breech-loaders in all parts of the State. My obl, peaceable and well disposed Dakota friends after being made the victims for long years of broken prom-ises, violated treaties and bad faith generally on the part of ises, violated treaties and bad faith generally on the part of the government, were at length converted into crue lard thirsty savages who spread desolation and death along the frontiers of Minnesota and Iowa in 1862 and 1863, until, routed in successive engagements by the Minnesota forces under the command of the writer, many of them were captured and executed, and the remainder sought refuge in the British Possessions and across the Upper Missouri River there to await the fate which has befallen the Indian tribes successively as the wave of white immigration has reached and destroyed them them

In view of the benefits conferred upon the human race by In view of the benefits conferred upon the human race by the opening of this new Northwest to white settlement, the true sportsman will not regret that he has been deprived of many sources of pleasure thereby. He can still find opportunities for the display of his skill, even in the most populous parts of the State, although his sport will not be so perilous and exciting as was the chase of the greater and flercer animals in the olden time.

Hall A DACOTAL

St. Paul Minn 1880.

## Matural Distorn.

OUR WATERFOWL

Bucenhala clangula, Golden Eve, Garrot, Whistler, Male, head puffy, dark glossy green, except white oval spot beneath and in front of the eye, which touches the base of the bill. Lower neck, under parts, a patch on the shoulder, most of the scapulars and wing coverts white; other upper parts black; tail, ashy; bill, black; feet, yellow; length, over The female has the head dark brown without white markings, and has the breast and sides gray, the black of the back replaced with dark gray.

The Golden Eye, or Whistler, as it is more often called on the Atlantic Coast, is abundant during the migration all through the Eastern States, but is not so numerous west of the Mississippi River. We believe that it has not been found in the Missouri River region, though it probably occurs in small numbers at some points in the Rocky Mountains, having been reported from that region in FOREST AND Stream by Mr. Morton Grinnell.

The flesh of the Whistler is not regarded as particularly delicate, though much better in this respect than that of some of the species to be hereafter mentioned. It does not by any means confine itself exclusively to an animal diet, and sometimes feeds on corn and other grain. It is very expert at diving, and single birds, found feeding near the shore, may often be approached by running toward them while they are beneath the surface, and then dropping flat on the ground when they come up again. The Whistler sometimes comes up well to decoys, but we have usually found it rather an uncertain bird in this respect.

Bucephala islandica. Barrow's Golden Eye, Rocky Mountain Garrot. This species bears a very close resemblance to the preceding, but is generally regarded as a valid species. In the male the white loral spot is larger than in B. clangula. triangular in shape, with one of its sides touching the whole side of the bill at the base. The white on the wing is divided by a dark bar. Otherwise similar to B. clangula, The female is with difficulty to be distinguished from the last, but perhaps has the dark bar across the white of the wing.

Barrow's Golden Eye was regarded by Audubon as the specimen plumage of the common Whistler. It appears to be much more Arctic in its distribution than that bird, and is everywhere rare in the United States. Its southern limit during the winter is given as New York, but on the shores of Canada it is said to be not very uncommon during that season. It has been taken in the Rocky Mountains by Mr. Henshaw as far south as Utah, though not abundant there But little is known of its habits, and its breeding place is supposed to be in the Far North.

Bucephala albeola. Buffle Head, Butter Ball, Spirit Duck, Dipper, Salt-Water Teal. The male has the colors generally as in the Golden Eye. Head extremely puffy, iridescent, with green, gold and violet reflections, without the white loral spot, but with a white patch reaching from behind the eye backward, meeting its fellow of the opposite side behind. Female grayish or slate color where the male is black, with a trace of the white head patch.

The little buffle head is well known to every one who us the gun, and needs no extended description. The full plumaged male is a very beautiful bird, while the female is, as Dr. Coues remarks, "an insignificant duck," in striking contrast to her highly colored mate. The buffle head is an expert diver and a very swift flyer. It does not often, on the Atlantic Coast, pay much attention to decoys. It is rather unsuspicious, and one may often row a boat up to within gunshot of the feeding flock.

This species is found almost everywhere throughout the United States, and in winter is very common. Although by far the greater portion proceed to the British Possessions t rear their young, yet we found them breeding in Montana in the summer of 1874. No nests were found, but many broods of young still unable to fly were seen, and a number of specimens taken. This, we believe, was the first record of the

breeding of this species within our territory.

Harelda glacialis. Long-Tailed Duck, South Southerly,
Old Wife, Old Squaw. Tail of fourteen narrow, pointed

feathers . in the male the central ones very long and slender. about equalling the wing in length. The nail of the bill occupies the whole tip. The plumage in winter different occupies the whole tip. The plumage in winter different from that of the summer. Male in summer has the back and the long narrow-pointed scapulars, varied with reddish brown, but changing in winter to white or pearl gray. General color, black; below, white from the breast back; sides In winter the head, neck and upper breast of head gray. are white, but the gray cheek patch remains, and there is below it a larger dark area. Bill black, with a yellow or flesh-colored bar toward the tip. The female is an ordinary looking grayish bird, without the long tail feathers or scapulars, but may be known by the shape of the bill, the patches on the head and neck and the wing without any white. Length varies with the length of the tail feathers from fifteen to twenty inches.

The Old Source, as it is usually called on this coast, is one of the most truly maritime of our ducks. It is very rarely seen except on the salt water, and seldom ventures even into the mouths of rivers except when wounded. There are a few instances recorded of its capture on inland waters-for example, on the great lakes-but these, in view of what is known of its range, can only be regarded as accidental occurrences. During the winter it is extremely abundant along our whole New England coast, and from the constant clamor that the birds keep up is derived the popular name, Old Wife. The title South Southerly is given it from a fancied resem blance of its cry to these words, but to make them at all like the note of the Old Squaw, the two first syllables must be spoken rapidly, and the third strongly accented.

The old squaw, though its flesh is very poor eating, is shot in great numbers along the coast, and, being a bird of rapid and somewhat irregular flight, affords very good sport. the spring this species comes up well to decoys, and we have known of over sixty being killed in this way during a The favorite method of killing them morning's shooting. The favorite method of killing them, however, is by forming a line of boats between the feeding grounds and the outer water, where they pass the night, and shooting them as they fly over. They turely rise to any great height, and, as the boats are stationed only about a gunshot apart, many good opportunities are given the gunner. This method of shooting is also practiced with success for coots. It has been more than once described in these columns. The Old Squaw retires to the North to breed, and is said to rear its young on the fresh-water lakes of Labrador. We have good reason to believe that it sometimes breeds on the Connecticut coast, but it is probable that the birds which do so are wounded ones, which are unable to make the long journey to the North. This species is found on the Pacific coast, and is also a common bird of northern Europe.

Camptol@mus labradorius. Labrador Duck. Pied Duck Bill enlarged toward the end by membranous expansion; cheek feathers rigid and somewhat scale-like. The male has the body and wing-tips black, a black collar about the neck, and a longitudinal black stripe along the crown of head: elsewhere white. Female, slatey gray; length, about two

The Pied Duck is not spoken of by older writers as an uncommon species, but is now extremely rare. It is difficult to understand what can have caused the disappearance of this bird, but the fact remains that specimens now scarcely ever find their way into the collector's hands. During the last ten years we have never seen but one individual (a young male) n the flesh.

Sportsmen, therefore, who may be fortunate enough to secure specimens of this species would do well to have them preserved, and to record the fact without loss of time. According to Audubon the Fied Duck is a truly marine species, and rarely enters rivers. It is said to occur as far south os the Chesapeake Bay.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### MIGRATION OF THE WAGTAIL.

THE following letter contributed pseudonymously to the Evening Post contains much that will be new to most of our readers. The account is so interesting and so pleasantly written that we reprint it entire in the hope that it may clicit some expression of opinion on the subject from our own ornithologists:

In the autumn of 1878 I spent several weeks on the Island of Crete. On several occasions the papas-village priest—a friendly Greek with whom I spent the greater part of my time—frequently directed my attention to the twittering and friemly Grees with whom a specific process of any time—frequently directed my attention to the twittering and singing of small birds which he distinctly heard when a flock of sand cranes passed by on their southward journey. I told noy friend that I could not see any small birds and suggested the process of the same process of the same process. my friend that I could not see any small birds and suggested that the noise came from the wings of the large ones. This he denied, saying, "No, no! I know it is the chirping of small birds. They are on the backs of the cranes. I have seen them frequently fly up and alight again, and are always with them when they stop to rest and feed." I was still skeptical, for with a field-glass I failed to discover the "small birds" spoken of. I inquired of several others and found that we have the second bullet among both old and young. I sure skeptical, for with a new second of several others and the existence of these little feathered companions to be a matter of general belief among both old and young. I suggested that possibly the small birds might go out from the shore a short distance and come in with the cranes. "No, no," was the general answer, "they come over from Europe with them." I certainly heard the chirping and twittering with them." I certainly heard the chirping and twittering several different occasions, both inland and out no," was the general answer, "they come over from Europe with them." I certainly heard the chirping and twittering of birds upon several different occasions, both inland and out upon the sea. But in spite of the positive statements of the natives, I could not believe their theory until convinced one day while fishing about fifteen miles from the shore, when a flock of cranes passed quite near the yacht. The shsermen, hearing the "small birds," drew my attention to their chirp-

ing. Presently one cried out, "There's one," but I failed to catch sight of it. Then one of them discharged his flint-lock. Three small birds rose up from the flock and soon dis-

lock. Three small bittos rose of the process of the cames.

I subsequently inquired of several scientific men, among I subsequently inquired of several scientific men, among whom were two ornithologists, as to the probability of such a state of affairs. They all agreed that it could not be, and the country of the countr whom were two ornithologists, as to the probability of such a state of affairs. They all agreed that it could not be, and 1, too, was forced to cling to my original judgment, and let the matter go. Recently, however, while reading the "Gartenlaube," my attention was attracted to an article bearing directly upon the subject. The writer, Adolf Ebeling, tells the same story, and adds the statements of some ornithologists of distinction, which makes the whole matter so striking and interesting that I quote the pa agraph from his book:

ing and interesting that I quote the paragraph from his book:

"Shortly after my arrival in Cairo I greeted various old German friends among the birds that I observed in the palmgarden of our hotel. First, naturally, was the sparrow, the impudent proletariate—I had almost said social democrat, oe ause the whole world to-day has that bad word in the muth. He appeared to ue to be more shameless than ever in the land of the Pharaohs, for he flew without embarrassment on the breakfast table, and picked off the crumbs and bits from every numethed place. But the mark of bonor we paid to the wagtalis, and in truth chiefly because we did not then know that the wagtalis were bird of passage. We had thought that they passed the winter in Southern Europe, or at farthest, as many of them do, in Sicily and the Grecian Islands. That they came to Africa, and especially to Nubia and Abyssinia, was then unknown to us. This appeared to us singularly strange, nay, almost incredible, particularly on account of the peculiar flight of the wagtalis, which it is well known always darts internuitingly through the air in longer or shorter curves, and apparently, every few moments, interrupts its flight to sit acain and 'wag its tail.' But there was the fact, and could not be denied. Everywhere in the Gardens of Cairo you could see them under the palns that border the banks of the Nile; on the great avenues that lead to the pyramids; my, even on the pyramids themselves in the middle of the desert. And there it was that I first heard of this singular phenomenon.

"One evening we were sitting at the foot of the pyramid of Cheops, sipping our cup of fragrant Mocha and in jolly conversation, rolling up clouds of blue smoke from our

"One evening we were sitting at the foot of the pyramid of Cheops, sipping our cup of fragmant Mocha and in jolly conversation, rolling up clouds of blue smoke from our Korani cigarettes. We were waiting tor the sinking of the sun to make our return to Cairo. The deep silence of the surrounding desert possessed something uncommonly solemn, only now and then disturbed by the cry of the hoarse fish-hawks far above us. Still higher the pelicans were grandly circling. Their flight, though heavy when seen from anear, possesses a majesty in the distance attained by no other bird. Right before us several wagtalls were hopping around and 'lifting.' They were quite tune, and flew restlessly hither and thitter. On this occasion I remarked, "I could not quite understand how these birds could make the long pussage of the Mediterranean.' Sheik Ibrahim heard this from our interpreter. The old Bedouin turned to me with a mixture of French and Arabic as follows, which the interpreter sage of the Mediterranean. Sheek Brahim heard this from our interpreter. The old Bedouin turned to me with a mix-ture of French and Arabic as follows, which the interpreter aided us to fully comprehend: "Do you not know, Hadretch (noble sir), that these small birds are borne over the sea by the larger ones?" "I laughed as did our triends; for at first we thought we had misunderstood him; but no; the old man continued

had misunderstood him; out no; the out man continued quite naturally;

"Every child among us knows that. These little birds are much too weak to make the long sea journey with their own strength. This they know very well, and, therefore, wait for the storks and cranes and other large birds, and setwait for the storks and cranes and other large birds, and seltle thenselves upon their backs. In this way they allow
themselves to be borne over the sea. The large birds submit
to it willingly; for they like their little guests, who by their
merry twitterings help to kill the time on the long voyage.'
It appeared incredible to us. We called to a pair of brown
Bedouin boys, pointed out the wagtails to them, and inquired:
"Do you know whence come these small birds."
"Certainly,' they answered: "The Abu Saad (the stork)
carried them over the sea."
"At supper in the Hotel du Nil, I related the curious
story to all present, but naturally cough Jonde only unlesstory to all present, but naturally cough Jonde only unles-

story to all present, but naturally enough found only

"At supper in the Hotel (In Nil, 1 related the cirrousstory to all present, but naturally enough found only unbelieving cars.
"The only one who did not laugh was the Privy Comeil-lor Heuglin, the famous African traveler and, excepting Brehm, the most celebrated ornithologist of qur time for the birds of Africa. I turned to him after the meal, and inquired of his faith. The good, royal councillor smiled in his caustic way, and with a merry twinkle remarked: 'Let the others laugh; they know nothing about it. I do not laugh for the thing is known to me. I should have recently made mention of it in my work if I had had any strong personal proof to justify it. We must be much more careful in such things than a mere story-teller or novel-writer; we must have a proof for everything. I consider the case probable, but as yet cannot give any warrant for it."
"My discovery, if I may so call it, I had kept to myself, even after Henglin had thus expressed himself, and would even now maintain silence on the subject had I not recently discovered a new authority for it."
I read lately in the second edition of Peterman's great book of travels the following: "Professor Roth, of Munich, related to me in Jerusalem that the well-known Swedish traveler, Hedenborg, made the following interesting observation on the Island of Rhodes, where he stopped. In the autumn tide, when the storks come in flocks over the sea to Rhodes, he often heard the

following interesting observation on the Island of Rhodes, where he stopped. In the autumn tide, when the storks come in flocks over the sea to Rhodes, he often heard the songs of birds without being able to discover them. Once he followed a flock of storks, and as they lighted he saw small birds fly up from their backs, which in this manner had been borne over the sea. The distance prevented him from observing to which species of singing birds they belonged."

Thus wrote the famous geographer, Peterman. Professor Roth and Hedenborg and Heuglin are entirely reliable authors. This was a matter of great curiosity to me, and after I found others had made similar observations, and expressed them in print. I thought they would be of no less

pressed them in print, I thought they would be of no less curiosity and interest on this side of the Atlantic, and equally curiosity and interest on this side of the Atlantic, and equally deserving of public notice. I hope that composseurs, amateurs and experts may be excited by this to extend their observation in this line also. The instinct of animals is still, in spite of all our observations and experience, almost a scaled book to us. By a little attention we might hear of still more curious things in this field.

PROCEEDINGS U. S. NAT'L MUSEUM,-Volume II. of the proceedings of the U. S. Nat'l Museum, for 1879, published under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, contains vast amount of new and varied information,

following the subject further, but have been requested to do so by an old subscriber to your valuable paper, one of the most successful sportsmen either in this village or this island. I was prompted to first notice the subject by recollections of my boyhood days, suggested by the article on "Trapped Birds on Long Island." I have, as a farmer's boy, trapped as much game as any boy on Long Island, and have no reason to be ashamed of my ability in that direction. I have, however, never violated any law, nor would I do it, no matter how unjust the law might be.

Near where I was brought up was an old farm, on which were several low places, swamps, affording an excellent cover for game. A gentleman from your city, a well-known newspaper man, and, if I mistake not, a valued contributor to your paper, used to either hire the farm or apartments in the vicinity during the hunting season. He was always wellfollowing the subject further, but have been requested to do

eover for game. A gentleman from your city, a well-known newspaper man, and, if I mistake not, a valued contributor to your paper, used to either hire the farm or apartments in the vicinity during the hunting season. He was always welcomed by the farmers and their boys, and his departure was a source of regret to them. The sign "No Shooting Allowed on these Premises" had not errors for him. He gunned everywhere. We boys used to tell him where quail or partridge were most plentiful, and we always knew, and it is unnecessary to add that he always found plenty of game and as a natural consequence plenty of sport. Now I shall give the reasons why he was so well treated. First, he was a gentleman, not a pirate. Second, he was a true sportsman. He knew a pointer from a setter, he did not gun with "black and tans," and never killed small game, such as robins, sparrows, etc. He identified himself with the people and interested himself while in the vicinity with local affairs. He used to riddle our hats with shot, "just for fun," shoot crows and hawks for us and occasionally give us a rabbit or odd bird that he night chance to kill. He never disturbed our traps or suares, often setting them for us. On one occasion he put a crow in a spring pole. We were delighted and appreciated the joke by showing him a flock of quail when we discovered its author. He never, to my knowledge, threw down a pair of bars, shot toward a farmer's house, nor permitted his dogs to disturb their poultry. He was a true sportsman.

In striking contrast to him are the improperly called "true sportsmen"—properly the pirates—who hires a "gunning dog," borrow an old fowling piece, and on Thanksgrying or

He was a true sportsman.

In striking contrast to him are the improperly called "true sportsmen"—properly the pirates—who hires a "gunning dog," borrow an cld fowling piece, and on Thanksgiving or Christmas make a raid upon the Long Island farmers. They cannot tell a pointer from a setter, in fact a common house dog answers their purpose just as well.

They tramp over the farmer's fields, throw down his fences, fill his cattle with shot, shoot at his house as quick as anywhere, kill anything from a sparrow to a chicken, not sparing cats or dogs. They not only violate the game laws, but steal almost anything they can get away with. If they do not kill themselves, or get killed by some sportsman like themselves, they return to the city, usually at least three-quarters drunk, with their game bags filled with stolen goods complaining because farmers' boys have captured game which they had not sufficient skill to get. Could I describe seemes which I have wit, usually at least three-quarters drunk, with these game had been a sufficient skill to get. Could I describe seemes which I have wit, usesed in smoking cars or trains returning to the city during the gunning season it would be a disgusting picture. True sportsmen know and respect the rights of land owners, and are sea rule welcomed in agricultural districts, but the "visting gunner" who does not know or regard the rights of the

the gunning season it would be a disgusting picture. True sportsmen know and respect the rights of land owners, and are as a rule welcomed in agricultural districts, but the "visiting gunner" who does not know or regard the rights of the land owner is an unmitigated nuisance and will be eventually exterminated.

Unjust laws produce disregard for all law. If the poor farmer or his children are deprived of the right to take game (in which, if it is common property he has the first right) in their own primitive way they will do all they can to prevent the wealthy, the transfent sportsman from taking with his more perfect, and therefore more deadly appliances. I know whereof I speak and I do not believe that there have been 1,000 quail caught on Long Island in traps or snares in any one year during the last twenty years. It is not the farmers, their boys, nor real sportsmen who are exterminating both game and song birds, it is piratical gunners who periodically overrun the island. The readers of the Forest Andrews of the state of the

I have been reading your plan of preserving game birds and making the sportsman and land owner mutually interested with much interest. Your plan is a good one and I heartily indorse it. It, will be more applicable to the Eastern States indorse it. I indorse it. It will be more applicable to the Eastern States than there in the West, although many farmers have their lands posted; in Indiana and Illinois there is very little difficulty in obtaining permission to shoot if the sportsman proceeds in the right manner. The mode of procedure should be this: If possible see the parties upon whose lands you may wish to shoot before you intend going out, and in a gentlement of the procession of t he this: If possible see the parties upon whose lands you may wish to shoot before you intend going out, and in a gentlemanly manner ask permission to shoot, assuring them that you will not shoot among or toward their stock, and will leave the fences and gates in as good condition as found. If you obtain their permission go to their houses when you go out to shoot, and let them know who it is that is shooting on their premises, and if you can spare a few pieces of the game that you have killed on their lands leave it at the house of the owner, and the next time you wish to shoot you will have no trouble in obtaining permission. This is my way of proceeding, and I have no difficulty in obtaining permission to shoot on any lands I may wish.

But there are some farmers who are very selfish, and no amount of promises of good behavior would gain you the desared permit. In such cases in almost every instance your plan of a fair renumeration would bring them over to your wishes, and would eaties such men'to take pains to rear and protect the birds for the shooting fee, and it is right for them to demand the renumeration if they wish it. They raise, protect and feed the birds from their crops, and no gentleman sportsman will refuse. Almost all the ill-feeling between the

sportsmen and farmers has been caused by rowdy men who have shot into stock, left fences down and gates open, having no respect for the farmer or his property. Where such cases have occured you cannot censure the owner for posting his lands against hunters. If they would all observe the Golden Rule in their conduct there would be much more friendly feeling between both parties. Every hunter is a trespasser upon inclosed lands, whether there is existing game law or not unless he has permission; and they should bear in mind that it is a privilege granted them, and no right that they may possess.

R. E. S. sportsmen and farmers has been caused by rowdy men who that they may possess.

Newport, Ind.

Newport, Ind.

In reading your paper one would think that a farmer was anything but a gentleman and a law abiding citizen. There are farmer sportsmen here who do more to protect game than all the sports of the cities. I have known them to feed quali in winter for many weeks, and to protect them from hawks and other enemies; and then to be called pot-hunters. I never saw our baggage cars loaded with snared birds or any other game; but it may be so for all I know. There is not a trap or net in this neighborhood that I know of but we have some birds here we expect to turn out next spring. All the birds that we wing here we keep and turn out in the spring to keep our stock up. It is some trouble to us to doctor them up, but we save a great many.

Our woodcock law here is a robbery to us, because all the birds leave here about the 15th of June and go North. We can't shoot them, and so Northern men get all of our birds, But we must keep still because we are farmers and don't know anything! If we raise game we look upon it as ours, but we don't want to be hoggish if our friends want to come and see us they are welcome, but they must not think hard of us because we can kill more game than they can. That seems to be the most trouble. If they must not think hard of us because we can kill more game than they can. That seems to be the most trouble. If they hunt the same way that we do they can get game too, but they are afraid of getting scratched and spoiling their hands in the briars. I hope that our city friends won't think so hard of us farmers; we are not so bad as we look.

\*\*Keyport\*\*, N. J.\*\* scratched and spot our city friends wo so bad as we look. Keyport, N. J.

Allow me to add my name to the list of those who are will-Allow me to add my hame to the list of those who are will-ing to pay more to the farmer for quail than he can realize from trapped birds. Until real protective associations are established in every county who will employ an agent at a fair salary whose only duty will be to see that the game laws are enforced and all offenders brought to justice, it is the only way to save the quail. I know from experience that the farmer will trap quail as long as he can find a purchaser, the tarner will trap quant as long as he can find a purchaser, and under the present management and enforcement of the game laws the only way to prevent it is to make it an object for him to stop. Your journal has become indispensable to me. If you will send a specimen copy to Wm. Shapter, South Grange, I think he will subscribe.

W. South Orange, N. J. .

I have read with great pleasure your articles upon the establishment of new relations between the gentlemen sportsmen and the farmers of Long Island. If the scheme can successfully be accomplished—and I see no obstade in its way—you will receive the hearty thanks of many to whom the resources of Long Island have heretofore been almost a sealed book. The waterfowl have been always accessible, but when one tred of inarist or beach and longed for a tramp through wood or stubble, the irate voice or almost universal posting warned him off. Please add my name to your list.

\*\*Custom House, New York, Dec. 7.\*\* W. W.

#### OUR ROCHESTER LETTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1880.

THERE is about a foot of ice covering the waters of this activity in field sports. Now and then a foolish duck that neglected the warning of instinct to go south, is shot on the shore of Lake Ontario, or on the rapids of some stream not yet covered with ice. The wild fowl that remain here are hard pressed by the severity of the weather, as was demonstrated one day this week when two flocks of ducks dropped in the water of the reservoir that sunnlies the city and

strated one day this week when two flocks of ducks dropped in the water of the reservoir that supplies the city, and which is within the city limits. On the same day at flock of wild geese were seen hovering over the reservoir as if they too would tlike to dip their wings in its water, which as it comes from a deep-water lake resists the congenling influence of the frost long after other quiet sheets are frozen. In this county a law passed by the Supervisors prohibits grouse and qual shooting for three years from the autumn of 1879. This operates to prevent any shooting near the city, except by the few who go out for hares, of which there is, or was, a good supply this senson. Hunting them with ferrets has reduced the number greatly, since the snow enabled the lunters to track them to their burrows, and there is every prospect that the selfish and short-sighted ferreters will "kill the goose that laid the golden egg," by exterminating the

nunters to track them to their burrows, and there is every prospect that had short-sighted ferreters will "kill the goose that laid the golden egg," by externinating the breeding hares, and so spoil their sport for future years. The markets are full of "cotton-tails," and examination not revealing any shot wounds on them, the inference is that they have been snared or taken in bags with the aid of ferrets. It is next to impossible to punish the persons guilty of thus violating the law. There are also a great number of ruffed grouse and qualt hanging up in the markets and restaurants, and I fear they did not die from honest powder and shot, but by the pot-hunter's snare.

Several sportsmen residing in this city were on shooting trips to the West this fall, and found game abundant in Ohio. Indians and Michigan. They relate stories of famous sport among the quait and ducks of our favored sister States, in which a good days' shooting may still be had without walking over a county. Our Western friends of the gun should be wise in time, and if possible take measures to perpetuate the advantages they possess for enjoyment of shooting. I thought's ears ago that the plan recently proposed by Forest Asis Stream, and previdence in the plan recently proposed by Forest and Stream, yield any game is to be preserved at all. I hope we shall never see the oppressive and undemocratic game laws of England disgracing the statute books of these States, but there is a vast difference between limiting sport to a few, and allowing indiscriminate slanghter of birds in and out of season. We should try and find the golden mean.

and allowing indiscriminate slaughter of birds in and ont of season. We should try and find the golden mean. What I have written above about shooting trips reminds me that although most of the visiting sportsume—not slates, men—have returned home, one distinguished member of the fraternity followed the example of the birds and went south in time to avoid the cold. I speak of Robert Tangneny, the ishing-tackle maker, well known in New York, an odd genius of French descent, born in Ireland and a cosmopolitan

by inclination. He start with two boys for Florida a few weeks ago with the intertion of "doing" that State this winter in a canvas boat of his own construction. I heard from him a day or two ago and he was then on the St. John's River with a good prospect ahead. I commend him to the good offices of any of your readers who may chance to meet him. He will entertain a sportsman with tales of trout-fishing in the longis of Ireland, salmon-fishing in Norway or adventures with the alligators and sharks of the South. A defler hand to tie a fly does not exist, and he is a good shot. A catalogue of his outfit would occupy too much of your space, but it included four guns, two or three thousand feet of netting, fish lines by the mile, fish hooks without number, some made of half-inch steel, for alligators and sharks. He expects to make the trip pay by fishing and collecting bird skins, alligator teelt and other rarities.

The organization and first annual exhibition of the American Society of Taxidernists took place here this week. The exhibition is now in progress and the election of officers was held yesterday in the rooms of the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club. The meeting opened with an address by Frederick S. Webster, of this city, who traced the progress of the art from its earliest history to the present. Prof. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, N. J., on behalf of the Judges' Committee, offered the congratuations of the judges on the excellence of the display made at the first exhibition. The Constitution was adopted and the following officers cleeted for the ensuing year: President, W. E. D. Scott, Princeton, N. J., Vice-President, P. S. Webster, Rochester: Screenary, Vm. T. Hornaday, Rochester; Treasurer, P. A. Lucas, Rochester. Standing Committee: Thomas W. Fraine, William G. Smith and J. F. D. Baily, Rochester. The society has six honorary members, one corresponding and thirty-seven active members. The latter are scattered through five States. The catalogue of the exhibition, to which it would be difficult, if not

The city police court has a case before it of some interest to your readers. A certain man is under arrest and will be tried next week on charge of allowing some valuable dogs, which he was boarding, to starve to death. One dog he had was a black setter named Sport. This dog died, and others he had are reduced to skeletons. Sport was valued at \$50 by his owner, Isaac Weighell, who left the deg with the accused last summer and found out a few days ago that the dog was dead and that others were in danger of death from the same cause. One of these is a bitch—Lulu, blue belion—said to be out of a Gordon setter sent by the Prince of Wales to Henry Milwood, of Chicago. Her hair had nearly all fallen out and the bones were pressing hard to come through the skin, which was covered with a seruffy eruption. The prisoner says the dogs have mange. Weighell, the owner, who is thoroughly acquainted with the diseases of dogs, says it is not mange, but ill-treatment, that afflicts the living dogs and killed the ones that are dead. nte.
The city police court has a case before it of some interest

#### OUR DETROIT LETTER.

HAVE just come from an interesting interview HAVE just come from an interesting interview with a party of deer slayers, and such enthusiastic fellows I never saw before. One of them is at this moment skinning a deer of his own killing, and he swears by the recollections of the last two weeks that he is going to have that skin lined and ornamented and spread in front of his bed for a morning foot warmer.

To save space I will condense my interview and give it won as succinctly as possible in parentive from simple.

of the fast two weeks that he is going to have that skin lined and ornamented and spread in front of his bed for a morning foot warmer.

To save space I will condense my interview and give it you as succinctly as possible in marrative form, simply explaining that I shall employ the language of the capitain of the party instead of my own.

"Our party," began my special informant, "consisted of A. J.Rogers, Superintendent of Police of Detroit; Ed H. Gillman, John E. Long, Frank Eddy, of Detroit; Win McSweeney, of Frazer, Mich, and James Moore, of Toledo, O. We had been a long time making up our minds, but tinally perfected the details preliminary to a campaign in the big north woods of Mich, and started out from Detroit. November 25, with dong Winchester rilles, wet and dry supplies in abundance, and an unlimited stock of hope, happiness and appetite. We took train at 0:10 r. s. on the Detroit and Bay City Railway, arrived at Bay City in time for an early breakfast and, after a matutinal eigar, left at 8:20 A. s. on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad in the paternal care of conductor James English, one of the most aniable and careful of railroad patriarcis. Otsego Lake was our immediate objective point. This is about two hundred and fifty miles from Detroit, as I estimate it. We reached there in the evening and stayed over night at a most confortable inn where the accommodations were on the most liberal and honelike scale, and where we had a night of delicions and refreshing sleep in needed preparation for the next day's fatigues. We were going fifty-two miles almost due north into the woods to a point which we subsequently christened Rogers Lake in honor of our chief, who proved to be a dandy in camp, a splendid cook, a man of inexhaustible good humor and a dead shot, the result of years of experience in the army and on the plains of the Far West. (He is an old Californian overlander).

"That was one of the toughest journeys I ever land, and one adventures, if you' had roomed to the most line

giving us the whole comp. Such hospitality one don't encounter except among men with the true instincts of the sportswan, even if he does happen to be a lumberman. I would like to linger over our stay there, but the yarn spinning must not stop for such reminiscences now.

"Sunday morning November 28, found us again moving. At mid-day we stopped at Potter's camp for dinner, fed the cattle, and at a quarter to four once more cracked our whip, and with a ho! for the merry good green wood! a good-by to the Potter campers, a few whoops of satisfaction, away we went bouncing along on the roughest road man ever lived to conquer. At Miner's farm, which we reached at 6 o'clock r. M., we were joined by Joe Kurtz, who was henceforth to be our guide and captini. Joe is a character—a regular backwoodsman, lithe, strong, swift, with the organic grace of the catamount, eye of the eagle, nerve of iron and a nature as rugged as the man is picturesque. His cabin is only a few miles from Miner's and we were soon domiciled. The place is of logs, but confortable, even if it is only fourteer feet square, and boasts besides the bed a table nailed up to the side, and some rather primitive but mighty useful cooking utensils. Including Joe and his partner "Buck" (Albert Bufor) another genuine son of the forest, eight of us bunked in that one room. My chum and I were well fixed with balsam boughs, blankets and deer skins, and I don't want a better bed than we enjoyed all the nights we passed there.

"Daylight found us stirring. Deer signs were plentiful and, marshaled by Joe and Buck, we went to business. Nine alays we stayed, and during that time we six killed twenty-six of the prettiest deer I have seen this scason. Our chief killed four, Gillman and McSweeney killed five each, and Long, Moore and Eddy killed the remainder. Four of them we nee and twenty-two of them we hought to town, hesides one live one which we are going to present to the city for Echic Isle Park. Those nine days we store certainly among the most enjoyable I can rec

same way about the trip. I shall have to give McSweeney the honor of first blood, but after that we divided the honors with fraternal equality. Long was accused of a slight attack of 'buck fever,' but he took the joke in good part and gare us all practical demonstration of his nerve and coolness in the midst of the most glorious exerting sport.

"Eat! well, I reckon. Our solids consisted of venison, pork, potatoes with the jackets on and unlimited at that. We broke eamp December 8, paid Black's camp a visit on our return and reached Otsego Lake (where we were to take train) in a heavy snow storm, all broke up and ready to tumble into bed at 6 r. m. on the 9th. Horses, men and dogs were well cared for by Mr. Brink, of the Otsego Lake house. He is a man who knows every inch of that country, and I can cheerfully recommend him to sportsmen as one they had better know if they go that way.

"Now we are back in town and I am going to heal just as quick as I can get there."

So spoke the jolly hunter, and if our friends will come this way I have no doubt that they will be even better entertained by the recital at first hands than I was. It is a tale to stir the sportsman's blood, and I only wish that I could have tasted some of the pleasures of that menorable fortnight among the antlered nobility of Michigan's splendid foresis.

GIFF LACKEAW NNA ASSOCIATION.

#### THE LACKAWANNA ASSOCIATION

SCRANTON, Pa., December 11.

THE gentlemen of this city are not devoted to the interest of trade and nanufacturing entirely, despite the fact that coal sud iron are our staple products, but among them are many who find time and the active cares of lousiness to chase the antiered monarch of the glen or hook the gleaning neteor of the brook. The time has gone by when one could find good trout fishing within ten minutes walk of the could find good trout fishing within ten minutes. one could find good trout fishing within ten minutes' walk of the city's centre, for the polluted water pumped from a lundred sulphurous shafts has poisoned the most of our streams to such an extent that no living creature can abide therein; neither can a deer be started up in the course of an easy walk from town. But an hour's ride will land one at good fishing water, and a half-day's journey carries the eager hunter into the wild forests of Sullivan or Warren.

The rapid development of this section, with its consequent inroads upon fish and game, threatening their utmost extinction, led to the formation, about a year ago, of the Lackawanna Game and Fish Association, the members of which are piedecd to assist in every way in the development.

Lackawanna Gane and Fish Association, the hechibers of which are pledged to assist in every way in the development of profismanlike pursuits. To this end frequent meetings are held at which notes upon topics of timely interest are exchanged, and particular attention is paid by the association to the protection and development of game. To this end carefully compiled abstracts of our game laws have been discussed in the processor and many of the best balva and

to the protection and development of game. To this end carefully compiled abstracts of our game laws have been distributed among the farmers, and innuy of the best lakes and in the county are being stocked, with choice fish under the direction of members of the club. Trout and land-locked entron have been supplied to all parties asking them for stocking purposes, and some thirty of the lakes in this and adjoining counties have been plentifully sown with wild rice with the intention and hope of inducing the wild duck to make his inhistant there.

The association is under the presidency of Dr. I. F. Everlard, a born naturalist, whose knowledge of woodcraft and game lore is inexhaustible, and whose taxidermic collection of native birds and beasts is unquestionably the finest in the State, the Doctor lawing made the postural peculiarities of his subjects a study.

Lata hight the association gave its first game dinner, inaugurating therein a custom which is meant to be carried out yearly hereafter, at which almost allist members were present, and vehich was carried out with consummate skill of arrangement and detail. The large dining-hall of the Wyoming House was the scene of the reunion, and the bill of fare embraced every seasonable dish of game indigenous to this locally as well as a noble contribution from friends at the Far West. The preparation of the various dishes was perfection and that the editorial mind may not think me guilty of gush I inclose the means that you may decide for yourself upon its comprehensive character, only regretting that the teste and the flavor of the several dishes cannot be transmitted also. One of the enrisoities of the ovening was the wild rec, which was served bailed dry so that every grain stood out individually plump and firm, and which was served with squirred. One of the curiosities of the evening was the wildrice, which was served boiled dry so that every grain stood out individually plump and firm, and which was served with squirrel and Fronein peas. This rice has a dehicious flavor, more pronounced than the cultivated article, and yet of a peculiar delicacy, and it was unamously declared to be a fine article of diet far exceeding in character such preparations as atmeal, hominy, crueked wheat and other familiar faintaccous dishes. This wild rice was obtained from Canada.

The dinner was served in courses, and lasted from half-past nine p, m, until after one o'clock. Toasts were proposed and

responded to as follows: "The Lackawanna Game and Fish Association," by Dr. J. F. Everhart, the President; "Quail and Grouse Shooting," by Cornelius Smith, Esq.; "Deer Hunting," by Col. A. B. Blair, "Game and Fish Protection," by Mr. H. E. Hess; and "Fox Hunting," by Mr. Chas. R. Smith. Fun and nueclote cullivened the evening, and the occasion was one replete with pleasure, from which the members separated with renewed encouragement in their work and a determination that next year's dinner should as fur surpass this as the present one exceeded anything hitherto attempted here. fempted here

the three three three in the contribution of this association is that no expense is permitted to be incurred unless there is money in the treasury to pay the same, so that the "cancerous leprosy of debt" can never fasten itself on the society's prosperity. It is doing its work in the right way, and because of your well known approval of all that conduces to the welfare and encouragement of sporting interests I venture to send you this account of the first annual dinner of the Lackawanna Game and Fish Association.

II. E. II.

#### SOUIRREL SHOOTING

Macon, Mo., Der. 12.

I'N your issue of December 5, "Sancho Panza" has introduced the subject of squirrel shooting, for which I extend my hand. I am sure squirrel shooting is fine sport, that none need to be ashamed of, and hope to see the subject kept up in your valuable paper.

I began my shooting career long ago with my grand-father's old flint-lock Kentucky rife, and have enjoyed the sport in all its shades and colors, and have found it to possess many attractions and pleasures not found in other kinds of shooting.

sport in all its shades and colors, and have found it to possess many attractions and pleasures not found in other kinds of shooting.

In my youthful days we used ritles altogether, and in those days a man that would shoot a squirrel through the body was looked upon in about the same light that a poishot is now.

In my shooting I have encountered much of the same kind of experience Sancho Panza speaks of. Have often exhausted every means at band in order to induce his squirrelship to step around on my side of the tree without succeeding. We have only two kinds of squirrels here, the fox and gray. The gray is much more shy than the fox squirrel, and much harder to induce to come around on your side of a tree. When you see a fox squirrel take a tree, if you will remain perfectly still for five or ten minutes you will be very likely to get a good shot, unless the squirrel was put up by a dog, as his curiosity to know what has become of you will induce him to look around on your side. I have often secured a good shot in this way, and often scarced them around by throwing a stick into the leaves beyond the tree. This will not always do, but I am satisfied that "Saucho Punzal" plan will almost always work to a charm. Very lew her how how to hunt squirrels. Most nen are apt to bunt too much, and too much is worse than not enough. To hunt successfully you must, hunt very carefully and very slow, remail and too much is worse than not enough. To hunt successfully you must hunt very carefully and very slow, remain entirely still at least one half the time. Any one can see much better among the leaves and branches of the trees by standing still. Sit down on a log or stump, every few hundred yards, and remain just fifteen or twenty minutes, and will offen better two problems.

dred yards, and remain just fifteen or twenty minutes, and you will often have you patience revailed by seeing one of the little rodents jump up on the side of a tree and skip along on a log near by, or, perhaps, see one caper out on some of the lower branches and begin to bark or chatter. I agree with "Sancho Panza" that it requires considerable skill to shoot a squirrel running on the ground, or a fallen tree, and particularly on a worm tence. There is no use in trying to follow the motion of the squirrel in a worm fence. Catch sight at a corner he is approaching and fire the instant he arrives. In shooting at them running from one tree to another among the topmost branches, aim to get in your work just as they stop to make the spring from one liable to another, but don't feel disappointed if you miss, for I assure you have no dead sure thing.

work just as ting yes top to make the spring from four him to mother, but don't feel disappointed if you miss, for I assure you that you have no dead sure thing.

It is fine sport to shoot them in the fall, when they begin to cut down hickory nuts. Go out into the hickory timber early in the morning, or late in the afternoon, and stand still for a short time, and if there are any near you the falling particles of hulls striking ngainst the leaves will soon inform you of their whereabouta. It takes a strong shooting gun, and a full choke at that, to bring them down from the tops of some of the trees in this part of the country; they frequently get entirely out of reach of an ordinary muzzle-loader in the hands of the typo.

As it is in order now, I will relate one of my exploits in squirrel shooting. Last October, myself and Capt. Jon. London (the reason I mention Capt. London is that I may have a witness) went squirrel hunting on the Chanton River. I found four up one tree. Got into a position where I could see one, took aim, fired and killed it, but it hung to the side of the tree a few seconds, as they often do. Just as I had

see one, took aim, fired and killed it, but it hung to the side of the tree a few seconds, as they often do. Just as I had slipped in unother shell and closed my gun, I saw another rear the top of the tree, which I shot and killed, and just as I fired the second shot squirrel No. 3 started to run, and I gave him the other barrel, and had three falling at one time. Some writers say squirrels lay up a store of nuts, etc., for winter use, which I think is a mistake. I hope to hear more on this subject.

#### TEXAS CURISTMAS TURKEYS.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 10. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 10.

THE editor of the Henrietta Shield, Clay Country, puts the matter thus: "Thanksgiving turkeys were not numerously circulated in these parts yesierday. The weather has been too cold to go out and shoot them."

ously circulated in these parts yesierday. The weather has been too cold to go out and shoot them."

From this we see that the wild turkey is, of all others, "the bird," in Texas, looked for to grace the holiday tables. But what say you, "ye daring sportsmen," to this very charitable charge—"too cold to go out and shoot them." Pshay! they evidently must have gone hunning and taken along ttleir frying-paus, but in their joyful mood around their camp-fires, and in their utter forgetfulness of Christmas the turkeys they killed found their way into these pans, and so "evaporated," of course. That's the trouble, no doubt; and very naturally too, for you well know how alluring the odor of turkey cooking around the camp-fire is, especially on a cool, bracing day. This is surpassed only by the taste of the bird.

Speaking of the toothesome merits of the turkey reminds me of the Fronchman's description of it, he was fond of a square meal. Said he, "The turkey is one very inconvenient bird; he is a little too much for one person, but not quite enough for two." And this was said of the tame turkey, not of the gamy wild one. Qurry: What would he lave said of the juicy, fat, wild turkey? Just enough for one, of course.

The same paper says, "A load of wild turkeys was recent-

ly brought into town and sold at fifty cents apiece. They are reported to be abundant in the West." Only think of buying nice wild utrkeys, some weighing fifteen to twenty pounds, no doubt, for fifty cents. This would exactly pay for five boiled eggs in some of our fashionable eating houses I observe, however, that the price of turkeys has risen since I was in that contry. I used to buy from the wild Indians large, fat goblers for twenty-five cents, and the smaller ones for ten and fifteen cents. But this was in 1834-5, when there was not a solitary resident in this northwestern part of Texas. A cold snap, commonly called "a norther" in Yexas, is just the best time possible to hunt them. They then huddle together and are quite confused and easy to kill. They do not seen, like Northern wild turkeys, to stand the cold weather with indifference. I now recall a short hunt I made for them during one of these northers. It was from Fort Belknap, lying in the sune region of country. In two evenings we shot, mostly by moonlight, six round dozen, when we ceased firing, withdrew and carried off the dead. We had enough for all, and as nany as our wagon could accommodate. I made use of my trusty rifle, and by moonlight brought them down at every shot from their high roosing-places among the trees. I placed them directly between me and the moon (two days from the full), simed a little low on them, pulled the trigger, when they came tumbling to earth. This was at the crossing of the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, main road, and not far from where Fort Griffin is now situated. The month, December. I mention all this mainly to stimulate the good sportsmen of Clay Country, to good deeds for Christmas and New Year's days. I hope to hear through the Shield a most favonable account of them, and that lots of plump gobblers, with all the eterors, have circulated most freely, not only there but everywhere else on the coming helidays. Especially may the eitior of the spoting dour and Fortsman and Shield and the section of the deservin

#### THE SOUTHAMPTON CLUB

THE Southampton Sportsmen's Club was organized in 1878 and duly incorporated under the haws of the State of New York. The membership is limited to twenty and comprises some of the leading and most thorough sportsmen in New York and Brooklyn.

The club has leased for a term of years the exclusive right of shooting over a large tract of the quail and woodcock country, consisting of farms at Southampton with

of shooting over a large tract of the quaif and woodcock country, consisting of farms at Southampton on the cast end of Long Island, and is pursuing the only true course for the proper protection of gaue and the preservation from igne-miny of the principles of old time sportsmanship.

Included in the property of the cith are all the necessary paraphernolia to a complete rig for duck shooting on Shinne-cock Bay. Also a beautiful fresh water lake about two miles square, which will be thoroughly stocked with black bass this coming spring. A game keeper is employed permanent-ly to watch over the premises, detect and report to the club poachers, sparers and persons shooting out of season, for the purpose of prosocution, and already several arrests have been made and eminent counsel engaged to punish offenders for violating the game laws. violating the game laws.

In winter the birds are thoroughly fed and by this means

In where the birds are thoroughly fed and by this means kept alive through the severe weather; and the good results of this plan have been fully attested by the peaceful and happy whistle of the cock in the spring and the abundance of game in the fall. A bag of from ten to twenty-live head being a fair day for a good shot with good dogs.

During the opening week of the present season there was a very fine display of setters in the field belonging to the members; the most noted being the Hon. Townsend Cox's blue Bel. on Ned; Edward C. Whitaker's English white setter Milo, an extraordinary quall and woodcock dog; D. T. Kennedy's Irish setter Sankey and Henry M. Leverich's black and white setter Ban. The two latter are magnificent rangers and exhibit extraordinary powers of endurance and keenness.

ers and exhibit extraordinary powers of endurance and keenness.;

During the winter months fox hunting is a very enjoyable feature, the club owning several fine fox hounds and genuine wild red foxes being plentiful on that part of the island.

It is only through such associations as this that the shooting in the vicinity of Kow York can be preserved and sportsten in the vicinity of Kow York can be preserved and sportsten in the vicinity of Kow York can be preserved and sportsten in the vicinity of Kow York and stached to it by the persistent massacre and wanton destruction of the poor little domesticated pigeon, and the absurd, useless and oftimes aimless breaking of glass halls.

The large clubs of New York and vicinity, both for shooting and the protection of game, seem to have entirely lost sight of the real object of their organization and have degenerated into a system of periodical dinners and post prandial bombastry, and with many members "going shooting" it synonymous with necturnal Bacchanalian revelries with whisky for ammunition and the only game "poke."

If the clubs really interested in pursuing their favorite pastine in a sportsmanlike manner were to enablate the example set them by the Southampton Sportsmen's Club they would find themselves on the true path to honorable, healthful and humane enjoyment.

humane enjoyment.

#### THE LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Game Law Committee of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association was held at the Fountain Gun Club Roomes, 440 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, last Saturday evening, Capit, W. L. B. Steers in the chair. The question on the size of the neesh of nets created considerable discussion. It was finally decided that whatever size mesh was adopted, the word "sequare" should be inserted after the word "inches." It was resolved that the claimans also louid have the power to appoint a committee to go to Albany, as near the assembling of the Legislature as possible, for the purpose of recommending to the Speaker of the House a committee on the game have for Long Island. Mr. Barnett Phillips spoke in regard to the alarming decrease in fish, and cited some statistics that were almost incredible. Also that the Association must work together and hasten slowly in order to secure proper laws to protect fish and game. N adjourned meeting of the Game Law Committee of

The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. A. E. Godeffroy in regard to the trapped qualit that he saw on a Long Island railroad train, and ask him to furnish information on the following points: The name of the boy that was selling the qualit he name of the baggage-master, proof that they knew the birds were trapped, and in what county he saw

<sup>\*</sup> Texas papers please copy.

them. Provided Mr. Godeffroy would give the above information, Mr. Abel Crook would assume all expense of proscution. Col. Pike spoke in regard to gause protection, and remarked that the first thing wanted to protect game was gause protectors and licenses. Mr. Walsh said that he thought two dollars was a large enough fee for a license. It was decided that the license question be left to discretion of the Long Island Association.

Judge Lot spoke in regard to the game laws, and said that what was wanted was less law and more enforcement. A communication from Mr. Geo. A. Chappell was read, suggesting that when the committee adjourned, it should be to some special time and place, and a committee from the game and fish dealers in Polion and Washington markets should be myited to be present and give their views in regard to the game laws. Mr. Chappell was appointed a committee of one to invite the market-men. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place Tuesday evening, December 28.

#### THE BUFFALO RANGE.

CANYON CREEK, Montaua, Nov. 25.

CANYON CREEK, Montana, Nov. 25.

A S I have just returned from the buffalo range, I thought some of the readers of your valuable journal might be interested in this kind of game. We'll mounted on our ponies, with Sharps' 45 cal, rifles, we started need to Bull Mountain, some thirty miles from the Yellowstone. We reached the head of Razor Creek the first day and found buftalo in good numbers. As we had come after a winter's supply of meat we made no fancy play, but struck camp and nade arrangements for morning. When daylight came we were all ready. I counted twelve bands within shooting distance; but as we did not wish to kill and leave then I selected a band of cows and calves, filled my belt with cartridges, and in an how I bad killed nine calves one or two years old. As we were not experts at the business, we spent the balance of the day skinning and packing the neat in camp. When our work was all done we had a supper well supplied with marrow-hones, which I consider one of the finest dishes of the mountains.

When our work was all done we had a supper wen mapper with marrow-bones, which I consider one of the finest dishes of the mountains.

The second day we killed twelve and in eight days we had silled thirty-six. We could just as easily have killed two or three hundred, but as we had twelve apiece, thought them quite sufficient for our winter's met.

On our return home we found parties killing them for the tongues alone, not even taking the skins. If the buffals were nord in any kind of moderation they would last for many years yet. I saw one herd alone that, I think, had twelve or fifteen thousand; besides hundreds of small herds of from fifty to a hundred dotting the plains and mountains. I found them up in the mountains where a pony could hardly clinb.

When the Northern Pacific Railroad is finished I would like to see some of our Eastern brothers out here. Besides buffalo, we have deer, elk, antelope, bear and mountain sheep, also geese, ducks, sage hens, grouse, etc. We have as fine trout fishing as can be found. If any choose to trap we have plenty of beever, otter, mink, marten, muskrat, welves, etc. If any wish to try their skill they can try the the bear or mountain ilon.

Thanking you for so completely exposing that Ditmar powder, by some of which I came near I sing my life, I remain yours.

#### "THE SILVER LAKE HORROR,"

you'll correspondent, "B. C. M.," in issue of 16th inst., gives a glowing account of the "remarkable" shooting at Silver Lake, when out of forty-live geese, viz., eight, six, ten and twenty-one, which swam to the stools, not one secaped. Think of seven men sitting behind a blind waiting for geese I think of seven men sitting behind a blind waiting for geese I waiter even considered himself fortunate to be present at such a scene of pot-lunning and butchery.

This manner of hunting is tending to exterminate our game, particularly the waterfowl. That style of shooting is no better than butchering a bevy of quall on the ground.

I would rather sit half: a day alone in a blind and have the satisfaction of killing a couple of ducks "on the wing," knowing that my own gun did the execution, than shoot a hundred ducks or geese by wolley firing with a gang of six or cicht sportsmen (?) of the Silver Lick stamp.

With the war of extermination going on both spring and autumn we shall be obtiged to lay aside our guns within a period of ten years.

This month I visited a part of the southern coast where I formerly had good shooting, but recently two life saving stations hare been erected in the lecality, and the men whose duty it is to patrol the coast bave kept up such a fusiliade against the ducks and geeze from before dayight until late in the night, that it now scarcely repays one to visit the place.

The Coast Guard has done more to ruin the wild fow shooting on our seaboard than all other causes combined.

All the sportsmen's clubs in the country must commence action at once. The citu of which I am a member is ready with funds as soon as any responsible parties will take the lead in game protection. YOUR correspondent, "B. C. M.," in issue of 16th inst. gives a glowing account of the "remarkable" shoot

action at once. The club of which I am a member is ready with funds as soon as any responsible parties will take the lead in game protection.

#### PINNATED GROUSE IN DELAWARE.

HAVE learned more in reference to the pinnated grouse that was sent from Lower Delaware. The game dealer who took it to Mr. John Krider was Mr. Johns H. White, 140 Chestant street. The bird he was unable to identify, and wanted Mr. Krider to purchase it as an oddity. The specimen being a poor one, and only half-grown, was rejected. White's son told me this morning he had thrown it away, not thinking it was any value.

This half-grown prairie chicken undoubtedly came from those Dr. Purpell mt out, and there are certainly worse of

those Dr. Purnell put out, and there are certainly

them.

In the remembrance of Mr. Krider there were pinnated grouse in Burlington County, N. J., and at one time, thirty or forty years ago, he saw at Manahawken, N. J., in the possession of a local gunner, six prairie hens, or grouse as they were called, that had been shot in the "Barrens," in the above-mentioned county. You know Frank Forester speaks of them in his works as having once existed on Long Island, in the Pocono region of Pennsylvania, and in the "Barrens" of Barlington County, N. J. To be sure; they were called hy different names in these localities, but they were nothing more nor less than the pinnated grouse. Undoubtedly, with the proper protection, the same bird can be replanted and be made to thrive in their once natural breeding grounds.

Homo,

FOND DU LAC GAME CLUB—Fond du Luc, Wis., Dec. 13.—I send you a record of this Club, believing that portions of it are meritorious and have produced good results. In Pebruary, 1867, the first organization was effected, with S. B. Amory, President; L. M. Wyatt, Secretary; R. A. Baker, Treasurer. The Club was limited to ten members, and was composed of gentlemen sportamen, who realized the necessity of preserving game, and was among the first organizations in the State. The Club is represented through its Secretary in the State Association, and has always exercised a salutary influence in the enantements for game preservation. In August, 1876, a reorganization was effected, S. B. Amory, President; J. W. Carney, Vice-President; L. M. Wyatt, Secretary; T. S. Wecks, Treasurer, and O. C. Steenberg, Tobert Drummond, and Albert Becker, Executive Committee. This Club, through the Fond du Lac members of the Senate and House, introduced a bill at the last session making September, October and November the shooting season for all game; but they encountered so much opposition that only the portion relating to deer became a law, but even this has saved the State thousands of deer the present season and has been of inestimable value.

Grouse Treeing-Reynoldsville, Pa.-I noticed a com-Groess Treenke—Regnoldsville, Pa.—I noticed a communication in your paper a few weeks ago stating that ruffed grouse did not tree when hunted by dogs. I have been shooting them all this season, and my experience is that in nine cases out of ten flush be bevy and they will all tree. In this country they generally take to the hemlocks. They are very plenty, but are sadly decreasing from the raids of the wild cats and foxes. Two weeks ago I saw twenty-five grouse fly out of a single hemlock where they bud taken refuge from a fox. I think this was the largest hevy I had ever seen, but would like to hear from your readers whether they can beat it. We shot a number of mallard and teal on our ground this fall, and have been having, all things considered, a good season in the woods.

R. L. eason in the woods.

Moose and Carroo Hunnig.—The Quebec Telegraph tells us that "Coionel Rhodes, the veteran Nindord sportstand of the Province, and party, well supplied with Enfeld's double barreled fowling pieces and other internal alimentary supplies, left the city yesterday morning for the region of the moose and cariboo. We heartily wish the Colonel and party every success in the glorious sport and in securing a heavy return load of venison."

Col. Rhodes, though considerably past the meridian of life, still retains all his youthful fondness for the sports that Canada's fastness offers to the hardy and experienced sportsman, and what is more to the point, the Colonel enjoys the vigor and health to pursue them. A winter rarely passes that the Colones's snow-shoe trail cannot be followed into the haunts of the carrbou and moose, and the crack of his unerring rifle heard as some lofty monarch crimsons the snow with his life blood. Should you reach his camp the genial hospitality extended would more than compensate for the hardships of the journey. There is no such other host as the Colonel. He is a fine exampte of the English gentleman sportsman.

\*\*Falechild\*\*, Jr.

\*\*Rev York\*\*, Dre. 13.\*\*

New York, Dec. 13.

New York, Dec. 13.—In your department of "Game Bag and Gun," I see no notes from this part of the country. Perhaps a few notes would be of interest to your readers. Of game we have quail by thousands, and now and then a turkey; also an occasional rulled grouse. Prairie chickens replently, and any amount of rabbits (cotton tails). Thanks giving over 250 quail and nearly as many rebbits were shot, and brought into town by the boys. Owing to the nature of the ground, which is brush and tail grass, there is no useform dog except to retrieve. My friend Moore and I in one day's shoofing put up hineteen coveys of quail, good sized coveys at that, say twenty-dive to forty. As the result we killed as many as we wanted to carry. Our duck shooting is excellent in the spring and fall, fifty to stay being no musual bag in a day's shooting. Geese in good numbers are found eight miles west of this place at the mouth of the Platte River. I think your paper simply perfect. May its slandow never grow less.

Massagnusetts—Campello, Mass., Jac. 13.—A party of seven sportsmen, who own a stand at Widgeon Point, Silver Luke, had rare sport one day last week. The first shot was at a flock of geese, ten in the flock, and they brought then all down. The next was a flock of twenty-one, and they also shot the whole bunch, the last shot with seven men, we think, is one of the best on record. The shooting in general here is very poor, and I quite agree with one of your contributors, "Hunter," that all game should be let alone in this State for the next three or four years, except of course birds of prey. F. G.

Bound to Get the Quall.—A flock of quail was scared up by a hunter in Belvidere, N. J. He singled out one of the birds and fired, not observing that a friend who was hunting within mass standing within rance about twenty yards away. A shot imbedded itself in his friend's cheek, others brought blood from his arm, and another struck his thunb. The wounded man, however, determined not to lose the bird that his companion had missed, and placing his gun to his shoulder he fired and brought down the bird. Then he gave his wounds attention.—Sun.

Enforcing the Law in Maine,-The Sullivan, Maine, ENFORCING THE LAW IN MAINE.—The Sullivan, Maine, Bulletin says: "Some sportsmen have come to grief, we understand, in our neighboring county. They took hounds and went for the deer which are pretty numerous this winter, intending to make a business in slaughtering them; the dogs were clusing one, and the game warden being out the deer ran across his truck, he shot it and then shot the dogs. The hunters, on coming up, found their game taken cure of, dogs shot, and themselves under arrest. They came out of the scrape with loss of game, loss of dogs, and having \$40 in fines to pay. All this for setting the law at defiance."

No Recond.—An anonymous correspondent, who writes from Salem, Mass., sends us what purports to be the weight of an enormous woodcock which he says he killed last month. We decline to publish his statement until he sends us his real name and some particulars of the alleged occur

New Jersey, Morristown, N. Y., Do. 7.—Game of all kinds is very searce here, and is very wild and hard to find. On the outskirts of the town the hunting is very good. Our friend, E. W. Luimly, has just returned from Pike Co., Penn., and he had splendid luck. I saw seven large woodcock to-day, but did not shoot any.

ON SNOW-SHOES—Boonville, N. Y., December.—I have been fairly bottled up in snow and ice in Brown's Tract. Only reached home on Thursday, and then on snow-shoes for four-teen miles through the woods. The lakes are all frozen solice, teen miles through the woods. The label increasing almost from 24 to thirty inches deep and increasing almost R. P.

Hoy's Wilderness—*Pittsburg*, *Pa.*, *Dec.* 15—Game is as plenty as ever in Hoy's Wilderness. "Wish." Miller, whose name has frequently appeared in your paper, came in yesterday from a hunting expedition to that region. He brought down soven deer, one bear, seventy-five pheasants and other small game, including five wild turkeys.

LIVE PRAIRIE CHICKENS WANTED—Springfield, Mass., Dec. 20.—Can any of your readers inform methrough the columns of your paper where some live prairie chickens can be procured. They are wanted for the purpose of trying the experiment of letting them go in this vicinity and seeing if they will propagate.

Maine.—Two Foxcroft hunters report having came across a herd of thirty caribou in a bog north of that town.

Inginia-Covington, Dec. 14.—Turkeys are more plentiful than they have been for years.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

PIGLON SHOOTING IN CONNECTICUT, -A movement is on foot among the gunners of New Haven to attempt to promure a repeal of the law which prohibits the trap shooting of pigeons.

MALDEN-Mass., Nov. 30. -Team match; 20 balls per man, rotary trap :

Maiden Club.	Fall River Club.
A. H. Jones29	W. J. Braley 19
F. J. Ngble	E. Burlington
Harry Dutton18	T. S. Hall
I. Buffun	J. Bo. den, Jr
R. R. Aminidon	H. B. Bralev
T. C. Fielding	J. B. Valentine
(m)	om + 2 + 0/++

The animal meeting and election of officers of the Maiden Gnu Club was held on Monday evening at the studio of Mr. Foss. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, F. T. Noble, of Malden; Vice-President, J. Buffun, of Melrose; Sec. retary-Robt, H. Waters, Jr., of Malden; Treasuror, A. H. Jones, of Malden. Executive committee, F. T. Noble, J. Buffun, R. H. Waters, J., A. H. Jones and L. I. Casson. The report of the retiring treasurer, Mr. Noble, showed the club to be in a very prosper-

NONPAREIL SCORTING CLUE, -The inaugural shoot of the Non-

NONTABELL SCORING CLUE.—The mangural shoet of the Non-pariel Sporting Chib, of Brooklyu, was heid at the Driving Park last week. The match was a team shoot, the sides being as follows: Capitain Miller's Team—Harry Miller, C. W. Wingert, E. Eddy, George A. Chappell, R. Graves, T. Linnington, B. A. Cross, Josiah Howe, John T. Slane and John Defraine.

Captain Cleaver's Team—William Cleaver, E. H. Madison, Dr. B. Talbot, F. P. Pike, Major S. S. Conant, Abel Crook, G. W. Post, N. B. Crooke, Charles E. Fiske and Anthony Elmendorf.

New York State Association rules: 7 birds each; 21 yards, plung of

S	Captain Miller's Team,	Captain Cleaver's Lean.
3-	Miller	Cleaver 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 7
F. 1	Wingert	Madison
° )	Eddy 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7	Taluot 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-1
	Wingert	Pike 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7
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		(Co. "
IS	Slane	Elmendorf 1 1 0 1 1 1 1-6
it '	De Frame 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7	Fiske 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-6
n l		
4	Teta 00	Fu(1)

In the evening a banquet was given, the toasts being responded to by Messrs. Conant, Abel Crooke, President of the State Association: Charles E. Fiske, F. P. Piko, N. B. Cooke, C. W. Wingert, E. A. Chappell, Josiah Howe, Mr. Chamberlain and others,

Washington Gun Club—Brooklyn, Dec. 17.—The sixth monthly shoot of the Washington Gun Club was held at Dexter Park last

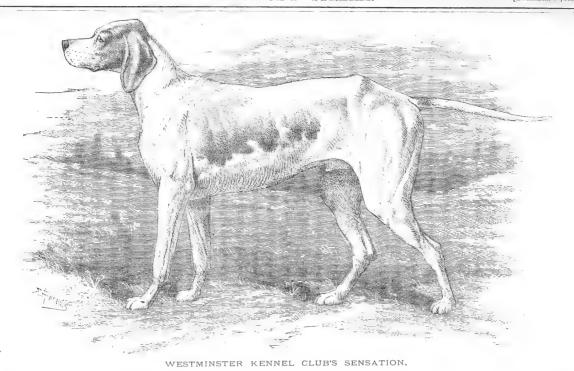
	week. The score was as follows:		
	H. Hedeman, 21 yards 1 1 1 1	1 1	1_
1	[ J. Dierking, 23 yards 1 1 1 1	1 0	0
1	Will Denyse, 21 galds 1 0 1 0	0 1	1-
	[ R. M. Hopps, 21 yards 2221 9 1 1 1	1 1	1-
	B. N. Watts, 2: Yalds 0 1 1 0	1.0	1_
	[ G. Van Stee, 21 vards	1 1	Ť
	1 d. Colier, 21 ValdS 1 1 1 0	1 0	1
	J. Evons, 23 yards 1 1 1 0	0.1	î
	T. Kellett, 23 vards 1 0 † 1	1 1	Ÿ
	H. Catrick, 21 yards p o	39:16 h	Amor
	Tho. Obrig, 21 yards 1 0 1 0	0.1	1
	John Kreuscher, 21 yards 0 g 1 1	1 0	0
	Charles Obrig, 21 yards 1 0 1 0	1 0	0

Chartes Obrig, 21 yards... 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 - 2
Atter the mateis aweep-stakes were shot at three birds, the ties to be shot off, miss and 40 out. In the first T.-codore Obrig took first money, H. Hedeman second money and B. N. Watts third money. This was followed by a second "sweep," in which William Do Nyes took first money, J. Dirtriling, second money, J. Cotter, G. Van Siss, C. E. Obrig, and Theodore Obrig dividing first money. The club has effected a four years' lease of Ridgowood Park, where a club-house is to be second and the purpose when the proposed in the purpose when the proposed in the purpose when the proposed in the purpose when the proposed in the purpose when the proposed in the purpose when the pu a club-house is to be erected and the regular shooting matches held. The new grounds are evcellent and the club, now having a permanent abiding place, promises to surpass its own very excel-

DENTER PARK—Jamaira, L. I., Dec. 20.—Closing shoot of the year and tenth regular monthly contest of the Long Island Shooting Club for the championship cup, shot for at 7 birds each from H and T traps, handicapped rise, 80 yards boundary. Long Island Shooting Club rules. Ties shot off at 3 birds each ;

į	Dr. W. Wynn		2Fd5	1 0 1 1_
	F. H. Madison	0	1 1 0	1 1 1 1
Į	P. Robinson			1 1 1 1
	J. Joerger			1 1 1 1
	J. H. Mulier		1 1 1	1 1 10
ı	W. Mills	23	* 0 1 1	1 1 110
1	Dr. Talobtt			1 130
ı	T It Limn	- out the tree Tree	Time to the animal of the second	

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 .- Quite an interesting pigeon match was shot off at Ashbourne, Pa., between W. Dobbin s and L. Snowden for a silver cup, and was won by Snowden. The distance shot from the traps was 22 yards, and boundary 80 yards. The follow ing is the score:



The Rennel.

Fittsburgh Deg Show—Pittsburgh. Pa., January 17, 18 and 19, St. Entries close January 6. C. B. Elben, Secretary: Charles incoln, Superintendent.

#### SENSATION.

CENSATION is the property of the Westminster Kennel Club, of this city, and was bred by Mr. J. D. Humphrey, England. This famous lemon and white pointer is by Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price's Jim, out of Mr. Humphrey's Nell. Jim was by Whitehouse's celebrated Hamlet out of On September 9th, 1876, Mr. George De F. Grant Juno. sailed for Europe, and while in Wales picked Sensation out as the best dog he had ever seen. Sensation was broken when bought, and was bred for a field trial dog. He was whelped May, 1874, and imported on November 10th; 1876. His winnings on the other side were as follows: Shifnal, 1875 first prize; Swansea, 1875, first prize; Carmarthen, 1875, first prize; Oswestry, 1875, second prize; Birmingham, 1875, second prize; Llanelly, 1875, second prize, and at Newport, 1876, second prize. In the United States he won first and special at Baltimore, 1877; first and three specials at St. Louis, 1878; first and two specials at Baltimore, 1878, and first and special at Boston, 1878. Besides these winnings the dog has been exhibited at all of the New York shows, but not entered for competition. As a stud dog there has never been a pointer in the country whose services have been in more frequent demand. The dog is so well known on the bench that it is unnecessary to refer again to his make up. His head, which is grand, is as well known among dog men as Hambletonian's shape is by lovers of the The appearance of Sensation in the field was a surprise to many, and his excellent performance an astonishment to all but a very few. He is a plucky goer, and has a wonderfully good style, backed by a very keen uose. In the trials he was placed after contesting for first with the famous Gladstone.

#### FIELD TRIAL RULES.

PITTSBURGH, Va., Dec. 13.

Editor Forest and Stream: I have read the Forest AND STREAM of late with increasing interest, and noticed its rapid improvement. How often of late, after reading many articles, such as your own on Dittmar powder and correspondents on various subjects, have I felt like slapping the authors on the shoulder, and with hearty approval, in the language of an old friend, saying, "That's right, my boy, now you are shouting," But "Couples" articles of late on the crudities of the N. A. K. C. Field Trial rules are what have called me out. Now, "Couples" is moving in the right direction, and I doubt not but what he is seconded by many sportsmen all over the country. Though in his second letter he seems to manifest a little impatience that no one has rushed in to assist, him, yet these letters will be productive of good fruit. And let me say in the language of the good old Scriptural injunction, "Be not weary in well doing."

Id on to propose at this time to undertake a revision of these rules, but simply write to ventitate some thoughts in support of "Couples," and regarding the dissalisfaction at the Pennsylvania State Field Trials, which, in his article, he says came near breaking up in a row. I think I am safe in I have read the Forest and Stream of late with incr

saying there never was a period in the history of this country when sportsmen were so thoroughly interested in field trial than now. Last spring the spirit scienct the sportsmen of the Keystone State, and the Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association and trials at Lancaster last October were the outgrowth. We adopted with little change the N. A. Field trial rules, and we discovered at the trials that the rules were not perfect by any means, and that when read it cost no little effort to understand them fully. As an illustration of this let me relate a circumstance which took place at the hotel at Lancaster on the evening of that rainy day when King Dash though victorious in the field had been laid how de combat by the judges. In a private room I observed the Secretary, 1st Yicc-President and Treasurer ero flavored the Secretary found that the rules were the subject under discussion. The Vice-President and Treasurer were insisting that at the conclusion of the first heat (not yet finished) the 1st, 2d and 3d prizes should be awarded, and the free-for-all ended; the Secretary contended they were wrong, and on referring to the rules, and reading and re-reading the disputants only insisted more firmly on the correctness of their positions. Not until the Secretary called in overwhelming evidence would the Vice-President and Treasurer be convinced that they were wrong. So much for the application of the rules in this particular on the part of intelligent gentlemen.

nrmy on the correctness of their positions. Not mult the Secretary called in overwhelming evidence would the Vice-President and Treasurer be convinced that they were wrong. So much for the application of the rules in this particular on the part of intelligent gentlemen.

Again, two circumstances at Lancaster brought to light very serious defects in the rules. For example: After the heat between Siler's Dash and King Dash had been awarded Siler, he left, taking his dog with him, thus shutting King Dash on the free and the remained and gone to the front winning first money King Dash would have had a chance for second or third place.

At the conclusion of the heat between May Laverack and Brown's Dash, in favor of the former, Mr. Snelhenberg announced that he withdrew May, boldly avowing his intention by so doing to shut Dash out. The judges decided King Dash's chances should not he prejudiced by Mr. Siler's action (which the rules gave them no authority to do), and also relused to allow May to be withdrawn.

There is no doubt about the rules being crude and indenite, but I cannot agree with "Couples" that he bad feeling at Lancaster grew out of this fact, but rather out of a misapplication or wanton disregard of the rules, and here are the facts to prove what I say:

King Dash was badly off in nose, as all knew who saw him, but not withstanding this he demonstrated he had some nose, while Siler's Dash showed no nose. He ranged wide, quartered his ground well, showed good style and speed, was perfectly obedient, found all the birds, secured one magnificent point and retrieved the bird when killed.

Siler's Dash showed no nose. He ranged wide, quartered his ground well, showed good style and speed, was perfectly obedient, found all the birds, secured one magnificent point and retrieved the bird when killed.

Siler's Dash did not find a bird or secure a single point, except a false point, upon which he dropped, when King Dash, and yet we had the strange anomaly of a dog which had absolutely done nothing awarded the

worded the heat to Siler's Dash Now the strangest part of awarded the heat to Sher's Dash. Ason, the strangest part of this transaction is this: as it was a question of "pointing" and "retrieving" to be settled, that the judges should order up the dogs for a fresh brace right in the midst of scattered

birds. Then again, it was asserted on good authority that the judges admitted that the figures of merit actually given by them in the field showed King Dash had (9) nine points the advantage. O, ye gods! what strange work we have out of judges at field trials.

advantage. G, ye gous: what strange work we have out of judges at lield trials.

What we need is a set of rules as near perfect as possible, that will not admit of jockeying or tricks, and judges that, regardless of person or blood, will dare to do right and give honest judgment according to the rules. I can safely say there never will be another trial run in this State under the present rules. In this connection I should like to speak of some of the irregularities of the N. A. K. C. trials, and especially the bad taste in Dr. Rowe in trying to run Count Noble to the front when he was fairly beaten, in the judgment of parties present, by two entries in the Derby, but I will leave this until my next.

The chief interest now among sportsmen of this city is the coming dog show in January. We learn some of the finest dogs in the country will be here, and it blids fair to be the most interesting show ever held in this city.

Depentive Rules.—December 17, 1880.—Editor Forest and Stream.—In the account of the Eastern Field Trials given by your Western contemporary, he speaks of Isabella having won at Memphis in 1876 by an imperfection of the rules. I would ask any practical sportsman (not the gilt-edge modern Solomon whose cartridge belt weighs more in the morning than his game bag at night) whether rules that will admit of a part of a third prize going to a bitch at the N. A. K. C. field trials for pointers and setters which made mothing but flushes, and later at the Eastern field trials a first prize going to a bitch at the N. and the state of the state o

#### EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

A MEETING of the Eastern Field Trials Club was held at 24 Park Place, Thursday afternoon December 16. The following gentleman were present: Mr. Chas. H. Ruymond, Mr. G. W. Bassford, Mr. H. W. Livingston, Mr. W. A. Coster, Mr. Max Wenzel, Mr. E. A. Herzberg, Mr. F. A. Ryer, Mr. J. Pentz, Dr. L. O. Momroe, Dr. Holmes, Dr. H. F. J. Aten, Mr. J. Von Lengerke, Mr. H. E. Hamilton, Mr. J. O. Donner, Mr. Charles DeRonge and Captain Tuttle, Vice-President F. N. Hall in the chair. The committee on the Tileston fund reported the subscription closed and ready to be handed to Mrs. Tileston.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the club: Mr. J. Stewart Slosson, Mr. G. DeForest Grant, Mr. Robert C. Cornell, Mr. H. S. Blodgood, Mr. Newton Earle, Mr. Benjamin M. Earley, Mr. James Bencard, Dr. S. Fleet Speir and Mr. Chas. Fiske. The President, Dr. Aten, having arrived, now took the chair. The following were elected honorary members. Dr. J. Rawlings Young, Col. Gordon, Mr. S. O. Bruce and Mr. George Bird Grinnell. The secretary read a protest from Mr. G. W. Bassford protest wexied a decidedly warm discussion, and was finally decided by declaring the stake off, and returning the forfeit money to those who have paid it. It was decided to call a meeting of all the members of the club for the purpose of attering the J-laws in regard to changing the number necessary to compose a quorum of the Executive Committee from hinto five. The club resolved that the thanks of the club Stakes Should be raffied off, for the benefit of the club, and

Messrs. F. R. Ryer, J. Pentz and W. A. Coster were appointed a committee to arrange the raffle. The nominations of officers for the election in January was next in order, and a number of candidates were nominated for each office. The meeting then adjourned.

#### PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

The entries will close on January 17, 18 and 19. The entries will close on January 6. Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., as we have already stated, will be the judge. The St. Charles Hotel has been selected as the headquarters for the committee and sportsmen, and under the able supervision of Mr. Charles Lincoln, the show promises to be a grand success.

The prizes are for champion English setter dogs, \$20 and \$10; bitches the same. Native English setter dogs, \$20 and \$10; bitches the same. Native English setter dog puppies under 12 months, \$10; bitches the same. Champion Irish setter dogs, \$20 and \$10; bitches the same. Success.

The prizes are for champion setter dog puppies under 12 months, \$10; bitches the same. Champion Irish setter dogs, \$20 bitches the same. Champion British setter dogs, \$20 and \$10; bitches the same. Grandpion Gordon setter dogs, \$20 bitches the same. Champion pointer dogs over 55 lbs, \$20; bitches under 50 lbs, \$20; bitches the same Champion Gordon setter dogs, \$20 shitches the same. Champion Finders of the same of the same champion Gordon setter dogs, \$20 bitches the same. Champion Silve, \$20 and \$10; bitches the same. Champion Lincoln setter dogs, \$20 and \$10; bitches the same. Champion Lincoln setter dogs, \$20 and \$10; bitches the same. Champion Silve, \$20 and \$10; bitches under 50 lbs, \$20. Pointer dogs over 55 lbs, \$20 and \$10; bitches under 50 lbs, \$20. Follar same, Irish water spaniels, \$10 and \$5. Cocker spaniels, \$10 and \$5. Field spaniels, should and \$5. Fock hounds, \$10 and \$5. Fock hounds, \$10 and \$5. Fock hounds, \$10 and \$5. Fock hounds, \$10 and \$5. Sock deer hounds, \$10. Mastiffs, \$1. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Siberian or Ulm, rough-coated shepherds, shull dogs, bull dogs, bull derices, and shepherds, smooth-coated shepherds, bull dogs, bull derices, and sheet and shepherds, shull dogs, bull derices, and shepherds, smooth-coated shepherds, bull dogs, bull derices, and sheet and shepherds, shull dogs, bull derices, and sheet and shepherds, shull do Fox terrier dogs, \$10 and \$5; bitches, \$10 and \$5; puppies, \$10. Greyhounds, \$10. South deer hounds, \$10. Mastiffs, \$18. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Siberian or Ulm, rough-coated shepherds, smooth-coated shepherds, bull dogs, bull terriers, skyo terriers, pugs, Scotch terriers, bulck and tans, York-shire terriers, King Charles or Blenheim spaniels, Italian greyhounds and miscellaneous classes, \$10 to first and \$5 to second in each class.

The special prize is will be published next week.

Address all communications to Chas. Lincoln, Lock-box 303, Pittsburg, Pa.

#### PREVENTING DISTEMPER.

Editor Forest and Stream

Editor Forst and Stream:
In one of my late letters to Forest and Stream I wrote of M. Pasteur's (of the French Veterinary College) discovery of a means of vaccinating chicken cholera in connection with my article referring to the modifying and preventing of distemper in dogs by the same or a similar method. It may be of interest to your readers, certainly to the scientific ones, to learn of M. Pasteur's proceeding with the feathered race, as showing how feasible it may be in the case of the canine malady.

malady.

The gentleman in question has finally disclosed his famous result, so long awaited, and we copy from the Cincinnail Leavet and Clün'te the following: "We have before us the text of the publication presented simultaneously to the Academy of Science and the Academy of Medicine. This revelation consists in the attenuation of the virus by simple contact with the atmosphere. In effect it is the simple change of the mode of culture of the parasite, whereby the stages of its development are clongated. In this way the virulence of the virus is pressively diminished until, as the author says, 'we obtain a true vaccinut virus which does not kill, produces a benign form of the disease, and protects against a mortal malady.' The author declares further: 'It is not to be believed that these attenuations of the results occur with fixedness and mathematical regularity. In some experiments the virus continues to exhibit considerable virulence even after the lapse of The gentleman in question has finally disclosed his fam-The author declares further: 'It is not to be believed that those attenuations of the results occur with fixedness and mathematical regularity. In some experiments the virus continues to exhibit considerable virulence even after the lapse of five or six months. The cause of this difference, however, becomes apparent on examination. Very often a high degree of virulence ceases suddenly with the death of these microscopic parasites. The death of the parasite is an habitual and constant circumstance with the lapse of sufficient time. "It is this necessity of 'temporization,' which M Pasteur invokes in passing, as the true cause of his silence to the present time. "The attenuation of the virus is the capital fact. But what is the real cause of the diminution of the virulence? "The cultivation of the parasite requires as a necessity an absence of air. This parasite is therefore one of those which M. Pasteur has already characterized as erobies. It cannot develop in the presence of the air. Is it then the oxygen of the air which reduces the intensity of its virulence? Does the parasite undergo such attenuation in the presence of oxygen as to suffer modification in its effects? "This hypothesis was easily verified by experimentation. For it is true that in the experiments conducted by Pasteur, with all his characteristic precision and delicacy, the virus kept in hermetically sealed tubes lost none of its poisoning power, while that exposed to the air gradually lost it altogether. "The problem we study thus resolvesitself,' said M. Pasteur. 'It is the oxygen of the air which enfectles and destroys the virus.'
"And further he adds:

rasteur. At is the oxygen of the air which enfectles and destroys the virus."

"And further he adds:
"We have here probably more than one isolated fact. We have come into possession of a principle. We may hope that the inherent action of oxygen, a natural force present everywhere, may show the same efficiency with regard to the virus of other diseases. The widest generalization should be made at once of this method of enfeebling the virulence. It derives its virule from the cosmic order of things, so to speak. May we not, indeed, attribute to this fact the limitation of epidennics in our times and in the past?

"This modification induced in virus by the action of the atmosphere has been long known and appreciated. We have, for so long a time as we have had it, protected vaccine virus from the air in every way. Exposure to the air destroys it. We keep from the air by wrapping it in lead foil, or we seal it hermetically in glass tubes by the aid of the fame of a lamp."

it hermetically in guiss those by the first property in likewise stated that vaccination was resorted to in France for distemper in dogs, but particulars were not given. We helieve, however, that before long it will be, if it is not already, as efficacious as the vaccination of the human patient for smallpox; but we are not so sure that vaccine matter is the true virus. We advised its trial in our last, butdoes not the discharge in distemper embody a parasite? Can any one of your readers inform us? Let us microscopically examine, and if it is found to be so we have the starting point.

Homo.

#### WHAT IS A COCKER?

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 12.

WHAT IS A COCKER?

Editor Forest and Stream:

Thave canvassed the various views presented in late issues of your valuable and "high-toned" paper touching the standard of the modern cocker, and while I appreciate the one great object that seems to animate all these writings, I see in some of them a decided leaning rather to their own strain of dogs than to the fixing of a universal standard that shall govern all classes. I know it will be found a difficult, possibly a theukless, task to adjust the various opinions as to the weight, size and the manifold points that are to make up correct judgment in preparing this standard. Therefore men of mature judgment, men who have spean many years of their lives in studying the nature, habits and physical proportions of this bright, beautiful dog, men who can see by that knowledge, gained by long and familiar experience with the cocker, what is required to form this standard in order to bring him up to the perfection demanded, should be put on this committee. The more I hear from those interested in this subject, both through your paper and from private correspondence, the more I am convinced that we will have either an excellent and judicious criterion from which to judge the modern cocker, or we shall have an abortive method which will be erroneous, impracticable and unsatisfactory to all save those, perhaps, who are especially and particularly interested. Now let me say here that I ask no preferment in this matter, nor will I have anything more to do with it than to open the way to see that the right men are placed on this committee. I have no axe to grind, and I hope what I may say will be construed as meaning only a deep and abiding interest in the cocker; to lift him out of the slough of uncertainty and doubt into an honorable and creditable position where he shall stand among dogs the peer of the best and inferior to none. That he possesses the highest and best traits of canine quality, both for the field and the house, there is no one who know this intelligent and

engender animosity and create a neutious standard that will degrade this bright and heautiful dog to the vilea?

"Mongrel cur of small degree."

We want no "club" such as has heen talked about; we want no "prize of \$50;" we want no "bench show" judgment as at present recognized; in fact, we want nothing to do with "fixing up a cocker" that "comes nearest to our present standard," until there is a just and sound standard to judge him by. Who that has read about the judgment of the cocker in our "bench shows" already had, who that has seen the impotent and lame decisions that have caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of him who knows the cocker, will acquiesce in these recommendations, so devoid of good judgment, so recreant to the knowledge of what truly belongs to this grand little dog. While we have such breeders and lovers of the cockers as McKeon, Whitman, Cummings. Pitcher, Allen, Hoe, and others too many to individualize, I trust his good qualities will be appreciated and the genius of his dogship will be kept spotless and untarnished from the machinations of schemers and selfish propagandisms. Let us have men, not boys, to fix the status of the modern cocker; then let us all do whatever lies in our power to cultivate and bring these field and house pets up to a commendable standard. Let us all, who are true friends of the cocker, work right up to the standard that shall embrace the good of the hreed, its future usefulness, strength and beauty, place him where he belongs in the strain that shall elevate him to a higher destiny and prove him not to be the least valuable acquisition to the true sportsman. I will assist with money and influence to erect such a standard if you will give the cause publicity and help us on to the acquisition of a better status than has heretofore governed the cocker. I believe the largest breeders, from obvious causes, are, as a rule, most worthy to be appointed on this committee. Now is the accepted time, and let all true friends of the cocker strike while the iron is

The Cocker Club-1,182 Chestnut Street, Elizabeth, The Cocker Club—1.182 Chestnut Steet, Elizabeth, N.
J., December 14.—Dear Sin: As you have doubtless seen in
the columns of Forest and Strief and exhibitors, and
the request that I should ach as Secretary protein, to which
I have acceded, I take pleasure in laying before you the general outline of what is proposed to be done. You will readily
understand that these ideas are by no means fixed, and it is
the province of gentlemen who may join the club to make
any proposition they may desire to have placed before the
associate members. I send you the views which have been
appropriated to be and have been talked over by investl and
friends in this neighborhood assembly these most applicable to

attain the desired end. First I will state the objects of the nb, which are as follows:
The framing of a standard for the judging of cockers and

The framing of a standard for the judging of cockers and spaniels.

The offering of extra premiums at bonch shows at which suitable classes are given, and whore the show authorities will select competent judges from a list compiled by the club. In England several clubs exist, such as the Mastiff, Bulldog, Fox Terrier, Irish Terrier, and Dandie Dinmont Terrier, and the good they have done in advancing the breeds to which they are devoted is incalculable. Such being the case, we can hardly do better than accept them as a guide for us in forming our club. A gentleman of this city, who was one of the originators of the Irish Terrier Club, has given me the following information as to how that was formed and what the club did:

A circular letter wassent to every person known to be interested in the breed, and from the list of those who expressed a willingness to accept a dozen was struck off as a committee of management, and sent around for the vote of the members. My informant says that such a large committee was found to

ested in the breed, and from the list of those who expressed a willingness to accept a dozen was struck off as a committee of management, and sent around for the vote of the members. My informant says that such a large committee was found to work slowly and much delay business, and that one of seven would expedite matters materially. The whole management of the club and the election of new members falls to the lot of this committee. Having thus formed their club, the Irish Terrier committee men waited upon the English Kennel Club committee, and expressed their willingness to give additional prize money, together with medias, provided the Kennel Club would select from a list of half a dozen names one gentleman to act as special judge of the breed. This the Kennel Club readily predictors to do, as thereby they were assured of a better premium list, and also of the support of the prominent breeders as exhibitors. The same course has been adopted ever since, and by the instrumentality of the Irish Terrier Club committee classes are given at many shows where none were provided before, and the breed has now become one of the most popular in the estimation of those who like a game terrier. An annual meeting of members is held once a year, when the new committee is elected to act for the year then ensuing.

It is just such a club as that that we require here to do away with the present very much diversified types of field spaniels and cockers as seen at our bench shows, and get some harmony in our exhibits by knowing what we must all recognize as the standard. That the renains for the committee to do. All I am desirous of doing is the procuring of your name to put on the list of members. The annual dues will be either \$2 or \$3, as determined by the committee, and as an entrance fee will likely be required from those who join after the organization of the club, it will he an advantage for you to give me a favorable answer at your early convenience, besides that I want to get things in running order as soon as possible.

THE COCKER CLUB.-We should be pleased to comply with the suggestion of "Senex" and those who have seconded his request that the Forest and Stream should send out circulars to the cocker breeders had that request not come to us after we had already received and published Mr. Macdougall's assent to "Leam's" nomination of that gentleman as Secretary pro tem. To so interfere would be ungracious, and indeed we believe that the opposition to "Leam's" nomination has arisen from a misapprehension of just what our correspondent To put cocker breeders into communication really meant. with each other it is necessary that some one individual shall do the clerical work. Mr. Macdougall has expressed his willingness to perform that labor, and offers to act as a temporary secretary until those who are interested shall by their ballots appoint the secretary and committee of the proposed club. The cocker breeders who join the club have it entirely within their power to elect whom they please. The Forest AND STREAM hopes to see a large enrollment in the proposed club and a competent secretary put into office by the ballots of the members. The whole direction of the club must be in the control of a majority of its members. Let that majority decide by their votes.

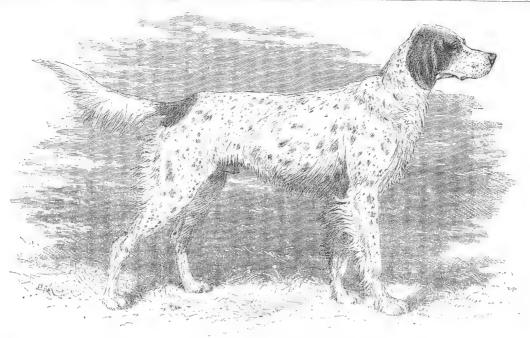
FRENCH TRUFFLE HUNTING .- The following extracts, taken from a letter recently printed in the Times, are of interest to dog lovers. The gathering of truffles gives bread to a considerable portion of the peasantry in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, and the account of how the dainty is found is

of Bordeaux, and the account of how the dainty is found is an attractive one. The extract is as follows:

The ground is red, a tritle stony, and not over productive. The good peasant has to toil and moil, and then gets but a poor return. He carefully selects the richest spots, those that are warmed by the sun, and then le plants his crop. It used to be a notable vine country, and people made a good living with their wine crops; but alas! the terrible phylloxera came and destroyed the grape, and things were going, at least with those who owned vineyards, from bad to worse. It became then a necessity that many of the peasants who worked in the vineyards should find some other pursuit. But necessity is the mother of invention, and the peasants, who had long known that truffles existed in their grounds, now set about looking for them.

A man alone cannot always find a truffle. In this country the assistance of that animal, sometimes associated with good St. Anthony, is dispensed with. Perigord truffle-hunters still worship the pig as the great discoverer of the cryptogram. The pig has a rare nose, but he is a glutton. Think only of the many lovely truffles these brutal and gluttonous pigs have surreptificusty devoured! There has been heard a crunch, then a grunt of satisfaction, and a glorious truffle, which, had it been rescued from the animals jaws, would have graced the windows of the great Chevet in the Palais Royal and attracted all Paris, has gone for ever, to simply please the indiscriminating appetite of a hog. On peasant here employs a dog, and the instinct of the animal and the intelligence of the man are combined.

The dog himself is no special breed. We call hin a quiffon. I do not think he is of pure race. You would pass him by without a comment at your dog shows. I know in New York you have gone crazy about dogs, and would think it few majeste to put your \$1.000 setters or pointers at truffle, hunting, out be awayed that, although familiar with dog and gun, I have a profound admiration for the great s



P. H. BRYSON'S GLADSTONE

little French griffon shows. I would put his fine nose and instincts on a par with your best blooded stock. A griffon, then, has a delicate sense of smell, and all that has to be done is to educate him. Catch him spoiline a truffle! He would no more do that than would a retriever chew up a woodcock. In order to educate the dog he is scantily fed, and only given bits of bread or pieces of meat which have been rubbed with truffles. One might say that though the dog's face was seant it was well flavored, and quality took the place of quantity.

In hunting for truffles with a dog, the animal quarters, leaving not a foot of ground uncovered. He comes to a full stop, and points whenever he noises a truffle. He not only points, but sets to work to find the truffle is not too deeply imbedded he will drag it out. Whenever he fluids one, or has indicated the place where a truffle is discovered, he is rewarded. Besides being called "good dog," he is given a piece of cheese or a fragment of cake.

#### GLADSTONE

(MAMPION GLADSTONE is owned by Mr. P. H. Bry. son, of Memphis, Tenn. He was bred by Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada, and was whelped July 23, 1876. Gladstone is by Llewellin's Dan ont of Higgins' Petrel; he is a blue Belton and weighs about fifty-five pounds He is powerful in the loin, fore-arm and hind quarter, with plenty of chest and the very best shoulders, and the most perfect, feet. He won the Puppy stakes at the Tennessee Trials held at Nashville in 1877, by a score of 64% out of a possible 66, the highest score made by any single dog in the United States. He won third with dog Whip in the Brace stakes at the same meeting, also second with the half brother Lincoln at Nashville, in 1878, in the Brace stakes. It is claimed he is the fastest all-day dog in America. In the race against Joe, Jr., at Florence, Ala., December, 1879, owing to a broken tail, he could not be hunted for two mouths before he ran. His speed and bottom were so apparent the judge for Joe, Jr., stated after the race that Gladstone was third faster than Joe, Jr. One thousand dollars to five hundred was offered at the end of the second day that Gladstone could beat Joe the third day, but this offer was declined. He ran through this race with his broken tail glued in muslin. He was entered in the Free-For-All at cennes, in November last, and sold in the pools almost equal to the balance of the field, which was composed of some of the best dogs in America. A snow-storm prevented the race. He won first in the All-aged stakes at Robin's Island, on

the fourth of this month, in a class of twenty-seven dogs many of whom were the finest in the East. He has never been beaten on the bench, and numbers the following as his winnings : Champion First in Open Class; Special for best English setter, and Special for best setter of any strain, St. Louis, Champion and Special for best setter of any strain, Boston, 1878; Champion and Special for best imported set ter of any strain, and Special for best setter imported or native, Baltimore, 1878. Mr. Bryson has perhaps had the highest offers for Gladstone ever made for any setter in the United States, but he refuses to sell him at any price.

IRISH WATER SPANIEL KENNEL—Messrs. Whitman and Olcott, Chicago, Ill., have named their kennel of Irish water spaniels, Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennel. This kennel, comprised of Champion Barney, said by J. S. Skidnore to be the best dog of the breed ever sent to America; the

dog Mike, also imported from Skidmore's kennel, and winner aog Mire, arso imported from Skidinore's kennel, and winner of several prizes on the Bench in this country, together with the bitch Bridget, imported from Richard White, Dublin, Ireland: Lady and Queen of the River, descendants from the noted Sinbad, make a kennel equal if not superior to any in America. It is believed to be the only one having two first class stock dogs imported from the best kennel in bereland. in England

#### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

22 Hammer Less.—My bitch got out while in heat and was lined by a mongrel. She now has pupples three days old. What can I Ans. Kill the puppies and dry do to get her in hunting shape?

23 G. H. B., Yashua, N. H.—What shall I do for my pointer puppy eight months old? About three months ago he had two fits and I thought he had worms and I gave him areca nut and followed if up with easter oil. He passed blood, To-day he had a rit and and then cannot o himself again. Ans. The puppy needs plenty of exercise which will probably put him all right

24 T. A. G., Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.—The best book on dog training is by Col. Hutchinson. English edition \$3.75, or same combined with treatment of dog diseases by Dinks and Mayhew, American edition, #3. We can furnish either.

25 J. P. S , Leavenworth, Kansas, -1, Can you tell mo safe cure for distemper? I have used various remedies, but have found that they often left the dog in bad shape. 2. I have a dog that is just recovering from a very severe attack of the mange, used Glover's mange cure on him after trying almost everythi else, and now he seems in perfect health; no fever, appetite good, but his hair does not seem to start. He has been apparently perfeetly well tor over three weeks now, but the hair obstinately refuses to come out and he is still as baldas a billiard ball. 3. Please give me the pedigree of Dr. Ateu's Glen. Ans. 1. There is no specific for the cure of distemper; each case requires special treatment, 2. Try crude petroleum, rubbing a little in at a time. A friend of ours recently was very successful in its use. Of course if the roots of the hairs are destroyed nothing will do any good. 3 Dr. Aten's Glen is out of Mullin's Belle by Colburn's Dash by Putnam's Dan out of Valentine's Fannie. Dan by Paul Mead's by Futuan's Dati out of valentine's Famile. Data by Faul Mead's Dash out of Putuan's Nell. Faunie out of Talcott's Nell by his Sport. Nell by W. Watson's black and tan dog out of Munkittrick, Mullin's Bell by Polhemus' imported Duke out of Jane. Jane by Robinson's Jack out of Thompson's Belle. Jack by Putnam's Dan out of Palmer's imported Belle. Thompson's Belle by Rodman's Dash out of Fannie. Rodman's Dash by Paul Moad's Dash out of Palmer's Belle.

26 H. W. H., Lowville,-I have a hound twelve months old whose eyes are small. Five months ago a cat scratched one eye; since then it has run a great deal. Both eyes have been quite weak. The hound then became unwell and at times refused to eat. The dog has been fed on fresh meat. What shall I do for him?
Ans. Feed no meat for a month, and wash the eyes with tepid

27 F. M. P., Madison, N. J .- What can I do for my o I have owned him four years. A year ago he commenced coughing very badly and I supposed he had caught cold, but he has kept that cough now for a year. He at times tries to choke something up, but he does not succeed. A gentleman recently told me that he has seen coon dogs in the South troubled with exactly the same thing, and that the cough is caused by hair getting in the wind pipe. Ans. The dog should be carefully examined by some competent surgeon to ascertain if there is a foreign body that can be removed. See Dr. Dancer, Central Hotel, Orange, N. J., he will make examination.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

#### NAMES CLAIMPID.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Rer.—Mr. Juhn W. Woodring, of Chicago, Ill., claims the name of face for frish setter puppy out of Dell by Elcho H. recently purchased from Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Du Quoin, Ill.

Rap.—Mr. Edmond Orgill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., claims the name of Rap for pointer dog puppy out of Clymont (Fluke-Lily), by Rocket (Claude-Roun).

Rival—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the name of Rival for pointer bitch puppy out of Clymont by Rocket.

Roverel—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the marne of Rowett for pointer dog puppy out of Ruby (Flake-Lily), by Rome (Sensation-Rose).

pointer dog puppy out of Ruby (Flake-Lily), by Renne (sens-nuon-Rose).

\*\*Rill—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the name of Rull for pointer bitch puppy out of Ruby by Rome.

\*\*Melody—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the name of Melody for besgle bitch puppy presented to him by Gen. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill

\*\*Tuck—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the name of Tuck for fox terrier dog puppy by Nip out of Wasp.

\*\*Bee—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the name of Boe for fox terrier dog puppy by Nip out of Wasp.

\*\*Grip—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the name of Grip for fox terrier dog puppy by Nip out of Crib.

\*\*Klord—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the name of Grip for fox terrier dog puppy by Nip out of Crib.

\*\*Klord—Mr. Hugh L. Willoughby, of Saratoga Springs, N. V., chaims the name of Rice for his black with white markings cocker spaniel blitch puppy, whelped Nov. 18, 1880, out of Doliy by Wilden.

\*\*Special Render Charles, Edbl. N. V. observation.

ir.
Tear—Mr. Byron B. Fowler, Glenn's Falls, N. Y., claims the name of Tsar, for his thoroughred St. Bernard puppy, wholped June 10, 1880, out of Mr. Alfred Brunctt's Gretchen by same owner's Don.

mute 10, 1880, out of Mr. Alfred Brunctt's Gretchen by same owner's Don.

Palssy-Mr. M. H. Clark, Clarksrille, Teun, claims the name of Palsey for Irish water spaniel puppy out of Lady, recently purchased from Messra, Whitiana and Olcott, Chicago, II.

Connectrons—Gypsey—In our issue of December 2, Mr. S. G.
Bovington's name was published Mr. S. G. Berner, Jr., we wish to make correction, and state that Mr. Bevington claims the usnue of Gypsey for his bitch puppy out of Buff by Heck.

Sales.

Eleho II.-bell Whelp—Dr. J. J. Jennelle, of Du Quom, III., has sold to Mr. John W. Woodruff, Chicago, III., a red Irish setter dog pup by Eleho II. out of Dell.

Irish Runger-Irish Countess Whelp—Dr. J. J. Jennelle, of Du Quoin, III., has sold to Mr. L. F. Kelly, Princeton, Kan., a red Irish setter bitch pup by Irish Ranger out of Irish Countess.

Judy and Sanuty—Mr. M. H. Clark, of Clarkswille, Tenn., has purchased the Irish water spaniels Judy and Sanuty from Mr. W.

H. Holabird, Valparaso, Ind.

Sally—Mr. F. F. P. Ficher, Riverside Cocker Spaniel Kennel, Claremont, N. H., has disposed of the cocker spaniel bitch Silly (Suin-Elit, C. F. P. Filcher, Riverside Cocker Spaniel Kennel, Claremont, N. H., has dely on Mr. F. F. F. Fircher Mr. F. P. Filcher, Riverside Cocker Spaniel Kennel, Claremont, N. H., has seld to Mr. Win. Lee, the cocker spaniel bitch Filtr out of imported Julietto by unported Snip, wholped May 25, 1877.

Bob-Filtr Whelp—Mr. F. F. Filter, Riverside Cocker Spaniel

777. Bob-Fürt Whelp—Mr. F. F. Pitcher, Riverside Cocker Spaniel ennel, Claremout, N. H., has sold to Mr. S. Porter a dog puppy

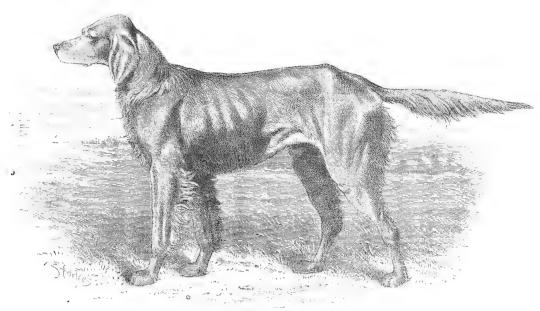
Bob-First Wheep—art, F. E. MARKEY, The Reme, Claremout, N. H., has sold to Mr. S. Porter a dog puppy out of Plirt by Bob. Dan—Mr. C. Du Tour, of Cinemnati, Ohio, has purchased from Mr. H. B. Vandersmith the red Frish dog puppy Dan, out of Banshee by York.

Countess Bear—The Montriew Kennel, Columbia, Tenn, has sold to Mr. H. H. Pursell Llewellin, South Ornsby Hall, Lincolnshire, England, Countess Bear (Dan-Countess) Hall, Lincolnshire, Lincolnshi

Laird—Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 15, 1830—I had usmed the Gordon setter received from Dr. Niven, Laird. You will be sorry to hear that Laird died on the 7th inst. very suddenly, showing no symptoms of disease.

English Fox Hanting.—The item to which this caption was given last week, and with which it was intended to appear, was this:

The Chidding fold hounds, of which Mr. J. Godman is master, met at Bromley, near Guildford, on November 13. A fox was soon found, and the hounds were in full cry when.



MAX WENZEL'S CHIEF.

on coming to Allden's Hollow, the whole pack went over the brink to the bottom of the hollow, a depth of nearly forty feet. Two of the hounds were killed, and eight others seriously injured. ----

#### CHIEF

CHIEF is owned by Mr. Max Wenzel, of Hoboken, N. J., and is a very fine, well made Irish setter dog of fifteen months, and his having been trained with good judgement, landed him at the head of his class in the Puppy Stakes. He is by champion Berkley out of champion Duck, both sire and dam being owned at this time by Mr. A. H. Moore of Philadelphia. Chief won second in a class of twenty-seven entries, N. Y., 1880. Hissire, Berkley (Elcho-Loo II.), was whelped July 10th, 1876, being bred by the St. Louis Kennel Club, and has won the following prizes: Hampton, Iowa, 1877, second prize, puppy stakes, nineteen entries; St. Louis, 1878, first prize, open class; also following specials: best brace with his dam, Loo II.; best pair with Loo II.; best kennel with Loo II.; best setter of any age or breed bred in America; best setter bred in the United States. Boston, 1878, champion prize; also specials; best pair with Loo II.; best kennel with Loo II., etc. New York, 1878, champion prize. St. Paul, Minn., 1878, champion prize. Philadelphia, 1879. champion prize; also special for best Irish setter dog; St. Louis, 1879, champion prize, also special, with Duck, for best pair of Irish setters, and special for best Irish setter dog; New York, 1880, champion prize; St. Louis, 1880, champion prize, also special for best Irish dog or bitch in the show

Duck (6209 English Kennel Club Stud Book), dam of Chief, was imported by E. F. Stoddard, of Dayton, Ohio, and bred by Dennis Reidy, Esq., Castle Island, Kerry County, Ireland. She is by King's Erin, out of Rose. Her winnings are as follows: Before importation, Birmingham, 1875, first prize; Brighton, 1876, second prize; Wellington, 1876, first prize; Nantwich, 1876, first prize, and lington, 1876, first prize; Nantwich, 1876, first prize, and champion cup for the best sporting dog exhibited. Since importation she has won: St. Louis, 1877, first prize; St. Louis, 1878, second prize; Boston, 1878, first prize; Baltimore, 1878, champion prize; St. Paul, champion prize; Detroit, 1879, first prize; and special prize for best Irish setter dog or bitch; St. Louis, 1879, champion prize, and also special for best Irish bitch and, with Berkley, special for best pair of Irish dogs. It will thus be seen that Chief comes of "moighty purtty sthock."



HON. O. F. WINCHESTER.

(From the New Haven Palladium, Dec. 11.)

[From the New Haven Palladium, Dec. 11.]

THE American flags, displayed at half mast yesterday noorning from the turrets of Winehester's armory, aunounced to the gathering workmen and the passers that the genius which had conceived that great enterprise, and the hand that placed in motion its swift flying machinery, lay palaced in death. The death of Governor Oliver Fisher Winehester was not a surprise to those who were aware of his feeble condition for the past few weeks, yet, as is natural when a life that has been busy and eventful with enterprises closes, the community stops for a moment to review that life and regret its dissolution.

Although the most active, prosperous and useful portion of the Governor's life has been spent in this metropolis of Connecticut, he was not a native of the State, being born in Boston in November, 1810. Living in Boston under its peculiar influence for a con-siderable time he naturally became imbued with a knowledge of the importance of education as a bulwark for our republic, for the in later life. The early years of his life gave such taugible support in later life. energy and enterprise which produced the success which crowned his life-work, and made him such an important factor in the comms inte-wors, and made aim such as important factor in the com-mercial and manufacturing interests of the city of his adoption. At seven years of age he left the city for farm life, attending school in the winter and working upon the farm in the summer. At fourteen, with these limited means of education, he was ap-prenticed to a corpenter. Faithfulness and broadness of character marked this peoch of his life, as in all subsequent periods of his existence, and six years later he went to Baltimore as a master builder. Although a mere youth he took the contract for building a church, which he consummated with success. In 1837, then twenty-seven years of age, he changed his business and opened the first men's furnishing store in Baltimore. He remained there eleven years, when, in 1847, he came to this city, and since then his life and enterprise have been well known by the older inhabit-ants of the city. As a natural outgrowth of his business in Baltimore, he invented a perfectly fitting dress-shirt and obtained a patent for it in February, 1848. He immediately began the busi-ness of shirt-making, a new business for those times, and was located on State street, in what is known as the old Carfield building, only half of which is now standing. Patronized at first by appreciative friends his business soon increased, culminating in the extensive factory on Court street, between Olive and Union streets, and his partnership with J. M. Davies. The enterprise was a success, sewing machines taking the place of hand labor, and hundreds of thousands of the patent shirts were produced. It was here that the fortune which was the basis of his other enterprises was amassed.

prises was amassed.
In 1857 he became interested in a new fite-arm invented by Pen-jamm F. Henry, of Gentreville, and a company was formed for its manufacture. The shop was located on Artisan street and Mr, Winchester was a large stockholder. The name of the company was the Volcanic Arms Company. The enterprise did not prove a success, and Mr, Winchester purchased the entire stock and formed a new company in 1860, under the name of the New Haven formen a new company. He was selected as its president, and immediately assumed control of its affairs. This may be said to be the beginning of that great business which is now known the world over, and which has added so much to the commercial strength of the city, giving employment for a longer continuous period of time to more people than any other enterprise ever conducted in this city. A sketch of the rise and progress of this enterprise would almost be a record of the improvement in fire-arms for the pastwenty years. Mr. Winchester was progressive and eagerly sought out the latest improvements and inventions, calling to his aid and the aid of the company, at the head of which he stood, the most improved machinery for manufacturing the goods. In 1865 a special charter was obtained, and with a capital of \$500,000 the Winchester Repeating Arms Company was established. New in-ventions were adopted at this time, and the Winchester repeating rifle soon came to be known as a standard fire-arm. The principal unprovement was one designed to faciliate the transfer of the cartridge from the magazine to the barrel. Improvements were made in 1873, and still further in 1876, the latter being called "The Centennial." In 1872 the company began the manufacture of curtridges, which forms a large element of its business. It need not be added that in every respect this enterprise is a success, and brought to the founder and mover of it all a large fortune. This fortune, however, was not for self alone. Mr. Winchester was a liberal man and contributed largely to various worthy objects.

In 1876 he gave to Yale College the tract of land of thirty-six acres north of his residence, for which he paid \$90,000. This was donated for the establishment of an astronomical and physical ob-servatory. This tract of land is one of the most eligible for resiservatory. This tract of land is one of the most eligible for residences within the limit of the city, and will in time bring to the college many times its cost to the donor. He also contributed liberally to other departments of the college, more especially to illurially to other departments of the college, more especially to the scientific school. He was connected with the Calvary Baptist Church, and assisted materially in the crection of the heautiful house of worship at the corner of York and Chapel streets. He was a friend to all plans of education which would upbuild

and bonefit the people. As a man occupying a prominent position in the city and always interested in its welfare, he was naturally drawn into politics. Hus first public position was councilman from the old Fourth Ward in 1833. He was also a presidential elector. In 1866 he was nominated and elected lieutenant governor of the

State on a ticket headed by General Joseph R. Hawley for governor. Governor Winchester early became interested in pomology and floriculture, and, as his fortune increased, made a practical use of his tastes in the beautiful grounds on Prospect street surrounding instances in the occurring grounds on Prospect street surrounding his residence. These are the most extensive and most beautifully kept grounds in the city. No expense has been spared to make them complete productions and artistic in arrangements. Here in his beautiful and palatial home, surrounded by the fuxuries of all that could be accomplished by a skillful gardener sustained by liberal means, Governor Winchester passed the twelve months of illness under the tender care of loving friends and relatives. From the broad windows are extensive views to inspire the heart and please the imagination. To the west and south the rugged front of West Rock, with outlines melting away into the dense forests of Edgewood, while nearer, the great armory, teeming with life, showed its long line of walls and its banners of curling smoke. Showed its long line of wairs and its camers of curing smoke. City and country, forest and plain, necadow and stream blend to make the view a delightful one. Governor Winchester was endowed with vouderful perseverance and indonitable courage; be saw the red and golden streaks of sunshine where to others it was cloudy and overcast. He was a representative of what may be acomplished by hard and honest labor by every American boy. His death was the result of a stroke of paralysis which he sustained about a year since. Although unable for the past twelve months to give his attention to his business, he was confined to the house but a few weeks previous to his death. He leaves a wife and a son and a daughter-William W. Winchester, intimately connected with his father in the arms company, and the wife of Thomas G, Bennett, secretary of the company.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

CREEDMOOR-Dec. 18.-The Christmas match which took place to-day was another of those very attractive contests on the same plan as the popular match which was had on Thanksgiving. The shooting was at 200 yards, State model rides, and the match was open to everybody. There was some uncertainty growing out of the naming of the match, some of the marksmen having an idea that the shoot was to take place on Christmas Day. There were 119 original entries for the match, and the re-enteries ran the total up to nearly 700. The day was very cold and a cross wind mads holding somewhat difficult, but with so many excellent off-hand shots present it became necessary to hold very close if any ex-pectation was had of getting into the hundred prize drawers. Rifles were loaned and ammunition furnished free for the match by E. Remington & Sons, and the long list of prizes included many articles of large, aggregate value from leading houses. The conditions made the aggregate of two scores necessary to a record, each score to consist of five shots. Willie Robertson outdid himself and the records of Creedmoor by putting in a perfect score of five consecutive bull's eyes at 200 yards, while another score of 21 gave an aggregate of 46 points. When the scoring had

finished at 4 o'clock, after a very summary and irregular wind-up of the match by the Secretary of the Association, a rush was made for the club house to see the novel drawing for the prizes. Much time was wasted in deciding many equal scores by drawing, a ceremony which might have been performed much quicker without the personal assistance of the shooters themselves. Then came eal pot-luck handicap of the match, for the 150 prizes had been numbered, and from the bag of numbers the shooters drow according to the following scheme. The maker of the largest aggregate to draw ten tickets or numbers from the bag:

To the second man, 8 tickets: third, 6; fourth, 5; fifth, 4; sixth, 3; seventh, 3; cighth, 3; ninth, 3; tenth, 2; clovesth to nineteenth, inclusive, 1; twentieth, 2; twenty-first to twenty-finth, inclusive, 1; thirtieth, 2; thirty-first to thirty-ninth, inclusive, 1; fortieth, 2; forty-first to forty-ninth, inclusive, 1; fiftieth, 2; fifty-first to fifty-ninth, inclusive, 1; saxtieth, 2; sixty-first to sixty-nurth, inclusive, 1; seventicth, 2; seventy-first to seventy-ninth, inclusive, 1; eightieth, 2; eighty-first to eighty-ninth, inclusive, 1: ninetieth, 2: ninety-first to ninety-ninth, inclusive, 1.

The six tickets remaining went to the leaders in a boy's match shot during the afternoon by lads under sixteen years of age. The boys shot five rounds each, the winning scores being: Harry Overbaugh, 23; J. S. Grohman, 23; H. A. Summers, 20 C. Paulding, Jr., 20; G. B. Brower, 19; Geo. Wingate, 19.
Frank Donaldson, the Secretary of the N. R. A. and originator

of the match, allowed his three tickets to remain in the bag until all others had drawn, and found a silk hat and a case of Rhine wineswaiting him. W. E. Wood drew a ticket, which he at once "swapped" for a dollar box of cigarettes, only to find a few moments later that the ticket drew a fine rille. Adjutant Murphy got an eight-day clock; J. Behan, a dictionary; \$100 in cold coin fell here and there, General Wingate getting a \$20 gold picca, and Styles and Silvernail took \$10 cach, leaving \$5 gold pieces for A. Beattie, L. S. Stevens and C. Le Boutillier. G. L. Morse, of the Morse Building, got an order for a new silk hat, a sort of head gear which he abominates. Denman, who had come all the way gear which he adominates. Defining, who have one at no way from Rahway, N. J., drew a large iced cake. A. Steele got a slik hat and three Japanese dolls. N. D. Ward, a Father Mathew man, got a case of Rhine whie. Some queer prizes Fell to the boys. Three of them received big boxes of tobacco, and one an order for a silk hat, a tool chest and a photo album.

Three of them received big boxes of tobacco, and one an order for a silk hat, a tool chest and a photo album.

The secres in the order of merit as determined by the drawing off of ites, stood as follows out of the possible 50:

W. Robertson, 46: 4. L. Fautding, 46: 1. Steele, E. W. Price, W. Robertson, 46: 4. L. Fautding, 46: 1. Steele, E. W. Price, D. L. Groiman and S. Charke 43: each; E. Alder, J. L. Morse, D. R. Groiman and S. Charke 43: each; T. J. Dolan, J. W. Mangran, W. M. Baires, J. Gavanagh, N. D. Ward and W. J. Underwood 42: cacl; J. Myers, J. H. Doughly and H. Douglass 41 cach; T. J. Williamson, J. Ross, C. E. Overbaugh, B. H. Holton, A. B. Van Heusen, C. L. Madison, A. J. Howlett, H. T. Parrell, T. C. Williams, R. Simpson, G. T. Seabury, J. R. Demma and J. J. Dixon 40 each; S. Kerr, C. W. Williams, M. M. Master, J. H. Cobb, W. R. Platt and W. Gushing 39: each; A. Deattie, W. F. Higgins, Geo. W. Wingate, C. J. Henry, H. C. Titus, A. M. Miller, 38: each; C. G. Zettler, J. P. Silvernial, J. Havishaw, J. M. Turner, T. Malfas, C. H. Stylos, M. P. Ross and C. S. Shaw 37 each; C. E. Lewis, A. Sumpson, C. E. Taynbor, G. F. F. Williams, H. H. Jowell and C. Le Boutillier, 36 each; N. E. Spaulding, W. H. Murphy, F. G. Fullgroff, W. Simpson, J. J. Simmonos, J. F. Klien and W. E. Wood 35 each; D. Miller, G. W. Robinson, W. Cormolly, L. A. Stevens, C. Johner, J. L. Boutilliere dessen, G. F. Live, On Langue, and M. Schmer, J. M. Summers, J. T. Hilton, C. G. Zettler, T. Ryan and S. Parsons 30 each; J. Behan and J. M. Hyatt 29: each.

NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS, -A note from the Commandant. New York Schuetzer Corrs.—A note from the Commandant, Capt, Georga Aery, informs us of the death of one of the proniment members of the corps, Mr. B. H. Tienken, who has so well filled the post of secretary for fourteen years past. He died after long suffering on the 18th inst, and was buried on the 2t, attended by the corps in full uniform with the usual badge of mourning.

by the earlys in the instant water the detail stage of moderning. Boston, Mass., Dec. 18.—Though to-day was a charming one in overy respect, but few rithenen availed themselves of it to pie up a good score at Wahut Hill. The wind was rather hard to control, it being of that peculiar kind that would soften and then blow like a little gale, and all wind calculations were upset at every shot. The snow, however, has disappeared, and no unpleasavery shot. The show, however, has disappeared, that no impleas-ant effects were experienced from this cause. The spectators were numerous, among them being a lady from the western part of Massachusette, a Miss Griffin, who from the shoulder made the ole-gant score of 43 at 200 yards. Only the best records are given: Creedmoor Match,

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On Saturday next a special Christmas match will be shot in ad-

lition to the regular list.

Mammoth Rivle Gallery .- Boston, Dec. 17, 1880.-The MANAGOTH MITHER ATTEMENT — BOSON, ROCK, 1986.—The second week in the any-rido match at the Manunoth Gallery has shown better shooting than any week during the season, and the crack of the Ballard, Stevens, Wesson and Remington rifles has been almost lacessant. The gallery was well filled both day and evening during

week. Mr. J. Merrill now heads the list with an excellent record of 192 out of a possible 200. He was nearly successful twice in getting the \$15 in gold, making two splendid thirty-nines. He made nine consecutive, ending a score of 39 with four bulls-cyes, and his first five shots on his next score were also bullseyes. He out up five scores which will be hard to equal, although Mr. J. H. Brown, of the famous Empire Rifle Club of New York, was equal to the task. He stopped at the gallery on his way back to New York from his trip East, where he went a week ago with the well-known shot, Milton W. Farrow, who is still there. Mr. Brown New York from his trip East, where he went a week ago with the well-known shot, Milton W. Farrow, who is still there. Mr. Brown showed good work and capital holding, and also made 192, but was outtanked by Mr. Merrill. Mr. U. A. Pollard is third with 190 Mr. Frank Hollis is fourth with 189 Mr. H. A. Buck is fifth with 186, and Mr. George Elisworth is sixth with 185. The subjoined summary will show the standing of the several competitors to date; 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40, five scores to win or possible 200

J. Merrill	38	38 39	39-192
J. H. Brown38	38 3	38 39	89 - 192
U. A. Pollard37		38 38	39 - 190
Frank Hollis37		88 38	39 - 159
H. A. Buck		87 37	38-186
Geo, F. Ellsworth		37 37	38 - 192
Milton W. Farrow36		37 37	37-184
C. R. Bartlett		37 37	37153
N. W. Arnold		36 36	37 - 152
A. S. Stubbs36		36 36	37-181
Geo, D. Edson,		36 36	36-150
D. I., Neal		36 36	37 - 190
H. E. Armstroag35		36 36	36 - 179
R. C. Sawyer35		36 36	35-178
4. C. Goodspeed		35 36	36 - 177
F. J. Snow35		35 35	36-176
O. T. Hart35		35 35	36-176
B. H. Daley35		85 35	35 - 175
Geo. Estes		35 35	35 - 173
H. B. Furnace34	81	34 35	35 - 172
manufacture of the state of the		Marchae	Junior
Pistol Practice.—This favorite range has also	peen	. myery	unning

the week. Many members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association practice here daily with this little arm, and prove themselves capital shots at this range. Mr. Elihu Wilder has increased his score one point during the week, and he now heads the list with 109 out of a possible 120; Mr. H. E. Armstrong is second with 106, and Mr. F. J. Rabbeth is third with 104, followed closely by Mr. J. Miller with 104, but outranked by Mr. Rabbeth. There are three Affiler with 101, but outrained by 30, taken a fixed collars for a clean score of eight consecutive bullscope. The following are the leading competitors with scores to date; 50 feet, rounds 8, possible 40, three scores to win or possible 120:

Ellin Wilder 36	36	37 - 109	Geo. F. Ellsworth, 33	33	34-10
LI LA APROSTRODO 34	36	36 - 106	C. C. Foster38	33	33 9
T I Dabbeth 31	35	25 - 103	F. J. Show32	33	33 - 9
I Miller .34	34	36 - 104	A. C. Goodsperd 32	32	B3 - 9
T D Smill 34	3.1	35 - 103	F. F. Minot32	32	32- 9
C. C. Domosti 83	22	26-102	O. T. Hart32	32	32- 9
J. Ames33	959	24-100	01 11 220001111111111		
J. Ames	4,74,7	04-100			

GEO. E. RAYMORE, Manager.

BHACHMONT -- Muss., Dec. 17.—A regular meet of the East Bos ton Schnetzen corps was held here to day. The attendance was large for the day, which was not of the best for outdoor shooting. The cool atmosphere and strong wind off the water proving very or to the participants. Only the best scores are given :

C. M. Gueth12	11	10	11	10	S	12	12	11	12-10
H Max	11	10	11	11	- 11	71	11	-4	11-10:
H. Wilfert12	10	- 8	12	10	9	9	11	9	10-10
1 (! Barrott	12	10	10		10	9	9	11	10 9
C: 3C Smith	10	12	11	10	7	- 8	11	8	6- 9
I Wohoney 6	- 8	11	- 8	7	10	11	12	10	10 - 9
13 12 cure: 10	- 7	- 6	10	12	11	10	- 1	- 86	11 9
O. F. Miller	7	ī	10	11	12	10	ti	7	10 - 9

MIGNOUIA GALLERY .- The matches have had a large number of entries. Mr. J. C. Rogers has made the brilliant record of 242 in match No. 1. The pistol match has also found many devotees. The following summary gives only the best scores for rifle at 100 feet and for the pistol at 50 feet : Rido Metch No. 1

J. C. Rogers	48		49	38 - 242
C. Wright47	48	48	43	67 - 237
W. H. Farnham46	4.5	47	47	47-232
C. Gilman44	47	46	45	46 - 228
W. Brown44	44	44	46	46-224
W. ELOMIT	45	44	45	46-223
W. Hunter43				
J. J. Ross4	44	70	46	43 - 223
T. Tvson41	44	4.7	44	41 - 221
Ritle Match No. 2.				
J. C. Rogers45	46	4.5	45	45 - 226
d. C. Rogers	44	45	44	45-024
W. Hunter45	44	45	46	45-223
C. Wright				
C. Williams44	42	44	44	44 - 210
H. Huntis43	44	43	44	45-419
Pistol Match.				
FIRIOI PILICII.				
E. F. Richardson		.37	41	39 - 117
W. H. Farnhant		.37	38	54-113
J. C. Rogers		.35	36	37 105
J. Edwards		3.1	33	35 - 102
Warefield, Mass., Dec. 18-AfternoonThe	da	ylig	bt B	hooting

of the Wakefielders was good to-day, though there was not much of it. The scores stood at the Medford targets: 

In the evening, when the bullseye had been lighted up, the scoring stood:

The association has selected the following officers for the coming year: President, David Ogilvie; Vice-President, George Choney; Treasurer, Thomas Canu: Secretary, Roger Howard; Executive Officers, William Daniel, M. Young, O. Corcoran.

-------Hop Bitters is a preventive and cure for ague; it is your own fault if you have it.

## Dachting and Canocing.

YACHTING FOR THE MILLION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

EMILIOT FOREST MIM SOFTEM:

OTHING has given mo so much pleasure as the accounts of single-handed cruising that have appeared from time to time in your oxellent journal; for that sort of yachting is what I have taken to myself for the last three or four years with the groatest satisfaction. I think that if many of those who can afford large boats would give this manly side of the sport a fair trial they would never have cause to regret it. I have owned larger boats than the one that has now done good service for

several seasons, and I can sympathize thoroughly with those who, in a moment of confidence, have admitted that they were trived of keeping a "a salicy's boarding hones" aload. With all the charm there is in owning a fine large craft with an ample cabin for display and cutertainment, there are many opportunities when one would like to sail, but the very thought of what must be done to get a big vessel underway, and the necessary delay before size of the saws." On her course, cause many to give it in pand either like away." On her course, cause many to give it in pand either the sainthout we sample on their dilighty which amay in view of the sainthout we sample of the field of the course of the sainthout we sample of the course of the sainthout we sample of the course of the sainthout we sample the course of the sainthout we sample the course of the sainthout we sample the sainthout the sainthout we sample the sainthout the sainthout we sample that the sainthout the sainthout we sample that the sainthout the sainthout we sample that the sainthout the sainthout we sample that the sainthout the sainthout the sainthout we sample sainthout the sainthou veral seasons, and I can sympathize thoroughly with those ard. I will just here mention what division was made of the available

times exhibited my little cabin and accommodations with pride to an occasional boat worshiper whose honest "By Jove, what lols of room!" made me forget some of those disappointments to windward.

I will just here mention what division was made of the available space in a boat twenty-three feet and a few inches long. On deck, forward of the trunk cabin, there was six feet, giving onough room to handle anchors with safety. The trunk was 9ft, by 7ft,, the cockpit, 6x7, and 2ft. overhaug aft. The cabin was re divect to seven feet inside by forward bulked griving and one to the control of the control of the cabin was reduced to seven feet inside by forward bulked griving according to the control of the cont

have cover regretted because of the comfort gained, and now and then I meet some one who indorses this sentiment. As regards have never regretized because of the comfort gained, and now and then I meet some one who indorese this sentiment. As regards size in these small cruisevs I think thirty feet not too large, if a keel boat. We experience and knowledge of that of others, in this line, teaches that the boat should not be too large to prevent one gettling under way for a single hours' sail, or too small to accommodate two or three companions on a cruises. I have been often alone, and though I thought it rather show at first, with some risk perhaps, there being no helping hand in case of accident, I have beened to I have the best quantum of my own company and have perhaps, there being no helping hand in case of accident, I have beened to I have the best quantum of my own company and have beened to I have the best quantum of the cause of accident to boat and rigging. Every day's experience because something and brings another addition to one's store of facts. Old occan is a rough teacher sometimes, but we can never learn all in a lifetime. I shall hop to hear more of the experience of others in this stirring pastime through year columns, as the subject must be a popular one.

Neeport, R. L., Ibec. 10.

PINYLE.

Huxr's Manazis.—The December number proves to be more interceding than the summer issues. Craises and yealthing experiences take the place of dry racing accounts. From the craise of the Guinecree on Lake Ontaro, we quote the following:

Huxing but two weeks at my disposal this summer was not the Guinecree on Lake Ontaro, we quote the following:

Huxing but two weeks at my disposal this summer was not the Thomasund Islands at the lower end of Lake Ontario and back to Toronto via Oswego, Rochester and Ningara. I had just the University of the University of the Huxing overed 300 miles in her since being launched, had anaple opportunity of testing her sulling eventually the property of the biolidays commenced, but having covered 300 miles in her since being launched, had anaple opportunity of testing her sulling control of the Control of

of Qunite. The yacht is said to have capsized, the crew estiminary salore.

Here was a staggerer. Our friends in Toproth would see this in the morning before our telegram could arrive, and would naturally feel some anxiety. However, we had the consolation of knowing that their minds would soon be relieved by our telegram. We found afterward that on seeing the notice they telegraphed to Kingsbon for further information, and received reply that the report was a heav, just as our telegram arrived. It was rather rich, a centro-board yacht reporting a deep drugght critishing boat sa having succumbed to a gale which she herself had weathered safely, and those who know the qualities of the two yachts merely laughed at the report. I may add, however, that in the course of some correspondence in the papers on the subject, the owner of the Coquette denied that the report originated with him.

PADDLE vs. OARS, CEDAR vs. OTHER CANOES.

FADDLE vs. OARS, CEDAR vs. OTHER CANOES.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of Dec. 2 "Canvas Back "says; "The objections of 'Nessmuk' to the use of oars in hunting might be overcome by using bow-facing oars." In soom respects "Canvas Back "is right, in others he is not. Neither bow-facing or other oars could be applied to advantage on a canoe of twenty-seven inches beam—at least not without outriggers—and any one who wished to use an Beyonad canoe would hardly ear to suitch 15 pounds (actual Beyonad canoe would hardly ear to suitch 15 pounds (actual the state of the canoe would hardly ear to suitch 15 pounds (actual the state of the canoe would hardly ear to suitch 15 pounds (actual the canoe would hardly ear to suitch 15 pounds (actual the canoe) and the canoe would have the state of the canoe with a suitch 15 pounds. The same of spruce weighs less than 12, pounds so much for what the canoes has to "such eart" over the portages. Now about lumting with oars. If one was lumning on a very crooked stroam against a current, in a 40 to 60-pound beat, the bow-facing gear would be proferable, as by using great cure and taking short strokes he could go comparatively will "only our pactatively," for nothing else can could he deathlike ciliness with be ready to mer paddlew will propel a canoes—and would always be ready to mer paddlew will propel a canoes—and would not be required, and, if the reader will imagine a deer well in toward the further shore, in the accompanying sketch he will readily see the



advantage, and all the advantage, these cars posses

men to Bave a cance that would state a carry a long pole injury, "Canvas Back" says: "I would much rather carry a long pole of twenty pounds than a boat of same weight." Did "Canvas Back" over carry a boat in this manner?



Not on a hard wooden yoke hollowed out to fit the shoulders, but on a hight frame with broad straps that can be adjusted to fit any one in a moment's time. If he has I think he would let some one close take the "long pole," especially if the pole was covered with wet canvas, as it would be at the end of a day's hunt. All Adirondesk guides carry their boats in the above manner, and they are carried as easily as a knapasek of the same weight, the weight resting equally on each shoulder.

The average guide will take the So-pound boat over a carry.

The average guide will take the substantial and over a carry.

The average guide will take the substantial that is or 25-pound cance be would not need to rest from me 12 ill neon. The number woodsman, if in good heelth, had better seek pleasure elsewhere than in the wilderness if not equal to the task of taking an 18, 25, or even 50-pound boat in this way over short portages.

The writer has been there many times, "paddling his own cance" over many miles of lake and river, and "sole earling" it over many more ou land. He had rather earry a 40-pound boat on a good neckyoke in an open trail, be the distance one mills or ten, than to carry a pack of the same weight.

Regarding "air chambers," they can be put in any cance, and, though less necessary in a cedar than in any other, in nome can here bo built so easily.

YAGHT MASTER.—We call attention to the advertisement of a acht captain in another column. Owners bound on a southerly

Yaufit Master.—We call attention to the advertisement of a yacht explain in another column. Owners bound on a southerly cruise will find him a competent skipper.

CRUSING YAUTIN—AS AN EXAMPLE OF the English type of cruising yachts we cite the following from the Loudon Field. The rigit a very sung and of country of the content of the content of the water

below accummodation will be: Aft, a cockpit; then a smoke room; next, main calun, and forward of the main cabin two large sleeping bertha, one on each side. The forecastle will have accommodation for four seamen. Her dimensions, etc., are as follows: I full—length on deck, stem to stern, 48ft. 11 inches; length on loadwater line, 47ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 42ft. 7 inches; breadth, extreme, 1ft. 9 mehes; draught of water, extreme, 7ft. 6 inches; area of indi-ship section, 437 square feet; area of load-ship section, 437 square feet; area of load-ship section, 437 square feet; displacement, 44 a vertical longitudinal section, 347 square feet; displacement, 54 a vertical longitudinal section, 24ft square feet; clisplacement, 54 to vertical longitudinal section, 54ft of the 45ft, 15ft; second of 15ft, 15ft; of 15ft, 15ft; contro of lateral resistance aft, C. L. W. L. 2.5ft.; centre of bowlay and the centre of the forest sails alread, C. L. R., 0.8ft, weight of lead keel, 7 tons; inside bullad, 11 tons; tonnage, B. M., 26 tons. Spara—Mammat, deck to hounds, 34ft, 6 inches; mast head, 7ft, 5 inches; diameter mast at deck, 16½ ft.; main boom, extreme, 30ft.; unin goff, 26ft.; tonnato, 15ft.; square feet; toppant fatt for hounds, 26ft.; toppant fatt, hole to hole, 23ft.; bowspirt, stem to shoulder, 21ft. 6 inches; area foresial, 25 square feet; area foresial, 25 square feet; area foresial, 25 square feet; area foresial, 25 square feet; ottal area lower square for the square feet; area foresial, 25 square feet; ottal area lower squares and the square feet; area foresial, 25 square feet; ottal area lower squares and the square feet; ottal area lower squares area for squares feet; ottal area lower squares for the squares feet; ottal area lower squares for the squares feet; ottal area lower squares for the squares feet; ottal area lower squares for the squares feet; ottal area lower squares for the squares feet; ottal area lower squares for the squares feet; ottal area lower squares for the squares feet; ottal area

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Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor

#### Answers to Correspondents.

#### 13" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

DUCKS, Chicago, Ill .-- Waterproof your leather jacket by soaking a week in boiled linseed oil.

W. M. D., Philadelphia.—The gunmaker is an ordinary one, Dues not command a high price.

S. S. T., Chicago.-The tallow if poured on the shot before the wad is put over it will insure close shooting.

M. A. A., Quebec. - Read our advertising columns ; they contain answers to every one of your six questions.

A. N. M., Thomasville, Ga.—Run straight edge along rib of barrels, and measure distance from lower edge to top of heelplate.

Duers, Atlanta, Ga.—1. Use 3½ drs. powder, 1½ oz. No. 4 shot. 2. Perhaps some of our readers may tell you how to ric, your premisers. ises of red ants.

P. F., Johnstown, Pa.-1. We have sent for the list of shot sizes and will publish as soon as received. 2. The highest size of chilled shot made is No. 1.

L. H. M., Walla Walla, Washington Territory, -The Newfoundland woodcutters sprinkle Cayenne pepper in their boots before going into the woods in winter.

DESPATE, Wilmington, Del.-The common blue ointment which you can get at any drug store will effectually protect your gun from rust. It has been tried with success. L. F. F. -Trap the foxes. Remember that all such vermin are

destructive of birds. You can stimulate the boys to clear out much of it before the birds come back in the spring. PRAIRIE CHICKENS .- 1. You may possibly secure the necessary

birds through the notice in the Forest and Stream. 2. The reports of migratury quail have not been satisfactory.

PITTSTON, -Sixteen parts have now been issued of Vero Shaw's Book of the Dog. The publishers are Cassell, Potter, Galpin & Co., 596 Broadway, New York. Price 40 conts a number.

Show Bound, Colorado.—You can procure the snow-shoe slippers erett Smith, Fortland, Me. They are manufactured in They are said to be much superior to the ordinary snow of Mr. Everett Smith, Portland, Me. Canada. ahoa

M. V. L., Carson City, Nev.—The scratches are caused by the shot. You can polish them out. But they will not affect the shooting of your gun, and we should not advise you to worry over -1. For instructions in camp building see our issue of

Jan. 29, 1880. 2. The recoil of your gun is due partially to wrong loading. You can easily determine the proper charge by experimenting. Do not overload.

L. H. M., Springfield, III.—We advise you to buy a breech-loading double-barrelled gun. The muzzle-loader is behind the times and the double-barrelled arm possesses merits which fully make for its greater cost

N. A. H., Saratoga.-1. You will find near St. Mary's, Fla., deer and bears, with ducks, wild turkeys and small game. Hotel secommodation. 2. This is a good time to go there. 3. There is a sportsman's club at Fernandins.

AMATEUR, Maryland, -- Use a No. " O" Newhouse trap for skunks Set near the mouth of the hole, and partially cover with grass and leaves. Bait with a piece of fresh meat. February and March are good months to trap the skunk,

LOWER BUNE, Windsor Locks, Conn.-1. We do not know the name. It is probably one put on a low grade of gun. 2. The price paid was probably sufficient, but of course it is impossible to answer such a question with certainty.

SUBSCRIBER, Philadelphia, Pa.—There is no strict line between amateur and professional shooters. There are a number of men who are recognized as professionals; and each club must exercise its option in barring shooters from its matches.

Curious, Chicago.—If your friend is not satisfied of the true na ture of the "Dittmar sporting powder" ("refers only to blasting powder") send him one of our pamphlets which contains all the important Forest and Stream articles on the subject.

G. H. T., Mount Kisco, N. Y .- 1. Please inform me if migratory quail can be purchased in this country? Where and at what price? 2. Where can 100 native quail be bought and price? Ans. 1. No. 2. We know of no one who can supply them.

T. W. C., New Haven, Conn.--What is the best journal published in Florida giving information about the cultivation of oranges and other fruits of that region? Ans. The San and Press, published at Jackschville, will probably give you the desired information.

Funs, Adanta, Ga. -You will find West Point, in White County, a good point to start out on a trapping expedition in Arkansas; game there, ofters, coons, minks and wild cats. Send stamped envelope to C. L. Lindley, at that place, and he will give you all needed information.

N. E., Granby, Coun.—What class did J. N. Dodge's beagle bitch Belle win first prize in at Thiladelphia, 1879? Aus. Class 42 for beagle bitches, First prize, \$15. No. 377, Dodge and Baker, Detroit, Mich. Bell (not Belle) white, black and tan, one year. Bell by Darwin out of Milley,

J. E., New York City.—Will you let me know the advantages of "hollow pointed bullets?" Are they adapted to target practice? "hollow pointed bullets?" Are they adapted to target practice? Ans. They are intended to flare out on striking heavy game and by the great shock and tearing of parts produce instant death. They are not used for target practice.

CONSTANT READER, Brooklyn, L. I.-How much will it cost to COSTANT READER, BROOKINA, D. 1.—How much with the cost to import a pair of beagles from Europe? What would the duties amount to? Aus. Address E. B. Goldsmith, 58 Wall st. He can give you all information. See advertisement in Kennel column. We do not know the firm you mention.

MELEAGRIS.—There are several patterns of turkey calls. Perhaps some of our Southern friends can instruct you Letter than we can how to make them. One style, the most simple, consists of a short piece of Spanish cedar through which is driven a nail, and across the head of the nail is drawn a piece of slate.

F. B. H., Elmira, N. Y .- Is there any paper published in the West that is devoted exclusively to sheep raising in California and New Mexico, or any paper that can give me any information on the subject? Ans. Write to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, No. 95 Milk st., Boston, Mass. We know of no such paper.

J. N., Boston.-1. We can draw no comparison between the two makers, save to say that the English are altogether superior. makers, sever to say test the Linguist and arogetted sparted. It has been rati-factorily demonstrated that a 28in, barrel will shoot as well as one of 30 or 32 inches. The only advantage of the longer barrels is the better possible sighting, while on the other hand the weight is increased.

C. S., Muncy, Pa.—1. A No. 10 gauge gun will, other things being equal, shoot better than a No. 12. 2. This is the reason why distinction is mado against the use of them, 3. The 28in barrel will shoot as well as the 30in barwel, 4. Your 28in, 81b, gun will answer for pigeon shooting. 5. Carver is in England. We do not know when he proposes to return to this country.

New Subscriber, New Bedford, Mass.-1. Put your brass sh dish with hot water enough to cover them. Then add 2ozs. oxalic acid and let them stand half an hour. Wipe off outside and dry them thoroughly by putting in an oven. Then prime, For oxalic acid you may substitute 1/21b. muriatic acid, as before, and after ten minutes efferescing rinse, drying before you prime them.

PHEASANT, Harrisburg, Pa.-1. While lunting grouse the other day, after having carried some in my lunting coat, I discovered a curious looking fly in my sleeve. I inclose the same for your excurrons footing by in my sieeve. I inclose the same for your examination. Will you phose inform no whether it is the so-called grouse dy. 2. Also, whether grouse so infected are fit for use? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Undoubtedly. The fly does not render the birds less valuable for food.

SHELLS, Boston, Mass.—You omit to give gauge of your gun and it is therefore impossible to direct you about the loading. You can and out for yourself by practical tests with a target for pattern and penetration. The rules for loading vary with different guis by experimenting you may satisfy yourself what is required. Use wads two sizes larger than the size of your metal shells. Shells cost all per box of 20.

J. P. S., Leavenworth, Kansas.-1. Can you supply me with Yero 3. P. S., Leavenworth, Assissa.—1. Can you supply me with vero Slaw's book? 2. Has he published any article on the fox terrier? 3. Can you recommend a reliable cure for distemper? Ans. 1. Address Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 596 Broadway, New York. They are the publishers of Mr. Shaw's illustrated book of the dog. 2. Yes. 3. There is no specific remedy for distemper. Each case is different and requires special treatment.

SOUTH WEST VIRGINIA .- 1, Where did Frank Forester (Herbert, meside? 2. What was his rank by birth as an Englishman? 3. What were his rank by birth as an Englishman? 3. What were his social qualities? 4. Ought not his Sporting Scene-and works of fiction of same nature to be ranked among the foremost of the kind in English literature? Ans. 1. In this country, at Newark, N. J. at Newsrk, N. J. 2. He was the son of an English dergyman, William Herbert, Dean of Manchester; and the grandson of the Earl of Carnaryon. S. Read "The Spirit Crowd" in this issue. 4. Yes. The Petersons, of Philadelphia, publish some of his works.

J. A. Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.—How can I get the California salmon trout which go to salt water and return like the salmon? would like to introduce them into a stream in Connecticut and have tried to get the Commissioner of that State interested in them, but have failed. Ans. have failed. Ans. We are not sure just what fish you mean. If it is to be had at all it can probably be obtained from Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, to whom we have forwarded your letter. He has the California, or quinnat, salmon eggs in October and will have the eggs of a trout which unfortunately has several common names in the East. It is the Salmo triblea and is called by the following manes: "California trout," "rainbow trout," "California mountain trout," "MeCloud River trout" and, we believe, "red banded trout." This may be the fish you mean by "California salmon trout."

Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buy It will pay you to try them .- [Adv.

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Sec adv. of Novelty Pocket Scale. Geo. Betts, 575 Broadway. HOLABIRD Shooting Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, Ind.

Hop Bitters purifies the blood and removes all pimples and emp-

One of Wilson's Adjustable Chairs would make an elegant holiday present. See adv.

NOT STRANGE. - A Philadelphia firm writes to the Fobest and STREAM: "We would remark that we bear more from our advertisement in your paper than from all our others put together, if this is of any satisfaction to you.

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attention.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are urged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

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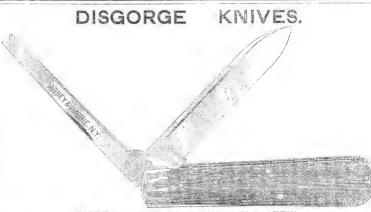
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Man Sale.

A DVERTISEMENT.—For sale, a Relily double Express Rufe, in case with implements com-plete: has never been used; cost between \$330 and 850 to import. Will be sold low. Address flox free, Philadelphia P. O. Deczy, Et

A NTLERS FOR SALE.—Some line clk, deer and make an eschange for a Greener shot gun, ten-b, ten game, and must be a close, hard shooter. WAL ALLEN, Canon Creek, Moutana. Declega

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a treble-botted hammerless breech-loading shot gun; 30-lnot; twelve gauge; seven and three-fourths pounds. For further particulars address CHAS. MLLS, Lexington, Ky. Dec 16,32

WANTED, a breech-loading shot-gun; second-hand, but in good repair. Price must be very low. Address Box 078. New Haven Conn. Dec23.

#### The Bennel.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, English setters Don, a splendid large orange white ticked dog, brother to Champion France but superior every way, \$50; Moil, a very beautiful bitch, orange white, black points, two first but superior every way, \$50; Moil, a very beautiful bitch, orange white, black points, two first lack points; the strength of the check, second prize; she with Dick, \$100; the best brace is ever shot over. Three range white ticked, second prize; she with Dick, \$100; the best brace \$20 ench; also pupples ten months old, of Gordon \$20 ench, also pupples the months old, \$10. Pupples two months old, well matched, \$25. A black white tan gyp, five months old, \$10. Pupples two months old, out of Itusa II. by Don, orange white ticked, a brace for \$10 if taken by an attrait field qualities. This is chance you cannot afford to lose if you want fine stock for very little money. Address ASA L. SHERWOOD, Skaneateles, N. Y.

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PINE LODGE KENNELS.—I am prepared to take a limited number of dogs, cities setters or pointers, and train them thorough the country of the country of the country of the dog to the the dog has all the natural instincts. References on application. Frices, \$50 and \$75, according to length of time I keep the dog, with discount to parties at long distances. A. WINYER, Cuiro, Thomas County, Georgia.

GLEN-It, and T.; by Colburn's Dash ex Mul-lin's Belle. The above dog winner of that in bece states of the Essert Field Trials; with be a owed to serve a few titches of approved form and blood. Stud fee \$55, and \$2 for groom. Address

H. F. ATEN, M.D., 34 Hanson place, Brook lyn, N. Y

ST. BERNARDS FOR SALE.—The un-Of: BERNARDS FOR SALE.—The undersized wishing to reduce his kennel, offers for sale several magnificent imported Mount St. Bernard dogs and bitches, carefully selected from the best European strains. To be sold for no fault. For prices, pedgrees, etc., address.—LE ROY Z. COLLINS;

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O LLEOUT KENNELS.—For pure Cocker Spanicle of all ages—also in the stud, pure cocker-Skib II. I live rout which the stud, pure cocker-Skib II. I live rout which the studies flow feather; will serve bitches at Stu litter scannated. Address ROBERT WALKER, September 1. Studies of the studies o

S ENSATION IN THE STUD. Fee for a few ap proved bloches, \$45. Bitches to be sent at own cr's lisk to the kennels at Babyton. Fee to accom-pany bitch. ddress Sec. W. K. C., 296 Broad-way, New York, Room 11. Decayt

FOR SALE, Liver and white dog pup by Sensation, out of Whiskey, 4 months, price \$50. Liver and white dog pup by Sensation, out of May (sisted to Psyche), 4 months, price \$40. Secretary W. K. C., 206 Broadway, New York, Room 11. Deco, ti

CHAMPION TRIMBUSH.—This celebrated im-ported Cumber Spaniel, crange and white, has been placed for the scason in the stud. Fee, 820, Apply to FRANCIS O. DE LUZE, 18 SOUth William Street, Rew York.

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ED IRISH SETTER PUPPLES FOR SALE, bred from superfor thoroughbred stock, having an trom superior thoroughpied social dentite pedigrees from famous prize-winners ESSEX COUNTY HUNT, Monteinir, N.

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Vuc, Ohio. Dec23, at RED FOX. Skunk, Baccoon and other furs bought for each—highest prices. Send for circular with full particulars. E. C. BOUGHTON, 5 Dec2, at Dec2, at

OR SALE.—Friteen Foxhounds, first-prize stock, the finest and best. Address, with stamp, L. M. WOODEN, Rochester, N. Y. Sept.23, II

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S.T. BERNARDS, 3 male pupples (Sadowa, 138lb.).
S. Trix, 119 lbs.; rich chestinit brown, 8 we k
old: rare beauties, only \$12 cach; can be shipp;
c. O. B. Address FRANCIS MORRIS, Philadelphia
Decz3, 11

FOR SALE CHEAP, a thoroughly broken pointer dog, strungth rind good retriever from landor water; sold for be found. Address G. P. LE CRENIER, BOX 162, Mooding, Comn. Dec23, 11

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.M. Pt& Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.23 A.M., 5, 3.35, 4.35, 5, 5.85, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M.,

1.15 night.
 Sundaya, 9.35, 10.35 A.M., 1.25, 5.25, 7, 10 p.M.
 Flushing, 6.32, 7.33, 8.45, 10., 11.25 A.M., 2.35, 3.35, 3.55, 3.55, 3.50, 3.57, 7.35, 9.15 10.45 p.M., 12.15 night.
 Indays, 9.35, 10.35 A.M., 1.35, 3, 5.35, 7, 10 p.M.
 Far Rocknway, 8.35, 11 A.M., 425, 5.35, 7 p.M.
 Ockaway Bench, 11 A.M., 435 p.M. Sundays, 9.3M.

Rockaway Beach, H.A.M., 435 P.M. Sundays, 9.8.M.
und 6.35 P.M. 623, 7.35, H.B.S. A.M., 435, 5.25, 5.5 P.M.
Shureday nights, I.Z.B. Sundays, 9.35 A.M., 6.35 P.M.
Shureday nights, I.Z.B. Sundays, 9.35 A.M., 6.35 P.M.
Garden City, Queens and Hempstend, 8, 10.A.M.,
1.35, 3.35, 4.35, 6.35 P.M. From Flathush av.
Hally, except Sunday, and From Huster's Politic,
Weddaeslays sand Sundays only from Flathush av.
Olem Cove, Locust Valley, Glen Head and Rosym, 8, 10.A.M., 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M., 1.35, 6.35 P.M. Sundays,
Greeport and Sag Harbor, 8.A.M., 3.35 P.M.
Huntington and Northport, 8, 10.A.M., 4.35, 6.35
P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M., 1.35, 1.35
P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M., 1.35, 1.35
P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M., 1.35, 1.35
P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M., 3.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M.
Patchogue, 8.35 A.M., 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M.
Patchogue, 8.35 A.M., 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M.
Patchogue, 8.35 A.M., 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M.
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No. 2, 10-bore, 31 inch, 8 3-16 lbs. \$375
No. 3, 12-bore, 30 inch, 7 lbz. 355
No. 4, 4 7<sub>2</sub> lbs. 355
No. 5, 4 6 6 15-16 lbs. 355 All these guns in best

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Top lever, double bolt, extension rib, bar re-bounding double notch locks, pistol grip stock, horn heel piece; solid gold name plate, Damaseus barrels, clock bored; in Emrish voke-leather case, lined with billiard cloth, with canvas cover over case.

	No.	6,	12	hore,	30 inch.	9 ]	l).	s.,								,		٤.	
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ı	No.	8.		in	6.6	93	, 1	lb8	٠,									,	
ł	No.	9.	10	hore,	4.5	10	Š.	]]	7			. ,	,						

#### LOT C. FOUR W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

Quality next Presaler. Made to special order by C. & C. Scott & Son for Jos. Butler & Co., and are marked on lock plates, but have W. & C. Scott & on stamped on body of action, and are equal to Pressler quality, except not so highly engraved, on lever, double bolt, extension rlb, bor rebound a foulth not hocks, histograph lever, double hock hocks, but grip, horn leach place, English sole-leather case, with tan can

No.	10.	12 hore.	30 inch,	814	11	K-5			,					,			٠8	å	
No.	11	4+	61	81%	-11	14												- 2	
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N.	13,	44	**	2 11	'n							ì	,		,	,		1	1

### LOT D.

SIX W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

Top lever, double bolt, bar rebounding lock coff's parent compensating jump, scroll leave pc ussion, the laminated sie I barreis, handeou ark stocks, with born heef plate, hondsomely er as ed and fluished.

14, 72 bore, 30 inch, 7% lbs.
15, 40 16 8 lbs.
16, 40 18 8 lbs.
17, 10 bore, 82 inch 9 lbs.
18, 40 19 lbs. 15, " " 9 Hs. 19, " 30 inch, 9% lbs

No. 19. So there, we have not be confused with Scotts "special" and other cheap qualities, as they are in every way superfor to the cheaper made guns of the present time, having compensating praps and better material in every way. The tornier price was \$25.

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Ton lever, bar rebounding locks, extension rib Ton sever, oar tradity, 12 bore, 30 inch, 81, 10s., No. 22, "C" quality, 12 bore, 30 inch, 81, 10s., 125 No. 23, "C" quality, 12 bore, 82 inch, 15, 10s., 127 No. 24, "C" quality, 10 bore, 32 inch, 81s., 133 No. 33, "A" quality, 10 bore, 32 inch, 85, 10s., 145

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Side snap action, bur rebounding locks, fine lami-No. 82, 14 bore, 28 inch, 61/1bs...... No. 83, " 63/1bs..... No. 33, " 6½ lbs...
No. 34, " 29 lnch, 6½ lbs...
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No. 37, " 20 lnch, 6½ lbs...
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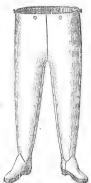
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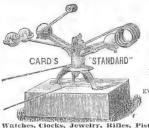
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EDITORIAL :-

## NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880.

{Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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## FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880.

\*\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays. Correspondents are requested to mail their communications so that they may reach us before that day,

You are making a mistake if you neglect to file your FOREST AND STREAM, and to have the successive volumes bound. They form a library which cannot be duplicated.

—This is an excellent time to call the attention of your friends to the merits of the FOREST AND STREAM. We shall be happy to supply specimen copies of the paper to any addresses which may be sent us for that purpose.

Before these lines meet the eyes of our more distant readers the midnight bells will have tolled the Old Year into the past, and 1880 will have been succeeded by 1881.

We wish our readers a Happy New Year.

F WE INVITE a careful reading of Col. Nicholas Pike's paper relative to the protection of song and insectivorous birds. The writer of that address speaks directly to Long Island farmers, but the facts cited apply to other agricultural districts as well. The system of protection urged for the lands adjacent to the great heterogeneous population of the two cities, New York and Brooklyn, will recommend itself to the good judgment of right-thinking sportsmen.

Among the Amenities of editorial life are the kind words of cheer which friends send to us in approval of our endeavors to maintain for the Forest and Stream a high standard of excellence. Especially do we value these expressions of appreciation when they are written by those whose long experience in the active labors of journalism lend an additional emphasis to their words. We publish this week such a letter of mid-winter gratulation, written by Gen. D. H. Bruce, editor of the Syracuse Daily Journal. Coming to us as it does spontaneously, and from such a source, it is a compliment indeed,

## GAME PROTECTION IN WYOMING.

SOME TIME since we called attention to the formation in Wyoming of a Game Protective Association, and expressed the hope that it might do for that territory the work which was undertaken too late in Colorado.

We are happy to learn on the best authority that the prospects of this new association are most encouraging. The Wyoming Stock Growers' Association is lending all its influence to further the good work, and has in a body joined the Game Protective Association; moreover, the stock growers have pledged themselves as individuals to prosecute violators of the laws, and from such action on the part of such a body of men the best results are to be expected.

The worst slaughter of game in Wyoming does not come from the killing by skin hunters, for in the rough mountains which constitute so large a portion of that territory it is impossible to get green hides to market, as they have to be packed long distances on the backs of mules. Parties of hunters from the East, men who slaughter simply for count and to boast of their bags when they get back to civilization, are the ones toward whom the Game Protective Association must turn its attention.

The great extent of territory to be covered by the Association, and the fact that it is but sparsely settled, make it clear that, no matter how earnestly its members may work. they cannot do all that is necessary in patrolling the country and looking out for law-breakers. What is needed is a small mounted police force to ride the mountains and take cognizance of the doings of the hunting parties that may be traveling through the country. Mr. Moreton Frewon, now in this city, is endeavoring, with the co-operation of that veteran sportsman, Mr. Sam Ward, to secure a small appropriation from the general government, by means of which such a force may be engaged, and we trust that his efforts may be successful. No one, who has not traveled for successive years through the mountains of the West, can form any just idea of the rapidity with which, in many sections, our large game is disappearing. We trust that Congres may take this matter up and give it favorable consideration without delay. It is one which requires attention.

The amount to be expended is so trifling in comparison with the good that may be done by it, that it is difficult to understand how any thoughtful man can be doubtful as to the advisability of making the appropriation.

## THE BRITISH RIFLE CHALLENGE.

THE invitation to visit Wimbledon and contest there in a friendly long-range match, which was sent by the chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the President of the National Rifle Association of America, still remains unacted upon. This is owing to the fact that there has been no meeting of Directors or members since its receipt, nearly a month ago. The proposal to have another American team visit the leading English range meets with general acceptance. One of our contemporaries, expressing its approval of the match, says that "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. "" It must not, however, be forgotten that though America may accept this challenge and a team visit Wimbledon next year, the emblem of national preminence in long-range shooting, the 'Palma,' still remains in America. " " Until the 'Palma' is won by a foreign team the title of champion cannot pass from America." Another Journal of prominence says of the situation:

This communication arrives in good season, and we hope that it

This communication arrives in good season, and we hope that it will be presented at the anunal meeting of the life members in January next for the combined action of the association. \*\* \* \* There can be no reason why America should not take up the challenge and send a representative team to Wimbledon in June, 1881. American ridemen are well satisfied that unless we send a team to Wimbledon the "Palma" will have to be placed on the shelf. Yet America, in the face of its numerous victories, can well afford to be magnanimous, accept the challenge and send over a team in 1881. If this letter is placed before the life members of the association there is not a particle of doubt that it will be accepted unanimously, in which case the several committees on practice, ways and means, etc., can be selected from the active workers of the association and the team carried to a successful formation.

The surgessisin for a reference of the whole matter to spe-

The suggestion for a reference of the whole matter to special committees, made up in large part at least of mem-

bers of the association outside of the Board of Directors, is a With such a management there is some prospect good one. of a creditable showing being made at Wimbledon, and if those who are put in these positions of responsibility recognize that there are shooting men in other parts of the Union than New York, and on other ranges than that of Creedmoor, a great stumbling block in former matches will be avoided. If indications are to be relied on this match will be the one which will most try the ability of our shooters. The shooting men in the management of the Wimbledon gathering have not been unmindful of the methods on our American ranges. They have, they think, caught the secret of American team success, and are now prepared to add their experience to our system and assume the position which they so long held at the head of the world of marksmanship. There is no reason, however, for American riflemen to fear more than a close, well-fought battle; and, win or lose, a fail-ure on our part to take up the challenge promptly and in the most liberal spirit can only be attributed to a narrow-minded policy or a prejudice ruinous to the best interests of American rifle shooting. For the first time we have the opportunity to beard the British Lion in his den, and our only ambition should be to give him an effectual reminder that in many points connected with long-range rifle practice he is woefully behind the age.

## NOSE AND PACE.

AN it be true that the breeders of pointers and setters, O particularly those of the last named breed, are sacrifi-cicing nose for pace? To us, who have witnessed the field trials of this year, this question seems full of interest. While thinking this matter over we have fortunately found, in our advance pages of Vero Shaw's book, a paragraph on the subject that exactly meets our views of this very inv-portant point. It is as follows: "In field trials a fast dog looks flash, and by his superior pace can cover more ground, and therefore increase his chance of finding birds. The natural result of this is, that such a dog defeats his slower but surer companion, who keeps steadily plodding on throughout the trial, and would do so throughout the day without a fault, and probably would wear his gay companion down in half a day. That such a thing is done at every trial a reference to the reports thereof will amply testify, and this, we trust, will have the effect in time of causing steps to be taken to remedy the evil. Field trials are such excellent institutions in themselves, if properly carried out, that every step should be promptly taken to prevent fashionable prejudices from doing any injury to the class of dog which is meant to be benefited thereby."

These are sound words and to the point, and are especially applicable to shooting as practiced in the East. What are field trials for? Are they to introduce to public notice some particular strain or strains of dog that will in a short-lived heat dazzle the eye of the inexperienced sporting public, much as the last scene of the pantomime does the school-boy during holiday week? Are they to be run in the interest of breeders to make a profit, and enable them thus to find a ready market for their stock, or are they to be run for the benefit of professional handlers? Looking at it in one light, it certainly would seem that there was a tendency that way. How many of the bona fide owners of dogs run last autumn handled their own dogs, or even could handle them if they would, and how many owners trained the dogs that were This is a question that needs no reply. It therefore cannot be expected that owners who, for some reas n or an other, are not personally acquainted with the individual traits and dispositions of their own stock can be competent judges of how their dogs should be brod for perfect working and the most thorough killing and lasting qualities. We despise a slow, poking dog; yet in a week's shooting we have seen more birds killed, and a beat swept cleaner over a tortoise of this kind, than over the bounding hare alongside. Of course it is a novel luxry for the tyro, who knows no better, to see a dashing fellow skim after him field after field, until he brings up standing on a bevy of quail or a brood of grouse, and if the act ends there it leaves a lasting impres-But take the slow and sure, the dog whose nose has not been sacrificed for foot, and beat out the same fields and find birds in each which the lightning dog failed to scent and passed, and which is the better dog? If there could be devised some way at field trials to show up the number of birds passed by these air-splitters, it would rather astonish more than one of the hill-side critics. It has been well said that field trials are new in this country, and to judge from the expressions uttered by "a large majority" of spectators, one would be led to believe that for the first time in their sporting career they had positively witnessed a dog pointing out of a book or a chromo. We caunot say it is quite as bad as what Mr. Winkle said:

"What's the matter with the dog's legs?" whispered Mr. Winkle. "How queer they're standing."

"Hush, can't you?" replied Wardel, softly.

see they're making a point?" But it is something like this: "How grand," says one "Glance your eye on his tail, how stiff," says another. "How staunchly he smells them; this is indeed a sight really worth traveling a thousand miles to see," says number three And these encomiums are paid Master Fido simply because he has pinned some poor wretched, scared-to-death bird, when going up wind, and simply pointed it as he should, "because it's his nature to." It is now the skilled newspaper man gets in his fine work, and shakes the hand of the cheerful owner, whose feelings are way up in the seventh heaven until he is informed that his dog has lost the heat! It is pleasing incidents like this that help to interlard field trials with interest and break in upon their monotony, but it is dreadful humbug nevertheless.

Now, if any one can detect our saving in the foregoing that we do not believe in fast dogs that have good noses, let him write us down as but a sorry sportsman. But what we contend is this: that first of all comes the nose, and that speed is but a secondary consideration. Therefore, is not pace in the Eastern Field Trial rules rated too highly? We advise breeders not to sacrifice nose and bottom to obtain the qualities of a quarter-horse.

## "IDLE TIME NOT IDLY SPENT."

T was tantalizing enough to know that there were scores of eyes surveying our well-placed deceits and winking at each other with airs of superior intelligence, as much as to say "Bless my boots! but that fellow on shore is oppressively fresh this morning. He had better get out in the sunshine and evaporate a little."

They are whimsical fellows; to-day they are inconceivably ignorant, as confiding and verdant as a plow boy on his first visit to town, becoming a victim to the most transparent lures; to-morrow they have become regular sharpers, detecting immediately the game sought to be played upon them; and again, the following day they have relapsed into their verdancy and the simplest fraud deceives. This was one of their knowing mornings, for they evinced an obstinate determination worthy of government mules not to take hold, but even a government mule can, with proper treatment, be prevailed upon to devolop decent qualities. Stroke him with the hair and all that sort of thing before emphasizing your language and actions. If that does not suffice put a rope around his neck. The trout may avoid your flies, as impecunious dead beats avoid their creditors, but they can be brought to terms by having some luck, using a little diplomacy and other things. At your first east, all the care and caution of a suppliant; at your first strike, the manner and action of a dic-

Like the miller fluttering about the flame did these beauties coquette with the deceits we offered them. It was an exhauster, almost an annihilator, of patience; but at last we heard an old trout say "Oh! you wicked little fellows, stand aside and let your poor old father show you how the thing is done. Now watch that Grizzly King. Here goes.

The youngsters, inexperienced and boisterious, had been threshing around like so many fiails more intent on mischiefmaking than the more serious and important business of providing for the inner fish; but the old gentleman had a double
object in view. First, his idea of cunningness in capturing
the delicious looking fly; and second, the more selfish one of
pandering to his appetite. Number one was a grand success,
for coming up under the fly he quietly and quickly sucked it
in and made no splash until the hook, responsive to the twist
of the wrist, convinced him that his second idea was an epicurean fizzle. Of course the youngsiers stood one side and
said "Old Smarty, you have got yourself in a fine pickle and
said "Old Smarty, you have got yourself in a fine pickle and
said it is cold to-day."

The old gentleman makes no reply. He had exciting business requiring his immediate attention. He seemed to have
pressing engagements everywhere and was trying to
them all, developing an astonishing amount of energy in the
fractional part of a second. It was a regular game of Simon
now up, now down, and then wig-wag. Merrily whistles
the The cas away he goes like a courser at the prick of spurHe displayed no appreciation of the eshetic quality of the
sport. His conduct evinced a leaning toward the practical.
He would condemn theories and escape, no matter how, to
the home that has sheltered him for many a year.

"Confound you," he cries, "come over hore. I'd like
about three minutes of your company and I'd drown you."

"You egotistical old scoundrel, you want to get us overboard and cut our throat with your first dorsal fin, but we
mean to fight it out here. When ze Frenchman hunts ze tigare, threshing around like so many flails more intent on mischiefmaking than the more serious and important business of pro

ah! ze sport is grand, magnifique! but when ze tigare hunts ze Frenchman—oui! zere is ze very devil to pay.

Vainly he endeavored to outmanouvre us. \il the expedients of which he was master were brought into play, but humoring his eccentricities and scrupulously guarding against any possibility of his escaping a firm, yet yielding, hand nullifted all his resources, and then the fatal net enveloped him. Toss him on the green grass. There he is, fresh as a bride; the Dolly Varden fish, beautiful in its speckled splendor. Silver belly, pink fins, yellow sides "bedraped wi' crimson bail," all marvelously contrasted and blended, and shading off into the deep rich brown of his back and glancing like the rays of a prism

"Well, this is worth living for!" you exclaim, and can well believe with Sterne that "it is better to do the idlest thing in the world than to sit idle for half an hour." MILLARD.

MAN differs from all other animals in that he smokes, and among men who smoke they are distinguished for their good taste who use Kimball's Vanity Fair. This excellent brand is growing in favor among those who are capable of judging what good tobacco really is. And for this increasing popularity we need not look further than the inherent excellence

## KIND WORDS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream I have just finished the reading of last week's Forest and STREAM, and I cannot resist my inclination to thank you for it : and I am sure that I only voice the opinion of all your readers in expressing the opinion that the paper, as now conducted, is a credit to its editors and publishers, and to American zeal, ability and enterprise. I am sure it has no equal either in this country or in Europe, and so good and instructive a publication might enter every household with advantage to the occupants, for its tone is excellent, its columns are closu, its matter is nearly all well written, and its teachings on various subjects would make a valuable textbook every month. You deserve the congratulation and encouragement of every one of your readers. Editors get plenty of bard knocks and but few compliments, and I want to record myself among the number who have only kind words of approvat for your excellent work.

D. H. BRUCE.

## THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

New York, December 23,

Editor Forest and Stream : I have to acknowledge the receipt of further subscriptions to the "Tileston Memorial Fund," as follows:

\$845,60 

Net amount of Fund. \$35.00 which was sent to Mrs. Tileston on the 21st inst., and for which we have her receipt. The committee would also give credit to Mr. Willy Wallach for his contribution of printing and stationery, the FRED. N. HALL, Sec'y. value being \$25. hours truly,

Mrs. Tileston has recovered \$5,000 from the Harlem Railroad Company, the owners of the Madison Square Garden where Mr Tileston lost his life. For the injuries sustained by himself at the Garden, Mr. Walter Webb has recovered \$4,500; and this with a generosity worthy of the highest praise he has presented to Mrs. Tileston.

# The Sportsman Courist.

PIROGUING ON THE SQUATOOK.

The New Brunswickers up here. Frenchmen though they be-

The New Brunswickers up here, Frenchmen though they be relatives of Evangeline perclainee, make no beautiful thing. But this homely Edmundston is the threshold to a world of rare natural heauty. It is impossible in this limited space to describe all the trips that may be made from here, trips rich in sport and scenery. From here they start for the "Great River trip," for the "Fish River trip," for the "Squatook" or "Round the Lakes trip." Any of these excursions may be according to the measure with which the tourist or sportsman is biessed with time. It is proposed here to briefly describe the "Squatook trip," ca uno, etc.

In this region the traveler has his choice between the film-sy and readily upset birch bark cance and the invulnerable but also as readily upset birch bark cance and the invulnerable but also as readily upset bord but also as readily upset birch bark cance and the invulnerable but also as readily upset bord but also as readily upset birch bark cance and the invulnerable but also as readily upset briefly and most savage looking double how. But it is a good servant when dexterously managed, as it invariably is by the French guides.

These French guides are the very flower of backwoodsmen.

bow. But it is a good servant when dexterously managed, as it invariably is by the French guides.

These French guides are the very flower of backwoodsmen. They are mostly the descendants of those Acadians who, after the cession of their homes by the peace of Utreeth, field from the new masters of the soil far into a more hospitable wilderness. They can for the most part neither read nor write, and speak almost exclusively French with variations. For instance, ver is "vart" with them, bien is "bang," bid, "icit," pres "pret," frais "fret," ctc. Their artificial surroundings are, as we see in Edmundston, excessively honely. And yet—by what subtle influence preserved?—one finds in them, in all its purity, the characteristic politeness and polished manner of the French gentlemen. In sunshine or in storm, dry or wet, fed or hungry, they are always deferential, gracious and empressée. It is delightful to hear the courteous tone with which they emphasize "Merch mensieur." Ah, their manners are different from those of the no less good guides of Maine and the Adirondacks. Besides, these French guides are scrupulously neat, and give you a clean and confortable life in camp. They are good cooks and very cheap, costing only from one to two and a half dollars a day. At the same time it must be admitted that they are seldom good sportsmen; that in fishing they have a censurable penchant for the seine and spear and are strangers to the fly, and that in hunting they are decidedly inferior to the dirty and unatterably homely Micmae Indians, a few of whom still furnish inspiration for nightmare in these regions.

You start up the Madawaska, a guide apiece, luxuriously reclaining in the bow of your prograc facing your course, and behind you, defly and swithy poling you up the steady current, your strong and graceful Frenchman. Amidships are packed the impedimenta—bout in the guides call behind you, get you and general Prenchman. Amidships are packed the impedimenta—bout in the guides call them—a tent, uternils and the usual food

benind you, defly and swiftly points you up the steady current, your strong and graceful Frenchman. A midships are packed the impedimenta—buth the guides call them—a tent, utensils and the usual food for a camping party. So you go seventeen miles that day, over fair lishing grounds most of the way, with no notable rapids to obstruct you, and now and then the excitement of a shot at a stray duck, wild or domestic; for along the river thus far a single line of farms fringes the bank. That night you camp on the bank of the stream at the beginning of a portage.

Early the next morning you are awakened by the volubility of the French spoken by a Mr. Lynch, of Cork, who monopolizes the portage business, and who straightway fastens his oxen to the bows of the pirogues and without ceremony hauls them over and through rocks, roots and trees, three miles to Beardsley Lake. Next morning the pirogues, still intact, are launched in the lake, and soon are on the bottom of its outlet, Beardsley Brook—but the brook is not more than three inches deep. Then the guides taking the place of the oxen of yesterday, drag the ponderous craft foot by foot, plowing a furrow between the bed rocks of the stream. It is impossible sufficiently to admire or praise the undamageable qualities of the pirogue. The little brook is beautiful enough, and you may catch a creel full of small trout if you choose to wade ahead of the tunult and debris caused by your flotilla; but it is a hard and tedious day's work, and every one is glad when the tent is pitched and you are told that the worst three miles are over.

On the morrow you resume the brook, which is now deep enough to float the pirogues, but so narrow that the dense alders, through which it flows, completely overlock it. For several miles you crouch down and are pushed through a greenwood tunnel. But all this time the stream is growing. At last it suidenly widens, breaks away from the adders in a gallant rift, and the Maurata Chemin is ended. Thence to the end of the trip is plenty of sca-roo

the end of the trip is pienty of sea-room, and "twenty miles a day," if you like.

Fresently, as you float on, with a great silent shoot over yellow sand, the Squatook river springs upon the little brook and devours it, and now you are on a noble front stream, none colder nor clearer in the world. It is abundant in water, clear, deep-pooled, well sifted and fed by scores of icy little brooks—an ideal home for the Salmo fontianlis, thence day by day you are paddled or poled over beautiful lakes connected by superh water-courses. Your whole way is down stream, and there are more than a hundred miles of it. Searcely a wilderness in the world can furnish more varied and beautiful streams than and Yukadi, more varied and beautiful streams than the Upper Squatook and Yukadi rivers. You pitch your tent whenever and wherever you like. You are not confined to one camp spot as in most other wildernesses. You carry your whole camp easily with you, you live in the entire region, and wherever spot or scenery beckon to you, as you glide along, you pause, pitch your tent, and are at home.

Memories of stationary camps in the Adriondacks are odious, after this voyageur life. You can paddle or pole, you can hunto of sho, or, if you like, you can be an iller and hunton fish, or, if you like, you can be an iller and banks for hours and hours shift their exquisits scenery for you. Every now and then the excitement of a rapid will rouse you. The rapids are not particularly dangerous, but the water, and darts down the boiling and tossing incline, you can turn its bow into the exact direction, and then boldly rouse you. The rapids are not particularly dangerous, but the guides understand and crease the rapids are not particularly dangerous, but the guides understand and roar, until a counter current turn its bow into the exact direction, and then boldly or waves, is not the least interesting sight of the trip.

Finally, you step out of your pirogue, back at Edmundeston again. You have been carried down over a hundred and fifty miles

ou, innumerable bears, thousands of ruffed grouse (fifty only a fair bag for one man in a day here), spruce pardidges, wild ducks, are the game of the region. To reach Edmunston from New York, go to Bangor, Me., ence to Woodstock, New Brunswick, and thence to Edwards of the region. thence to

mence to Woodstock, New Brunswick, and misne to Ed-munston, all by rail.

People who are getting tired of the Maine woods and the Adirondacks, will find it worth their while another summer to try a "trip" from Edmunston.

W. D. Edmonds. Edmunston, New Brunswick, 1850.

# Natural Distory.

### OUR WATERFOWL

Histrionicus torquotus. Harlequin Duck. Bill in this species very small and short, the whole tip occupied by the nail; the tertiaries are curly. Male in color deep lead blue, fading into browner below; sides of head chestnut, as are also the sides of the body posteriorly; a lengthwise stripe on grown of head, and the tail black. Patches of white are present on the head at base of bill, on the side of the occiput and of the breast and of the tail. Two on the neck, one on each side, almost meet, forming a nearly complete ring. There are other patches of white on the wing, and a collar of the same color about the throat. The speculum is violet and purple. Female less strikingly marked; bluish brown, paler below. and changing to white on belly. A white patch before and one behind the eye. Length sixteen inches.

The little Harlequin is one of the most curiously marked. and one of the most beautiful of our ducks. It is a Northern species and is rarely even in winter taken as far south as New York. Although during its migrations it is found only on the salt water we know that it occurs in the Northern Rocky Mountain region where it breeds. Dr. Coues states that in August, 1874, he found broods still unable to fly on streams flowing into Chief Mountain Lake.

The Harlequin is said to be quite abundant on the Northern coast of Maine and thence northward. On the northwest coast, especially in Alaska, it is also reported as very abundant.

This species is still rare in private collections. It is a somewhat difficult bird to secure, as it is a most expert diver, sometimes diving from the wing at the flash, and being so quick in its movements that when on the water it will often disappear beneath the surface before the shot reaches the On the North Atlantic coast the males of this species

are called lords and the females ladies.

Somateria stelleri. Steller's Eider Duck. "Head white with a pearly gray tinge, a green occipital band, black chin patch and eye ring; collar round neck and upper parts, lustrous velvety black, the lengthened curly scapulars and tertiaries silvery white on the inner webs, the lesser and middle wing coverts white, the greater coverts and secondaries white-tipped, inclosing the violet speculum; under parts rich reddish brown, blackening on the belly and crissum, fading through buff to white on the breast and sides, where there are black spots. Female reddish brown, blackening below, varied with darker on the head, neck and fore parts; tips of greater coverts and secondaries alone white, inclosing the speculum. Length about 18 inches" (Key to N. A. Birds, pp. 291-2).

Steller's eider duck is a bird of our northwest coast, about which but little appears to be known. Although ornithologists have long known of its existence, comparatively little appears to have been written about its habits, though these perhaps do not differ markedly from those of the common S. mollissima. The present species is not likely to come under the notice of any of our readers, except those who reside in British Columbia or Alaska. Any sportsmen, however, who may meet with it would do well to make a note of the fact, and to contribute what additions they can to our slender stock of knowledge of the habits of the species.

Somateria Fischerii. Spectacled Eider. "Male black or blackish, the throat, most of the neck, foreback, wing coverts, scapulars, tertials and flank patch white; nape and occiput green; a whitish space around the eye, bounded by Female said to be brown, varied with darker, the black. chin and threat whitish, the eye-patch obscurely indi-cated; after the summer moult the male is said to be like the female. Length about two feet." (Key to N. A. Birds, p. 202.)

The Spectacled Eider is another Northwest Coast bird, which is not likely to come under the notice of sportsmen. It is said to be common about St. Michael's in Alaska,

Somateria mollissima Dresseri. Eider Duck. Bi'l with two long processes extending up on the forchead from each side of the upper surface of the bill, the broad feathered surface extending down between them. Male in spring dress white, creamy on breast and tinged with green on the head. Lower breast, belly, back, tail, quills and a forked patch on crown black. Female has bill smaller, and is brownish or chestnut, barred and speckled with black. Length about two feet.

The eider duck is known to every one producing the famous cider down of commerce. It is not particularly abundant with us though occurring in winter as far South as New York, but not in any great numbers. They are usually found associated with the species of &demia, called on the New England coast coots, which in their manner of flight and in some of their habits they closely resemble. On the Mas-

sachusetts coast they are more abundant, and from there northward may even be called common from October to April. Specimens are found occasionally in the New York

The down for which this species is so famed, and which has led to its being semi-domesticated in some localities, is plucked from the breast of the parent birds to cover and keep warm the eggs during the absence of the mother. American bird was for a long time regarded as identical with the European, but was senarated from it a few years since by Sharpe, and this decision appears to have received the approval of our best American ornithologists.

Somateria V-nigra, Pacific Eider Duck, Exactly like the last except for the presence of a V-shaped black mark on the chin.

This species, if such it be, is only found in the North Pacific. It may require to be regarded only as a variety of the common eider duck.

Somateria spectabiblis. King Eider. Bill with a squarish knob on its upper surface near the base. Male in full plumage black, including a V-shaped mark on chin, a frontal band and space about the eye; neck, anterior portion of body, part of interscapulars, partof wing coverts and linings and patch on the flank, white; throat washed with creamy, sides of head with green, crown and nape with bluish ash. The female resembles that of S. mollissima Dresseri, but may be distinguished by the peculiarities of its bill

The range of the King Eider is about identical with that of its plainer cousin, and it occurs in winter as far south as New York. Both this and the common eider are sometimes taken on the inland waters of this State and on the St. Love rence River, and there are several records, we believe, of their capture on the great lakes.

X CEdemia americana. American Scoter, Coppernose. In the male the bill is shorter than the head and swollen on its upper side toward the base. It is black at tip, the swelling being of a bright orange color. Plumage of male, black throughout. Female has bill wholly black, general color sooty gray, much paler on belly and sides; feet brownish with black webs. Length about two feet.

The genus Œdemia, to which this and the next two species belong, includes those black sea ducks, known along our Atlantic coast as Coots. In this genus the males have the plumage black, with or without white spaces, and the bills of all are wide at the tip and curiously swollen toward the base, and in the males are highly colored. They are provided with very thick heavy plumage, are good divers, and feed almost wholly upon shell fish. As might be imagined their flesh is not especially delicate, but nevertheless they are shot in great numbers on the coast during spring and fall by gunners, who make more or less use both of the flesh and feathers. Birds of this group are sometimes found on fresh

The Scoter is perhaps the least abundant of the three species of this genus, although it occurs in considerable numbers all along our shores. The full plumaged male is quite a striking bird, but the female is the very reverse. The term Coppernose is strikingly applicable to the male, as any one who has ever seen the living or dead bird can testify, Scoter occurs occasionally on our inland waters

Œdemia fusca. Velvet duck, white-winged Coot. Bill swollen above toward base, the feathers in the middle line reaching nearly or quite to the nostrils, those on the side not so far; bill black at base with a broad orange or pink tip, shorter than head. Male, black with a spot of white beneath the eye, and a large white wing patch. Female, sooty-brown, paler below and on sides of head and neck, with small white wing patch. Bill, black, rather larger than the preceding

The white winged coot is with us decidedly the most shundant representative of its genus. It usually reaches New York and Connecticut waters early in October, and remains until the middle or last of November when it proceeds further southward. On its return journey it does not become abundant until the first of May, and early in June the flocks may still be seen passing to the northward. On the Connecticut shore these birds are called Bell tongue, or Bell tong, coots, for what reason we are unable to say unless from some fancied resemblance of the thick, fleshy tongue to a hell in its shape.

Ædemia perspicillata. Surf Duck, Sea Coot, Skunkhead. Snufftaker. Bill swollen on sides as well as above toward base. A narrow sirip of feathers in the middle line reaching nearly to the nostrils, but no feathers encroaching on the bill Bill about as long as head; in the male in life orangered, pure white on sides with a large circular black spot on each side at base. Plumage of male black with a triangular white space on the forehead and another on the nape. Female has bill black, the feathers in the middle line not reaching as far as nostrils; plumage sooty brown, fading to pale gray below, with patches of dull white before and behind the eye. Size of the Scoter. Variety troubridgei, of the Pacific coast is slightly different with a smaller bill and the frontal white patch smaller.

Two of the local names of this bird are quite striking, and somewhat interesting as showing how readily even the most unobservant people seize on the salient points in a bird's appearance, and from these points give it a local name. Skunkhead, of course, refers to the contrast of colors on the head of the bird, and is precisely paralleled in the name skunk bird, sometimes applied to the bobolink, Dolichonyx oryzivorus.

while Snufftaker as evidently points to the bright orange red of the hird's bill about the nostrils

The surf duck is almost as numerous in our waters as the velvet duck and arrives a little carlier in the fall. On their first coming they pass most of their time far from the shore but later draw into more shallow water where food is more abundant and to be had with less exertion. At this time they are shot in great numbers as they come up well to stools, and fly low over the water so as to afford good shots to the gunners in line.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Y EFFECT OF COLD AND HEAT ON FISHES.

THE following quotations, taken from Dr. Kidder's Report on Experiments upon the Animal Heat of Fishes, will be found very interesting. It had been assumed up to within a short time that the temperature of a fish's blood was that of the water in which it lived, but Dr. Kidder has shown, as already stated in these columns, that this assumption is erroneous and that the temperature of the body is higher than that of the surrounding medium. In his report, published in the Proceedings of the U. S. Natl. Museum for 1879, he quotes freely from different authors to show the different conditions of heat and cold under which a fish may live, and some of these we give below.

Mr. Jesse tells of a friend who saw a gold fish which had been frozen into a block of ice and afterward thawed into

Dr. Richardson relates that the gray sucking carp, common in the fur countries of Arctic America, may be frozen and thawed out again without injury.

Perch have been frozen and transported for miles, returning to life when thawed, and John Hunter says, "that these (fishes) after been frozen still retain so much of life as when thawed to resume their vital actions, is a fact so well attested that we are bound to believe it."

Mr. J. W. Milner (Assistant Fish Commissioner) had a mud minnow (Umbria limi [Kirt.] Gunther) which was frozen within solid ice in an aquarium globe, three or four times, and each time regained its vitality upon being thawed out. Instances similar to the foregoing can be be adduced indefinitely.

The only hybernation which is definitely known to occur among fishes, says Professor Goode, takes place in the fresh water lakes and streams of cold regions. The fishes are driven by cold into the deeper waters and there remain in a state of torpor, proportional in degree to the amount of cold which they experience. Hybernation does not appear to be in any case a voluntary act. The fishes do not become torpid of their own accord. They avoid it as long as they can and only succumb when they are deprived of the means of They never become torpid when there are greater escape. depths to which they can retreat.

Dr. C. C. Abbott reports of the fresh water mullet (Myxostoma oblongum): "No degree of cold seems to affect the movements of this species, and hundreds can frequently be seen under the ice, moving slowly along the bed of the stream, feeding upon the wilted remnants of pond lily and splatterdock plants. \* \* \* \* This applies also to our common roach (Stilbe americana) which, to a less extent, braves the chilling waters of our streams throughout the winter and, in consequence, suffers from the persecution of the three species of pike (Esox reticulatus, fasciatus, porosus) inhabiting our streams."

See also Mr. Rudolph Hessel's observations upon the winter torpor of the carp. This appears to be a true hybernation, during which, although the fish takes no food in some climates from October until March, there is no diminution in weight.

On the other hand fishes are reported as living and thriving in water at an exceedingly high temperature; high enough to produce death by coagulation of the albumen in their blood and tissues, unless there is some provision by which their interior parts are maintained at a temperature lower than that of the surrounding water. As the existence of any protection analogous to that afforded to mammals by the function of perspiration and evaporation seems obviously impossible to animals living in the water, it is difficult to understand in what way such a reduction in temperature can be produced and kept up.

Thus Humboldt and Boupland observed living fishes in hot water thrown up from a volcano and showing a temperature of 210 deg. F.

Desfontaines found a Chromis in the hot springs of Cafsa, in Bombay, the water in which showed 30 deg. R. (97.5 deg.), and Shaw afterward saw small mullet and perch in the same springs.

Saussure saw eels, rotifera and infusioria in hot springs at Aise, in Saxony, in 1790, at a temperature of 113 deg. F.

Bruce says that at Feriana, the ancient Thala, are springs of warm water without the town, where he saw small fishes, four inches long, not unlike gudgeons. The temperature is not noted, but he says: "Upon trying the heat by the thermometer I remember to have been much surprised that they could have existed, and even not been boiled, by continuing so long in the heat of this medium."

Facts mentioned by Somerset induced Bronconnet to make some experiments on the degree of heat which river fish are Details of the degrees of heat are not capable of enduring. stated, but many species lived several days in water too hot for the hand. "

Prof. Goode writes: "In warm countries an analogous

phenomenon (to hybernation) takes place, which has been called asstiration. When the lakes and streams are dried up by the heat the fish seek refuge in the deepest pools, and when they too are dried up they bury themselves in the mud at the bottom and remain torpid until the rainy season refills the reservoirs and revives them."

Day reports that on January 18, 1809, he visited a large tank which was then almost dry, having only about four inches of water in the centre, while the circumference was hard enough to walk on. The soil was a thick, tenacious, bluish clay, from which, fully thirty paces from the water and two feet below the surface, were taken five living fishes. Ophiocephalus punctutus and three were Rhincobdella aculcata They were covered with a thick adherent slime. "All were lively and not in the least torpid." Day also reports Amphipnous cuckin as having been dug up under similar circumstan-Mr. Whiting, chief officer of the western province of Ceylon, informed Sir Emerson Tennant that he had been twice present when the peasants had been digging up fish of nine to twelve inches long, full grown and healthy, which jumped on the bank when exposed to the light.

Batrachians, tortoises and land snails are commonly found in a torpid state during the hot and dry months, a state which may truly be called aestivation, but which differs decidedly from the condition of activity described above as observed in buried fishes, and for which there is no very obvious explan-

The instances cited are sufficient to show that the popular belief that fishes possess no animal heat of their own rests upon well attested observations. At first sight it is difficult to understand otherwise how these animals can undergo the extremes of heat and cold which they have been known to undergo and continue to live. Yet when the adaptability of birds and mammals, whose nominal range of body temperature is so extremely narrow compared with that of fishes, to extremes of heat and cold is fairly considered, the necessity for this inference seems not to be so very obvious. one appears to have tried the experiment of subjecting the same individuals to great differences of temperature whereby the immense effect of inherited adaptation would have been thrown out of the account.

## THE BASKING SHARK

CEVERAL years ago a basking shark was captured at Top-sail, in Conception Bay, about twelve miles from St. Johns. It was thirty feet in length and fifteen feet in sirth sall, in Conception Bay, about twelve miles from St. Johns. It was thirty feet in length and fifteen feet in girth at its thickest part. Unfortunately before I heard of the matter and reached the spot the fishermen had cut it up for the sake of the oil it contained. In all the museums of the world there are at prescut only four specimens of this shark, and had this one been preserved the captors would have got a birth write for it as nuturalists table a great interest. In this and had this one been preserved the captors would have got a high price for it, as naturalists take a great interest in this singular sea rover, which is rarely got hold of. Under the circumstances I did the best I could. I secured a portion of the skull which unluckily had been cut into several pieces. Some of the vertebre, the firs, and above all the curious ap-pendages on the glids which are arranged like the teeth of a

the skull which unitedity had been cut into several pieces. Some of the vertebre, the fins, and above all the curious appendages on the gills which are arranged like the teeth of a comb and are believed to serve as filters in collecting from the water the small marine organisms on which the fish lives. I also secured some of the teeth, which are very small, not more than 3-10 of an inch in length—this species of shark being harmless, and living on the minute creatures with which the waters of the ocean abound. I sent a portion of these fragments to Prof. Turner, Edinburgh University, one of the most eminent anatomists of the day. He is Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and author of the article on "Anatomy" in the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britamica. He was very much pleased to receive these portions of such a rare fish, and after a careful study of them he prepared an elaborate paper on the subject, which he communicated to the Royal Society, Edinburgh, in March last, and which he has since published in the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, Vol. XIV.

In this article he says: "Having been engaged some years ago in the study of the structure of whalebone I was desirous of examining these appendages in this shark to see if they corresponded in structure with the plates of Balecon. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that I received from the Rev. M. Harvey, of St. John's, Newfoundland, during the autumn of last, year along with a number of other interesting objects of natural history presented by him to the Anatomical Museum of the University, a portion of one of the combike fringes which he had removed from the gills of a basking shark presented to me by the Rev. M. Harvey was 5½ inches long. It consisted of 154 flattened plates which varied in length from 41 to 5 inches. Each plate possessed semi-lumar base attached to the nucous membrane of the branchial arch, and this membrane passed for a slort distance between the bases of the plates. The plates were grayish brown in color a tance between the bases of the plates. The plates were grayish brown in color and with a smooth, shining surface, and they were so brittle as to be easily snapped across. The peneral arrangement of the plates was, indeed, not unlike that of plates of whalehone, and there can be no doubt that they fulfil the office so generally ascribed to them of readily allowing the passage of water through their interstices, and of preventing the passage of small organisms which may be suspended in the water. When the semi-lunar base was examined microscopically it was seen to contain a network of canals. The anastomosing network of canals was prolonged from the base of the plate into the slender shaft, where the canals termianastomosting network of catanas was photogra from the base of the plate into the slender shaft, where the canals terninated in a single clongated cavity occupying the centre of the shaft. The solid matrix of the plate bounding the anastomosing canals and central cavity had the translucent, somewhat granulated character one sees in the matrix of bone or the dentine of teeth. The matrix was permeated by multitudes of fine branching tubes. These tubes had the appearwant granulated chandled one sees in the matrix of one of the dentine of teeth. The matrix was permeated by multi-tudes of fine branching tubes. These tubes had the appearance and general mode of arrangement of dentine tubes, but they were nearly twice as large as the tubes of human dentine and were separated from each other by a larger proportion of matrix."

tion of matrix."

After a minute and lengthened description which could only be appreciated by students of anatomy, Professor Turner arrives at the conclusion "that the structure of these

plates leaves no doubt that their type of structure res

plates leaves no doubt that their type of structure resembles the dentine of a tooth," and "therefore these plates differ in a marked manner from those of whalebone."

"Along with the comb-like branchial appendages Mr. Harvey also sent me a portion of the dentary border of the jaw with the teeth in sett. The teeth were arranged in seven rows and were embedded at the base in the mucous memrows and were embedded at the base in the nuccous membrane. Each tooth was not more than three-tenths of an inch long and a little less than two-tenths of an inch wide at its base. They were conoid in shape, with sharp-pointed free ends, somewhat flattened on the anterior and posterior sur faces, and without serrations. In its structure the tooth, like the semi-lunar base of the plates of the comb, consisted of a hard unvascular dentine externally, and of a central core in which were numerous anastomosing canals surrounded by a matrix containing characteristic dentine tubes. These canals collectively represented the pulp cavity. The chief difference between the plate and the tooth was this, that in the plate the canals formed ultimately in its shaft only a single central cavity, while in the tooth the anastomosing arrangement of the canals was preserved up to the apex of the core, and no single pulp cavity existed."

Professor Turner concludes his paper in the following terms: "The presence of bodies possessing the structure of tecth on the gills of the basking shark is not so aberrant an arrangement as might at first sight appear. It is well known that a row of teeth is situated on each branchial arch in many of the ossows fish, so that there is a tendency among fish for dental structures to arise in connection with the nucous membrane covering this part of the skeleton. The peculiarity in the basking shark, therefore, is the excessive development which the branchial teeth undergo. a development brane. Each tooth was not more than three-tenths of an inch

ty in the basking shark, therefore, is the excessive developty in the basking shark, therefore, is the excessive develop-ment which the branchial teeth undergo, a development which is correlated with the small size and simple form of the maxillary and mandibular teeth, with the non-predacious labits of the fish and with the particular nature of the food on which it lives." He remarks on the fact that hitherto though "sentered notices of these curious fringes have appeared in the periodical zoological literature of various coun-tries, systematic writers on fishes have in their treaties ig-nored the existence of these appendages, noviwithstanding their haportance in connection with the food and habits of this shark, and their constituting a most important structural

peculiarity."

The publication of this important paper by Professor Turner will remedy this defect, and will have the effect of calling the attention of naturalists to one of the most curious and interesting arrangements in the economy of this inhabitant of the world of waters.

M. Harvey. St. Johns. N. F.

## ANOTHER CAPTIVE WOODCOCK.

Montreal, December 17.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
A gentleman yesterday picked up on one of our up-town
streets a live woodcock. The bird is still alive and is in perfect condition as regards flesh and plumage, being quite equal
in size and weight to the birds we get toward the close of the in size and weight to the birds we get toward the close of the season here, that is about the end of October IIe, however, had a wound across the skull, at the rost of the bill, which may have been made by a telegraph wire or a shot striking him sideway. Where this bird came from is a mystery. The latest date at which woodcock were killed in this vicinity this year was about the 10th or 12th of November, which is later by a week than usual.

Since the 14th of November we have had enough snow for constant sleighing, and the mean temperature in the day time (8 a. M. to 6 r. M.) has only been above the freezing point for eight days during that time. Of course, if the mean temperature for the twenty-four hours were taken, the figure would be much lower; but I have not got the statistics at hand. From this it will be seen that the weather has been so severe that it is almost incredible that a woodcock could

hand. From this it will be seen that the weather has been so severe that it is almost incredible that a woodcock could have existed through it.

Some of our local sportsmen are of opinion that this bird

has been lying near a spring in the thick recesses of a swamp, or other warm place, where he managed to pick up a living, while others think he must have escaped from capswamp, or other warm powers alwing, while others think he must have escaped from captivity. Many of your readers here would be glad to have your opinion in the matter.

The bird is now in the possession of Mr. W. V. B. Hall restaurant keeper, St. James street, eats well and appears to Mr. R.

feet quite at home.

The woodcock I wrote you about the other day, which was picked up in the street here one week ago, is still alive and "doing well." It has been well supplied with worms and with a quantity of raw meat, both of t which it eats with apparent relish. To-day many persons were greatly interested at seeing it "boring" for worms.

Mr. Hall, who has the bird in his possession, requests me to ask, through your columns, for information as to the best kind of a cage to keep the bird in; also as to the best method of giving him food, whether or not he should have access to water, and, in fact, for any reliable information regarding the care of woodcock in captivity. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to supply the desired information.

H. R.

We presume that the bird has been living, as suggested near awarm spring hole in a swamp, and that he hurt himself by flying against a telegraph wire, when at last he was obliged to start for the south. He is certainly a very late bird, though not altogether unprecedentedly so. We once started a woodcock in Connecticut Dec. 24.

If the eage for the bird is to be a large one it should be low, and should be lined on top and along its upper sides with cloth, so that the bird may not injure himself against the wires and sides. The larger the cage the more likely the bird is to do well, but the wilder it will remain. The cage should not, we think, be over a foot or fifteen inches high. The bird should have water, of course. Some interesting facts in regard to this bird in captivity will be found in the Forest and Stream of August 12 and 26, 1880.

Please keep us advised as to the welfare of the bird.

PINE GROSBEAK IN MINNESOTA-Boston, Dec. 19.-PINE GROSBEAK IN MINNESOTA—168800, 1999. 191.—Off the IIII December I received from ny friend, G. F. Benson, Esq., Lake Gity, Wabash County, Minnesota, a female pine grosbeak (Pinicola enucleator), the only individual of this genus seen in this locality for twenty years.

It is perhaps worth notine. worth noting.

MORE ABOUT SOUIRRELS.

IN the interesting article of "Antler" in your issue of December 2, 1880, entitled "Something About Squirrels," he mentions the respective habitat of the gray and black squirrels as being distinct. However it may be in Tennes. he mentions the respective habitat of the gray and black squirrels as being distinct. However it may be in Tennessee, they certainly occupy the same hunting grounds in some sections of this State. In my last exploit at squirrel shooting near Memphis, Onondaga County, I bagged five blacks and seven grays within a square mile of territory on the same day. In Chatauqua County, a few years ago, I saw in a single stroll eleven blacks and not a solitary gray. In the more casterly county of Saratoga the grays seem to preponderate, although I once shot a couple of blacks there. The guides in the "Brown Tract" country tell me that they never see the black, although the gray is an occasional visitor.

Parke and Godwin and (I think) Audubon mention the young of the black and gray being found in the same nest. I have never seen this actually verified, but should suppose the natural result of such a cross would be an albino. Some time since a picball of this sort was mentioned in your columns. It has always seemed to me that the main diversities between the two species (or colors) are that the black is

time since a picual of this sort was mentioned in your con-unns. I has always seemed to me that the main diversities between the two species (or colors) are that the black is slightly less in size and more agile and shy than the gray. I have also observed that the black always "drives" or chases

slightly loss in size and more ague and sny than the gray. I have also observed that the black always "drives" or chases the gray.

The wide range of this interesting wood denizen is somewhat curious. In New Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Northern Chili I have shot a gray squirrel of about the same size and general contour as ours, the only apparent difference being a white circular spot, of the area of a silver half-dollar, commencing just back of the ears and extending over the neck and shoulders. They hark or "synall" like our own species, and plunder the "chacros" and fields in the same reckless style. Although usually found in the high woods there, yet I have seen thein on the cactus plain, su there is no other sustenance, even for a horned toad, on those arid plains. The little rascals are termed in those Southern latitudes, according to locality, "Ardillos" or "Monos" We Yankee hunters used to style them "Padren," from their fashion of back-hair, much to the holy horror of the natives. Senea Falls, N. N., Da. 8.

The black and gray squirrels are regarded merely as diff-

The black and gray squirrels are regarded merely as different colors of the same species. The South American form referred to is an entirely different species.

I wish "J. E. L.'s" (Nov. 16) hunting ground had appeared to enable me to locate the place of his large squirrels. I think his scales may have weighed incorrectly to have an average of 1 lb. 14 oz. for black and 1 lb. 10 oz. for gray squirrels. I have nover seen black ones so heavy anywhere, un werage of 1 lb. 14 oz. for black and 1 lb. 10 oz. for gray squirrels. I have nover seen black ones so heavy anywhere, nor gray ones either, except in Wisconsin, Illinois, etc. The large fox squirrels of these States will hardly average 1 lb. 14 oz., unless all are old ones. I have weighed strings of gray and fox, but not of the black. My weighing gave about 1 lb. 90z. for the large gray of Wisconsin, and 1 lb. 14 oz. for the fox. I would estimate the weight of the black haven 1 lb. 40z. They seem about the same size wherever I have found them, but smaller in Canada if anywhere. I cannot say my scales were correct, but it strikes me they were. At any rate the fox is fully one-third heavier than the black. I will take the trouble to find his weight soon and report it.

port it.

While bunting in Wisconsin this full I killed a black squirrel (to appearances) nearly as large as the lox, but on examining closely I found him to be clearly a cross of the fox and black, which accounted for his size. So in Central Illinois I chanced to kill another specimen of this cross, and nearly as large as the fox, but the smaller jet-black parent I did not see, and of about two-thirds the size of those killed.

Westchester County, N. Y.

Many years ago it was my fortune to shoot two gray squir-One, 25 inches in length, 2lbs.; the other, 26 inches, 24lbs. I have since shot many hundreds, but none exceeded 2 lbs.

LOCKED HORSS.—A correspondent who writes from Toronto, sends us a cutting from a Peterboro' paper as follows: "Mr. F. Lillicrap, of Lakefield, made a very strange discovery last week while hunting in the woods in the vicinity of the boundary between the township of Harvey and Burleigh. His attention was arrested by a large gathering of ravens and crows, which were holding high carnival in a thicket at some distance. This babel excited his curiosity, and a close inspection was made, when the carcasses of two very large bucks were found lying on the ground with their horns citiwined or locked. It was quite evident that these very large bucks were found lying on the ground with their horns entwined or locked. It was quite evident that these deer had heen engaged in a deadly combat. In this fight their horns must have interlaced, and in this position the stronger had thrown the weaker on to his back. This change of position created a leverage which fastened the two sets of horns inextricably together. In this and plight they must have died without any possibility of escape, as viceims to their own pugnacity. Some of the hunters went the next day and secured the two sets of horns, but the carcasses were useless."

Such occurrences are not so uncommon as to excite any very great surprise, though of course they do not often come to the notice of hunters. We have seen a few pairs of horns so locked, one of which resisted all efforts to separate them.

Harits of the Beaver.—I see your Canada correspondent gets after me on the beaver question. All right. Let every gray-haired hunter of the Eastern, Western of Middle States who has killed his hundreds of deer, reflect on the many regions he has hunted in where deer were fairly plenty. Were there not old "beaver dams" in every section? And were there any beaver in one case in fifty, though deer, bear, and even elk were tolerably numerous? There are a dozen counteis in Pennsylvania that can ofter very fair deer-hunting. Each and all can show the old beaver dams, but I cannot find that there has been a live beaver in any of them in sixty years. I know there are some beaver in Canada; I think there are a few in Northern Maine, also in New Brunswick and in the South. These are the exceptions, and they will vanish long before the last deer has passed. I rather like the notion that I got my forest lore in the near neighborhood of New York or Chicago. I would as soon live in Bedlam as either of them. Have spent ten days in the deep primal forest where I never spent on in cities or large towns, and HARITS OF THE BEAVER .- I see your Canada correspondent

have lived more in bark or even brush shantles than in hotels boarding-houses But n'importe.

A Question About Ruffed Grouse—Hills of Linganore, Dicember 13.—If the female ruffed grouse is driven off her eggs during the period of incubation, in what way does she make her exit from her eggs and nest? Is it by taking wing and booming off, or by taking heel and running away? And in what manner does she return back to them again, on foot or on the wing? I stand ready to answer these questions correctly when called upon, but before I do let us have the views, opinion and experience of other sportsmen and ruffed grouse shooters on the subject.

HARRY WOODLAND.

We have seen the female ruffed grouse leave her nest, but before giving our experience we would like to hear from

Weight of Black-Tailed Deer.-I have a very reliable story told me from New Mexico, where a black-tailed deer is said to have been shot weighing about 500 lbs. What is their heaviest weight?

G. B. R.

Black-tail deer probably never reach any such weight as that mentioned, and we doubt if they ever run much, if any, over three hundred pounds. We should be glad to have some definite facts from our Western readers on this sub-

LATE KINGEISHER ON LONG ISLAND,—New York, Dec. 20.
—Billburs Forest and Stream: While walking near Flush-ling, L. L., vesterday affermoon, I was very much surprised at hearing the cry of a kingtisher, Corpte alayon, and a mo-ment afterward I saw the bird perched on a branch over

ment afterward I saw the DRU percent ...
hanging a brook in a swamp.
The only open water being a part of this same brook, everything else being frozen, it seemed almost incredible that the bird could obtain the requisite amount of food. Is it not very late to observe this bird on Long Island?
ROBERT B. LAWRENCE.

## Mish Gulture.

## THE CENTRAL FISHCULTURAL SOCIETY.

CIPST DAY CONTINUED

THE discussion on the subject of securing national legisla-tion for inter-State waters, such as the Mississippi River and the Lakes, having closed Mr. Miller offered the following resolution:

Whereas, This society has lost a valued member since its last meeting in Prof. James Wood Milner, of Waukeegan, Ill., an assistant to the U.S. Fish Commission, who was both a fishculturist and a scientific man, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of this society prepare a letter of regret and enter it in the records of the society, and send a copy of it to Mrs. Milner. Carried.

Mr. Clark moved that no papers should be read before the society except those prepared by persons who are memhere of it

Mr. Fairbank .- "That seems to me to be hardly fair. I have written to gentlemen who are not members asking them to write us something to be read here, and have no doubt that such letters would be interesting."

MR. CLARK .- "Mr. President, before putting the question, I ask to be allowed to explain my motion and the reasons for making it. I can see that such letters will be interesting, but hold that the writers should become members of this society in order to obtain the privilege of either reading papers before it or of sending them here to be read. I make this motion entirely in the interests of the society, with the object of increasing its membership and thereby extending its influence. I do not know who, if any, outside of the society, have sent papers and hastened to make the motion before such papers were made known, in order to prevent the motion from having a personal application.'

MR. BAETLETT .- "I object to the motion, and would invite papers from all who may feel an interest enough in our good work to prepare one and send it to us."

Mr. Miller. -- "I would make all who send us papers honorary members of the society."

MR. FARBANK,—"I hardly think it would be wise to pass this resolution. We might get some of our most valuable hints from outside the society."

Mr. Clark .- "I am willing to admit this, but think that since the admission fee has been reduced to one dollar, and the annual dues to fifty cents, the least a person who is interested in our cause can do is to join us. I have no paper to read, and will be glad to hear all that others have to say on the subject, but there are men here who have come nearly a thousand miles at an expense of time and money to be present here and it does not seem fair to admit others who stay at home to equal privileges, and I would compel these men at least to join the society and help support it by the small sum named, even if they never attend the meetings."

The President then put the motion and it was lost,

MR. MATHER proposed Prof. Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Comner on Fisheries as an honorary member. Carried.

Mr. Ballot found no power in the constitution allowing the society to elect honorary members.

Mr. Miller moved that the constitution be amended so as

to allow of the election of honorary members by a majority vote and that Prof. Baird be enrolled among them. Carried. The Secretary then read a communication from Mr. II. W.

Welsher to Mr. N. K. Fairbank as follows: There is no longer any doubt in regard to the impregna-tion of California salmon eggs that have been reared in fresh

water. I have impregnated a few hundred, which now show embryo fish plainly to the naked eye.

Mr. MATHER.-This note of Mr. Welsher's is a most important one. It proves that the California salmon not only live and thrive in the fresh waters of Geneva Lake, Wis., but that they develop eggs and will breed there."

Mr. MILLER .- "I have known of this some time. have in the pends of the Michigan Fish Commission some salmon which have spawned a few eggs. Mr. Welsher's case is more interesting because he has more."

Mr. Fairbank .- "This subject of the growth and spawning of the quinnat salmon in fresh water is a very interesting one to me and I will have something to say upon this subject to-morrow, when I will have my experience written out in the form of a paper which I will prepare.

Mr. Lyrle exhibited a drawing, in full size, of the fish which was recorded in the pages of the Forest and Stream of Oct. 7, 1880, as follows:

of Oct. 7, 1880, as follows:

I have sent to-day to Prof. Baird a very fine specimen of a California salmon weighing eight and a half pounds, a female, full of developed ripe eggs. She was taken by Mr. Welsher, who has charge of my hatching and ponds here, on Monday last, in the small creek which empties into the lake. The day before he saw seven or eight together, which he judged would weigh from eight to twelve pounds each, but had no means of capturing them at that time. It begins to look like breeding salmon in fresh water, but I shall not assert it for a fact until Lenov; but I will assert my belief in tow. I do not believe that salt enters into, or is an essential element in the problem. I believe that with clear, deep water, and plenty of food, the salmon will propagate in fresh water.

N. K. PAIRBANK. N. K. Fairbank

Mr. Clark .- "It is of great interest to know that this fish will breed in deep, cool lakes. I have kept them in small ponds in great numbers, as many as ten thousand, and never found a ripe female, although ripe males were common.

PROF. S. A. FORBES, of the Illinois State Labratory of Natural History, then displayed a series of oil paintings of Illinois fishes, from which the plaster casts of the Institution were to be colored, which were much admired. Also a few of the casts which were colored.

The meeting was then adjourned until the next morning at

The entire proceedings, papers and discussion will follow as fast as we can find room for them. I

## REPORT OF THE TEXNESSEE COMMISSION.

THE following is the report of Commissioner George T. Akers to the Governor of Tennessee. Mr. Akers has done much good work at no expense to the state, and we think it is time that he had an appropriation to enable him to go ahead and fill the water with food for the people

Nashviller, Tenn.—To His Excellency, Gov. Albert S, Marks: Sir—My report as Fish Commissioner must necessarily be brief. No previous General Assembly having ever made any appropriations to enable the Commissioners to engage, to any extent, in replenishing the stream of the State with desirable varieties of Jood fish, they have been unable to de anything in that regard.

to do anything in that regard.

Hop. S. F. Baird, Fish Commissioner of the United States Hon. S. F. Baird, Fish Commissioner of the United States, has, on his own account, within the last three or four years, placed some shad fry in the Cumberland River, and salmon in the Tennessee River. How these have done I have no present means of knowing, but from the results in other steams and localities, I have no doubt will prove, in due time, a very admirable addition to the fish supply of those streams

time, a very admirable addition to the fish supply of those streams.

The U.S. Commissioner, last winter and the present, has had the kindness to send to me for distribution in this State, eleven hundred German carp fry, which I have sent to various points in our State, gratuitously. The reports I have from those distributed last season are of the most connave from those distributed has season are of the most encouraging character, representing them as healthy and growing exceedingly weil. I entertain high expectations of the one-come of this new variety of fish. In addition to being a choice fish for the table, they are adapted to ponds, pools and small takes, and thus can be localized and multiplied to any extent, which is not so much the case in those requiring swite-maining water. They require but little attention, are very prollife, and grow to large size. The persons who now have possession of them in this State mast generally essureme they have good and wholesone habitations for them, and being able to protect them on their own premises, it is hoped the liberality of Prof. Baird will result in such increase that in a comparatively sure time the State may be generally supplied with them. Having been turnished at the expense of the General Treatury and myself I have held that those who received them are in some sense custodines of them for the public, at leass so far as to furnish the fay to others when they have reached the period of multiplication. I have great hopes of the carp becoming the chief home growing fish for the table in our State. couraging character, representing them as healthy and gre

The artificial propagation of the best varieties of fish is no Inger a matter of speculation or experiment. It is as signand certain as the reproduction of any land animits, and become a fixed industry. All the streams of our green

and certain as the reproduction of any land animals, and has become a fixed industry. All the streams of our greatly favored State are largely depleted of their once abundant supply of game fish.

In a few years, and at a comparatively small expense, they all might be restocked and refilled with bass, joes, true and the larger and better varieties of pirch.

Vicquial has tried it successfully. Streams in that State, which is few years since were fishess, now are full of the choicest kinds, easily obtained and cheap to the consumer. Temusesee might easily do the same thing. But to do so, it will require the expenditure of some money in the establishment of one or more hatcheries. The smount of money required would not be great, compared with the great benefits derived.

After the work of stocking our streams is accomplished

After the work of stocking out Strams is accomplished, the lautheries might be abundoned, or sold to individuals on be continued as private encaprises. In the event the Legislature should consider fix orably such a work there as one essential and indispensable prorequisite, and that is the encuent of laws, protecting that in every stream in the State, from the least to the greatest, and from

their sources to their mouths, or as far as they may flow witbin the State. Without such protection by stringent laws, tigidly enforced, I undertake to say that you can accomplish nothing. Our laws herefolfore have been partial and local, whereas they ought to spply everywhere in the State. To illustrate, protect fish in Manry and Bedford counties only, and you can never stock Duck River with fish; because Coffee, Marshall, Hickman and Humphries will be at liberty to take out all you may put in. Local protection is not protection. It must extend equally everywhere within the State to be of any value whatever. The Virginia authorities are at this moment deterred from attempting to stock the streams in her southwestern borders, which flow into Tennessee, for the sole reason that our State offers no protection to them after crossing the line, and they regard it as a waste of time and means to send fish into those streams.

atreams.

In this connection I will add, that while the establishment In this connection I will add, that while the establishment of hatcheries would, in my opinion, be the quickest and best way to replenish our streams with the better and more choice varieties of fish, and heartily recommend that course for adoption; yet, I believe that adequate laws for protection of the fish in our waters would enable our native varieties, in of the fish in our waters would enable our native varieties, in the course of time, to multiply and become abundant, so that they would be easily and cheaply obtained. Whether anything else is done by the present General Assembly, I would most carcestly and urgently appeal for the passage of laws for the protection of fish in all the waters of our State from the wholesale and often wanton destruction, which had been so long practiced as to render our waters, in many places, at most entirely bare of this wholesome and platable article of feod and healthful object of sport and recreation to a great many of our work-weary people.

If such laws are enseted and enforced we could reasonably call upon the United States Commissioner for a share of such as he finds do well in localities such as ours. He has already signified to me that he would cheerfully give all the aid be coubl in supplying land-locket salmon, which would do well in our waters, and other fish desirable, if the authorities of the State would bear the expense of distribution and give proper protection.

the State would over the exposite proper protection.

Who it he fact is understood and superciated that the main object proposed is to provide a plential supply of cheap and wholesome food, for the use of all, rather than furnish an opportunity for sport, the scheme will be heartily approved.

Very vespectfully.

GEV. A. REAS,

Fish Commissioner.

## FISH CULTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FISH CULTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I SAW in Forest and Stream a letter from a New Hampshire correspondent speaking of a peculiar diseasehe had noticed in certain fish taken from Webster Lake, in Franklin, viz., small hard concretions or lumps scattered through the flesh of the fish. A few days afterward I met the gentleman who wrote the letter in the cars and told him that when I got an opportunity I would write you and tell you of a similar case which I noticed some forty years ago in the perchand sunfish (Domotis volgaris) in Cold Pond. in this State, lying in the towns of Asworth and Unity. It think it was in 1840 that in company with half a dozen other boys I visited this pond for a day's fishing, which, so far as quantity went, was a very successful one, as we caught a good round bushel of the above named fish, but on getting them home and cooking them they were found to be entirely inedible, being full of these little hard concretions, about the size of No. 10 shot, not only in the flesh but in the membranes of the fins between the spines. It was not till many years after that I had an opportunity to visit that pond again, and then in 1806, I think. We found the fish all right, but in much fewer numbers than at the date of my previous visit. What the precise disease was I never knew, but of its existence and final disappearance I can affirm. I notice one or two other things in my last number of FOREST AND STREAM which have brought my pen to my hand this morning. I also notice a letter from Mr. Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford, Maine, in regard to stocking the Sace River with salmon. Two years ago the New Hampshire commissioners placed 20,000 young California salmon in the head-waters of that river, which are in the State of New Hampshire, and if Mr. Haines can get the young fish from Mr. Sliwell or Mr. Smith he had better plant them in New Hampshire, say in Conway or Madison, whence they will push their way down the Saco and return in due time, if proper fishways are provided on the river at the dams in Saco an pleces in the Merrimac and Penigewas et by the salmon which have been seen in numbers all through the summer, in the deep holes and at the mouths of the spring brooks, all the way up the river, from Lawrence to New Hampton. The State of Massachusetts has just sent 200,000 salmon eggs from the Penobscot to the Ph meuth hatching-house, and we expect more, so shall undoubtedly turn out 300,000 young Salmon in the head-waters of the Merrimac next spring. In addition to these, we expect to distribute 100,000 brook trout and 100,000 Schoodic salmon, and we have made a new venture by taking 100,000 eggs of the fish commonly called the "shad waiter" at Lake Winnepesankee, which fish is neither more nor less than a genuine "coregoms," or a local variety of the whitefish, which is a native of Winnepesankee. These we shall divide with Massachusetts, and hope to naturalize of the whitefish, which is a rative of Winnepesaukee. These we shall divide with Massachusetts, and hope to naturalize in other of our New England waters. We expect to hatch and plant at least 750,000 young fish of different warieties next spring. One more thing, I see a letter from New Bedford about spawning losters. We passed a law in this State in 1878 prohibiting entirely the taking of femule lobsters while carrying their spawn, and it would be well if the other New England States would follow our example. W.

IXTELLIGENCE OF CARP .- We are permitted to publish the following letter written from Roslyn, Queens Co., N. Y., to Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, State Fish Commissioner:

Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, State Fish Commissioner:

"The carp came in good order this A. M., and I have just been to the pond and, with my hired man, broken the ice and introduced them to their new home. They gave evidence of their nationality—I call them 'German Philosophers,' They really showed something more can instinct—intelligence—for they quietly arranged themselves in a semi-crice, a deliberative assemblace, applicable in the situation, I They did not shoot away 'pell mell,' but after a few seconds

moved, as if to the manor born, in a dignified way toward the decayed haves and mud at the bottom.

"I know you would have been interested or amused had you seen them. The pond is on the estate of the late W. C. Bryant, and our neighbor, T. Clapham, Esq., you probably know, who is interested in trout culture. My husband, the late deseph W. Moulton, introduced planting of cysters in Hempstead Larbor (our bay) in 1835-6. It is now a profitable husiness here, but he was laughed at for sending a sloop for cysters to plant. In 1837 he procured trout from Ronkonkona Pond and from another source, but the experiment was a failure. I wish he had lived to see the success of Mr. Clapham, I hone this matter of the German carp will suc-Kollsonia Form an was a failured. I wish he had lived to see the success or an Claphan. I hope this matter of the German carp will succeed. I am an old lady and do not expect to see a five-

nger. Nevertheless, am as much obliged to you as if I expected se them on my table. L. M. S. Mourrow." to see them on my table.

to see them on my table.

Dunker's Pishery Calender.—Each year Mr. W. Dunker, editor of the Fisherei Zeitung, Stettin, Germany, issues his calender. The one for 1881 is now before us. It is a small voltune for fish euturists, fishermen and fish dealers, and contains the usual almanae and calendar, blanks for the business accounts of sales, fishery laws of Prussia, Brunswick, Baveria and Switzerland; a chart of the storm signals in use on the German coast; an account of the storm signals in use on the German coast; an account of the angling apparatus at the International Fishery Exhibition in 1880, illuminated with figures of hooks of bone and iron, gangs of hooks, epinning baits, floats, etc.; measurements of fish eggs, by Mr. von dem Dorne; a German and Italian fish dictionary, giving the popular names of fishes in those languages, as well as their scientific names, and much other information concerning the subjects to which the book is devoted, all for the sun of one mark (twenty-four cents) in paper, or one and a half marks bound. a half marks bound

the sum of one mark (twenty-four cents) in paper, or one and a half marks bound.

PROTICT SPAWNING LOBSIEL — South Norwalk, Conn.—
J. E. Jr., strikes the nail on the head when he says in his note "Save spawning lobsters." The law now existing in some States, that lobsters under a centain length shall be returned to the water, does not cover the ground. What we want and must have if we are to have any lobsters, is a law to prohibit the sale of spawning lobsters, and if caught returned at once to the water. It is a mystery to me that the men engaged in this business cannot see that they are killing the goose that lays the golden edge. It does not take an expert to see that they are killing the goose that for every spawning lobster taken hundreds are destroyed, and as your correspondent from New Bedford says, "All the lobsters seem to run in the pots." For the benefit of those who are interested in this subject I will give my observations on the decrease of this most valuable sea fond taken from Norwalk and Five Mile River. Five years ago with one pot well batted I could catch all the lobsters I wanted for use in my family. This year it would take a half dozen pots to do so. What is the cause of this? you will ask. The answer is simple: Parties in Norwalk and Five Mile River are making a living at lobster catching during the summer months, and all the spawning ones are sent to make with the other catch, and the result is they are growing very scarce, and if it continues a few years longer lobsters in our water will be a thing of the past, as it will shortly exterminate them. Let the Fourst and Norwalk and Five Mile River are making a living at lobster reaching during the summer months, and all the spawning ones are sent to make with the lotter catch, and the result is they are growing very scarce, and if it continues a few years longer lobsters in our water will be a thing of the past, as it will shortly exterminate them. Let the Fourst and Norwall and destroyed. I should be most happy to correspond with any parti

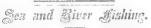
Fight for New York Waters.—Rochester, N. F.—The New York State Fish Commissioners desire to announce that they are now ready to receive orders for the brook trout, and California mountain trout from any parties who wish to procure them for the purpose of stocking public waters in this State. All applications must be addressed to the undersigned, giving a description of the waters, and where they are

icated.
Information will be given as to the suitability of the above sh for the waters desired to be stocked.
Orders will be received until March 1st, 1881.
SETH GREEN, Supt. N. Y. State Fish Com., Rochester.

SETH GREEN, Supt. N. Y. State Fish Com., roceaser.
We are permitted to publish the following:
Min. SETH GREEN:
SID—The trout you sent me two years ago last spring were put in Lake Harkness. There was no fleh of any kind in the lake. It was up there this month and saw trout up the brook above the lake that would weigh one-half to three-quarters of a pound, they were on the spawning bed.

MYRON BUTLER.

That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters.



BALT Sea Bass, Centropristis atrarius, Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus, White Perch, Morone americana, Smelt, Osmerus mordux.

Pickerel, Essa retinulatus.
Pike or Pickerel, Hose Incines.
Pike Order a description of the Control Pickerel, Perce five Incines.
Step Bases, Income Incention, See Management of the Church, Perce five Incines.
See Bases.

BALT WATER.
arius. Spot, Red fish, or Channel Bass,
bus, Sciemps occiletus.
Fricand. Tautog, Tautoga caritis,
Pollock, Polluchius carbonarius.

## FLY FISHING FOR BLACK BASS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A careful reading of the articles in your valuable paper on fly flahing induced me to try my linck with the fly. One afternoon in August last, equipped with a nine-ounce rod, reel, slik line, ris/feet leader and a half-dozen flies of different patterns and of the most approved make, I sought the banks of White River, striking the stream at the Bine Banks, a noted resort for black bass, where I often had good success with bait and where I have there were some monsters.

Putting my tackle together after what I considered to be the most approved method, not omitting to break one tip in Editor Forest and Stream:

the operation, which had to be replaced with a spare one, I commenced whipping the stream in the shallow, swift water below the deep pool, using a silver docter for the stretcher and a brown backle for the dropper. At the second or third cast I booked my first bass, or, rather, he hooked himself, and I landed him in fine slyle. In less than an hour I caught cast I hooked my first bass, or, rather, he hooked himself, and I landed him in fine style. In less than an hour I causht several more, none over one pound in weight, the first taken being the largest of all, but I gained some lasting experience in taking the last one. I was standing on the bank of the stream and casting below me, when I saw a fish rise and miss the flies. Moving back from the bank and carefully walking down the stream until opposite the point where I had seen the fish I made cast after cast with no success, till at last, disheartened, I was about to give up and try another place. Before doing so I thought I would take a look at the flies as they drifted past me and see if they really did resemble anything in the land of the living. I magine my surprise as I saw the flies drifting down the stream, gradually sinking to the bottom, to see a bass following, with what appeared to be great curiosity, with body slightly bent and all the fins working. He deliberately took the hackle and came to grief. Going up the stream I waded as far as possible into the deep pool under the Blue Banks and made cast to a large boulder opposite me in quite deep water, allowing the flies to sink below the surface, and was awarded with a straightening of the line that indicated a fish. A slight turn of the wrist fastened the hook, and I discovered there was something lively at the other end of that line. Thinking to check him a little I pressed the line against the rod with the ball of the second finger of the right hand, but it did not work. My little boy, some twelve years old, says, Thinking to check him a little I pressed the line against the rod with the ball of the second finger of the right hand, but it did not work. My little boy, some twelve years old, says, "Pather changed hands and put bis finger in his mouth and said Ouch!" but I guess he was excited and "does not now remember, if he ever knew" what took place. I know the line burned my finger like a hot iron, and momentarily gave the fish an advantage I was slow in recovering. My excitement was not lessened when he broke water and showed himself three times in succession high in the air. Having had no experience in this kind of fishing I did not know how much strain the tackle would bear. I had no fear of the line, but that single leader and the light rod seemed just then a bad combination. Determined to do my very best, putting my thumb on the reel I gave him nearly all the reistance of the red. Up to this time he had had everything except the hook all his own way: but the resistance of that light rod was more than he had bargained for, and it soon checked his rapid career and changed his direction so that I was enabled to take up a little of the line. This trial of strength gave me some confidence in the rod and tackle. Keeping a stendy strain upon the line and gaining more and more confidence, I found I could to a great extent control his motion, and at last made him circle around me time after time, his efforts becoming weaker, occasionally varied with a sudden rush and leap from the water.

Having no landing up the back when you can be seen the product of the back the part control to the time the control was the sudden rush and leap from the water.

becoming weaker, occasionally varied with a sudden rush and leap from the water.

Having no landing net I was somewhat pouzzled how to act. I had the fish all right, but knew I could not lift him from the water with that tackle. Fortunately the water shoaled gradually at the lower end of the pool over a sandy bottom free from obstacles, so in the end I grounded him fair and square with his head out of water on the shore, and wading up took him out by the gills. He proved to be a small mouthed black bass and weighed four and a half pounds. Such wasmy fish experience with the fly. From that day until the advent of cold weather I used the fly and met with satisfactory success. I have caught many small mouthed black bass that would weigh four and a half pounds, but none larger. Although nearly every old fisherman in this locality has taken them weighing six pounds and more I have not yet had the good fortune to ever see one of that size. On several occasions during the latter part of the season I fished from a skiff with another party who was using live bait (minnows and craw fish) each time coming off the victor with the fly, and am perfectly satisfied with the superiority of the fly over all other kinds of bait for bass fishing in this locality during the summer and early fall months.

Now I would like to say a word for those lovers of the sport who cannot always select the time and place to try

Now I would like to say a word for those lovers of the sport who cannot always select the time and place to try their skill, but do occasionally get a day off—I would advise all such when starting out for a day's sport among the bass to provide a box full of grasshoppers. If on reaching the fishing ground the bass will not rise to the fly, cut the body off from a diver doctor, or other fly, pull the wings off from a grasshopper, insert the point of the book in the head of same, and pass it through two-thirds of the body lengthwise, and bring the point out on the other side; slide the grasshopper well up on the hook, cast and allow to sink; nearly all kinds of fresh water fish will take it readily, including the cut-fish of the different species. If the desciple does not desire to multiate one of his choice collection of flies he can easily make a fly minus the body, and use the grasshopper as directed. Old fishermen who know the haunts of black bass will not be troubled with the smaller tribe, and if they have not tried this bait before will be astonished with the number and size of the take. and size of the take.

## FISH SLAUGHTER IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Recently I had occasion to correct some misrepresentations concerning the salmon fishing and the Canadian fishery laws published in the newspapers by an English sportsman named Mr. Eardly-Wilmot B. Holt. I have now to refer to misinformation circulated by an experienced American angler well known to your readers, Mr. Geo. Dawson, of the Albany Brening Journal. The distinction made between Mr. Holt's and Mr. Dawson's publications resist on the fact, that the former's assertions profess to be based on actual observation, and the statements of the latter seem to be founded on hearsay.

and the statements of the latter seem to be founded on near-say.

In Forest and Stream of 25th ult., under the heading of "Killing for Count," Mr. Dawson says: "Last year three titled flunkies from England killed 600 salmon on the Casca-pedia. Most of these were taken thirty or forty miles from any labitation where they could be utilized. The result was that most of them had to be buried as offal. But this dis-graceful fact did not accompany the published score which went the rounds of all the sporting papers in the world as the best catch on record, and as proof of the great skill of the fellows who perpertrated the slaughter."

the best catch on record, and as proof of the great skill of the fellows who perpertrated the slaughter."

The angling party on the Grand Cascapedia last year consisted of the Hon. Chas. Ellis, Mr. Ivsson and Captain Percy. These gentlemen rented the stream for \$600. Their score was very high, but nothing improper was supposed to be connected with this extraordinary catch. If any of the fish caught by them were wontonly wasted, as alleged, it would be an infraction of the fishery laws, rendering thom liable to

severe penalties and summary expulsion. It is the business of the local Fishery Overseer to euforce these consequences, for which purposes among others, he is invested with magisterial authority. Mr. Dawson's article was therefore promptly referred to him with a request for explanations. Overseer Dimock is the chief fishery officer at Cascapedia, and during a scries of years has proved attentive and trustworthy. In answer to such reference he states positively that not one of these fish was spoiled or wasted, but that the whole catch (apart from daily consumption) was given away to settlers on the river, and to employees of the party, there being thirteen men, each of whom received something over a barrelful at the close of the ishing. About three fourths of the fish, he adds, were taken in the lower pools. Mr. Dimock's report its corroborated by the affiliavits of several persons who are exertified to us as credible witnesses, being themselves engaged on the river at the time, and the same men who cured, or carried and delivered the salmon.

The accomplished author of "Pleasures of Angling" will no doubt be gratified to learn that in this particular at least he has been misinformed, "Killing for Count" being in itself sufficiently objectionable from a true sportsman's point of view even when qualified by the necessary care and unusual, but commendable, liberality which I un assured were manifested in the present instance. Yours truly,

t instance. Yours truly, W. F. Wircher, Commissioner of Fisheries, Canada.

## THE GREENBRIAR.

WASHINATOR, D. C., Dec. 1880.

THE Greenbriar River in West Virginia was stocked with bass, as you know, several years ago, and in September, 1879. I was the first to sample the stream with a fly, and was rewarded by several good baskets.

This fall I passed through Ronceverte on my way to the woods, and I found the people ull posted as to bass. The fishing was excellent this year. One man caught 500 during the season. The largest went to 4½ lbs, weight. The superintendent of our mill having informed me that it was "no use to fish for them with those single guts" as big fellows had just walked away with certain leaders and files I had sent down to him by request that he might learn to fish properly. To correct his views I rigged up my trout rod, and from a pool just before the mill I took two at once of 2½ lbs. weight. The fish having fortunately taken the dropper, a great many very large bass were taken lower down the Greenbrier, and at Richmond's Falls on New River where I heard of one 5½ lbs.

I do not think the bass will be as numerous next season. The stream having been newly stocked, of source contained a lot of undisturbed minnows, chubs, etc. Now since the bass got large enough to catch—and they will jump at a fly when only two inches long—the small fish have been devoured until there is not a minnow to be seen high or low, and the bass have worked up and down in search of pastures new. Of course there will be plenty of bass in the stream, but only as many as the normal supply of food will sustain. There will not be another as prolific season for the angler as was this of 1880. I spent several weeks on my trip living on venison, etc., etc., including a variety from coon to turkey. Among other trophies of the chase was an eagle 6 ft. 9 across the wings the lead of which I have had set up by Krider. I did not look after any panther as there was no snow. C. Clay. I do not think the bass will be as numerous next season.

## "A WATER-GLASS."

Noting over "Atlantic Islands," a very pleasant book by Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, I find the following account of an instrument used by the inhabitants of the Bahamas in gathering sponges: "The sponges (says the author) are two or three fathoms below the surface. The position of the sponges is ascertained by means of a water-glass, which is a simple oblong box a foot square, open at the upper end, and containing a pane of glass at the other; on holding this perpendicularly over the water one can see everything through it as clearly as in an aquarium—fish, sponges, coral or shells."

it as clearly as in an aquarium—hish, sponges, coral or shells."

We are not told the length of the box, or the kind of glass used, or the depth of the glass end in the water; but the presumption is, from the use and the parties using it, that it is handy and easily wielded, and not costly in construction. Why has not some angler, or enterprising fishculturist, or naturalist introduced this implement among us? An instrument which would enable us to watch fish beneath the waters—to see all their movements—how they spend their idle time—in a word, lay open to us their whole existence, would be a great boon to the naturalist. But talking one day with an inveterate disciple of old Izaak about such an implement, "Why;" he said, "that would spoil all our fun. Now, when I throw my minnow in the water, I forthwith begin to imagine there are a half-dozen or more huge bass eyeing my bait, and each meditating a deadly attack upon him. And I keep on imagining this, expecting every moment to see the cork disappear, and the very loveliness of this expectancy is what stirs a thousand pleasant musings in my head and makes angling to me so delightful. But with your telescope no more fairy fancies—we should see at once that there were no fish, and we should have no brilliant hopes." "But then," 'Ent that," rejoined my friend, "would not be fair to tha fish. But the thin the stirm of the stirm of the stirm of the fish in the fish in the fish in the fish. no usa, and we should have no brilliant hopes. "Dut then," eaid I, "we could go where we could find and catch them." "But that," rejoined my friend, "would not be fair to the fish, and I'm in favor of the fish having a fair chance, and I love

my dreams."

HANGE OF BLACK BASE AND CAFFISH—Ubecland, O.—Dr. Garlick says in Forest and Stream that in company with Judge Potter, of Toledo, he has fished the waters of the Sault Ste. Marie's rapids and their surroundings for many years and neither of them ever captured a black bass in that locality; nevertheless I have seen at the "Sailor's Encampment" on this river, twenty miles below the rapids, many black bass taken. In 1863 H. C. Gaybord, of this city, while fishing for trout in Goulie's Bay, north shore of Lake Superior, caught two black bass with the fly. They were well grown fish, weighing 24 lbs, each. I saw numbers of this fish at "The Portage," Point Kowendau, in 1859, and persons whose testimony I can rely upon inform me that this fish at found in the region of Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, and also in the vicinity of Outnongon on the south shore of this take. I am yet in search of the most northern range of our catfish. Perhaps the waters of the Mississippi will be found to carry this fish furthest in that direction. In case it is found in waters north of the divide, that dow into the Arctic seas, please let us hear from the captor, and also have a description of the fish and its habits in that locality.

DE, E. STERLING.

DE. E. STERLING.

MORTALITY OF FISH IN TAMPA BAY.—Our correspondent, "Al Fresco," in writing to us from Jacksonville, Fla., encloses a slip headed "The Epi-ichthyotic," from the Sunland Tribane of Tampa, which says:

Last week we noted the fact that a great many fish of all varieties were dying in Tampa bay. At first it seemed to affect the worse bottom fish, though such as move in the water near the surface were not exempt. On a tolerably diligent inquiry we can learn of no local cause for it. It seems, however, that some time back the poisonous water which appeared on the coast south of here in 1878. had made its reappearance down the coast and it is possible that the almost continuous southern winds which lawe prevailed for some time have brought up the coast and filled our bay with the poisonous water. This idea is confirmed by the fact that fish in the western half of the bay were the first and worst affected by the cause, whatever that may be.

Tennessee—Nushville.—The largest fish ever seen in this market was exhibited by Sulzbacher last week; he called it "Warsaw," but in reulity it was "Jew fish," Promicrops guaso, and weighed 259 pounds.

J. H. D.

# Game Bag and Gun.

## GAME IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

Mose, Alte americana.
Cariboo, Rangifer caribou.
Elli or wantih. Cesus canademsis.
Red or Virginia deer, C. virginiamsis.
Rufed grouse or phasiant, Endestroptic, States of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Computer Control of the Control

Time following articles have been reprinted together in pamphlet form from our issues of September 23, September 30, October 7, and December 9, and will be furnished to the readers of this paper, or of any other paper for that matter, upon application:

"The 'Dittmar Sporting Powder.'"

- "Evading Detonation."
  "The Detonation of 'Dittmar Sporting Powder.'"
- "The Dittmars' Abracadabra."

## TO THE FARMERS OF LONG ISLAND.

Gentlemen:

Many of you are aware that it is the intention of the different clubs and associations of Long Island for the Protection of Fish, Game and Song Birds, to take stremous measures to have the laws now in force revised and amended. These alterations will be, in my opinion, of great importance to every farmer on this island, especially those portions of the laws relating to the insectivorous birds.

Their indiscriminate slaughter, together with the robbing of their nests, has so reduced their number that insect life has increased, till it is now one of the most serious plagues you have to contend against. Many of you that I have had the pleasure of meeting during my rambles over the island, collecting and studying the insects in jurious to vegetation, have seriously complained to me of the ravages which your crops sustain from the attacks of numerous tribes of insects, which often these serious and the properties of the ravages which your crops sustain from the attacks of numerous tribes of insects, which often these serious properties and the properties of the propert crops assumit from the attacks of numerous tripes of insects, which oftentimes spread universal havoe. Your finit trees are scourged by various curculios (snout beetles or weevils) and by Aegeria, a family of clear-winged moth. Your wheat, rye, oats, barley, and in fact every article grown for confort or profit, all have their peculiar species of insects which destroy them.

You who have woodlands must have noticed of late years the profit that the profit of t

stroy them. You who have woodlands must have noticed of late years that many of your forest trees have sickened and died. In the Cemetery of the Evergreens, at Cypress Hills and in Prospect Park, and in other parts of the Island, many of the finest trees have died out, destroyed by insects. Ou the hickory and walnut trees the Tiger Cerambyx (Monohammue Vigrenna, Dr. Geer) deposits its eggs. The worm soon latches and eats into the tree, making a burrow two or turee feet in length, which in time kills the tree. It is only in the spring, when the tree puts forth weak, sickly leaves, that the extent of the ravage is shown, as till then it usually appears sound and healthy. There are many other insects which I could name that are injurious to your forest trees, but this example will suffice. Within a few years a new insect has made its appear use and already developed into a pest dimost as serious as the potato bug. I refer to the Pieria rape, generally known as the cubbage worm—in fact, the list of your insect plagues is endless.

Now, gentlemen, there is cause for the great increase of these swarms of insects of late years. In my opinion, it is owing in a very great measure to the wholesale destruction of our insectivorus birds, which were formerly abundant everywhere.

If you visit the woods at the proper season you will then.

tuese swarms of meets of the years. In my opinion, it is owing in a very great measure to the wholesale destruction of our insectivorous birds, which were formerly abundant everywhere.

If you visit the woods at the proper season you will then see that beautiful bird, the golden-winged woodpecker, a bird every farmer is familiar with as the "Highhold." Watch him and others of his kindred; see him liftiting from tree to tree, busily engaged from early morn till, the sun sinks below the horizon, tapping every part of the tree and making the woods resound with the blows from his sharp and powerful beak. He is searching for the worm that is slowly but surely eating away its very life, and his instinct enables him to detect it when man would fail to do so. See what valuable assistance this bird renders to man, and is in not a disgrace that it should be so ruthlessly slaughtered?

From a rough calculation, it is estimated that over one hundred thousand of these birds are destroyed every year. I counted 120 gunners in a small belt of timber near Flatbush this fall, in the course of a morning's ramble, all intent in their murderous work. Then there are the thrushes and a large number of insectivorous birds too numerous to mention in this paper. Last spring I examined several wood-thrushes (Turdus medodiss) given to me, and in the stomachs of four I found over one hundred and twenty specimens and parts of specimens which I could identify, representing sixteen different species of insect known to be injurious to vegants of specimens which I could identify, representing sixteen different species of insect known to be injurious to vegants of specimens which I could identify, representing sixteen different species of insect known to be injurious to vegants of specimens which I could identify, representing sixteen different species of insect known to be injurious to vegants of specimens which I could identify, representing sixteen different species of insect known to be injurious to vegants of specimens which I could identif

a single pair of these birds would destroy at least six hundred insects a day. Swallows and martins live entirely on insects, and as they are always on the wing they rid the atmosphere of noxious pests that, but for their friendly aid, would be unendurable to man. Were it not for these insectivorous birds the earth would be overrum by insect life. By those who have studied this subject it is admitted that the agriculturist is deeply indebted to these birds. The large number of idlers who visit your lands and woods, armed with guns, shooting and destroying everything that comes in their way, even your domestic ford when oppertunity offers, must be repressed in some way, or your labor on your crops will soon be in vain. The remedy in a great measure rests in your hands, and your co-operation is most carnestly solicited to the proposed amendments and additions to the laws, that they may pass the Legislature, as they are a single pair of these birds would destroy at least six hundred

carnestly solicited to the proposed amendments and additions to the laws, that they may has the Legislature, as they are of vital interest to you all.

The laws which it is intended to present are briefly as follows: After some slight alterations and additions to the laws now in force respecting the shooting of game birds, it is proposed that any person detected killing eagles, night-hawks, mertins, whip-poor-wills, swallows, woedpeckers, meadow larks, thrushes, or any of our song or insectivorous birds, shall be fined \$10 for the first offerse, and for the second offense imprisonment for not less than twenty days nor more than three months in the County Jail, with forfeiture of the gun.

For the destruction and robbing nests of wild birds, and for trapping or feeding birds on prepared grain or other policy.

For the destruction and rooming reason what broad marging for trapping or feeding birds on prepared grain or other potsoned ingredients for the purpose of destruction, a fine of \$70 is proposed for the first offense, and \$50 with imprisonment for not less than three or more than six months for the

we also propose to have game protectors for our game and song birds and for fish, one for each county. Also to have a license law, to compel every person who shoots to take out a license, to be issued by proper authority. (Farmers and their families excluded.)

Gentlemen, if those laws can be passed, and I am certain they can with your assistance, they will strike at the very root of the evil. I bope that this article will receive your serious attention, and any suggestions relative to the proposed additions to and alterations of the present laws would be very acceptable and would materially assist us in arriving at some definite conclusion, that the laws presented may be such as you approve, and that you will carnestly use your influence with your representatives in the State Legislature to have them passed. to have them passed.
Any communicatio

to have them passed.

Any communication on this subject can be sent to the
Editor of the Forest and Stream, No. 39 Park Row, New
York.

Nicotals Pirk,
President of the Society for the Protection of Song and Insectivorous Birds of Long Island.

## "THE TRAPPER'S LAST SHOT."

E was probably christened James, but is always Jim

"THE TRAPPER'S LAST SHOT."

It was probably christened James, but is always Jim name he has almost entirely lost his surname. If he had been a few shades lighter he might have been 'Colored Jim,'' but black being the absorption of all color this name would not fit him. So he is known, wherever known at all, as "Nigger Jim." He is an expert trapper and fishermen, but rather singularly, considering these gifts, a poor marksman. For years he lugged about or carried in his boat an ancient lint-lock Queen's arm, so deadly in its action that it would kill pickerel with only a charge of powder, so Jim said, yet he rarely brought home any spoils of field or flood but such as were gained by trap or hook.

Once, however, he made a very telling shot. It was on an October morning, and he was paddling his light trapping skiff up the channel of Womakakatuk as silently as any Indian could, when as he rounded a bend he saw through the tall stalks of the wild rice at least a dozen ducks sitting among the lily pads in the edge of the channel, not six rods from him. Here was his long-sought opportunity, and no somer did he decry them than a backward stroke of his paddle stopped the headway of the craft just before she poked her sharp nose in sight of the unsuspecting fow. Then he had the paddle in the boat without far eligitest noise, and as silently lifted from her resting-place his old gm, whose true inwardness at that moment consisted of all the powder in her owner's possession and a handful of RB shot, but had ded with a half-pound or so of wasp nest. He cautiously thrust her muzzle through the rice stalks, cocked her without a tell-tale click of the ponderous lock; set the breech-plate firnly against his shoulder, laid his elicek to the stock and took such long and deliberate ann that a spider, setting his snare among the rushes, made fast an end of his web to the rusty barrel before Jim shutting both eyes, set his web to the rusty barrel before Jim shutting both eyes, set his web, to such a such a dark with a lartify pull u

Kentuckt, Louisville, November 28. The sport of duck-shooting is now in full blast. Six-mile Island is a favorite resort for gunners. We use a skiff 4 ft, at top, 20 in. bottom and 18 ft. long. We sit on one side of the craft, so that the other side tills up and conceals us from view; and then we paddle down, and nine times in ten manage to get within thirty feet of the birds. I have been hunting for eight years and have found this place most successful.

M. L.

## ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS UPON SHOOTING.

LE Roy, Dec. 17-

LE Roy, Dec. 17, THAVE been much interested in reading the articles which have appeared lately concerning guns, their peculiarities and how to load them to secure the best results. No doubt many brother sportsmen have noticed, as I have, that a certain proportioned load at one time would produce good results, and at another, under apparently similar circumstances, the results would be quite unsatisfactory. Sometimes a load would be very killing, hitting hard and clean, and at another time the same load would only wing the birds or miss them altogether, even with equal care in loading it, settling powder and shot evenly and having the wads lie at right angles to the axis of the shell, and holding the gun on the birds as perfectly as possible.

time the same lead would only wing the birds or miss them altogether, even with equal care in loading it, settling powder and shot evenly and having the wads lie at right angles to the axis of the shell, and holding the gun on the birds as perfectly as possible.

With regard to this matter I received an explanation once from an axed gentleman who had spent most of the years of his life in Turkey, about Tolatt, Snyrma and Constantinople, and who had always been a great lover of shooting, spending a portion of each year in trips about the country. He said it was always his practice to load a few shells with what he thought the proper amount of powder and shot, and then larget them, observing the pattern and penetration before going into the field. If it was a damp day and the pattern was not pood he would have a larger proportion of powder to shot, and if a dry day rice rersa.

His reason for so doing was this: on a damp day he could burn more powder to get the sume pattern and penetration without recoil than he could on a dry day. He said he learned this from his servant, who was an old and experienced and successful hunter, and who always practiced this plan. He gave an illustration. Once he was out shooting red-legged partridges, and with his first chat dropped the bird clean, with the second he only winged the bird, and as they are great runners he had some difficulty in capturing it. With the third shot he missed altogether. He noticed that the atmosphere was changing from dry to damp, so he changed his load accordingly. With the next shot he killed clean; with the next he only winged, and with the next he missed. He changed again with better results. The third time he repeated his former experience. He trained his son to practice the same care, and they are good shots. This gentleman explained this method to many English hunters whom he accompanied, but they only laughed and persisted in bringing their ammunition fixed, and consequently were uncertain in their shooting.

Now, whether this rule is only appli

to him.

Many shooters in this town and vicinity make it a practice of shooting birds and hares on Sunday as well as other days.

Ο ΑΤΚΑ.

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

OATKA.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

TAM pleased to be be able to tell you that Mr. Spencer years by the Academy of Sciences to re-classify and arrange the immense collection of birds in possession of this institution, has promised to furnish the writer ornithological notes, etc., to incorporate in my weekly letter to you: and your redders may expect very interesting matter, as we know of no young man whose knowledge on the subject is so varied and who has prosecuted the study with more thoroughness.

Mr. T. writes me this morning referring to the query, "Do snakes swallow their young?" the following: "Doubls have been expressed as to whether snakes swallow their young on the approach of danger, and there has been at various times and places some little discussion on the subject. Last summer, while tramping among the Berkshine Hills in Massachusetts, I came upon a common garter snake (Elutania stratios) which was making all haste from the path. As I think now I might have left the poor harmless reptile to enjoy life, but because some nervous females were near by who declared they were never so frightened in all their lives, I cut the snake in two with my heel, just about the middle, when out popped quite a lot of fittle squirmers, which nade lively time to get out of the way. The old lady was probably basking in the sum, with her family around her, when, hearing us approach, she gulped down the whole number. I only offer this market the Philadelphia Zoological Society have purchased a young hippopopotamus, which will be quite an addition to their ever-increasing and interesting collection." In conversation with some old sportsmen who have long since given up the gun, but who still love to relate of their past experiences, we learned that General Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, who owned a farm and ducking punt on the Gunpowder or Bush series, some years ago made the ettempt to "transplant" the California quait on his property and the surrounding country by liberating a large number. The birds, we understand, perished

hunt at Glen Echo, the residence of Mr. McCallum, eight miles from this city, with Messrs. McCallum and Miller as "hares." At three o'clock the "hares" started on the run, followed by the hounds, Mr. Welsh on Wing, Mr. Fisher on Drummer Boy, Mr. Crothers on Luray, Mr. Walker, Dr. Darrah, Dr. Eisenbray and others. The start was made on a hill and the spectators saw most of the chase, which covered over eight niles. After a stiff run and nuch sport Mr. Crothers proved victorious and captured the hare. Homo.

### TRAPPING COON AND MINK.

TRAPPING COON AND MINK.

THESE being the predominating elements in numbers of the fur bearers in the White River swamp, as well as this State at large, very naturally engage our attention both with pen and trap. Although they do not produce the most valuable fur, yet their easy capture and great abundance make them equally as desirable in vast quantities. Many of those who have seen the picture of the "Arkansaw Traveler" at the pioneer's cabin door, when that national renowned tune was played, can readily call to mind the prominent feature of a coon skin tacked upon the shamty wall, and the cap of the same article adorning the forester's head, which is very typical of that animal's activity.

The prolonged fast occasioned by a heavy fall of snow, which confines the coor family indoors until all is about off, invests them with a ravenous appetite that leads them over considerable territory in quest of provender. It is the business of the trapper, after such a spell, to have all in readiness to welcome the varmints, as they make extensive foraging excursions after such a protracted abstinence. Aside from the usual batting we enjoy fine sport in taking the "ring-tail monster" by placing a white button or bit of paper—anything to attract attention—upon the pan of the trap, which is set along the numerous trails. His inquiring nature will not permit him to pass without manipulating the curious object. It requires about as much skill in handling a pelt to command a fair price as it does to capture some animals, so with this view our mode of stretching coon will probably not be inappropriate. Providing ourself with four 3-foot boards of soft wood and two dozen swall nails, we then, after well helpsing and splitting up the middle of the belty, tack the side edges each to a board, the bottom in like manner, and place a siggle nail through the most into the top board. During this time the skin is slack; now draw, using the leverage of the boards, slowly and frinnly in the found of the result of the side of the result of

a stop to his depredations.

Though nocturnal in habits, we have frequently seen them Though nocturnal in habits, we have frequently seen them in the brakes, frolicting among the numerous cypress knees, too slip and cuming to allow us a shot, which we would take if possible, rezardless of the damaging effect it would have to the skin. The only great pest the trapper must contend with here is the opossum, which not unfrequently forces itself intrusively upon the Nimrod's proparations. The almost valuedess skin is amply amended with the excellent roast, which served in the "sop and tater" style, is quite palatable to the most dainty epicure, in which class the writer stands in the vicinity of head.

West Point Arkangas, December 20.

West Point, Arkansas, December 20.

to after

## SPORT IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX., Dec. 13.

SPORT IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

WAXAHAGHE, Tex., Dec. 13.

A 5 the cold weather of the North has closed must of the ment, I would suggest to any of your readers who may feel that they have not brought to bag a sufficient number of heads and tails to make a respeciable showing for the season's work (or play), that they make a trial trip to the Lone Star State, and see what they think of the facilities offered here for spending a few weeks or months pleasantly and profitably (in a sportsman's sense of the word), with rod and gun. The northeastern tier of counties bordering on Red River, being for the most part heavily wooded, are at present literally alive with immense numbers of wild pigeons which have come South to spend the cold season. Several parties are doing a good business netting them for market and for the numerous gun clubs throughout the State. On all the water courses where there is a good mast ducks, geese and other waterfowl are unusually plentiful this winter. While I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing how things are for myself, I am in constant receipt of letters from different portions of the State giving accounts of game and fish prospects, and they are generally good, although I regret to say that, owing to the entire absence of any kind of protection, game in the thickly-settled portions of the State is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. In most of the prairie counties "chickens" are still numerous, and although rather wild at this time of year, good bags are frequently made.

Apropos of chicken shooting, I must tell a good one on a prominent young man of our town. A party was made up to go "hird-lunning," his young gentleman being one of the number. He had never shot over a dog nor seen one handled in the field, and when he saw a pointine make a laft turn too seide and suddenly become as rigid as iron, he naively inquired, "What's the matter with that confounded dog "Being informed that the day was pointing a chicken, and instructed to approach the mainten cautiously, he did so, kee

From the accounts which appear from time to time in yo valuable paper I am of the opinion that this is the best State in the Union for quail shooting. In what is called the post oak country (i.e., timbered uplands), they abound everywhere; groves, creeks, thickets, hedges, any place that after the muzzle.

fords shelter being almost certain to contain from one to three fords suction being almost certain to contain from one to three flocks. In the prairie portions they are less plenty, their numerous enemies, such as hawks, owls, mowing machines and fires having a better chance at them than in the timbered districts. Rabbits, squirrels and the smaller game birds, such as snipe, plover, etc., are found everywhere, but never a woodcock in the State. To any persons, strungers to the country. since, parted, etc., are found evenly were, but never a wont-cock in the State. To any persons, strangers to the country, who may contemplate visiting this State for hunting pur-poses, I will gladly furnish, through your columns, such in-formation as is at my command as to the probable best local-ities for the different kinds of game. C. S. W.

## THE RUFFED GROUSE SEASON.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In looking over the proposed "Code of Game Laws" published in the Forest and Stream of Oct. 21, I find that it is proposed to continue the law ast it is in regrid to ruffed grouse. I take it that the modern idea is to legislate in favor of the legitimate sportsman rather than in favor of the man who shoots for what he can make out of it, but as the law now stands, and as the State Association propose to have law now stands, and as the State Association propose to have it stand it is all in favor of the pot-hunter. I am in favor of making the open season on ruffed grouse from September 1 to November 1, for these reasons: 1. It will give the birds more time for rest, and they will not be so widt. 2. There will be one-third more birds left over each year to propagate. 3. That of all the ruffed grouse that are killed during the of month December in the Central and Northern counties of this State, nine out of every ten are killed by market hunters, pot-hunters and the like, and worst of all, eight out of every nine are killed sitting on trees, where they have been scared by the traditional "yaller dog," whose idea of sport is about as exalted as the man who owns and hunts him. 4. That unless immediate steps are taken to arrest the slaughter That unless immediate set the man who owns amounts a minimary that is going on among the feathered tribe, our children will have no use for the costly gims and implements which we leave behind us save to look at them, and curse the stupility of the men who did not protect that which God provided for

leave behind us save to look at them, and curse the stupidity of the men who did not protect that which God provided for the recreation of mankind.

I speak more particularly of the Central and Northern counties of the State because it is with them I am more familiar, but I have no doubt that what I have said will apply equally well to the Southern half. In regard to the other provisions of the proposed "Code" I have no fault to find save with the one authorizing private parks. It seems to net that the game in such parks should be pr tected by law the same as outside, and should not be killed out of season because that territory might at some season contain most of the game in the twould give him an undue advantage, and besides that, the right to kill involves the right to sell, and we might be treated to the spectacle of partridge and woodcock in marfet in the middle of summer. Poxes destroy more game than any cher animal, and I believe a bounty should be placed on them the same as on wolves. A bounty of \$1 or \$2 would be largely instrumental in exterminating them, and the farmers of the State would favor such a law because it would be not impossible. The pe that brother sportsmen in various parts of the State will express their opinions upon these matters. H. L. G.

## A CANDID STORY.

I HAD always read about the hunting grounds of the West with interest, and here I was as far West as Omaha, and with a couple of guns and anunition suitable for the destruction of anything from a Bob White to a buffalo. I went to a hotel with my luggage, and asked to be shown to a room. When I went up I was a decently attired "commercial traveler," but when I came down with one of my gons I was a "knight of the plains," a "deer slaver," a "r-r-red handed ranger of the plains." I was characteristically attired in a pair ranger of the plains." I was characteristically attired in a pair of grass colored pantaloons, with a row of fringe and engle feathers down the outside; a pair of moccasius made by an "Indian" and his son, of your city: a coat with sporting topics stamped upon the buttons of the same color, and a cap to match; then I had some revolvers, a hatchet, a knife and some carridges in a belt buckled around my waist, I also had a waterproof box in my pocket containing money, matches and sait. I was going out on the Union Pacific Railway for geese. My appearance at the depot caused the most profound commotion, for, although it may be no new thing for the Omahawsers to see men going out from among them armed to their teeth, and with a resolute mein, bespeaking that they are prepared to protect themselves "to the last." thing for the Omniawsers to see then going dut from among them armed to their tecth, and with a resolute mein, bespeaking that they are prepared to protect themselves "to the last extremity." I still fancy that, without meaning to be partial to myself, they seldom saw among them a bunter with everything about him so entirely modern and fresh. It was perhaps with some such thought as this that I asked a policoman how long it would be till train time, and if there was a photographer handy. He said there wasn't, and then he looked at something on my coat and told a man if he'd tell him what that was he could have it. I looked there to brush to ff, whatever it was but I couldn't see anything. There was a man on the train who was a hunter also. His name was Tucker; the other man's name was Penny. They were going after geese too. They asked me if I could shoot geese—if I had ever shot geese before. I said no, but I could soot geese ding the hang of it; I was a regular stunner on glass balls and hitting oyster cans. He said he wasn't very good on geese himself, and I said what he wanted was nerve. He oughth't to get excited. He was too much afraid he'd miss. Then he commenced telling the other men about, if a fellow. and hitting oyster cause greese himself, and I said what he wanted was neared oughth't to get excited. He was no much afraid he'd miss. Then he commenced telling the other men about, if a fellow had a pug nose he was always sure to be a "smart Alex," and then I went and sat in another seat. There is no use in a man getting mad at a fellow, even if his nose is inclined in the right direction, just because he can shoot geese better than he can himself.

The first evening I was out after geeze I didn't shoot any, owing to the altitude of the geese. The next day, as I was to leave the next morning, I was a little burried and didn't do as well as I mostly do when I'n after geese, I only brought home eight. They are thirty-five cents apiece out West. That's all.

Missouri.—Charleston, Dec. 21.—The weather is very sovere here, and the birds have all gone to the dense

David Todd, of Autrim, N. H., last Tuesday added another to the list of those who pulled their guns toward them

QUAIL ON LONG ISLAND

As some of our sportsmen seem to think that quail are exterminated on Long Island, for their benefit as well as for your own information allow me to give you the following facts: I have hunted quail on Long Island regularly every year for the last fourteen years, but I must say that I have never found quail so plentiful as this year, either in Suffolk or in Queens county. To substantiate what I say I will give you my experience. I have had six days' hunting on Long Island this season, four times in Suffolk and twice in Queens, within sixteen miles of the Brooklyn City Hall, and I never started in one day's hunt less than six and sometimes twelve beview.

Han, and I never started in one tay's none less than all and sometimes twelve bevies.

Some of my friends ask me how it is that they hunt the whole day and never find anything. The only way that I can account for it is that they bunt with too fine bred degs—too much bench show and field trial about them at the same too much been snow and neat trial mount inem at the same time. I have my own impression about those same gentle-men, which is that they expect the qualito find them, in-stead of themselves finding the quali, and that they hug the fences too much.

On the 14th of last October a friend of mine and I went

On the 14th of last October a friend of mine and I went to Bucks County, Pa. In two days we killed ninety-two quali, but with all that I believe there are more birds on Long Island than in any other place within three hundred miles of New York city, barring out Delaware and Maryland. I have been to Long Island on later than last Thusday, and started then nine bevies of birds.

Were it not for the trapping and suaring Long Island would be a veritable paradise for sportsmen. Can we not find out a way to stop said trapping or suaring? By all means let us try it. I am willing to subscribe my slane toward said suppression. We have good game laws enough, but we have now any of enforcing them. If the laws we have now are not strong enough to prevent snaring and trapping it is certainly of no use having new laws framed. Now that Mr. A. E. Godeffroy has come forward as willing to make an affidavil, let the Game Association dispose of that begrege master and that newshoy, whom that coward of "A True Lover of the Sport" wrote us about some time ago.

ago.

Judging by the tone of their answer to that sneak of "A True Lover of the Sport," the bleod of the Long Island Game Association must certainly be beliling, and woe to those poor fellows. If the Long Island Game Association will prosecute now I will send you five dollars toward said prosecution. Should they, in the face of Mr. Godeffroy's letter, refuse to act, I would, to use their own language, tent them to hold their peace forever and take in their shingle of "Game Protection."

New York, Decomber 20, 1880.

WEIGHTS OF GROUSE.

WEIGHTS OF GROUSE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 20.

In the Forest and Stream of Dec. 16, "Harry Wood-land" gives Frank Schley's "Ancrican Partridge and Pheasant Shooting" as authority that pheasants weigh from twenty-two to twenty-nine ounces, and seems to think the killing of a pheasant weighing twenty-nine ounces nothing remarkable. I don't think our friend "Harry Woodhand" ever took the trouble to weigh many pheasants, or he would not claim or think it an ordinary occurrence. I have killed a good many pheasants, but have never been fortunate enough to kill one that would weigh as much as twenty-six ounces. A few years ago I bagged while on a short hunt seventeen pheasants which weighted twenty-one pounds, an average of a little less than twenty ounces. These birds, as nearly as I can remember, were killed in the first or second week of Dec. 1876. I will give you the weights of eighteen pheasants which I have weighted the weights of eighteen pheasants which I have weighted the weights of eighteen pheasants with I have weighted the weights of eighteen pheasants which I have weighted the weights of eighteen pheasants which I have weighted the weights of eighteen pheasants which I have weights of pheasants which the stream of Norenber. This letter may seen tedious, but what is the use of guessing at things we write about when we can give facts? Frunk Schley may be correct in giving the weights of pheasants killed in Maryland at twenty-two to twenty-mine ounces. If they weigh as much as that, they are certainly magnificent birds, but I can't help believing that he might be mistaken.

Frank Schley's brok contains a great deal of interest to twenty-mine ounces. If they weigh as much as that, they are certainly magnificent birds, but I can't help believing that he might be mistaken.

Frank Schley's brok contains a great deal of interest to twenty-five or write about when we can be of the scream of the policy magnificent birds, but I can't help believing that he might be mistaken.

Frank Schley's brok contains a great de

I NOTICE that in your last issue "Harry Woodland" thinks that a ruffed grouse weighing 1 lb. 13 oz. is of no unusual weight. Last fall, in this State, I killed 144 grouse, the heaviest weighing 26 oz., and the average not exceeding 20 oz. The three heaviest birds killed by me in twenty years' shooting weighed 30 oz. each. Give the plume to that cocker. I would give \$5 for the bird to set up. K.

## THE GAME PROTECTORS.

CORRESPONDENT who has recently been in the woods informs us that the appointment of a "Protector" in Hamilton County, N. Y., has had a good effect. Mr. Palmer, the officer named, has notified all the inhabitants of his appointment and of his determination to enforce the laws for the protection of fish and game, printed copies of which he has distributed in public places so that no man need plead ignorance thereof. As a consequence the fishermen hung up their tackle and the hunters tied up their dogs at the close of the teach, and Mr. Palmer has had no one to persecute. He found one not in use in an unlawful manner and seized it, but could not find who the owner was, and there are no trout in the neighboring markets nor on the hotel tables. This is quite a step in advance, for jour correspondent has known this region for years and never saw the time before when trout could not be boughtat any season of the year, and deer

have been killed and shipped to market on previous years as late as March. In the winter and spring of 1877 two hunters, now living near Indian Lake, killed fifty-two deer by crust hunting, leaving thirty of them to rot in the woods. Mr. Palmer is now out on snow shoes watching the yarding grounds for violators of the law.

Last week three men went into the grounds of Mr. Frastus Corning, near Albany, N. Y., with ferrets. They were not looking after Mr. Brayton, State Game Pretector, but were more particularly seeking rabbits. When Mr. Brayton appeared they had an engagement elsewhere and could not stop to see him. In their hurry to get home they had not time to gather up all the ferrets, and one is now awaiting an owner in the bands of Mr. Brayton.

## DITTMAR POWDER REVERBERATIONS.

Brookfield, N. Y., Dec.

Editor Forest and Stream Many thanks for your articles on Dittmar powder. I was about to get some. For downright fearlessness when in the right Forest and Stream is ahead.

If. L. G.

Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream : ration Forest and Stream:
Good for you on Dittmar powder. You have undoubtedly saved the lives of scores of sportsmen. Please send me your pamphlet upon the subject of their compound. F. E. H.

Oftawa, Dec. 15.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
While I am writing you this note let me say that I was extremely pleased to read your able exposure of the Dittmat powder, and I ancy most sportsmen read you articles with feelings similar to my own. Had the company gone on there would have been plenty of "cripples" among the sportsmen as well as the birds.

II. 14. S.

II. 14. S.

Spencer, Mass., Dec. 11.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Much interested in your Ditmar powder articles. Many thanks for your faithful and thorough exposure. You have made many new friends hereabout and strengthened old ones. A paper at once so faithful and so fearless deserves a large increase of circulation, and I am confident will have it. Please send me copy of the articles; will distribute to our club should you send several.

A. S. W.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I congratulate you on the Dittmar powder articles; the good you have done the sportsmen of the country is uncalculable. No words in reply will or can answer the exposure. All sportsmen who value life or limb will let the cursed stuff alone. I have had much experience with it, and had resolved on this action before your exposure, on account of the unaccountables I had with it, and your article confirms my wisdom.

I. R. STAYTON, Sec. Penn. State Field Trials Asso.

Marshalltown, Iown, Dec. 12.

Editor Forest and Stream . Dâttor Forest and Stream:
To say that I am pleased with your journal will convey but
a very faint idea of my regard for its valuable articles and its
purity, freedom and fearlessness. No, you don't need to
shake up Dittmar; he shakes himself up enough in his own tatements. I have to thank you for your exposure of "this tanned down stuff," as I was just about to send for some, but have changed my mind. I had heard of many accidents with have changed my mind. I had nearl of many accounting it, but supposed it was the result of carelessness in loadin but am convinced to the contrary by Ditmar's own sta R. H. W. ess in loading

Windson Locks, Conn., Dec. 23.

Windsor Locks, Conn., Dec. 23.

The cold weather has put a quietus on shooting. We suppose the attention will be turned to fishing through the ice in the Connecticut River. We are informed that bass are freely taken by spears through the ice. About Christmas there will be some shooting by law-abiding sportsmen, as game cannot be taken lawfully after January 1. We wish to say one word in regard to the Dittmar powder case. First, we thank you with all our strength for your exposure; for, although we are amateurs, we still have handled many gons and burned some powder, and we might have tried Dittmar in the future ladyou not exposed it so well. We know there are "Three True Blues" who will ever thank you.

Lower Benk.

NEW ROOMELLE, N. Y., Dec. 15.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read all that has been written in your paper about the Dittmar powder From the beginning I distrusted its practical utility for the rifle or shot-gun. After about four years' hesitation I bought one pound to satisfy myself about it. This seemed, on trial, to give no velocity to the bullet. I represented this to the dealer from whom I purchased it, who said the fault was in the loading. My dollar was gone, I represented this to the deater from whos aid the fault was in the loading. My dollar was gone, and I had the stuff on hand. I considered myself sold, and closed the canister for good.

It was not only a cheat to sell this powder in the way it was done, but a crime deserving the highest punishment. I am glad you made war on it, and I only wonder you did not

tore. article of exposure was so complete as led me to say: Your article of exposure was so complete as led me to say:
"The jie is up. Good-by, humbug Dittmar powder, forever." The sale of it was truly a "sawdust" affair. Your
petard blew it "sky high." Thank God! When I get time
I will tie my canister to a twenty-pound stone, row far out
into the Sound and sink it so deep that the lobsters cannot

Editor Forest and Stream:

Forest and Stream deserves well of sportsmen for its exhaustive report of the Dittmar powder. Many times I have been on the point of using it, but always the silent monitor bid me let it alone and be contented with black powder. But there came a time when I ceased to desire to use it. Two of my acquaintances had the one a rifle, the other a shangun, burst at the breech using it. The other man escaped with a bad shaking up and temporary derangement. Neither of the men have made a statement of the matter in print. Why, I do not know, unless it be because they had reely recommended it to others as every way safe, and so

were ashamed to do so. I think, judging by these two instances, that a very small per cent, of such accidents have been reported. Now that the manufacturers have issued their pamphlet, would it not be a good point to "carry the war into Africa," and request, through your columns, the names of parties who have suffered in consequence of using the powder?

TREFIER.

TREFIER GROUSE.—I have been a good deal interested, not to say amused, at the ideas and experiences of different writers about the treeing of grouse, because it happened that my first grouse shooting was over a treeing dog. He was as good as I have ever seen, and I have seen a few good ones—not many, for the hardest dog to find these days is a good pheasant dog, as we call him in Pennsylvania. Hounds, setters, pointers and cockers may be found by any who will seek—and pay; but a pheasant dog comes by mature. He is rarely to be had, and there is no sure way of training him to it. "Old Frank," the last good one we had here, may serve to filustrate what such a dog can do. Four of us made acampon Marsh Creek, where pheasants (grouse) were plenty, with a fair show of woodcock, and our team consisted of a well-trained pointer and Frank. We had all the success we wished; in fact, were obliged tolet up and send twenty grouse home to save them. But the point I wish to make is this; Out of forty-two ruffed grouse that we shot, ten were killed over the pointer or taken by snap shots, and thirty-two were fairly treed, marked and barked at steadily by Frank until some of the party could get in for a shot. A few left after they were fairly treed, being scared out of tree by the hunters; but they usually sat still as statues until shot off. How a dog fluds the right tree, goes to it and gives tongue steadily when the birth has flown out of his range of sight for fifty rods is one of those things no fellow will ever find out. But Massaure.

lhe does it.

MICHIGAN—Escanaba, Delta County, Dec. 15.—December 6 was a poor day for bears. I was out after ruffed grouse. My dog found a bear den. I got one old one and three cubs. To-day I was up the railroad a fow miles and when near home my dog, as usual, ran ahead and came back to meet me. Soon after getting in the house he had a fit and lay on his sides and quivered. I gave him some oil. Soon he got up and went and lay down in the snow. I went to him, when he got up again and walked part way to the house and had another fit, from which he never recovered. I saw nothing unusual about him through the day. To-night I have found two places where he rolled and tumbled about a good deal before he came to meet me. I am at a loss to know what was the matter. I forgot to say I took him up and laid him on a blanket, and when I would just touch him he would spring ard jerk fearfully, yet he did not move off the bed, and would look up so wistfully to me. It has been my constant companion for four years and two months, either in the boat, or on the ears, or in the house, or wherever I went. It looks foolish to mourn for a dog, yet I can't help it, as he has been my only companion for nearly two years. Kow I am alone and shall never hear his joyous bark again. Y. P. S.—Mr. Chas. Bishop and partner killed an old bear and three cubs a few days before I killed him.

P. S.—Mr. Chas. Isisnop and particle and three cubs a few days befork I killed mine.

A VILLAINOTS PRACTICE—Steamnal, Tenn., December 21. The weather for the past week has been like spring, and as a consequence the quail shooting has been unusually good. I was out two days and bagged thirty-three quail, one hare and a solitary duck that I flushed in the creek. My shooting was done over a young pointer untrained until this season. With an older dog the bag would have been much heavier; as it was I lost several birds that were killed but not retrieved. Given a thick cover, a wing-tipped December quail, and you have a problem whose solution is rather difficult for a "young-'un." The river is reported swarming with ducks and geese. As I write this a norther is blowing and the snow is falling thickly; if this weather holds for a few days there will be plenty of sport for the large bores and heavy metals. I wish to mention here the villainous habit practiced by the passengers and officers of the boats on our river of banging away at the geese and ducks from the decks of the steamers, killing many and frightening more, which has the effect of making the fowl so wild as to deprive true sportsmen of much good sport. As the boats never stop to get the game killed, it is wantonly wasted. Such reckless destruction of valuable game cannot be too warmly denounced.

New Jersey Game—New Bedford, N. J., Dec. 12.—Editor Forest and Stream: I am sure that you would confer a benefit upon the public if you would take notice editorially of the necessity for a revision of our game laws. From all parts of the State the reports show that game and game birds are fast disappearing, and there is no doubt that, if the law does not interfere, a year or two more will leave us without any game. New Jersey has in past years been noted as furnishing plenty of game, a source of revenue as well as amusement. If this is to continue, the game laws must be made more stringent. I find that those best informed on this subject generally agree that the time has come when a close period should be established for at least two or three years, during which time it should be made unlawful, under heavy penalty, to kill or Irap any woodcock, quali, rabbit or pheasant at any time of the year. Such a measure seems absolutely necessary, and especially for this section of the State, from which the quali have almost entirely disappeared, although it was formerly a sportsman's paradise.

5. Elle St. Maniel Maniel. NEW JERSEY GAME-New Bedford, N. J., Dec. 12 .- Editor

Protection for Wild Pichons.—St. Elie, St. Maurice Co., Quebec, Dec. 13. In one of the late issues of your paper I notice a correspondent inquires the whereabouts of the wild pigeon. Unless an effectual stop is put to slaughtering the birds on their breeding grounds they will soon become a thing of the past.

They are hecoming accordingly was a superscript of the past.

They are becoming exceedingly rare in this part of the They are becoming exceedingly rare in this part of the country, where they were once as numerous almost as the leaves of the forest. I have seen but four specimens of the bird this season, and with many of your readers mourn their rapid extermination. It seems to me that something ought to be done toward their preservation, either by the enactment of wholesome laws in the different States where they resort to breed, or by the purchase of the woods where they breed. As they are a migratory bird, all sportsmen throughout the States and the Dominion are interested in their preservation. Let us join bands north and south, east and west, and see what can be done.

A VETERAN SPEARS.—It would seem that your remarks in 

and fools will learn in no other." Let them have a little of the "Experience" and if they live through it they will find the way to the breech and probably stay there. For the community at large, a few remarks from you in regard to the manner in which would-be sportsmen and boys carry their guns through the streets and roads might, prove to be of great service. In my section of the country the rule appears to be to carry the gun over the shoulder, and about level, so that in case of accidental discharge something would be sure to be hit.

I think one is more sure of coming out unharmed on a road infested with highwaymen than one infested with young sportsmen. The first, though he aims to do so, probably won't hit you, the last is pretty sure to.

AN OLD SUBSCHIBER.

AN OLD SUBSCHIRER.

AN OLD SUBSCHIPER.

Guns, New and Old—Putnum, Conn.—I usually hunt through hammocks with light rifle strung at my back and a slot gun in band. I have often met my fellow sportsmen with their 550 or \$100 rifle and slot gun of rom \$160 to \$250 value that would scarcely noticemy rifle of \$20 and shot gun of \$15, but whenwe shot to kill my gun had claims they were obliged to respect. My hunting and fishing pleasures I must bay saide, for I am now three-score and eyes fail no, and my hand trembles. Over forty years ago I shot the partridge on the wing with a flint-lock King's arm, when you would have to hold about four feet ahead to allow for the flash-bang. However, I recollect at one time of killingthree out of four shots and without a deg. Had I then the convenient gun we now have I could have killed a great abundance, for game was plenty in the woods forty years ago.

G. F. Willes.

LATE SNIPE—Tolland Co., Conn., Dec. 24.—We all read that the Wilson snipe is a migratory bird; still this is not strictly true. The ground is frozen solid, and all water, except running brooks, likewise; on such brooks they are now here. I have shot them this week, as have others. I have learned from the farmers that they remain all winter. I would not have believed it had I not seen and shot them myself. Partridge and quait scarce, and too cold to shoot anyway.

Mars.

We killed on Saturday, December 18th, an English snipe (Gallinago wilsoni) on Wawayanda Mountain, N. J. It was living along a spring brook and was in good condition. Auother was seen by an acquaintance on Monday, the 20th inst., near the Rutherford's creamery in the Version Valley.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport, Dec.* 18—Four Wilson snipe were shot on our island Dec. 12. Is this late or early? X. Y. Z.

MICHIGAN DEER SHOOTING—East Saginar, Dec. 23.—Last, week Gary Fleming and one other gentleman from East Saginaw went out six miles from Saginaw City bunting. They killed fifteen partidge and one bear. Brain was brought to bag with a 16-bore gun, loaded with fine shot. Mr. Richter, a taxidermist, of East Saginaw, has set up 250 deer heads since the hunting season opened, and up to the 15th of December, and has plenty of work on hand waiting.

the 19th of December, and the waiting.

There has been more deer killed in Northern Michigan.

There has been more deer killed in Northern Michigan this fall than ever before. About two years more at this rate and the hunters will have to seek other localities besides the North Woods to hunt.

If unterest.

'Shot and Glass Balls—Bridgeport, Conn.—I am using soft shot, and think they have a tendency to stick to a glass ball and not glance as the chilled shot do. Suppose a ball be hit on the side by a chilled shot, the shot is so hard it cannot get hold of the ball. On the other hand, if a soft shot his a ball on the side it will balter just enough to cling to it and be more liable to break the ball than a chilled shot. In bird shooting I think soft shot superior to chilled for the reason they must cling closer to a bone and be more apt to break it than chilled shot. But in every case they must make a larger wound than chilled.

New York, Hayt's Corners, December 20.—Not a wild goose has been seen here in Seneca the past fall to my knowledge, and I have made numerous inquiries in regard to them. They passed here last spring, and, though stopping more frequently than usual, none were brought to bag to my knowledge. All kinds of game is very searce here; quall are indeed scarce, also partridge, squirrels, rabbits. All kinds of game have become almost extinct; there have been at least six hunters to one bird the past season here.

L. E. W.

Illinois—Dudley, Edgar County, Dec. 22.—Deer plentier here than before for years. One man has killed nine in last three weeks and another five. I have brought down four myself, mostly found in cornfields. Winter set in very suddenly and caused a great amount of corn to be left not husked. This is a grand place to chase foxes. All we lack is the dog with bottom and gameness to keep to the track. Prairie chickens and quait plenty. Ducks of no kind have made their appearance yet.

Its Educating Influence.—Please send specimen copies of your paper to the names given below. If I can seeme a good circulation for your paper in the county I think it will be the means of educating our sportsmen up to a higher standard of sporting excellence. I know it has done this for me, and I have been an ardent sportsman all my life.

G. S. W.

NORTH CAROLINA—High Point, Der. 25.—For the benefit of those wishing the information I would say there is too much snow in this State for shooting.

J. N. D.

## SHOOTING MATCHES.

Washington Gun Glub.-Inaugural match on the new club grounds at Ridgewood Park, Christmas Day; 2 traps; 5 birds each; 25 yds.; ties at 30 yds.;
Hugh Carriels. First Match.

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<ul> <li>Divided first pri</li> </ul>	ze. † Divided second prize.			
	Second Match.			
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H. Carries * Divided sec	ond prize.			0	0 1	0 1	-0	0 1
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Watts and E	vans divided	I the fli	th prize	: Ronn	s and	Van	Svs	e di-
Vided the first	1101245			1				

PEARS ISLAND, Maine, Dec. 25.—The Peaks Island Shooting Club shot for the Club Badge this morning at 30 single balls from Card's rotary trap, and 5 pairs of doubles, 18 yds. riso. (Sterling, Skillings and Jones, 21 yds.)

L. F. Skillings											
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4. B. Jones							10	10	10	11	6 - 24
W. S. Brackett						11	11	10	60	11	7 - 24
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G. E. Trefethen						10	01	10	10	00	4 - 22
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Brackett's T	eam.		
W. S. Brackett		Double.	Total.
I. E. Skillings	18	8	26
il. Trefethen		5	20
H. H. Trefethen	11	5	16
E. T. Holbrook	14	6	20
		_	
	76	20	106
Sterling's Te	am,		
	Single.	Double.	Total.
A (r. Sterling		U	28
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J. B. 10109		6	25
C. S. 510Vens	14	S)	25
H. E. H. Brackett	13	4	17
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	84	2.5	119
		Α.	V. A.,

burning question in connection with the Gordon setter—its original color. In every correspondence in connection with this breed, the writers who have addressed the sporting public through the Press have drawn attention to this subject; but still the matter has not, in the opinion of many, been finally settled. It would seem, however, from the colors given above, that by far the largest proportion of the Duke's dogs were wanting in any tan at all, and were simply black-and-white. On considering this, the question arises in our mind whether only those possessing tan were the descendants of the Sheep-dog cross which had been introduced into the strain some twelve years before the date of the sale. We learn from Gervase Markham's "Hunger's Prevention" that at the time of his writing his work, in the early part of the seventeenth century, "some had been currous in observing of their (the setting dog) colors as giving preheminence to the motley, the liver-hude, or the black and white spotted." It is, therefore, we may assume, within the bounds of probability that the original Gordon strain, before the introduction of the Collie cross, were descendants of the "black and white spotted." It is, therefore, we may assume, within the bounds of probability that the original Gordon strain, before the introduction of the Collie cross, were descendants of the "black and white spotted." It is, therefore, we may assume, within the bounds of probability that proof of a decided cross of Sheep-dog blood. The late Mr. Dixon, who wrote under the nom de pitume of "The Druid," is positive in deciding that "originally the Gordon setters were all black-and-tan, and Lord F. G. Halliburton's Swep, Admiral Wemyss's Pilot, Major Douglas's Racket, Lord Breaddbland's Tom and other great craftsmen of the Lord Breaddbland's Tom and other great craftsmen of the Lord Breaddbland's Tom and other great craftsmen of the Lord Breaddbland's Tom and other great craftsmen of the Lord Breaddbland's Tom and other great craftsmen of the Lord Breaddbland's T I , burning question in connection with the Gordon setter-its

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as it is in his English relative, and his color, as we have said before, is a black-and-tan. The shade of the black cannot be too deep or intense, and the tan must be as deep or "warm" in color as it can be got. The dispersion of these colors for exhibition dogs should be as follows: The tan should be on the fore-legs below the knee, on the femher on the fore-legs, on the throat, on the checks, inside the ears and over the eyes, on the belly, inside the thighs, and on the vent. The brilliancy of the tan in certain strains has been attributed to the introduction of Irish setter blood; this cross, however, will be more fully alluded to in the succeeding.

and over the eyes, on the belly, inside the thighs, and on the vent. The brilliancy of the tan in certain strains has been attributed to the introduction of Irish setter blood; this cross, however, will be more fully alluded to in the succeeding article, but the reference to it is necessary, as it is a matter of importance to breeders of both varieties of setter.

As a field dog the Gordon has both detractors and elmirers. He is stignutized by the former as an old man's dog, as they maintain that he can rarely do more than "souter about, and is always beaten by lunch-time. This latter opinion is certainly shared by most practical sportsmen; but many of these, even though admitting that he is only a half-day dog, at the same time gladly bear witness to his powers when he is at work. Undoubtelly the Gordon is an errous dog, and here he is behind his English cousin: but it is claimed on his behalf that he does not possess that craving for water which knocks so many of the latter up. In nose a Gordon setter excels, but this virtue is discounted by the want of endurance which has been already alluded to.

Among the most famous breeders and exhibitors of Gordon setters of late years the names of the following gentlemen appear most prominently: The Rev. Thomas Pearce, who breed Argyle II. from Lord Bolinbroke's Argyle out of breeder's Ruby; Mr. Sam Lang, of Briscol, celebrated especially as breeder of the champion Lang, afterward sold to Mr. Coath: The Earl of Dudley; Mr. Josh Jobling, of Morpeth, who won the cup for setters at the first dog show ever held, vir., at Newcastle in 1859, with his Gordon setter Dandle, by Coward's San out of exhibitor's ARJ!, Messra. Rogerson and Adye, who in turn showed Kent, a grand dog, and Premier, black-and-tan setter, from 1850—1869; Mr. Barday Field; the Marquis of Huntley; Mr. J. T. Richardson, whose name is identified with Duke; the Rev. W. Serjeantson and the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona.

The black-and-tan setter has unquestionably been crossed with the Irish, probably to improve th

skull, and head generally, is very like that of the

The exull, and head generally, is very like that of the English, only that it is heavier.

The lips and flews are also heavier, and more like those of the bloodhound than those of the kindred breed.

The nose is rather coarse, and the general formation is altogether heavier than is the case with the English setter.

The stern, too, is shorter, though similar in shape.

The texture of the coat is not so fine as that of the English

The color is a deep, raven black, and a rich, muliogany,

warm" tan. In general appearance the Gordon setter is the heavy-look.

In general appearance the Gordon setter is the nearly-loosing specime of his family, and the substantial amount of bone which he possesses makes him look a slow dog when compared with either the English or the Irish.

In spite of the similarity between the English and Gordon setters, a different scale of points is necessary for adjudicating upon the nearlts of each breed, as the question of color alone renders the English scale inapplicable to the Gordons.

ing upon the norits of each breed, as the question of color alone renders the English scale inapplicable to the Gordons. We therefore add a table, showing the numerical value of the points, at the end of this chapter, as in other breeds.

The specimen of the Gordon setter selected for illustration in our colored plate is Blossom, late the property of Mr. Howard Mapplebeck, of Knowle, near Birmingham, but sold by him to Mr. J. S. Niven, M.B., London, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Niven has written us with reference to the dog: "I have not had much luck with him here, as the Americans are all going in just now for big, heavy Gordons. I got first in Montreal with him, and also special for best setter in the show. The old boy looks splendid now (March, 1880). I have some purps by Grouse out of a Duke bitch, but they are too big, and I am sure will never do the work that smaller dogs of the same class can do."

Blossom was bred by the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, in 1872, and is by Shot, out of Bloom; Shot by Bruce, out of La Reine. Bruce by Bliss, out of Ruby; La Reine by Mr. Pearce's Kennel Club Stud Book," which is sufficient guarantee for list correctness:

Black and tan bitch of Adamson's. Shot, black and tan. Jobling's Seamn. HIS Nell. Sir Matthew Ridley's liver and tan dog. His black and tan Nell,

Blossom has in the course of his show career in this country performed as follows upon the bench: 1875, first Birmingham; 1877, Agricultural Hall, first Bath, first Burton-on-Trent, first Manchester, first Alexandra Palace, first Editoburgh, first Bristol, first Swindon; 1878, first Birmingham, second Alexandra Palace, second Bristol, second Wolver-hampton (champion class)—performances which prove how

d a dog he undoubtedly is SUALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING GURDON SETTERS.

Head, etc	()
Shoulders and neck	5
Body and ribs	0
Feet and legs	õ
Color1	Ū
Cont	ij
General appearance	ij
-	-

SENSATION AND GLEN. - We were informed at the finish of the Eastern Field Trials that the judges had awarded third prize to Sensation and fourth prize to Glen. Dr. Aten now tells us that the third and fourth prizes were pooled and divided between Sensation and Glen, and that he will make a present of Glen's money to the Club.

## THE LEONBERG DOG IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

OME readers of Forest and Stream, will remember that I gave an account in its columns of the mtroduction of the eclebrated Leonberg dog into this island. The attempt to introduce the new breed was made under the most favorable circumstances. Three pupples were selected by Count Esseg, of Leonberg. Wurteniborg, Germany, the breeder of the new nece, for the express purpose of trying the effect of the Newfoundland blood. The pupples were ten weeks old when brought here by a friend of mine, and in due time grew up into magnificent animals, distinguished for their inmense size, beauty of form gentleness and sugacity. The Leonberg dog is slow in coming to maturity, and the Count did not wish them to breed until their third year, when they are full grown. Unfortunately we lost the male by a dose of strychnine which he accidentally swallowed, but Count Esseg, when he heard of our misfortune, replaced him by a still finer specimen. These circumstances and other did not Wish them to breed until their third year, when they are full grown. Unfortunately we lost the mule by a dose of strychnine which he accidentally swallowed, but Count Esseg, when he heard of our misfortune, replaced him by a still finer specimen. These circumstances and other mishaps retarded the propagation of the breed here, but it is now fairly established, and will multiply rapidly, as we have about a dozen young animals in addition to the three importate. Some of the young are grown up and breeding. So far all are the result of a cross between the Leonberg and Newfoundland dog, and the progeny appears to be a decided improvement on the original stock, the increased dash of Newfoundland dog, and the progeny appears to be a decided improvement on the original stock, the increased dash of Newfoundland blood improving the appearance and good qualities of the offspring. The climate evidently agrees with the breed, and the variety thus produced promises to be of great value. A litter is shortly expected by Diana, one of the female dozs originally imported, now breeding for the first time, though nearly four years old. She is a beautiful creature, twenty-eight inches high at the shoulder, five feet in length, weights 107 lbs. and is exceedingly genile and intelligent. She is by far the handsomest dog in St. John's. Her owner says he would not part with her for \$200. We expect her progeny will be very superior. The owner of one of the younger dogs, now well grown, lately refused \$50 for him. The puppies are eagerly sought after, and when six weeks old sell for \$20 to \$30. The price is rising as their value is recognized. Arrangements are made to have a good number of litters during the next two years of the pure Leonberg breed in order to keep up the purity of the stock and to compare the result with the crossing above referred to. It may be well to state that the Leonberg dog was reared since 1846 by Count Esseg, and that it was the result of a successful crossing of the Newfoundland with the dog of St. B

## HOW TO TRAIN COLLIES.

DECEMBER 20.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reading the various sporting journals of the day I frequently see articles upon the subject of educating and training setters, pointers and sporting dogs generally, but cannot remember ever seeing anything upon the education and training of my avortite dog, their non-sporting brother the Scotch collie, who, in his sphere, is as useful and valuable as any member of the canine race. And now, since the success of the collie trials held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at Phindelphia, in the latter part of September, and as it is more than likely that they will be repeated another year, and that other agricultural societies will follow suit and inaugurate them as one of the attractions of their shows, I think it will not be amiss to give you my ideas in regard to their education and training.

Thave owned collies all my life—good, useful and well-trained dogs—and in my walks and drives they are my constant companions. Master Collie is a mischievous and fundowing rascal, and even when well trained this love of mischief will show itself. There is now curied up at my feet one of the handsomest collies in America. She has been shown at several bench shows and has always been placed, and besides is a first-rate worker on stock. She is always under my bugy when I am driving, "except" sometimes I allow two others to follow for a froile and exercise. Now, here the "except" comes in. If by chance this crew epy a cur on the road the mother collie will be of like a shot; out she goes from under the buggy, passing between the front wheels and horse, throws her head back and gives a sharp, quick bark or two, as much as to say, "Come on, Punch and Judy; here's fun for us," and away they all go like a thunderboth, until the cur is overhauled and tumbled about in the dust. Well, it's all over in a jifty and they come crotting back, I sopnose lughing to themselves the front wheels and horse, throws her head back and gives a sharp, quick bark, or two, as much as to say,

or the first six months or so the puppy is allowed to do For the first six months or so the puppy is allowed to do pretty much as he pleases, so long as he keeps his long nose out of the cabbage-pot, doesn't suck the eggs or worry the pets, for Master Collie is a busy-tooly and is nearly always in some kind of deviltry; but even at an earlier age than this the collie may sometimes be seen gathering the chickens in a correct of the lot and manœuvring them as his ma does the

As a general rule we commence their education about the As a general rule we commence their education about the tenth month of the puppy's age; but we sometimes see them younger than this working stock like old stagers. I have one in my eye now that at five months old would go to the pasture field, containing about sixty acres, drive out the cows and bring them home, a distance of over one mile. At six months old she was working sheep and obeying every sign and motion of her water.

months old she was working sheep and obeying every sign and motion of her master. The first thing I do is to make the dog love me. I treat him kindly, never kick nor strike him and never deceive him. I talk to him and pet him until he knows every word I say. There is a great deal. I assure you, in this "love me." When he loves me and understands me I take him into a room and thereteach inin to follow close to heel, to stop at a whistle, to lie down when told, to go forward by motion of hand and to cither right or left. I always stop my dogs with a whistle, to attract their attention before giving an order by mouth or

hand.

When I consider my youngster house-broken, that is, when he obeys my motions and whistle, I take him with sheep—confined in a lane—and allow him to drive them with me, and by motions I keep him moving from one side of the lane to the other—when we are at the end of the lane I say "Around them" motioning the way up the side and go with him and show him. When round them I stop him with a whistle, make him lie down, and leave him: I then go in front of the slicep and tell him, "Bring them along." If he comes too close to the sheep, I stop him with a whistle, and say "Keep wider"—or "Blower." These lessons I repeat until I consider him nearly perfect in driving up and down the lane I then commence to teach him to go from where I stand at one end of the lane to the other and bring the sheep to me, this I do by motioning the way and saying "Far away;" and if be done not go I for lynth him and show him what to do. When I consider my youngster house-broken, that is, when end of the lane to the other and bring the sheep to me, this I do by notioning the way and saying "Far away;" and if he does not go I go with him and show him what to do. When behind the sheep I make him he down, and I go to the spot where I first gave the order and from there whistle him to bring them along. When he does this work to my satisfaction I then allow him to the fields to drive the sheep from pasture, and here I repeat all my former lessons to him; I teach him to jump back and forth over a fence, and to bark when told, but never to bite; and when he attempts to use his teeth I punish him. Now as to punishment, as I said at first, I never kick nor strike—I catch the collie around his nose and give him a shake or light tap on the ear with my hand, a cross word will cower him at once.

There is one thing I never like to do, that is to commence

hand, a cross word will cower him at once.

There is one thing I never like to do, that is to commence
working my puppy on cattle. As a general rule it will not do,
as the dog becomes too severe and it gives trouble to, afterward break him of this habit. I commence first on sheep,
and when he will work them carefully I can then allow him
tadriya other stock.

and when he was to to drive other stock. Now one other point and I am through. The old adage, "too many cooks spoil the broth," applies to Master Collie. If you wish your dog thoroughly trained, only one must work him, and that one I insist must be patient and teach him quietly and gently. If you wish him spoiled and made worthless allow the whole family to work him and you will succeed in this admirably.

COLLIE.

## THE SCARCITY OF REALLY GOOD HUNTING DOGS

The SCARGITY OF REALLY GOOD HUNTING DOGS.

To the causal observer, who reads in the weekly edition of your valuable paper the record of breeding, berths and deaths of the canine family, it looks as if the country would son be overrun with fine bred dogs. This mania for breeding has been going on for years; still, to secure a really fine field dog is no easy task, even though what would be considered by some an extravagant price is offered. To others besides myself these questions may have presented themselves. What becomes of the thousands bred? Why isit so hard to get a really first-class field dog? My answer to the first is that of the thousands bred but few arrive at maturity. The lils to which the canine race are subject are legion; the close in-breeding which is being practiced naturally impairs the physical stamina of those bred; they easily succumb to nearly any ordinary disease. Those that live lave not, in my estimation, justified the great praise that has been bestowed upon the imported breeds as field dog. To be sure now and then an extra fine one is brought out at a field trial, but these cases are the exception arther than the rule.

have not, in my estimation, justified the great praise that has been bestowed upon the imported breeds as field dog. To be sure now and then an extra fine one is brought out at a field trial, but these cases are the exception rather than the rule. By many Gladstone has been looked upon as the best setter in America. The sporting papers have been full of his praise, while Joe, Jr., who is a cross on native stock, has beat him at all trials, but is seldom mentioned. The reason may be that one is a Lewellin, the other not. To produce a really first-class field dog does not in my estimation depend so much on whether he is a Llewellin, Laverack or cross of either or native stock; for whatever breed, I believe the sire and dam must be from strong, healthy stock, with intelligence and unsurpassed hunting qualities.

Some consider speed the great requisite, while others consider a fine nose far superior to excessive speed of the two. Give me fair speed with fine nose, in place of excessive speed and poor nose; the former will find more birds and give more pleasure in a day's shooting than the latter. But the standard for speed has, by the field trial rules, been set so high that what any sportsman would call a really first-class dog to get game over stands but little chance to win, consequently breeders have been trying to produce as fast dogs as possible, ignoring some of the qualities which, to an ardent sportsman, are of more value.

Having produced the whelps from which it is intended fine field dogs shall be made is but a drop in the bucket toward producing a fine field worker. The raising of these whelps—the time, trouble and expense before they arrive at an age fit to decide if they have good natural field qualities—is considerable. Possibly one half of the setter's die; if so, usually we ere apt to think the best if the others do not prove good. But if two out of eix make really first-class dogs. I am satisfied, as by experience I have learned that, breed as you will, all are not equally good, while some are wo

sportsmen who have tried to raise and have broken dogs to suit them. If the amount of money that has been paid out in this way were known it would astonish many sportsmen who think if they are asked \$450 for a well broken dog, that the owner desires to rob them. But for one, my dogs will be selected from seeing them at work in the field in the future; I then have had no trouble in raising, have lost none by death, and have not paid out money enough for each to buy three dogs, still having not a good one to hunt over.

The reason it is so hard to find really good field dogs is but may work work any my willing to any the price it costs.

The reason it is so hard to find really good field dogs is that many sportsmen are not willing to pay the price it costs to produce a really well broken dog, consequently breeders will not produce them. One who has not had practical experience in breeding and training has but a little idea of how many young dogs prove almost worthless as field dogs. Neither have they an idea of the time, trouble and expense one is at to breed and break them, nor how many die under the age of one year.

Let them well consider this subject, and for the future my idea is that less dogs will be bred, sportsmen will buy of somo reliable breaker who has plenty of game in the section where he resides to enable him to turn out annually three or four first-class dogs. Some breakers take twelve or more to train. I will venture the opinion that such seldom turn out an perfect dogs. Six as many as any one man should handle. Even

dog. Six is as many as any one man should handle. Evwith that number, until he has worked them two seasons, I can hardly call them perfect.

Sportsman.

## WHAT IS A COCKER?

TORONTO, Dec. 12.

T HAVE been much surprised and not a little amused in observing the gravity with which your correspondents in some instances enthusiastically draw upon their special fancies for the points of a dog, and then offer the result as a standard of the cocker; and nothers, seriously surgest the formation of a cocker club to determine the standard of an animal which existed in its purity before many of themselves were born.

were born.

Why sir, I might with equal justice enter into a discussion Why sir, I might with equal justice enter into a discussion with the object of ascertaining what constitutes a cow. The question of a cocker has long been quite as definitely settled, and I am surprised at Mr. 6. McDougall (who, I am aware, has had opportunities of knowing something of this breed) raising a doubt on the subject. He knows as well as I do that the modern cocker is purely an English cross, bred for cer-

that the modern cocker is purely an English cross, bred for certain purposes, by those who expended much time and money in effecting their object.

The result of their efforts, now of many years standing, is the modern cocker pure and simple, and the description of this animal, as afforded by the best English authorities in print, leaves no room for doubt as to what it ought to be. There is no need of my setting forth the points of the cocker here save the one question of weight, to which I may allude, because it does not appear to be definitely settled by the present authorities, simply, I presume, because that is as variable in proportion as the weight of a human being. However, from the comparisons made with other breeds, and the accurate description and measurements given, there can be no doubt that a fair limit of extremes is twenty to thirty pounds, and that witkout any depreciation in point of weight against either the larger or the smaller animal, other points being equal. being equal.

your correspondents, Mr. Kirk comes nearest the mark, Of your correspondents, S.H. Kink contest learness the mark, but he also resorts to his own peculiar fancies to supply some of the points, and in each case falls into error, because he totally ignores the real existing standard, notably in his ideas as to head, color and action.

Why then should there be any doubt? England, for many reasons, has long hear the purposery of the finest break of dour

Why then should there be any doubt? England, for many reasons, has long been the nursery of the finest breeds of dogs in the world, and, adopting one of these for our own use why should we depart from the standard laid down by English breeders? In saying this I do not desire to depreciate in the slightest the dogs of America, or the efforts of American breeders, who have of late been effecting such noble results. But why should we endeavor to raise doubts where no room for them exists?

But why should we endeavor to raise douois where no room for them exists?

Create a beautiful strain of spaniel if you like, but give it a distinctive name apart from the cocker as we now comprehend it, and then argue on its points and merits if you will, and I have no doubt that the result will be in a few years the perfection of a strain superior to but distinctive from that now existing as the modern cocker.

A committee of three, so impetuously proposed by Senex and others, would, however, hardly effect that object if it happened to be composed of Messrs. McDougall, Davis and Kirk, each of whom, I think, differ materially in their ideas as to the points of the cockers now, and I should therefore await the result of their deliberations with no slight degree of interest.

CAVE CANEM.

## JUDGES AND RULES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
I should like to say, through your columns, a few words,
I should like to say, through your columns, a few words.
First, I cannot agree with you in the solace you offer the late
disappointed competitors in the field trials held on Robin's
Island. You say that "every one who entered a dog knew
before the running who the judges were." This in the main
was true regarding the names, residences and newspaper
reputations, but the exception and point I raise and which I
deem of vital importuses are that rewas true regarding the manes, remained and newspapea reputations, but the exception and point I raise and which I deem of vital importance are their questionable knowledge of the manner of shooting over dogs as practiced in their home localities, the style and training of a dog suitable to this shooting, and their bias as regards strain, style, size, color, pace, and all that go to make up the qualifications of a dog, to fit their ideal, to meet their fancies and prejudices in accordance with their judgment as their minds have been tutored and formed to recognize from boylood up to the present. If not, and if they overlooked these vital points of importance, they either had unbounded confidence in their dogs or took most desperate chances in bazarding the same to the mercies of an unknown tribunal; and if they suffered and were disappointed I can only say that they should accept the defeat in accordance with the circumstances, and lay the culpable negligence and blame in silence, where the, to their own recklessness and thoughtessness. Experiences of carly defeat in accordance with the circumstances, and lay the culpable negligence and blane in silence, where due, to their own recklessness and thoughtlessness. Experience so dearly bought should prove a lesson never to be forgotten and goes to show the immeasurable value of sound running rules and an even mixture of judges from different localities, that the control average will be adapted to all days, covers and manifestance will be adapted to all days, covers and manifestance will be accorded in different localities.

It should be say to "South Side" that I have according to the say to "South Side" that I

... ... in has been the fate of many | add that I out my eye-teeth in sporting matters over just

such strain of pointers as he speaks of, and so infatuated have I been with the memory of the countless days I enjoyed afield over these priceless canine companions that I determined to ransack the county for the material to reproduce them or a like strain. After four years I have had most gratifying results, and I am confident that in the near fature, if not at the present date, I shall be able to show in the field a dog, or dogs, answering his description—astrain of bold, slashing liver and white pointers, with grand heads, long muzzles, hair short as any modern breed, but coarse and harder to the touch, and thick as plush, capable of any amount of endurance, fatigue and privations, and able and willing to hunt anywhere and everywhere, in any climate, day in and day out, for months in succession; and their premier quality is an extra fine nose and good disposition. These last are the pinnacles on which I pin my faith.

BLACK NED.

## TRAINING FOX HOUND PUPPIES.

SELECT the most promising youngsters, and when they are five or six months old the a cord to a fox's pelt, and drag it for a few hundred yards over a smooth meadow, while the morning dew is yet on the grass. I then select the slowest and steadlest bound in the pack and let him run around while the morning dew is yet on the grass. I then sedect the slowest and stendies though in the pack and let him run around the course. The pupples will soon bearn to follow in sylendid style, and I exercise them in this way until they are eight or ten months old. Thus they become remained to the seem of the fox from their very infrancy. I now mount my horse and drug the pelt for a mile or more. I now mount my horse and drug the pelt for a mile or more. Increasing the distance as they grow older riding well up among them and urging them on with whip and voice. When they are about a year old I secure a living fox and release him in some smooth, broad meadow, giving him only a few yards the start, so that the chase naw be a short one and that they may be sure to eatch him. This first taste of blood has a marvelous effect in the education of the youngster and will never be forgotten in after life. I repeat this as often as a fox can be had for the purpose giving Reymard more start as the puppies grow older in order to prolong the chase. I accustom them to the horn from an early age, and they soon learn its meaning from the steady old dog that its always with them. I never permit them to chase anything but the fox, and very soon they will not notice a lare even though she jumps up in their path. I now take them with me when I go out with the pack for a regular chase, but keep them in hand and coupled until the fox is very hardly pressed, and then cast them off so that they may be in at the death, and yet not fatigued by too long a run. A dog is not fully matured until two years of age, and until that time should not be permitted to hunt with the pack.

Select only the flectest and steadiest animals to breed from, and preserve only the most perfect and promising young-sters. Let the diet of the puppies after they are six months

Select only the fleetest and steadiest animals to breed from, and preserve only the most perfect and promising young-sters. Let the diet of the pupples after they are six months of age consist principally of ment, as its tendency is to build up muscle and bone, not fat. Give only enough of milk and regetables to keep them in health. Never allow them at any time to lay on much flesh.

Give them always plenty of exercise, kind treatment and free access to pure, cold water.

Now there may be more scientific methods of training young-sters than this, but under this system Hal and I have educated packs before whom a fox can soldom live three hours above ground, and many have died in thirty minutes.

Bridgeport, W. Va.

## PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW

THE following arrangements have been made with express companies for the conveying of dogs to and from the

Companies for the conveying of dogs to and from the show:

To E. Gregor, President Western Penn'a Poultry Society and Bench Show, Pittsburgh:

We the undersigned, agents for the several Express Companies represented by us, do agree to return all fowls and dogs (that have paid full rates to the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, and brough by our companies) free, to the points where originally shipped from.

J. D. Zimmerman, Agent B. & O. Express; C. S. Sedgwick, Agent Adams Express Co.; T. J. Hudson, Acting Supt. Union Express.

Mr. Lincoln writes us, that all the leading railroad companies have been written to, asking them to convey dogs free of charge, to and from Pittsburgh, when they are accompanied by their owners or care takers.

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST.

A. Parker Brothers, of 79 Chambers Street, New York, offer a double breech-loading gun, valued at \$150.00 for the best setter dog or bitch of any strain.

B. J. J. Snellenburg, of New Brighton, Pa., offer a first-class velveteen or corduroy hunting suit, made to measure, valued at \$50.00, not be competed for by the donor, for the second best setter dog or bitch of any strain.

C. For the Irish setter dog, steel engraving of Biddy and Erin value \$10.00.

C. For the Irish setter dog, steel engraving of Biddy and Erin, value \$10.00.

D. For the best pointer dog, steel engraving, framed, of Keswick and Jessamine, value \$10.00.

E. For the best Gordon setter dog, Laflin & Rand's Powder, value \$10.00.

F. For the best English setter dog, Laflin & Rand's Powder, \$15.00.

G. The Bear Creek Refining Co., Limited, offer a barrel of water white oil, for the largest collection of non-sporting dogs, exhibited by one person.

Separate entries must be made for all specials, for which ten per cent. of the value of the prize will be charged.

CHAS, LINCOLN.

Superintendent.

Address: Office, Old City Hall, Lock Box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Address: One. One of the short, one say burgh, Pa. In addition to the above, donations have been received to the amount of \$412, from various newspapers, firms and individuals, the sportsman's association of Western Pennsylvania heading the list with the liberal gift of \$100.

Chief.—Supplementary to description of Chief from last week we have received the following additional facts regarding the sire and dam of Chief:

Berkley was trained by C. B. Whitford in the most thorough manner with a view to running him in the coming field trials. At Hampton, Iowa, he would have secured first prize had be not pointed a bittern, which was regarded as a fault as the trials were run on chickens. As a field dog Berkley is in every way first class, Mr. Whitford saying, "that he is no of the most killing dogs he ever shot over." In Novem-

ber, 1878. Berkley was purchased by Mr. John Fottler, Jr., the President of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, of Boston, and at a price which at that time was considered a high figure. Mr. Fottler bad numerous bitches bred to Berkley while the deg renained in his kennels, and his puppies are almost invariably grand field dogs, and of fine form and color. In February, 1880. Berkley was transferred to the kennels of his present owner, Mr. A. Moore, of Philadelphia, who paid an almost incredible figure for the dog (about one thousand dollars). Duck is one of the most noted Irish bitches now living. She is very stylish in field work, and many prominent sportsmen who are good judges consider her in every way one of the finest Irish bitches in America. Duck was purchased by Mr. Fottler as a mate for Berkley, and afterward she was sold to Mr. Moore at the time of his purchase of Berkley. Mr. Max Wenzel, the owner of Chief, showed good foresight and judgment in the choice. As soon as he learned that Duck had been purchased by Mr. Fottler and would be bred to Berkley he immediately wrote asking that his name be booked for first choice of Duck's first littler by Berkley, and stating that he had been long hoping for the opportunity, as he considered this pair the finest in the country. Afterward Mr. Wenzel paid a special visit to Boston to make his selection, which it seems was most judicious.

lion, which it seems was most, judicious.

BERF TEA FOR DOUS—Clevelund, Olion, Doc. 13.—If puppies must be fed at times on extract of here the inclosed received will prove the thing wanted. Your correspondent in Homon's correct when he states that Liebeg's extract will kill quicker than starvation. There is a meat extract made by Johnson, of Montreal, that contains all the nutritive properties of beef, but it is too expensive for dog food, and for most human invalids. I inclose a receipt that will, I think, prove satisfactory.

Mr. Willtinson, of St. Mary's Hospital, London, advises the following improved method of preparing beef tea: The meat is cut into small pieces, the fat removed [for dogs, at option of the cook, and placed, in the evening, in an earthen-wave vossel, with sufficient cold water to cover the heat; in this it is allowed to tenuin all night. In the morning the meat is taken out, placed in other water, and boiled for several hours. The meat of the previous slight, and upon this the holling liquor from the day's beef tea is poured, and the whole well stirred, and it then forms the complete beef tea. The characteristics of good beef tea are that all the nutritions elements of the beef should be made available; and by the patient. The scraps can in many cases be used with the extract. Moreover, by this method a much smaller quantity of meat is required than under the ordinary mode, and it would consequently not become a jetly if allowed to stand; but by adding a larger quantity of heef this result could of course be obtained. (This forms with us what is called beef jelly.) It should, however, be remarked that in very hot weather the beef tea cannot be made in this manner, as it would become sour from the length of time required for its preparation. In hot weather the refrigerator can be used for the cold extract.

for the cold extract.

Dr. E. Sterling.

Institute or Reason—No. 2—Northfield, Vi., Dec. 14.—
My English setter Ned, eight months old, is, I believe, the most intelligent dog I ever owned. He seems to know just what is said to him. He has bad but little training in the field, and yet, the first time I took him out with a grun I bagged four partitidges, all of which he worked up and pointed as staunchly as an old dog. He also retrieved at command without any funy business. It was simply done perfectly. Of course he has had a pretty thorough schooling at home, but he adapts that schooling to his field work so nicely that it would please you to see him. I talk to him the same as I would to a person, and the way he sits and listens, with his large, laughing eyes fixed on mine, is very comical. He does many good and useful tricks, one of which is to get the old friend of his "sisters, his cousins and his aunts," Forest And Stersan, at the Post-office every Saturday. I believe if every man who owns a sporting dog would take more pains to educated him the race would improve so much that in ten years the result would be surprising. One day last week I was detained at my office unusually long at non-time, and noticed Ned was getting quite anxious to go to dimer, but paid but little attention to him until he commenced pawing my leg. I turned around to speak to him and was surprised to find he had brought both my overshoes and laid them at my feet. I put them on and went home to dinner inmediately. Who doubts that well bred dogs have reasoning power? I do not, and have presented Ned with a nice plated collar, which he delights in scratching, but always sits down to do so though.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ROBIM EXONERATED,—The Lancaster Game Association met in Alderman Spurrier's office, Tuesday evening, the attendance being reasonably large. The only item of public interest was the unanimous adoption of

only item of public interest was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That after due investigation of the charges preferred against Captain William Roehm, of Quarryville, for laving failed to properly preserve and protect the game upon the grounds near Quarryville, for the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Field Trial Association, we find that the said charges are unfounded; that the conduct of Wm. Roehm in the matter was entirely consistent with the character of a true sportsman.

The Forest and Stream takes pleasure in reprinting the above from the Lancaster, Pa., New Era.

Dog Chains—New York, Dec. 6.—I have a grievance, and a very grievous grievance it is too. I have lost my Gordon dog because his chain broke and he trotted away and was nabbed by some appreciative thief. Can't you tell us dog lovers where we can get chains that are not as heavy as an ox chain, and will yet hold a dog? If you will find that a very moderate pull will stretch apart the links of any fair sized dog chain, even if it is nickel plated and all fair to the eye.

MANHATTAN.

The imported English dog chains are the best. They can be had of Schuyler & Duane, 189 Broadway, E. S. Harris, 177 Broadway and Hartley & Graham, 17 and 19 Maiden

Lost a Pointer Prp.—Mr. William Stone Abert, of Washington, D. C., has lost a fine pointer puppy, about ten months old. The dog was either stolen or strayed away on Decem-

ber 1, and a liberal reward has failed to bring about his return. Mr. Abert's only hope is now that some brother sportsman may see this notice and assist him to recover the youngster, which is a good one. Description: Lost from corner of L and 10th streets, northwest, a white pointer puppy, eyes light in color, ears liver, same color around left eye; right eye surrounded with white; two liver spots side of body; one larger spot on other side; tip of tail cut; hair very fine: had on a steel chain collar, with owner's name engraved thereon.

Mr. R. M. Livingston's Bull Bircu—Rye Beach, N. H., Dec. 17—Editor Forest and Stream: I have just received the bull bitch; she came on nicely in good condition, and up to present time is doing very well. Her pedigree is as follows; "By young Gully out of Rose. Young Gully by Champion Muster Gully out of Daine. Daine by King Coic out of Bevic's Wasp. Rose by White Crib out of Bounce, sister to prize dogs the Abbess, Cliquot and Sugar. White Crib, own brother to Champion Alexander. I will be in New York with her in about a week and will bring her in to show you.

R. M. LIVINGSTON.

A Cure for Mange—Now York, Doc. 8.—Perhaps some of your readers might like to know that sulphuret of poinssa will cure mange. It acted like magic on my setter when all other things—tar, etc.—had faited. Mix it with nutriatic acid as per prescription in "Hallock's Gazetteer," and hold your nose while applying it.

The above "cure" is an old one, and not much use unless capabing fits only a first property.

combined with sulphur ointment, or some other active

- Mr. W. W. Titus, of Centerport, L. I., hundler of Mr. Livingston's Baronet, at the late field trials on Robin's Island, contemplates a visit to North Carolina, about January 6th. He has already secured three dogs to handle during the three months of his sofourn, and will take three more. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to have their dogs handled in a section where game is ususually plenty cannot do better than address Mr. Titus at once. Mr. T.'s card appears in another column.

IMPORTED FOX HOYND.—On board the steamer Greece, which strived in this port on Sunday, was the splendid fox hound bitch Blue Bell, shipped by Dr. Gordon's Stables at London, Eng. The bitch was consigned to Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, Forwarding Agent, andre-shipped by him to her new owner, Mr. C. B. Wright, Concordia, Ky. Blue Bell is a very handsome animal and arrived in fine condition.

A Fox Terrier for Sale.—Any one wishing a fine fox terrier shout three years old can apply at once to Terrier, care of this paper.

Wanted Chesapeake Bay Dogs.—Bregders of Chesapeake Bay dogs will please send their addresses to the Kennel Editor of this paper.

## KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

28 H. D., Meadville, Pa.-My pointer pup, two months old, is randried. Can you inform me what I can do for him? Ans. Un-less you can secure the services of a skillful surgeon to perform an operation for the radical cure of hernia, which at best is a dangerous one to attempt, a band placed around the dog and a compress of cork to keep the bowels in place are the only means at your dispos

29 W. B. L., New Orleans, La. -My pointer dog, now nineteen months old, having successfully encountered in battle with worms about eight months since, thanks to santonine, and fully develabout eight months since, thanks to santonine, and fully devel-oped into a most satisfactory field dog and a most velnable com-panion, whose loss would seriously affect me, has now succumbed to what I think is distemper. I observed about ten days since a loss of appetite and spirits. I administered a light purgo which temporarily relieved him. Four days since more alarming symp-toms appeared, as refusal of food, emaciation, decided cough, diffi-cult breathing, mattery eyes, one more affected than the other, nose apparently closed, with slight discharge of matter, extreme weakness and loss of fleeh. Gave day before yesterday two table-senonaful of salt. Last evenius, beine fully determined upon disnose apparently closed, with slight discharge of matter, extreme weakness and loss of flech. Gave day before yesterfolly two table-spoonsful of salt. Last evening, being fully determined upon distemper, applied a seton to the back of his neck. Administered tar pill, proposing to repeat. Shall give two pills daily until further pan, proposing to repeat, small give two pins of any until turther developments. Please advise me in your next issue if I am correct in diagnosis, and what freatment to pursue. Ans. Probably distemper, but by the time this reaches you a tonic treatment is best, Give quinine, two to three grains, three or four times a day, and administer strong meat broths every two or three hours. the dog warm and dry and allow him plenty of tresh air, particularly if his discharges are frequent,

30 J. E. M., Bridgeport, Conn.-Please advise me what to do for 30 J. E. M., Brageport, Conn.—Please advise me what to do for my Scotch terrire dog, nine mouths old. He coughs continually and appears to be rather short of breath. Quantities of matter comes from his nose. He sets rather dull most of the time, Ans. Probably the first stage of distemper, but when this reaches you the disease will be so far advanced as to require tenic treatment. Give two grains of quinine twice a day, and a small quantity of the property of the party of the court thy of strong meat broth every three hours. If you had signed your full name to your communication we would have been able to reply by mail.

31 H. L. G., Brookfield, N. Y.-My fox bound, four years old, has had distemper for about six weeks; was taken with sneezing and at times blood came from his nostrils. As he seemed better I hunted him for two days. Since then he has been much wor. Military and for two days. Since their no ina seen mich worse. Yellow matter runs from his head. He is weak and moves with difficulty; coughs as though something was in his throat. Pulse runs nigh; sometimes at 123, but stands at about 100. He is very thirsty and has some appetite. Water scanty and high colored; some diarrhea. Have given him quinine and poke-rod, also tincture of iron. He has had two fits. He breathes thirty-three times a minute. What shall I do for him? Ass. Give nitrate of potash, eight or ten grains, two or three times a day, and, in addition, two grains of quintne three times a day. Drop the other

32 I. S.R., Erie, Pa. -My Irish water spaniel, six months old, has changed his puppy tusks nearly two months-or, say, six weeks

He is very healthy. Within the last four or five days long strings of slimy saliva hang from each side of his mouth. I have looked for a bone between his teeth, but find nothing wrong in his month. Do dogs at his age cut their back teeth after their tusks? Does it cause trouble as with children? Ans. Yes. The dog is suffering from irritation of the salivary glands, caused by teething. Give a little sulphur and castor oil once or twice a week.

33 V. H. W., New Britain, Conn,-I have a dog, half Newfoundso v. H. W., New Britain, Comi.—I have a cog, half Newronna-land and St. Bernard, nearly four years old, that has been sick nearly three weeks. He began with lolling and loss of appetite, and wanted to be in some remote place. He has grown so weak in his hind parts that it is almost imposable for him to get up, and he is reduced to skin and bone. He has not eaten as much since he has been sick as he would generally eat for one meal, but will cat great quantities of snow. What shall I do for him? Ans. A dog in the condition you describe should be tied up in comfortable and secure quarters, especially if he seems nervous, in case it should turn out to be rables, to which the few symptoms you give seem to point. Try a few (but large) doses of quinine, say five grains twice a day for a week. Write more fully.

34 C. S., Muney, Pa.—My setter dog has the distemper badly. have tried soveral things, but they don't appear to help him. What shall I give him? Ans. As you fail to state the age of the dog or give necessary particulars it is impossible to prescribe. We would advise, however, to try a tonic treatment.

35 J. H. L., Camillus, N. Y.—My setter puppy, seven months old, is troubled with sore cars. I have washed them carefully with castile soap and warm water, and have applied a liniment of carbolic acid and glycerine, but he does not get better. There is no offensive smell from his ears, but on the next day after washing them his ears will be covered with dry blood. What is the correct treatment? Ans. From your description the dog is evi-What is the dently suffering from canker, the membrane of the ear being so congested or inflamed as to yield some blood. Keep ears clean by syringeing with tepid water. Reduce his system by cooling food, such as vegetable diet. Avoid giving meat, and administer once every other day a dose of Epsom sails—say a tablespoorful. Four a tenspoorful of the following mixture in his cars twice a day: Lead water, one ounce; one or two drops of carbolic acid, with large half teaspoonful of glycerine added.

F 36 S. D. R., New York.—My setter dog (ever since he had the distemper) discharges from his eyes a transparent muens in the morning. Can I cure them by some simple remedy, or had I better take him to a doctor. Ans. You had better show the dog to a competent surgeon. There may be ulceration which causes the running you describe. Wash the eyes with tepid water.

37 G. H. B., Watertown, N. Y.—Your dog has internal canker of the ear. Pursue same treatment as recommended to J. H. L. in this column. Persevere and write result.

38 D. H. L., New York City.—1. My English setter bitch, with four pupples two weeks old, have the mange. 2. The pupples have little black sores all over their bodies. 3. My setter dog is have little black sores an over their vocaes. 5. My setter uog is in a very bad state. His hair has fallen out, and he has sores on his head and legs. He is very thin and passes water very often and very much at a time. What shall I do? Ams. 1, 2 and 3 Try Glover's mange cure, and give the setter dog nitrate of potas!) eight or ten grains, twice a day for three or four days.

39 L. M. G., Attica, Ind.—My English mastiff dog, three years of age, is quite sick. Two weeks ago we noticed he would not eat. Then he got very stiff all over, but worse in his right hind leg, which he will barely touch to the ground. He has become very when he will barry to their to the ground. He has become very poor and sunken at the flamits. He walks very slowly and stops to lest every little way. This morning, for the first time, he seemed in pain, groaning a little. What can be done for him? Ams. Your dog evidently has rheumatism. Give Epsom salts; a desert spoonful twice a day. Later on three grains of quinine twice a day will be of benefit to him.

40 U., Westfield, Mass.—I have been greatly interested in reading your excellent paper for the past two years that I have been a subscriber to it, and articles pertaining to pointers and setters and guns and game are those in which I take the greatest interest, and which, on receipt of the paper, I always seck for first, and for some time past have been hoping some of your correspondents would give me the necessary instructions to break my setter from a bad habit that seems to be growing on him; and, not finding it as yet, I decided to ask for it. When I take the dog into the woods after Partridge, if I allow him to get, say 100 feet from me, he will start off sometimes on a sharp run and pay no attention to either call or whistle, unless he should strike a strong scent, when he will stop and go to work as carefully as any dog, but that may be a quarter of a mile from where he left me. He is as staunch as a rock, and will bring the birds in without biting them. And, aside from the habit he has of starting off as described, is as good a dog as any one could ask for. Now, will some one who has overcome this trouble tell me how to go to work to break my dog of it? Do not say shoot him if he doesn't stop, for he has two charges in him say shoot him in the doesn't stop, for he has two charges in him now, and I will not do that again. I have fired scolding him and whipping him for it, but all to no purpose. Sometimes in going from my place of business to my dwelling house he will lower his head and start off into a smart trot, and neither calling nor whistling will make him return until he gets ready. He was two years old last June. Ans. As you have tried both your hand and gun in attempting to make your dog obedient and have failed, we cannot advise you better than to place him in the hands of an experienced dog trainer, who will, with the aid of a check cord, get him into shape and make him mind.

## CURRENT DOG STORIES.

## XXII

A slate picker at one of the Mill Creek coal breakers discovered a spotted setter under the pockets a few days since. Mill Creek is the leading coal centre of the Delaware and Hudeon Canal Company. The dog was mischievously put into an empty gravity coal car. The car was run under the chuic, and soon afterward four tons of clesstant coal were dumped upon the dog. The car was taken away at eight o'clock. The coal from Mill Creek is shipped via the Gravity Railroad to Honesdale, and there transferred into Eric cars for shipment East. This car arrived at the foot of No. 1 plane at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The workmen at the foot of the plane, hearing cries of distress which they supposed to be the moaning of a child, switched the car, determined to solve the mystery. The car was unloaded, and the dog, after a ride of

twenty miles under this pile of coal, appeared upon the scene in good condition. The owner, who lives at Mill Creek, learning of the whereabouts of his dog, sent a messenger with a check for  $\lesssim$ 50 to the lucky workmen who rescued the animal.—Exchange.

to the lucky workmen who rescued the animal.—Exchange.

Iowa Hall can boast of a dog that out-Tanners Tanner, having lived forty-two days without food or water. On the 16th day of September the saimal, owned by Mrs. Armstrong of Bird's Plat, disappeared from its home. They mirvelled much at the property of the saimal, owned by Mrs. Armstrong of Bird's Plat, disappeared from the home. They mirvelled much at the property of the same of the saimal o

disappeared was more than one hundred pounds, and when found it was less than twenty.—Place (Cal.) Argus.

In the southern part of Bolton there has lived for six or eight years past an Englishman, aged about sixty, by the name of Westlick, who did not appear to be doing much for a living. He kept five dogs—some of them ugly—and few people went near the house. Last Thursdyn a notification was left with First Selectman. White that Woolrich had not been seen for several days. Mes-us. White and Summer, two resolute men, went to the house. They were greeded by the furious onset of a large coach dog, who, on their opening the door wide enough to look in, bounded forward with an ominous growl and a display of teeth that meant mischief. The men shut the door and went to the window. Looking in; they saw Woolrich sitting in a chair by the stove, his head bent forward as if asleep. Unable to rouse him, and the dog continuing to exhibit the ugliest symptoms, it was re-olved to kill him. Mr. White had brought his gun, but the dog kept so near his missier, as if guarding him, that it was not deemed safe to fire from the window; and, raising this, the visiors hurled a stone, to start the dog for was discharged, killing the faithful animal instantly. Going into the room the visiors discovered that Woolrich was dead. Probably he had been dead several days, and land been frozen to death, He was not known as a dividing man list other dogs, starved out, had left him, but this one faithful and formidable animal had refused to describ him, and stood it out bravely by his side, in cold and hunger. The dog fell a martyr to his devotion and fidelity.—

HANNEL NOWER.

### KENNEL NOTES.

## NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAMED.

Mocbuff—Mr. Harry E. Livingston, of New York city, claims the name of Maccluff for red Irish setter doep puppy out of Pierce's being tenue by Mr. H. B. Wygant, Peckskill, N. Deppy is now being trame by Mr. H. B. Wygant, Peckskill, N. Deppy is now being trame by Mr. H. B. Wygant, Peckskill, N. Deppy is now being trame by Mr. H. B. Wygant, Peckskill, N. N., claims the name of Linds for his short-haired throughbred St. Bernard bitch, whelped Oct. 12, 1879, out of Mr. B. Loone's Alpe, by Mr. B. Jernanin's Chamannix.

Lady May—Mr. H. D. Benner, of Nyack, N. Y., claims the name of Lady May for his blue Belton Llewellin setter bitch with dark points by Lofty out of Maud Muller (Rob Roy-Pochontas) bred by Mr. W. A. Irvin, Kokomo, Indisna.

Rochester Ben—Mr. J. C. Bishop, of Monson, Maine, claims the name of Mochester Ben for black and tan fox hound, sixteen months old, bred by Mr. L. M. Woodin, out of Reno by Driver.

Dorn Bell for black and tan fox hound bitch, eighteen months old, out of Pan by Class (liter sister to Blue Beard).

Chavie II.—M. Robert Walker, of Franklin, N. Y., claims the name of Open of Egypt—Dr. J. J. Jennelle, of Du Quoin, Ill., claims the name of Open of Egypt for a beautiful bitch puppy reserved for himself out of the late Elelo II.—Dell litter.

Barkis—Lieut. Fred W. Foster, U. S. A., Fort Laramie, W. T., claims the name of one of Markey for for Irish water spaniel dog puppy out of Lady by Barney.

Megoding-Lieut. Fred W. Foster, U. S. A., Fort Laramie, W. Pegoding-Lieut. Fred W. Foster, U. S. A., Fort Laramie, W. Pegoding-Lieut.

Mickey Free—Capt. A. E. Woodson, U. S. A., Fort Laramie, W. T., claims the name of Mickey Free for Irish water spaniel dog puppy out of Lady by Barney.

Peggody—Lieut. Fred W. Foster, U. S. A., Fort Laramie, W. T., claims the name of Peggotty for setter bitch puppy by Rake out of Phyllis.

Tom—Mr. John Fonda, Brooklyn, N. Y., claims the name of Tom, Jr., for his black and tan setter, whelped August, 1880, out of Gee, E. Brownie's Nellie Horton (formerly Dr. Ateris) by Doan's Tom, presented to him by Dr. H. F. Aten.

Penhoe—Paymaster L. G. Billings, U. S. N., Annapolis, Md., claims the name of Ivanhoe for his red Irish setter, whelped July 2, 1880, out of F. N. Hall's Rose Bradwardine by A. E. Godeffroy's Rover H.

Queen Elizabeth—Mr. F. N. Hall claims the name of A.

Rover II.

Queen Elizabeth—Mr. F. N. Hall claims the name of Queen Elizabeth for his red Irish setter, whelped July 2, 1880, out of his Rose
Bradwardine (Elcho-Bess) by A. E. Godeffroy's Rover II. (Rover-Panula)

Bradevardine (Elcho-Bess) by A. E. Godeffroy's nover In. (Anyel-Pamels).

Bessie B.—Daniel J. Duffy, of Chaltanooga, Tenn., claims the name of Bessie B for red frish bitch seventeen mouths old, by Champion red Irish setter Bob, imported by E. T. Stoddard, of Dayton, Ohio, out of Dr. Geo. Hall's Gyps.,

Pilot—Daniel J. Duffy, of Chaltanooga, Tenn., claims the name of Pilot for red Irish setter dog, one and one-half years old, by imported Don (imported by Clas. Turner, Secretary of Mutual Kennel Clab, St. Lours, Mo.), in December, 1873, from C. Cooper, Esq., Limerick, Ireland, out of Maud, and Mand is out of Waddell's Pilot and Grosse. Esq., Limerick, 1 Pilot and Gypsy.

Pilot and Gypsy.

Sales.

Ruby—Mr. Robert Walker, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., has purchased from F. F. Pitcher, Charemoni, N. H., has batch Ruby (imported Saip, Feather).

Bebe II.—Mr. Robert Walker has purchased from Mr. Chas. E. Lewis, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., black and tan bitch Belle II. letter Lewis, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., black and tan bitch Belle II. letter Pauline (Waddell's Bell-Beau).

Ruby and Rose—Mr. Robert Walker, has purchased from Mr. D. F. Slade, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., ceckers Ruby and Rose (Plusher-Pannie II).

Joseph—Mr. F. L. Sheldon, Rahway, N. J., has purchased from Mr. Jerry Cockerell, Memphis, Tenn., setter dog pup, whelped June 27, 1880, out of Lady Clare by Joe, Jr.

Miss June—Mr. F. L. Sheldon in Suprehased from Mr. Jerry Chies deno—Mr. F. L. Sheldon is purchased from Mr. Jerry Chies deno—Mr. F. L. Sheldon is purchased from Mr. Jerry Chies and Sheldon in State of State

Cockerell setter bitch pup, whelped July 23, 1880, out of Juno by Giad-tone.

Little Lady—Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr., has sold to Mr. L. D. Rumsey, Burlalo, N. Y., setter bitch Little Lady (Dash; III. Howey).

Trim and Trouble—Dr. P. E. Day, Bristol, R. I., has sold to Mr. Alex. Taylor, Jr., New York city, the brace of pointers Trin and Trouble.

Rode-Madean M. C. E. Henderson, Almonte, Ont., a brace of Ranger—Datasy Whelps—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall. Lacine Kennels, has sold to Mr. O. E. Henderson, Almonte, Ont., a brace of Ranger—Datasy Whelps—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, Lacine Kennels, has sold to Mr. J. O. Donner, four white and orange ticked Ranger—Daisy whelps—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, Lacine Kennels, has sold to Mr. Jr. Whelps—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, Lacine Kennels, has sold to Mr. Ferry R. King, New York city, a liver colored dog (white frill), and a liver and tan dog (white frill), Wildair-Cora. Rackel—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, Lacine Kennels, has sold to Mr. J. T. Hulise, Circleville, Ohio, a black dog with white breast and toes, Wildair-Cora.

Ress—Gramby, Ct., Dec. 18, 1880.—I have just loop ht from Geo, Pownall, Christiana, Pa., his well-known prize whining English pure beggle Bess. She arrived the 16th in fine condute, end is in whelp by Yetor—will whelp the 22d. She was shown at Locton, 1878, and easily won first prize, and Fonest axis Syntaxia in report of show said. "That fir, Formall, of Christians, showed has beagle Bess, which was by long odds the test dog in the lot." N. ELMORE.

### PRESENTATION

Elcho II.-Bell Whelp-Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Du Quoin, Ill., has presented to Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Vermont, Ill., a Litch puppy out of Dell by Elcho II. W. Wilkinson, Vermont, Ill., a Litch puppy out of Dell by Elcho II. A. E. Godeffoy, Guymard, N. Lecine Kennels, has presented Mr. A. E. Godeffoy, Guymard, N. Y., a chestnut and tan bitch with white rill, Wildar-Cora.

WHELPS.

Wirklis.

\*\*Rose—Dr. Win, Jarvis' (Claremont, N. H.), Rose whelped on December 6, five deg puppies by Elelio, \*\*Minne—Mr. Isaace heavisty, Ar.'s, Minne has whelped five puppies by Viven (Leice-ter-Stanbont's Nellis) \*\*

\*\*Boss—Air N. Elmore's English have beagle Bess (winner of first prize at Boston, 1878), has whelped three bitch puppies by Victor. All sold \*\*

\*\*All Sold \*\*

\*

All sold.

All sold.

Milm-Paymaster L. G. Billing's black and tan Nita (Plunket-Nell), whelped December 12, three, all dega, by Dr. Aten's Glen. One puppy has since died.

Bille-Mi. F. Campbell Moller's (New York city) black and tan select bitch Belle (Gate's lindly-Finn's Uno), whelped Nov. 25, eight puppes, five dogs and three bifches by Mr. Frank Gezzen's Molle-Milm-Mr. G. W. Bassford's bitch Mona by Rory O'Moore, whelped December 12, seven puppies, three dogs and two bitches, sired by Iron Duke.

Baren.

## Bred.

Princess-Flash—Mr. Geo. G. Barker's (Boston, Mass.), chamon pointer bitch Princess (Rauger-Fan) to Dr. A. Russell Stranan's Rlash (George-Peg).

\*\*Gypsy-Sensation—Mr. Duer's (Orange, N. J.), Gypsy 'to Sensaon, Gypsy was formerly the property of Messis. Lincoln and

Gypsy-Sensation—a...

tion. Gypsy was formerly the property of access, Lindellelyar.

Hellyar.

Prairie Rose-St. Elmo-Mr. F. L. Sheldon's (Rahway, N. J.),

Prairie Rose to St. Elmo on December 9.

Fronk—Mr. P. A. Huffman, Thorntown, Ind., has presented Col. Samuel Goodman, of Philadelphia, with his fine quail deg

### A SAD ACCIDENT.

A LAMENTABLE accident occurred week before last in New Jersey, which resulted in the death of a valuable pointer deg. The circumstances, which were peculiarly distressing, are as follows: Mr. K., the owner of the dog, with a companion, had been shooting, and had killed several birds. A bevy having been flushed Mr. K. killed two birds with one barrel, and, after leading, the dog was sent to fetch the birds. As he appreached with one of them, his master took a few steps forward, and, catching his foot in a grapecine, fell forward upon his gun. The stock was broken and the gun discharged, the entire charge passing through the dog, which was now within a few feet of his hander. The brave animal, without uttering a sound, continued to advance, dropped like bird at his master's feet, lecked his hand, looked up into his face with an expression of fondest affection, and fell over dead."—Forest and Stream, Nov. 18, 1880.

Farewell, my dog! A last farewell I say to thee, a friend so true. Words can never, never tell The thoughts that in my bosom swell Toward one I loved as vou.

Forgive me, dog, my sad, sad lot! Your eyes look love and try to say "Forgiven you are; I blame you not.
You did not mean this fatal shot Should harm your friend who dies this day."

Your master knows your love so strong: Your acts, the last so sadly test, When, bleeding fast, you crawl along To lick the hand that caused you wrong-To die by friend you knew your best.

Wellsville, N. Y., Nov. 27. CLARENCE A FARMER

ONE AMONG A THOUSAND—Buyfinto, N. Y.—Editor Forest and Stream: Several weeks ago a friend from the East had been on an extended shooting trip in Illinois. He took with him several fine dogs. Upon his return here he left one with me to breed to a valuable bitch I own, and which will shortly be in use. After the dog had been with me a few days I discovered he was ailing. He soon became so had as to cause great anxiety upon my part. I had but little faith in our "vets," as I had previously had sad experience with them, as also had some others whom I knew. I was at my wit's end, when finally an old horseman and a great lover of dogs happened in my office. I stated the case to him, when he recommended Dr Roht. C. Hutchings to me. I called on the Doctor and plainly told him my lack of faith in vets for dog practice. We went up to see the dog. The Doctor gave him a thorough examination from the tip of his nose to the root of his tail, watched and studied his every movement for a long time, asked numerous questions and finally diagnosed the case as being inflammation of kidneys and bladder, extending also to penis, which proved to be correct, and a very bad case it was, too. The Doctor took him in charge, and in about four days he had the dog about cured; in fact, so much so that I shipped him to his owner (nearly five hundred miles away) the other evening. Of course you can imagine how pleased I was in being sible to do so. ing. Of cou able to do so. Of course you can imagine how pleased I was in being

ling. Of course you can magnic now preased 1 was in using able to do so.

Should this neet the eye of any in my immediate vicinity who has a sick canine friend he may have no fears to place him in the hands of Dr. Hutchings, where he will not only receive proper treatment and care, but will at once feel that he is in the care of a true friend. Since my experience with Dr. Hutchings 1 have learned of several critical cases that he has been successful with. I will give you two. A gentleman here has an old pet bull terrier of large size. He is very old. This summer a fire engine ran over him and broke his foreleg. The gentleman called in an eminent physician and surgeon, who pronounced him beyond aid and recommended him destroyed. Dr. Hutchings was called, set the limb, put it in splints, and to-day the old veteran wags his gratitude every time he meets the doctor.

A Lover of THE Dog.

For Sale.—A grand liver colored pointer bitch, Flora out of Lady II. by Flash; one and half year old; has had some field experience; a careful ruffed grouse dog; is fast and retrieves properly. Flash, the sire, is a noted dog, being out of Peg by Dr. Strachan's George. Address Fointer care of this office,

### ANENT THE POT-HUNTER.

BROOKLEN N V NOV 23 Editor Forest and Stream :

BEING a reader and lover of your excellent paper I frequently come across articles written by

DEING a reader and lover of your excellent paper I frequency quentity come across articles written by self-styled "true sportsmen," who take it upon themselves to abuse and sneer at certain individuals whom they term "pot hunters," Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to say right here that it would be well for these "gentlemen sportsmen" to cast an inward glance at themselves and sit in judgment upon their own practices before condemning and abusing others. Perhaps two-thirds of the visitors to the more secluded and remote lakes of Maine are so-called "gentlemen sportsmen"—if membership in a gun elub and a high sense of personal importance and superiority go to make up that unknown quantity—and yet it is a notorious fact that there is more game killed out of season on these lakes than there is during the lawful months.

killed out of season on these lakes than there is during the lawful months.

Now, sir, who is responsible for this base work? It is not the "pot-hunter," for he never visits these lakes during the hot months. It is the "gentleman sportsman," who, fresh from the town and intent upon securing trophies of his skill, blazes away at all sorts of fur and feathers, without regard for law or license. Numbers of deer, and even moose, are "jacked" and shot during July and August in the interior of Maine, and the very persons who are guilty of doing so return to town and relieve their consciences by abusing the

pot-hunter.

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pot-nunter."
It occurs to me if the class of sportsmen (?) to whom I re-It occurs to me it the class of sportsmen (?) to whom I refer would take pains to practice a little of what they preach, and devote the time spent in condemning the "pot-hunter" to carnest endcavors to keep themselves within the limits of the game laws—in fact, to do more real personal work and less talk—there would not be such a marked decrease of game generally, and especially in the very sections visited mainly by members of gun clubs.

"Top f.ever."

### STRIPED BASS. (Labrax lineatus.)

DOIS'D on some brown and weedy rock Pols D on some brown and weedy re That trembles to the surges' shock, With weighty rod and lengthen'd line The angler's eye surveys the brine, And sees at last the sudden sweep, The downward plunge, the upward leap, Then casts afar his gleaming baits And breathless for the struggle waits.

The quick-ey'd bass beholds the snare, So tempting and so seeming fair, And with a flashing leap secures The false, deceptive, barbed lures Then, pricked with hook and mad with pain, Darts off all bleeding to the main, Till check'd by the revolving reel, And anguished by the cruel steel, It stops, it pauses, turns once more Tow'rd his termenter at the shore. Again, again, the strifes begin, Exhausted is each flapping fin; Wearied and spent, and bleeding still. He yieldeth to the angler's skill, And, panting, dying, brave no more, Is drawn impassive to the shore Stretch'd on the rugged rock it lies A beauteous and glittering prize; Its silvery scales, its striped side, Most lovely, though with life-blood dyed; So lovely that no painter's tint Its lines on canvas may imprint,

Its lines on canvas may imprint.

Isaac Molellan.

Winter Trangeling in Colorado.—The train discharges its freight into a dozen coaches, which set off for the mountain pass that lies between Norton and Leadville; they rattle off through the whirling snows toward the range of mountains, which is already thick with storms. Our own way lies across the South Park toward a lower part of the Arkansas Valley; for ten miles the four horses hurry the light open wagon over the snow-covered plain, through the bilinding snow that flies before the blasts rushing down from the mountain ravines. Then we find our way upon the regular freighting road that leads in a devious course through the mountain gorges to Leadville. It is a way for which little has been done except by the wheels of the endless trains of wagons; but nature meant this land for roads; the scant foliage and slight rain-fall leave each of the ravines a natural road, and the frost has now bound mud and stones together. Every mile of this trail is occupied by a long caravan of the freighting teams that earry in provisions and take out bullion. The ordinary train consists of many teams, each composed of two wagons, the hinder one being without a tongue, and the two coupled together as closely as two railway cars. Sometimes there are three wagons in the string. Eight or ten mulcs and a single driver supply the motive power. With this "outfit" one dexterous driver will drag about ten thousand pounds of freight at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. Some of these trains are individual ventures, but commonly a dozen teams are under one wagon-master, who fixes the marches and determines the places where the train shall halt to pass the tides of wagons that set the other way. These caravans give us the most picturesque aspects of this mountain life; the drivers are a strange selection from the vigorous frontiermen. The labor is extremely arduous and the life of the rudest, but the profits are very large; many of these teams earning from thirty to fifty dollars per day

man to another, and I was indebted to them for many considerate acts. They are a marvelously profane lot, but their swearing has a coriously impersonal character. In his diffi-culties with the teams a man will lift up his voice and ad-dress the Infinite in diabolic homily that would befit Milton's dress with the teams a man will fit up his voice and address the Infinite in diabolic homily that would befit Milton's Satan, and then, subsiding like a geyser, remain silent for the rest of the day. At night, when they gather around the fire, in the low-walled, turf-covered ranches, they are perfectly mute: they sit on the benches as still as munmiles, until they slip down upon the floor and snore until morning. They seem wrapped up in their own thoughts, or in the place where their thoughts ought to be. They often camp alone by the roadside; indeed, many of them seem to prefer the absolute isolation that they find in bivouacking in the scrub woods ten miles from neighbors. One night I sought directions from one of these solitary men. He was a huge, griz-zle-bearded fellow, whom I surprised cooking his supper by a little fire in a niche in the rocks near his team. His ugly visage stood out in the blaze of his bacon, which he was toasting on a stick. He gave me sufficient answers without looking up to see who it was shouting at him out of the darkness.—January Atlantte.

BEDFORD -Ohio, Noz. 15.—I send you enclosed a short article on the catish. It has been a long time since I wrote anything for the FORST AND STREAM, and I have written this partly to pass away the dreary hours of my illness. I read your paper with great interest, sick as I am, for it is decidedly the best sporting journal ever published in our country, baseluse being a wood family namer, and it has steadily imly the best sporting journal ever published in our country, besides being a good family paper, and it has steadily improved in your hands. I sincerely wish it success. You have done good service to the sporting fraternity by your exposure of the dangerous character of that villainous compound, the Dittmar powder. Please excess pencil and unsized paper; I have to write lying on a lounge, and pen and ink are very inconvenient. I often feel like writing out some of my sporting experiences, which have been somewhat extensive and interesting. I have every number of your paper preserved from the time it was first sent to me by the Parker Bros., if I am not mistaken.

WE requested our office-boy to note down, in alphabetical enumeration, the occupations and professions of the writers of letters to Forest and Stream which came to us in one week. After a close scrutiny of the envelopes the boy handed us the following curiously compiled, but scarcely complete, estalogue:

Artfully angling artists.

Buccaneering boatmen. Campaigning canoeists.

Doughty deer-dogging doctors. Errant Englishmen.

Friendly farmers, fatalistic fishermen.

Gentlemen gunners.

Harmless hermits.

Incorruptible import inspectors.

Joyish jokers.

Knaves and knights.

Laconic legal lummaries.

Mutinous mariners, manly marketmen.

No nonsensical newspaper novelists.

Ophidian cologists, ornamental ornithologists. (Preposterous patent powder pamphleteers properly prohibited.)

Quite a quota of queer questioners quieted.

Roaming romancers racily recounting redskin rencontres.

Sundry subscribers speedily settling, subsequently sending sen

sible suggestion Trouting tourists, talkative toxopholites

Urbane 'untsmen. Veracious and verbose veteran voyageurs.

Wretched wardens wearily watching whales, XXX-traordinary xploiters.

Yellow yachtsmen, young yagers. Zealous zoologists.

The man who thinks that he can afford to pay the farmer's boy more for quail than the boy is paid by the baggage-master: is invited to send his address to this office.

CAN some of the older readers of the Forest and Stream tell us where and when the expression "true sportsman" was first employed?

Don't physic, for it weakens and destroys, but use Hop Bitters that builds up, up!

# The Bifle.

## RANGE AND GALLERY.

Our Rifle Prizes.—The admirable gallery practice, which we re port in our columns from week to week from our Boston correspondent, has roused many inquiries from readers in other sections, and led to a general adoption of this most excellent indoor winter amusement. The scoring as recorded is little short of perfect, amusement. and, as the result of such careful drill during the cold weather, the Walnut Hill Range is enabled to show a finer shooting average than any other shooting ground in the country.

To stimulate practice, and as a holiday gift to our Boston friends, To stimulate practice, and as a nonday give our boston income, the FOREST AND STREAM has prepared two elaborately carved mecra-cision in off-hand shooting. One of the prizes will be placed as a leading prize at the Mammoth, and the other at the Magnolia Gallery. We have drawn the conditions with the utmost simplicity, and, should any disputed points arise, will try to decide them according to common sense and the N. R. A. rules. We will keep our readers posted from week to week with the scores made, and at the close hope to see a good gathering of highest possible

scores at the tic shooting.

Conditions—Pipe to be shot for in gallery with gallery rifles: to be awarded to marksman making best aggregate of five scores; cach score to consist of ten shots, off-hand, at reduced Creedmoon targets. Ties to be shot off; best three out of five scores, Com-Competition open to all comers from January 1 to April 30, inclusive.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 25.—The riflemen of Walnut Hill cave Santa Claus a grand ovation of noise and smoke to-day, and all day long the winter shed was filled with devotees of the sport. while out from the shooting posts poured an incessant fusified. All the trains brought additions, and during the afternoon the partiion was even overcrowded. The day proved a gray one, the leaden clouds produced a good light, and the wind, which came steady and unbroken in its velocity from the northeast, indicating 2 o'clock, was easily handled. At the 200-yards ring target, it will be remembered, the bullseye is only two inches.

The holiday match did not fill largely, owing to the attractions a the novelty matches. Captain Jackson took first place with 32 out of the possible 35, and Mr. Tyler with his military rifle was second for 31. The latter gentleman making the most entries, as per conditions, took first money. The novelty matches will close one week from Saturday next. Following are the best scores out of the 150 entries made : 

E. F. Richardson

5. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H.
ning Target (Oil-nand).
E. F. Richardson
E. J. Crano
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
The Massachusetts Target (Rest.)
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Massachusetts Target (Off-hand.)
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ring Target (Rest.)
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
MAMMOTH RIPLE GALLERY.—Boston, Dec. 24, 1880.—The third

week in the any-rifle match at the Mammoth Gallery has shown the best shooting this season, and the gallery has been well filled both day and evening. Mr. N. W. Arnold, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, was successful in getting a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes and receiving \$16 in gold for the same. He made eleven consecutive bullseyes—a clean score of eight, and, starting a new score with three more bullseyes, missed on his twelfth shot. Last May new targets was put in the gallery, and this is the first clean score that has been made. All the crack shots of this section have essayed this feat, and none of them have succeeded in accomplishing it. To Mr. Arnold is awarded all praise for his skill and accuracy, and the management wish to anpraise for his skill and accuracy, and the management wish to announce that they are ready to pay \$15 in gold to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. The competition is still very strong, and several aspirants for clean scores follow very closely in Mr. Arnold's steps, who is in the lead with 193 out of a possible 200; Mr. U. A. Pollard is second with 192; third on the list is Mr. J. Merrill, of the Massachusetts Ritle Association, with 192; fourth on the list is Mr. J. H. Brown, of the Empire Rifle Club of New York, with 192. Ranking in the order named, Mr. E. F. Richardson, of the Massachusetts Ride Association, is fifth with It, and sixth is Mr. S. Camicrbury, of the Massachusetts Rife As-sociation, with 189. This is the bost shooting that has ever taken place on the new targets. On January 1, 1881, will commence a new rife match with six cash prizes as follows: \$7, \$6, \$6, \$2, \$2, 31. Also an extra prize of \$15 in gold to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bulleyes. The conditions of the match are: Any .22 cal. ritle, three pounds pul; position, off-hand; rounds, 8; possible 40; five scores to win or possible 200. There are only five more days remaining in the month for the any-rifle match, which closes on Friday evening, December 31. The fol-lowing are the leading competitors to date; 50 yards; rounds, 8;

	and the same remained non-best of the forth to the first to the	June	uo,	100	шис, о,
1	possible 40; five scores to win or possible 200:				
	N. W. Arnold	38	08	39	40-193
	U. A. Pollard	38	38	39	39-193
ł	J. Merrill38	28	36	29	39-192
H	J. H. Brown38	38	38	89	39-193
ų	E. F. Richardson38	38	38	35	29-191
1	S. Canterbury	37	38	38	39-159
1	Frank Hollis	37	33	33	39-189
J	H. A. Buck	57	87	37	38-196
1	F. J. Rabbeth	36	27	35	
1	Geo. F. Ellsworth				38 - 185
1	MULTIN THE TELESTOP LIE	37	37	37	89-195
1	Milton W. Farrow36	37	37	37	37-184
1	C. R. Bartlett36	36	37	37	37-193
1	A. S. Stubbs	36	36	36	37-191
1	Geo. D. Edson36	36	36	36	36-180
1	D. L. Neal	36	86	36	37-150
ı	H. E. Armstrong35	26	36	36	36-179
1	R. C. Sawyer35	35	36	36	36 - 178
1	A, C. Goodspeed	35	35	36	26-177
ł	F. J. Snow35	33	35	35	36-176
1	O. T. Hart35	35	35	35	36-176
1	B. H. Daley35	35	33	-1/5	35-178
1	Geo. Estes	35	35	35	35-174
ı	H. B. Furnace34	34	84	35	35-172
1	П. Б. г иниссептина под под под под под под под под под под	2.7	01生	217	D-112

Pistol Practice,-The pistol match, which closes on the 31st of December, has been very popular during the three weeks past, and, if the competition is as lively for the remaining few days, it will be hard for any one to name the winners. Mr. Elihu Wilder remains in the lead with 109 out of a possible 120. Second on the list is Mr. J. Ames, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, who is show-ing good shooting and capital holding, with 107. Third on the list is Mr. H. E. Armstrong with 106, followed closely with several who are 105. This range has been lively, and this little arm is proving itself very popular with many who avail themselves of the opportunity offered to practice. On January 1, 1881, will commence a new pistol match with three cash prizes as follows: 55,  $\pm 3$ ,  $\pm 2$ . Also an extra prize of  $\pm 5$  to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bulleyes. The conditions are: Holding the weapon at arm's-length; rounds, 8; possible 40; three scores to win or possible 120 : distance, 50 feet,

Following are the leading competitors to date; 50 feet; rounds,

B : Dossible 40 : three	BCC	ores to w	m or possible 120:		
Eithu Wilder36	36	37-109	Geo. F. Ellsworth 33	200	34 - 100
J. Ames35	2.6	36 - 107	C. C. Foster33	33	33- 99
H. E. Armstrong84	36	36-106	F. J. Snow32	38	83 - 98
			F. C. Goodspeed32		
			F. Hollis		
			F. F. Minot32		
J. Miller34	34	36-104	O. T. Hart32	32	32-96
J. R. Scott 34	34	35-103			

GEO. E. RAYMORE, Manager,

THE MAGNOLIA GALLERY-Buston.-The third week in the December match at this gallery has shown better results than any previous week since the popular match opened. The following are the best scores in the rifle matches, as the summary indicates

ALEGH NO. 1.				
J. C. Rosers	49	4.9	49	49-245
C. Wright48	49	44	4.5	49-240
R. F. Schaefer46	46	49	41	47-935
W. H. F., (DERGO)	4.7	47	41	46-233
C. tdlb.in	41	46	45	46-228
J. J. 105841	4.4	46	46	46 - 226
W. Brown 1	41	44	46	46-224
E. Wlittes	4.1	44	46	45 223
W. Hooter	45	44	-15	46-323
W. Jones	47	4.1	41	44 - 223
T. 1 y = n	44	45	44	44-221
S. Forg	47	44	41	44 - 221
F. Cloud 45	41	43	45	44-021
A. B. Tilom &	43	43	45	44-120
Match No. 2.				
J. C. Rogers45	46	45	46	46224
W. Hunter 65	- 41	4.5	15	46 -225
R. F. Schaefer	44	47	4.5	46-224
C. Wright43	4.1	45	416	45 -003
C. William41	4.1	-11	4.5	41-219
H. Hunter	4.5	43	-1.1	45-219

In the nisted match a larger number of patrons have been in the gallery during the pastweek than any time since the match opened, many mombers of the ritle associations availing themselves of the opportunity to practice with the pistol and prove good holding at fifty feet. Mr. C. Dunn, of Indianola, Tex., stands well alead with 125 out of the full possible 159. The subjoined summary gives only the best scores at the word fire:

C. Dura	40	44-125
R. F. Schaoler40	40	41-121
E. F. Richardson	39	41 -117
W. H. Farnhaut.	38	33115
J. C. Bourrs	36	37-108
d. Edwards 34	33	35-102
J. C. Gliman	33	32- 99
T. Tysod	35	33- 99
T. Brown 31	32	31 94
J. C. McCoy	31	84 93
W. Hunt r	29	20- 59
F. Worth	23	31 56
C. White	23	30 S3
J. Mead	21	19- 60

Massachuserts-Medford, Dec. 25. -There was a good attendareo to-day at Bellevue Range, to participate in the renewed competion in the gold badge match. The day was a good one for the port, wind easily controlled, light capital and shooting first class.

Scores in the Gold Badge Match.

H. Kimball				
C. H. Russell				
H. Withington	 		5 4 5	5 4 5-33
II. Rich	 		5 5 4	5 5 5-33
C. Hartwell	 		5 5 4	5 4 5 - 32
W. P. Metcalf	 	4	5 5 4	4 4 5-31
J. R. Tecl	 	4	4 5 4	4 5 4-30
W. Jacobs	 	4	4 5 4	4 5 4-30

Worcester, Mass., Pine Grove Range, Dec. 25,-400 vards carton, possible 60:

S Clark	l
C. Jenkins4 6 6 6 4 6 5 6 6 5-54 4 4 6 6 4 6 6 3 4 4-50-104	
A, G. Mann	
E. A. Bartlett 5 5 5 6 6 4 4 5 5 6 - 50	ı
200 yards, off-hand, possible 50:	
Dr. Arnold4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 5	
E. A. Bartlett 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 3-44 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 -44 - SS	
Stedman Clark4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5	
M. G. Fuller4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	١
C. Jenkins	
400 yards off-hand possible 50 ·	

BROOKLYN. - The Brooklyn Long Range Ride Gallery, 381 Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, has two 100 ft. ranges, and is patonized by the best Ridemen from New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Pors, the proprietor, pays \$1 every week for the highest score (200 vds., Creedmoor target, 10 shots) made in his gallery, and to show what kind of shooting is made in his place sends us the following

score fr m last month:

score fr m last month:

F. W. Holton, 48, 49; A. H. Anderson, 50, 59; T. B. White, 50, 40, 50, 46, 50, 50; M. B. Hall, 50; T. P. White, 50; M. B. Hall 50; P. P. Roncidson, 50; A. H. Anderson, 49.

There is a shooting match every Saturday night open to all comers, German ring target, 5 shots for two valuable prizes, and the following goutlemen have won prizes by making the following

scores:
A. H. Anderson, 115, '115, 114, 116, 116, 116, 114, 119, 115, 117, F. H. Holton, 114, 116, 111; T. S. Case, 113, 115, 118, 113; F. Rondston, 111, 113, 117, 119; T. P. White, 118; T. F. Descoug, 115, Measrs, T. P. White and P. Roneldson both made remarkably good shooting last week by making 49 out of 60, 300 yds. target.

ARRON, Ohio, Dec. 18 .- The directors of the Akron Rifle Association held a meeting last week, and decided to make an effort to revive interest in this aport. The organization was started in the winter of 1877-8, and for two seasons there were from ten to twenty-five scores made on the range every week, and a large number of the members procured guns of the best make. From various causes the interest has died out during the past season, the scores growing fewer until the weekly meetings were alto-gether discontinued. As a result of the meeting of directors the targets were put in shape, the stove in the sheeting house at the 200-yard firing point warmed up, and three members put in an appearance. Their scores were as follows ;

J. R. Criss. C. R. Knight U. B. Wing	4 4	3 3 5 1	1 4	5 4 4-43
It was very good work for	men who had	not bee	n on	the range

There are favorable indications of a general revival of interes There are lavoratic indications of a general revival of interes and a large attendance at the annual meeting for the election of officers on the second Friday evening in January, prox. I hope to be able to send you occasional items of interest, for we have better equipments than any club in Ohio, and good material in the men,

### WIMBLEDON MARKING.

THE special committee, appointed after the exposures of last July in the matter of false scoring at the Wimbledon meeting, have reported to the council, and that body have made public their scheme of checking any fraudulent practices. Secretary E. St. John Midduay writes for the information of the volunteer force and of the public generally that :

their scheme of checking any fraudulent practives. Secretary E. St. John Mildmay writes for the information of the volunteer force and of the public generally that:

"A variety of schemes for the prevention of collusion between competitors, register-keepers and markers, having been brought under the notice of the Council of the National Riflo Association, have received their most careful attention. The objects to be attained for the prevention of fraud appear to be the establishment of adequate checks: 1. On register keepers; 2. On markers; 3. On competitors themselves, It is essential that neither register-keepers, anchore one competitors with know beforehand to what when the control of the property carried out, and therefore the most likely to prove effective. With the above objects in view it is suggested that the following rules be adopted:

"Register-Keepers—Black boards, visible to all, to be provided at the bring points, whereon the seores should be recorded as well as on the telects. The scores on the boards and tickets to be compared by an officer, and the tickets to be attamped by him both beween the property carried out, and therefore the most "Butt-Sergeants—Register-keepers—Rules to be recorded as well as on the telects. The scores on the boards and tickets to be compared by an officer, and the tickets to be stamped by him both beween the property of the

ANOTHER FAVORED HUNTING RIFLE, -I see in your issue of the ANOTHER FAVORID HUNTING RIFLE.—I see in your issue of the lath inst, an article on the above subject. I notice also that this is the second article on the aforesaid theme, the first being a plea for the Winchester, and the last a plea for the Kennedy. Now, though I do not favor this special pleading for certain arms, I presume I am not out of order when I add a few words under the same caption. The author of the second of these articles, "Otto," while "knowing it (the Winchester) to be a good weapon," thinks the Kennedy better, and seems inclined in general to suppose the last thing out the best. When the Winchester was first brought out no one claimed "that all improvements in that line ceased." But so many decided improvements appeared in the model of '73 that there was little room for any in that of '76, which brings it as near to perfection as any repeater made. In short, the Winchester as improved has borne the tests of experience and is still at the it. The Kennedy and the Burgess are closely modelled after Winchester; the Kennedy to the extent of adopting its cartridges. And if "the fact that it has been along time upon the market, well known and introduced," does not make it a superior weapon over all others that may come after, these facts do not prove it to be inferior.
"Otto" speaks of "faults and imperfections" in the Winches

Would it not be well to specify these faults and imperfec-? I am not claiming absolute perfection in the Winchester, for I see at least a hint of imperfection in the fact that even the model has not been adopted as the repeating arm of the U. military service, though it exceeds all except the Lee in number of shots, and exceeds them all in rapidity of fire.

Of course all repeaters may be improved, but when some such

system as the Lee is adopted and so improved, but when some sten system as the Lee is adopted and so improved that there is noth-ing for the marksman to do but to pull the trigger, it may be safely said that the limit of improvement has been reached. Judging by the inventions and improvements in firearms the last fifteen years, such a limit does not seem far in the future.

I began this article with the intention of putting in a plea for the single breech-loader, but I find I have exceeded my intended the single breval-roader, out 1 ind 1 have exceeded by intertext limits, and will only add that if one innst choose a repeater for hunting large and dangerous game, why not take the Winchesto Express rifle? If that ritle were used on a grizzly he would have no occasion to ask whether one meant it or not, nor would the said grizzly have much chance to step over and "investigate" the hunter. Besides, with this rifls and its naked bullet there would be no trouble with sticking shells or torn or creased patches. Though the patched bullet is just the thing for target practice, I believe it will generally be admitted that the naked bullet is the most satisfactory for hunting. A. G. B.

## Bachting and Canocing.

THE ANTHRACITE'S FAILURE.

The antheracties on the subject of steam yachts the London Feder produces some instructive data which incontestibly show the Perkins bother and engine to be much interior in all principal requirements to the confinery varieties. The Field conducted by saying: "So far as can be understood, the Anthractic made her vivage to America and back to prove the advantages of the Perkins system for long and short voyages; but, without some further explanation, those who understand the present position of steam yachting will be disinclined to admit that there are any advantages in that system." This is very moderate language, but nevertheless amounts to a decided verdict against the claims of the Perkins Engine Co., and this over after acceptant the more chiral questionable data furnished by the Company increaselves, but nevertheless amounts to a decided verdict against the claims of the Perkins Engine Co., and this over after acceptage the monest, the failure of the Anthractic would have spaceral in much stronger relief. We submit that such a course would be perfectly justifiable. The experiments at the Brooklyn Nay Yard were carried out with scrupplous exactitude by a disinterested and fully competent Board of Naval Engineers and we accept their figures in preference to the unsupported and doubtful information furnished by patentees desiring to dispose of their franchics. We moreover question whether the Anthractic really did make the voyage across and back on about twenty-two tons, and have reason to believe that, could the truth be got at, the actual ingress would rive in the production of the productions bleedade runner, the reliability of whose statements the public may well doubt in view of the deception attempted by him and others while in this city, seeking to sell out to some enthusiastic and plethoric "Yankee." The following figures we have from the London Field, substituting for the Authractie waythicat LSibs, the actual consumption of 2.7lbs. obtained at the Booklyn Nay

	Consumption	Weight of	Engine
	per H. P. per hour	Engine and Boiler	Sugge
Anthracite	2.71bs	25 tons	221/sft.
Bulldog		915 64	16 "
Marchesa	1.3 1		20 14
Design by K	emp1.6 "	40 ''	19
W1	*		

ity of keeping the steam gauge within a margin of a hundred pounds.

The more the facts brought to light, the more grotesque do the claims of the Perkins Engine Co, become, and the more discreditable the scheme they cherished of inveighing American capital. Why this journal arrayed itself in opposition to the generality of the puress, and retraced to countenance what we took to be humbing from the control of the property of th

## SHARPIES AS CRUISERS.

Editor Forcel and Stream:

Some forty years ago the oystermen about New Haven and along the Connection those were in the labit of carrying on their hudges with the aid of cances cut from a single log. These cances, many of which were very large, answered are aby well, as they sore easily propelled and carried a good load.

So the oystermen paddled on until the supply of high trees began to fail. This bothered the dredgers, and but fair to seriously interfere with their trade, when about that time along came a "Down-East" genius to the rescue. He set up a stem and a stem, with one temporary section anidships to shape his carft, sprung around two long planks to form the sides, and spiked his bottom athwartship.

Book-reast genus to the rescue. He set up a stein and a stern, with one temporary section amidating to singe his cardt, sprung the state of the steep and the addition of a pair of leg-of-mution sails, has she been fashioned multi about two years since. It had often been noticed that while the Sharpie, as a rule, displayed only medium sailing qualities, an occasional boat of this model astonished her builder with a wonderful burst of speed. Some of these boats, less than 50 ft. in length, have recorded a rate of over fifteen nulse per hour. The Sharpie astonished the fogies in another direction. She proved to be an exceptionally fine sea beat, and yet did most of her sail-tended to be an exceptionally fine sea beat, and yet did most of her sail-tended of the season of the sail that without proved the sail that without proved the sail that without a substantial state of the sail that without an onne of builsat a Sharpie has been known to captaize. It has been intimated in Foruser and Stream of the sail and that without an onne of builsat a Sharpie has been known to captaize. Let me ask my strictly scientific friends, will a deep, narrow section cutter stand up without bullast? This charge of capaizing as made against the best type of Sharpie (the Nonparell mode), was unfair, and unadviced. Por it is well known that she not only deep and the state of these beats against any deep, narrow built yacht has remained unsuswered.

more than eighteen months a published onalienge to suit at see 6.1 of these boats against any deep, narrow built yacht bas remained unanswered.

I could at once prove by the aid of a few diagrams why the Non-pared Sharpie cannot be capsized (of course cabin yachts are meant), but the value of your space would not admit of this. It is my desire to keep abreast of the times, and if there is to be a demand for "eight handed cruisers," I wish here to say that a 40 ft.x101.x35/g ft. "Nonpared!" Sharpie will confortably accommodate six persons, can be casily handled by one, and will go to windward in very rough weather with any other hast not exceeding her in size. She is admirably adapted to the use of either centreboard or keel. With the latter her extreme druight of water does not exceed 3 ft. 6 in. She will cost less than any other yacht, and will be found as dry when turning to windward in a seaway as ordinary yachte are while lying to.

\*\*Roselya\*, L. I., Dec 22, 1880.

## CANVAS AND CEDAR CANOES.

Forest and Stream:
no fault to find with the article of "Canvas Back," only I
other cance men prefer cedar to canvas or metal. I adt the good qualities of the canvas enone on small lakes, byons,
g.-holes and some river work, such as ducking, trapping, etc.
t take won't float you in case of an upset, and she is slow and
c msy when on open water in a wind. As to the air-bags that

she might carry, but most likely will not, they would be unhandy and troublesome, let sione that they would probably be in a lateral doubling on the lateral doubling of the lateral doubling a canoe trip where carries are frequent. I ordered my canoe clear on the inside from stem to stem, there does a tripped rations, pooket institute and the light lateral was load, all told, of 28 lbs. I could make a good enough seat with the tent and blanket. A very light neck yoke is a good thing, and carries a given weight as lightly as any other mode. The guides of the North Woods always carry on the yolk, and the average of their boats is between 80 and 90 lbs.

I want no air-tight compartments or air bags, nothing but a light, pottable canoe of cedar. There are many good canoe builders in the States, but Rusthor's models suit are better than any others I know of.

In making a long trip through a wilderness where different river

crs in the States, but Rushton's models suit has better than any others I know of.

In making a long trip through a wilderness where different river systems introok each other, and carries are rather frequent, no man's load should be more than a third of his own weight. One-fourth is better, but that is getting if down light. Of course I speak of the solitary canocist who goes through by the map, such knowledge as he can obtain by proper inquiry and his own judgment. A 39 lb. Rushton is large enough for a man of 170 lbs. A light weight nay well take a lighter cance.

Any man who tries the boxfacing ears on long trip by river, take and earry, will be apt to sigh for the double paddle before he comes out. They work well on open water, but badly over the carries. And remember that any man in a strang forced is liable to got lest. Then weight counts for something. NESSMUK.

## LOG OF THE CANOE MISFIT.

Editor Forrst and Stream:
Having lately received so many letters from canosists and other seeking information with regard to my canoe voyage of last summer that Lanunsale to answer them individually, and being loth it disappoint gentlemen who have homored me with their correspondence, I have determined, in preference, to give the "log" kept by

denie. I have determined, in preference, to give the "log" kept by me during tranternise.

My object in undertaking the arduous voyage of 300 miles from New York to Lake senses was to prove to certain practical gentile-men that canoeing 14 not simply a pleasant recreation, but often attended by great danger and scientine discoveries, and also that it by possible for man to paddle a canoe 300 miles and survive the ex-

attended by great danger and scientific discoveries, and also that it is possible for man to pathle a canoo 300 miles and survive the excitement.

The Loo.

June 14.—Having taken the precaution to have my hair parted in the middle, in order to prevent any premature capsize, I repaired with expedition to the pier at foot of Twenty-second street, where my transport lay. I opened the campaign by launching my canoe on board the eteamer Drew and buying a two-dollar ticket for Albamy. The capta n of a little tug-boat offered to take me there for one dollar, but as the stipulations were that I should paddle only, I conscientiously stuck to the paddle-wheeler. 10 a. M.—one has my Highland lassis gone," written, as guide book says, by Oliver Greenlead Longtellow when wandering, lost among these hills. The lassie was his guide, which accounts for his anxiety as to her whereabout. Since 103.0 have made the wonderful run of five degrees. Shouldn't wonder if the Hudson wont to North Pole after 31. 6 p. M.—Arrived in Albamy. Received with great enthusiasm by the peop—porters and hotel boys. (Price of enthusiasm, twenty-twice cents apiece.) 730 p. M.—Bene examining map. Find I have paddled one hundred niles in ten hours. Never heard after paddling so far.

June 15.—10 a. M.—Weighed anchor. 11 a. M.—Saw fish. Thought it was a whale. Clapped on all sail in pursuit. Crew much excited. Turned out to be a nimnow. Crew discouraged and in low spirits. Gave a glass of grog to all hands. Pat them in good spirits, or, rather, put good spirits in them, I e. M.—Examined thermometer. Eighty-nine degrees. Very hot.

June 15.—15 and M.—Hughed anchor. 11 a. M.—Saw fish. Thought it was a whale. Clapped on all sail in pursuit. Crew much excited. Turned out to be a nimnow. Crew discouraged and in low spirits. Gave a glass of grog to all hands. Pat them in good spirits or, rather, put good spirits in them, I e. M.—Examined thermometer. Eighty-nine degrees. Very hot.

June 15.—16 a. M.—Bay and the man and and full of scientife discovery. I have p

men in their brass coats and blue buttons had an imposing effect—
on the ladies. 5:30 r. M.—In spite of the ride practice in progress I escaped from Syracuse unharmed.

Jane 21.—Saw sea-serpent, anaconda, or something, and immediately gave chase. That is, the snaconda did. I paddled vigorously for a quarter of an hour, when, becoming exhausted, I found—
may be the last. Suddenly discoster still pursuss." Every moment may be the last. Suddenly discoster still pursus." Every moment for a quarter of an hour, when, becoming exhausted, I found—
may be the last. Suddenly discoster still pursus." Every moment for howing astern. However, I had the attribute of knowing astern. However, I had the attribute of howing I had gone over a great deal of ground, but discovered, too late, I had been paddling in the wrong direction!

June 22.—Being weary of paddling I chartered a "mule steamer" to carry me to my destination, and the Misfit proudly rested upon the deck of a cansilier.

June 23.—Lake Sencea in sight at 8 a. M. Seeing the crowd collecting on the docks of Geneva to receive me, I quietly launched mo cance from the side of the canal boat, hidden from view to those on shore, and rounding the sten of the canaller, paddled the little Misd trimuphatily to the what.

It was a summary of the sten of the canaller, paddled the little Misd trimuphatily to the what.

It me, I my little cance, most carriable voyages of modern funes. In my little cance, most carriable waters in the world.

In my little cance, man and nature threw in my path—or, rather, canal—and my croise will go into history as a crowning achievement. Will any no longer dony that the canocist is useful as well as ornamental, or doubt that he can go 300 miles in his cance all alone?

## Answers to Correspondents.

## tw No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Philadelphia,-If you will have the goodness to repeat your question and sign your name to it you will receive an answer.

H. H., Chicago. - The manufacture of gun barrels is carried on on a very large scale at Leige, where the barrels are made for many of the English makers.

J. F., New York City.-Mr. L. F. Martin, who entered bull terriers Puss and Pegasus at New York Show in May last, can be addressed P. O. Box 2,182, New York city.

G. B. R., Summerfield, Ill.-1. The Mammoth Gallery bullseve is three-quarters of an inch. 2. We know nothing of the bore presume it is a form of choke-bore, in which case we should presume that it has the merits of close shooting.

L. N. O., Louisville, Ky.—The famous reply made by the fisher-men to Homer, when he asked them, in modern parlance, "What luck?" was this: "As many as we have caught we have loft; as many as we have not caught we take with us."

M. S. B., New York City.—For Chesapeake Bay dogs address Mr. O. D. Foulks, Chesapeake City, Maryland. For Lish water spaniels address Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, Ill. See notice re-garding Messrs. Whitman & Olcott in another column.

MIDDLE PARK .- Books on trapping are: "How to Hunt and Trap," by J. H. Batty, \$1.50; "Trapper's Guide," by Newhouse, \$1.50; "Complete American Trapper," by Gibson, \$1.75. We will send any one of these books postraid on receipt of price.

DETONATION.—We have never examined any of the guns which were employed by Carl Dittmar in the alleged tests of his powder in former years; but we have been told that he had one g to order, weighing fourteen pounds, and e-pecially fitted for the "Dithnar Sporting Powder."

M. V. L., Carson City, Nev.—What is the difference between the M. V. L., Carson Cuty, Awx.— or at is the unsertance between the duck and drake of the cinnamon teal? Ann. The differences in plumage were noted in our issue of Dec. 9, 1850, which see. The female is much plainer in coloring, and is almost without chestnut, but has the bright blue wing marks which will serve to distinguish. it from any of our ducks except the female blue wing.

J. D., New York.—I would like to ask your advice on the subject of ritles. I would like to purchase a rife that will be effective or any game in the United States. Have thought about getting a Winchester Express, but am at a loss to know the extreme accurate range of this arm, which, to my eyes, is a very poor weapon over 150 yards. Ans. See article on "Hunting Rifles" in recent issues.

Tono, Brooklyn, N. Y.-Will you be kind enough to inform me about how much I will have to pay for a brace of Laverack or Llewellyn setter puppies, from two to four mouths old, as breeders who advertise puppies for sale in the columns of the Forest and Stream only state prices of Irish, Gordon and native setter puppies? Ans. From \$75 to \$100 will secure you a first-class bra-

S. S., Pottstown, Pa.-You will find in the vicinity of Aiken, S S. S., Pottstown, Ps.—1ou will find in the vicinity of Alien, S C., deer, trukeys, woodcock and quali, squirrels and fores. Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah, is the favorite resort of the sporte-men of that section. At Alken you may inquire for the "Old Gang," a club of sportsmen who have been organized some twenty-

eight years. They have excellent packs of hounds and some good inters: you will receive all courtesy from them,

E. M. G., Solon, Me.-Will you please give me directions for preserving birds with the Wickersheimer fluid? Where can I get an injecting needle and what will they cost? Ans. We presume that birds can be injected in the heart the same as fishes (see our article in Forest and Stream, of Nov. 4, 1880), but they always remain flexible, and the immersion necessary may destroy the plumage. Injecting needles can be had of surgical instrument makers; they may cost half a dollar, more or less.

G. H. D., Watertown, N. Y .- Rodman's Belle, a red bitch, was whelped in 1874, and given by him to Mr. Geo. H. Wild, Red Bank, N. J. We think there were five in the litter, one of which is Dassford's Chris, a black dog, which was entered in the first West-minster Show, 1877, and also in the fourth. We have it that the pedigree of Belle is as follows: Belle by Rodnan's Dash, out of Pentz's Nellie (a black and tan bitch imported by him, pedigree not known); Dash was by Paul Mead's Dash, owned by Mr. F. H. not known); Dash was by Paul Micad's Dash, owned by Mr. F. H. Palmer at the time of his (Dash's) death, out of Palmer's Belle, given him by Mr. Talbot of Dublin, Ireland (Belle was of the Hutchinson strain, pedigree not known). Paul Mead's Dash was by Bash, brought to the country by a British officer who was stationed in Canada, out of a bitch called Maggie, and known as the Kent bitch; but Mr. F. R. Ryer, of this city, informs us that the owner of the bitch was the late Mr. Andrew Johnson. Belle, now owned by Mr. Wild, is said to be a very good working dog. She was abid over this autumn in Marchaul. was shot over this autumn in Maryland.

-Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston. or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying. It will pay you to try them .- [Adv.

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HOLABIRD Shooting Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, Ind. Our readers will please notice advertisement of dog lost from Roxbury, Mass

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SALE AT A BARGAIN, a treble-bolted animerless breech-loading shot gun; 30-inch; hammerless breech-loading shot gun; 30-incla, twelve gauge; seven gauge; seven and three-fourths pounds. For further particulars address CHAS. MILLS, Lexington, Ky. Dec 16,3t

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FOR SALE, W. & C. Scott & Son top lever, double bolt, Damascus 32-inch barrels, 10 bore, 10 lbs; all improvements; sold for no fault; exhabition of shades at half the cost. Address L. A. DAVEN-PORT, Davenport, N. Y.

## Wanted:

WANTED, a breech-loading shot-gun; second-hand, but in good repair. Price must be very low. Address Box 673, New Haven Conn. Dec23,21

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DGS TRAINED.—I propose visiting an excelnest of the year, and an prepared to handle six
does in all. Three of this number I have already
does in all. Three of this number I have already
does in all. Three of this number I have already
does in all. Three of this number I have already
does in all. Three of this number I have already
does in all. This work is the property of the property
My references are: Mr. I. W. Livingston, Now
York City; Mr. E. H. Maddson, Brooklyn, L. I., and Mr. S. H.
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" balance " no "	.75			.90	1.00	1.15	_	_
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" hard rubber, bushed bearings, click		_	_	2.75	3.00	3.25		_
best q'v, (Abbey pattern)		_	8.00	- 8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	_
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" balance " " betterq'ty		2.20		2.40	2.60	2.75	3.25	3.75
" best "	_	3.00		3.25	3,50	3.75	4.25	4.75
" G. S. balance handle, " " "		4.50	_	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25	9.00
" hard rubber balance handle, multi-		21.50						
plying, best quality, steel pivot, with ad-								
justable click (Imbrie patent)	_		_		11.00	12.00	14.00	16.00
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Babylon, coo and a Cooperation of the Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.25 A.M., Col. P't& Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.25 A.M., 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M.,

estelogue, 839 A.M., 435, 535 P.M. Sundars, 8, 435, 436 (1958), 7 F.M. Monday, Wedne-dry, Friday and Says, 7 F.M. Monday, Wedne-dry, Friday and Consellation of State and State and State and State and State and State and State and Physics of State and State

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į	No. 6, 12 No. 7,	bore.	30 inch,	9 lbs		 	٠.		 				.\$	
ı	No. 7.	44	1.5	91/ lbs		 					٠.	,		
	No. 8.	66	4.5	9% 109		 			 	٠	٠.	٠		į
ļ	No. 9, 10	bore,	44	10½ lb	5		• • •	۰		٠	• •		. :	į

## LOT C.

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colid good name plate, parameters by the premier of
long plates and plate plannascus barries, in best
linglish sole-leather case, with tan canvas
cover over case.

No.	10.	12	hore.	30 luch,	8	34	10	ж	 					٠		٠	٠	 			pin	,
No.			11	(1)	8	36	11		 		÷	٠.			٠						15	Ę
No.	12.		4.6	16	8	34	13	98	 				,								15	(
No.			0.6	4.6	9	11	8	٠.	 			,			٠	٠	٠	٠.	٠	٠	16	•

## LOT D.

SIX W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

Top lever, double bolt, bar rebounding locks, Scott's patent compensating lump, scroil fence per-cussion, fine laminated steel barrels, handsome dark stocks, with horn heel plate, handsomely en-graved and finished.

No. 14, 12 bore, 30 inch, 71/1 lbs	ę
No 15 4 4 8 lbs	
No. 18 " " 83/ 1bs	Ю
No. 17, 10 bore, 32 Inch, 9 lbs	ő
No. 18, " 9½ lbs	5
	5
No. 19, " 20 Inch, 9% IDS	ĺ.
These guns in Lot D must not be confused with	L
Scott's "special" and other cheap qualities, a	Č
they are in every way superior to the cheaper mad	۲
guns of the present time, having compensating	g
lumps and better material in every way. Th	9
former price was \$226.	

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## LOT L

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Top lever, extension rib, patent fore end, piste grip, Damascus barrels, choke bored, finest er graving, highest finish throughout.	1
No. 26, 10 bore, 30 inch, 10 lbs	0

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rib fastening, patent fore end, pistol grip, fine Da-
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Side spap action, but rebounding locks, fine lami

No. 32, 14	bore.	28	inch,	614	165	j.,			٠,											. 3	45
No. 83,	44	6	4	636	108	š															48
No. 34,	6.6	29	luch,	63.	lb:	3															43
No. 35.	4.6	59	inch,	7 11	13.		٠.	٠.													43
No. 86, 12	bore,	23	inch,	63%	108	١.							٠.								43
No. 37,	14	29	inch.	63%	108	3.				٠,											43
No 35.	4.5	80	inch.	634	1b:	š.,										ì			i		43
No. 89,	44	30	inch,	7 11	S.,														,	,	45
These					nde	er	1	ж	r	e.	t	or	1	1	9	ić	ī	8.	h	00	nt

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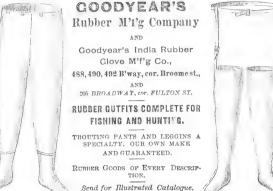
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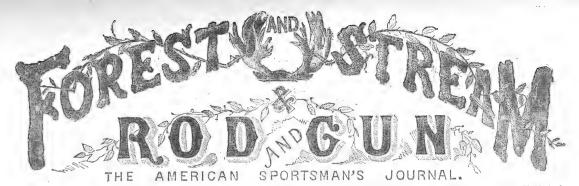
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## NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1881.

Nos. 39 and 40 Park How, New York.

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PUPLISHER'S DEPARTMENT :-

Answers to Correspondents :-

## FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1881.

\* The Forest and Stream goes to press Wednesdays. Correspondents are requested to mail their communications se that they may reach us before that day,

The Annual Session for 1881 of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association will be held at Lansing, beginning Jan. 25. ---

IT GIVES US MUCH PLEASURE to present to our readers this week, from advance sheets, one of the chapters of a new book by Mr. T. S. Van Dyke, on sport in California. Those who are acquainted with his numerous contributions to the FOREST AND STREAM need no assurance that Mr. Van Dyke knows his subject thoroughly, and the chapter published by us is sufficient earnest of a most readable book. We shall notice the volume as it deserves, immediately upon its ---

SQUIRREL Shooring is not by any means the highest refinement of sport, but there is something about it that does have more of a charm than any other shooting—and that is the recollections it brings of the days when squirrel shooting, like every other sport, was the best-the days when we were boys. Something of how these memories cling in after life is shown in the pleasant letter on the subject on another page, written by a long-time correspondent, and one of the staunchest of the many thousands of friends of the FOREST AND STREAM.

THE GULL ISLAND CLUB.-With the exception of Capt. Johnson, who still remains at the club house, all the members of the Gull Island Club have returned from their trip to Messrs. B. Payne, Thos. Hall and Al. Pindico Sound. Heritage came back a week ago; F. Harrison and R. Hinich followed a few days later, and the rear was brought up by N. E. Nash, F. M. Thomson, E. Wright and G. B. Eaton. The pleasure of the trip was somewhat marred by the tempestuous weather which has prevailed on the Atlantic coast for a fortnight past; but the Jersey boys report themselves well pleased with their adventures. We have a full account of the doings of the club, from the pen of "Jacobstaff," which will be published next week. Messrs. N. S. Nash, D. Toffey and Al. Heritage will probably return to the shooting grounds in the latter part of this month.

## THE FOOD OF YOUNG FISHES.

WE print this week, in the proceedings of the Central Fishcultural Society, a paper with the above heading from the pen of Prof. S. A. Forbes, of the Illinois State Lab oratory of Natural History at Normal, to which we commend the attention of all thinking fishculturists. It is not enough to stock streams and lakes with fish in a promiscuous manner, trusting to their getting a living "out of the water." near future fish culture and science will go hand in hand, and the fishculturist who best understands his business will be he who follows up all the side branches and knows what influences are brought to bear upon success, or the reverse.

Prof. Forbes' investigations have been made in a hitherto untrodden field, and if they are not complete, or if but few individuals of a species, genus or even family have been examined, it must be remembered that he has just begun. His valuable work on the food of birds and insects has been recognized as of value, and his work is bound to be of practical benefit to agriculturalists and others, as we predict it will be to fishculturists. He is not a fishculturist, nor a farmer, but a man of science, pure and simple, who works for knowledge for knowledge's sake, and it is for practical men to apply his discoveries. He joined the fishcultural society merely to be of use to it-it is of little use to him-and we hope that his work will bring him the only reward he expects-the appreciation of those for whom he works.

The great struggle for existence, as all fishculturists know, is in the early life of the fish, and here Prof. Forbes shows that fishes whose food is widely different in adult life feed on nearly the same food in their infantile period. Who imagined that a sucker ever competed with a gar for its food? And yet it seems that the young gar feeds upon those bug or shrimp-like forms upon which the adult sucker lives. so with other fishes of whom some have said their presence does no harm, but which, from the light shed by the paper in question, we incline to think that the good they do by serving as food when older may be more than compensated for by their presence in their younger days.

It is too soon to draw positive conclusions on this subject, which is a vast one, including the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, i. e., the one which gets the most food, but it is a beginning, and we hope that this work will continue until we have as full and complete knowledge on the subject of fish food in the dawn of fish life as well as in the adult stage, and the intelligent fishculturist be able to know how to balance the value of fish life and to form an idea whether the food which the young suckers furnish his trout is all clear gain when bred in his ponds, or whether the minute animal life devoured by them does not deprive his troutlets of a needed article of diet worth more than the food the adult trout get.

The paper makes no claim to be more than a record of what little has been done, but contains many germs of thought for the practical man, and we would call special attention to the last three paragraphs of the paper as of especial importance.

## HARD TIMES FOR THE QUAIL.

THE heavy snow and bitter cold of the past week will make sportsmen tremble for the fate of the quail. The earth is covered with a thick mantle of snow, which effectually prevents the birds from reaching the food on the ground, and all that they now have to depend on are the few buds and berries that they can obtain from the trees and berries, and such seeds as are left on the tall weeds that still project above the deep snow. At such a time as this the sympathics of all are felt for the birds, and unless these sympathies take some active shape the prospects for shooting next fall are by no means encouraging. Every sportsmen who is so situated as to be able to give assistance to the half-starved bevies should now do what he can to keep the birds alive through this terrible weather. It is food that they especially need, for as long as their bellies are full they can withstand the We killed birds about the middle of December which were, it seemed to us, as large and as fat as any we had ever seen. They were then well prepared to endure the hardships which were in store for them. But under the stress of such snows and cold as we are now having their surplus fat must soon disappear, and unless the ground becomes bare large

numbers must perish of hunger. The man who killed a quail December 31 found it, we venture to say, a very much lighter bird than those captured two weeks earlier. No on should shoot the birds in this weather.

In an editorial in Forest and Stream, published four years since, we advocated the feeding by sportsmen and farmers of the game birds, which, during severe seasons, have so much to contend against. Some of the remarks are so applicable to the present situation that we transcribe them almost without change:

The question now arises: Can we not alleviate their sufferings and save some of their lives? The baiting of game has long been practiced for purposes of capture, and with just as small trouble and expense the quail may be fed and saved through this severe and expense the quait may be fed and saved through this severe weather. On the afternoon of the 80th uit, we dished a bevy of twenty individuals. Having secured one bird, and finding it unfit to eat on account of its emaciated condition, we desisted from fol-lowing the bevy. If these birds are saved through the winter there will be, say, eight pairs breeding next spring. Quait will, on ners will be, say, eight pairs dreaming next spring. Quan will, on an average, raise twenty birds in a season to the pair, there being two nests of eggs of about fifteen each. The eight pair will giv in this way 160 birds, or about eight bevies in the following fall. This rate of increase is not placed at too high a figure.

Weather like this will account for the alternating scarcity and

neather like this will account for the alternating scarcity and plenty of birds in different years. But it seems to us that a great many quail could be preserved through the water if those inter-ested would make an effort in this direction. ested would make an effort in this direction. A spot should be cleared at the border of some swamp which the quail are likely to frequent for food or shelter. On this clearing, buckwheat, corn, oats, or the screenings of wheat and rye should be scattered, together with hay and hayseed; leading from this in various directions grain should be sparsely scattered to some distance, forming paths, which the birds coming upon will follow up. During the weather that is now upon us quail are forced to travel over a great deal of ground to find a living. As soon as the baiting place is discovered they will remain near by until long after the supply of food is exhausted, and if it is occasionally replenished they will settle in the immediate locality, and probably breed near by in the spring; one would be surprised to know how little the birds can eat and yet live. We must exercise foresight and take a little trouble in this matter, and those of us who love the golden days of October, and their accompanying delights with dog and gun, should try now to help the quail survive the rigors of these Litter winter months.

## THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMIS-SION REPORT FOR 1878.

NOTHER large volume is added to the valuable litera-A ture of American fishes and fish culture, making the sixth of the series, in the report now before us, whose title page merely gives the lines "Inquiry into the Decrease of Food-Fishes," and "The Propagation of Food-Fishesin the Waters of the United States," as a key to its contents, which are so varied as to include, in the appendices, many subjects either under or related to these headings.

The report proper includes an account of the operations of the United States Fish Commission for the year 1878, although the work on the salmon extends to the disposition of the fish in the following spring. The work of inquiry into the decrease, and research into the character of fishes was placed in charge of Prof. G. Brown Goode, assisted by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean; the collection and investigation of marine invertebrates by Prof. A. E. Verrill, assisted by Mr. Richard Rathbun, Mr. Sanderson Smith and Mr. Warren Upham. The propagation of food-fishes was under the superintendence of the late Prof. James W. Milner, assistant commissioner, aided by Frank N. Clark and Mr. T. B. Ferguson.

The fact that the beam-trawl, which is the main reliance of the English coast fishermen, is practically unknown on our coast as a means of taking the bottom fishes, is referred to and a belief expressed that its introduction would add to our facilities for procuring food all along our sandy coast south of Cape Cod; and attention is called to the fact that in the Loffoden Islands cod are taken in gill-nets, whereby the expense of bait and the vast amount of labor expended in securing it is saved. The Commissioner recommends the establishment, either by the General Government or in connection with the States, of a thoroughly reliable and exhaustive system of recording fishery statistics for the future, to be combined annually and published by some of the public departments of the government, as it is very difficult to establish data upon facts furnished by one State, and it is only by considering the subject in its relations to the whole country that an equitable system of legislation can be made concerning close seasons, the size of fish to be caught, the enforced use of fishways, regulations pertaining to the pollution of

waters, etc.

The season of 1878 proved to be the most productive, so far, in the bistory of the U. S. salmon-breeding ranch on the McCloud River, California, the superintendent, Mr. Stone estimating that 18,000,000 eggs could have been secured if they had been required, but the take was limited to the num ber applied for by the State Commissioners and others. The first eggs were taken August 20, and from that date until October 5, when the last car was loaded, the men were very busy, from seven to nine thousand salmon were several times taken in a single day, and two cars were loaded with eggs. one with 4,000,000 and the other with 3,250,000, while 2,500,-000 were hatched and planted in the river. Mr. Stone also hatched 1,203,000 at the Clakamas station, on the river of that name, which is tributary to the Columbia, and turned

Of the station for hatching the Atlantic salmon at Bucksport Mc., in charge of Mr. Atkins, it is recorded that each fish, after being stripped, is labelled by a metallic tag with an identify ing number upon it, which is recorded with the date of cap ture, weight before spawning, weight of eggs taken, etc Mr. Atkins has in several instances captured these fish a second time. One instance is as follows: No. 768, stripped on Nov. 1, 1875, weighed 21 lbs. 7 oz., and yielded 5 lbs. 7 oz. of eggs; when turned back it weighed 15 lbs. The same fish was recuptured at Lincolnville, Me., June 14, 1877, weighing 26 lbs. Another fish, No. 1.010, which, on the 9th of Nov., 1875, weighed 18 lbs. 2 oz., had 4 lbs. 10 oz. of eggs, and when dismissed weighed 13} lbs., was retaken June 13, 1877, weighing 304 lbs., showing an increase of 124 Very encouraging reports of increased catches of salmon in Maine rivers have been received, and large numbers have gone up the fishway at Lowell. The winni-"schoodie" and "land locked salmon," has nish, called also also been bred in limited quantities by Mr. Atkins at Grand Lake Stream, Me., for the General Government in connection with the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, a total number of eggs taken and distributed being 1,723,000, the parents being returned to the water uninjured.

There was also good success with whitefish (Coregonus) by Mr. Clark, and with shad by Messrs. Milner and Ferguson all the particulars of these, as with the salmon and other fishes, being found in special papers, by those in charge of the work, in the appendices.

Experiments at Gloucester, Mass., on the sea herring were satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Clark, also at Noman's Land by Mr. Vinal Edwards, so that it has been demonstrated that it is possible to increase this fish if thought necessary. The carp receives attention, of course, but our readers are familiar with the details of the propagation of this most valuable fish down to a later period than the report treats of

The modes of increasing the supply of fish food are detailed; the history of fish culture, from the discoveries of Remy and Gehin in France to Garlick and Ackley in America, and the appointment of the Fish State Commissioners is glanced at, and the improved methods hinted at as subjects for future report. The appendices contain: "A List of Patents Issued in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, up to the end of 1878, Relating to Fish and the Methods, Products and Applications of the Fisheries." This includes fish hooks, fish traps, fishways, floats, harpoons and spears, nets and seines, oyster culture, pisciculture, reels, rods and sinkers, preservation of fish, paralyzing by electricity and manures, some of which are illustrated by figures. "Report on the Department of Fisheries in the World's Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876," by Joakin Andersen, translated from the Norwegian by H. Jacobson. "Report of the American Fisherics," by Frederick M. Wallem of Norway. " A Short Introduction to the Proper Care and Management of the Baltic Fishery," by H. Widegrin, of Norway. Salt Water Fisheries of Bohuslaen and the Scientific Investi-gations of the Salt Water Fisheries," by Axel Vilhelm Ljungman, of Sweden. "The Great Bohuslaen Herring Fisher by the same. "The Society for Promoting the Norwe gian Fisheries," from the Bergensposten, a daily newspaper grant Fisheries, from the official report of the Loffoden Fisheries for 1878," from the official report of the Superintendent. "Report on the Norwegian Deep-Sea Expedition of 1878," by Prof. G. O. Sars. "On the Scientific Investigation of the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean," by G. Karsten, translated by Dr. Oscar Loew

Appendix E opens with a "Report on the Marine Isopoda of New England and Adjacent Waters," by Oscar Hurger, which, with list of authorities quoted, covers 184 pages and is embellished with 91 figures. "Report on the Pycnogonida of New England and Adjacent Waters," by Edmund B. Wilson, 42 pages and 42 figures. Appendix E has "The Enemics of Fish," by Baron de la Valette St. George, Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Anatomical Institute at Bonn, which was read before the German Fishery Associa-"The Purification of Refuse Water," by E. tion, Berlin. Reichardt, of Jena. "Notes on the Fungus Disease Affecting Salmon," by A. H. Stirling, Assistant Conservator of the Anatomical Museum of Dublin; also "Additional Observations on the Fungus Disease Affecting Salmon and Other Fish," by the same. "Sickness of the Gold Fish in the Royal Park, Beriin," from the Deutsche Fisherei Zeitung,

Stettin. "The Economic Value of the Norwegian Lakes and Rivers as a Field for Fish Culture," by N. Wergeland, of Norway. "What Does a Fish Cost," by Christian Wagner.

Appendix G has "The Propagation and Distribution of Shad in 1878 " by James W Milner "Riological Observa tions made during the Artificial Raising of Herrings in the "The Propagation Western Baltic," by Dr. H. A. Meyer. and Growth of the Herring and Small-Herring, with Special Regard to the Coast of Bohuslan," by A. V. Ljungman, "The Introduction and Culture of the Carp in California," by Robert A. Poppe. "On Carp Culture, Chiefly in its Relation to Agriculture," by Eben Banditten, read at a meeting of the Prussian Fishery Association at Elbing. Carp Ponds of Nether Lusatia," by Dr. Edm. Veckenstedt. "The Carp Fisheries in the Pietz Lakes," from a Berlin "Mr. Christian Wagner's Establishment for Raising Gold Fish, at Oldenburg, Germany," from the Fischerci Zei-"A Report on the History and Present Condition of the Shore Cod Fisheries of Cape Ann, Mass., together with Notes on the Natural History and Artificial Propagation of the Species," by R. U. Earll. "Report of Operations at the United States Salmon Hatching Station on the McCloud River, California, in 1878," by Livingston Stone. "Report on an Attempt to Collect Eggs of Schago Salmon in 1878," by Charles G. Atkins. "Report on the Collection and Distribution of Schoodic Salmon\* Egys in 1873-'79," by the same. "Do the Spawning Salmon Ascending the Sacramento River all die without returning to Sea?" by Horace D. Dunn, with notes by Livingston Stone. "Present Stage of the Salmon Experiment in Tasmania," by Morton Allport. "Correspondence Connected with the Transmission of Eggs of the Quinnat Salmon and Whitefish to Australia and New Zealand, 1877, 1878 and prior years.' "Correspondence Connected with the Transmission of the Eggs of the Quinnat Salmon and other Salmonida to European Countries in 1878 and prior years." "Summary of Reports for 1878, by State Fish Commissioners Respecting the Increase of Food-Fishes by Artificial Propagation." "Cheap Fixtures for the Hatching of Salmon," by Charles G. Atkins, illustrated with 15 cuts, and, appendix H, "On the Nature of the Peculiar Reddening of Salted Codfish during the Summer Season," by W. G. Farlow, M. D.

It will be seen that a variety of subjects are treated of in the appendices, which to do justice to would require them to be printed entire, but as all who take especial interest in these matters will obtain the volume and read the portions which interest them, we forbear giving more than the titles of the papers, hoping to refer to some of them again from time to time

Where We Stand .- For reasons, which seemed to us good and sufficient, we declined to publish a communication from Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, N. Y. Having so informed that gentleman, we are now in receipt of a letter from him which contains the following extraordinary sen

Now you doubtiess know something of my financial circumstan ces, and how I became heir to my property, etc., and that I am not breeding dogs for a living by a long ways. Now, I have \$1,000 loose at present, and more if needed, to spend in defense of our brothers and our case in this matter, and not bother me much either: and should you not publish this letter of mine I shall of course be obliged as a duty to expose you through the other sports-man's journals; and also in pamphlet form to every known sportsman in the United States and Canada. I shall make a clean exposure of the whole thing from the time it first started. Now I certainly hope you will not oblige me to injure you in the matter, and upon your giving it a second thought 1 am certain you will publish dialely and not curtail them at all.

Mr. McKoon has threatened the Forest and Stream. We do not know anything about that gentleman personally, nor are we specially interested in his financial circum-It is, however, evident that he is somewhat irascible and disposed to jump at conclusions. Still we think that on consideration he will see that, in writing as he has, he has done a most foolish thing. Other people have once or twice tried threatening Forest and Stream, and have discovered after a little while, somewhat to their surprise, that they had got hold of the wrong end of the stick. They found, when they attempted to coerce us by this means, that we did not scare; that when we believed we were right we would go ahead in our course whether it pleased the parties interested or not. They found, in short, that the Forest and Stream was being managed in the interests of sportsmen, man-fashion, and not merely in a politic way to try to curry favor with and cringe to everybody that chose to find fault with it. The FOREST AND STREAM is not to be dictated to. course is directed by an earnest desire to serve the best interests of the sportsmen of this country, and from this course it cannot be turned.

We have none but the kindest of feelings for Mr. McKoon and we are not particularly disturbed by his threats. We would suggest, however, that it would be well for him to consider whether in attempting to dictate what shall appear in our columns he has not, in the rugged but forcible language of the Persian Sage, "bitten off more than he can chew.

The letter will not be published.

""Selago salmon." "Schoodie salmon" and "Land-locked salmon" refer to one fish, also called "Wininish," or Onininish, as some spell it. It is now called Salmo salar var. Sebago by

# The Sportsman Tourist.

THE LOG OF THE PAVORITE

THE LOG OF THE FAVORITE.

STEAMER FATORITY.

CHATHAM STRAITS, ALASEA, Aug. 26, 1880.)

In y last, from Pyramid Harbor, I promised to send you such extracts from the Favorite's log-book, as with variations, should seem most likely to prove interesting to my For-Bay And Stream friends.

While still in the mids: of the grand scenery and novel surroundings, which have during the last ten days furnished to me more new sensations than I had thought could ever again come to me, I will start the redemption of the promise. I find myself embarrassed at starting, with riches, and undeeded whether to leave the present for a future description, and, beginning systematically with my notes, avoid the risk of thatology, or to let the notes lie idle for a bit and trust to my surroundings for inspiration. For nearly a fortnight I have been cruising about in but slightly known waters, and have been enjoying the pleasures which are incidental to the exploration of hitherto almost, and in some cases, quite unknown country. I have steamed for miles into great bays, where by the charts dry land appears, and have tramped the beaches of islands and bayous, where, but for the knowledge thus obtained, I should have been justified in considering that no land existed.

I have been in pleasant and friendly contact with tribes of Indians, who, but a short time since, were supposed to beunsafe to venture among, and have in studying their customs employed my time pleasantly while our hydrographer, armed with sextant and compass, has made the pleasure profitable by securing for the future use of others the locations of these bays and islands, shoals, reefs and inlets.

I have gazed until fairly satiated upon magnificent scenery made up of great mountains such as Fuirweather, Perouse and Crillon, all over fifteen thousand feet in height, rearing their eternally snow-crowned heads and shoulders from foot-hills which are most justly named "Alps;" for as far as the eye can reach they furnish a horizon from six to ten thousand feet above the sea; up

which are most justly named "Alps;" for as far as the eye can reach they furnish a horizon/rom six to ten thousand feet above the sea; upon glaciers of the most majestic proportions and of bewildering variety of form and hue; and upon great icebergs which, becoming detached from the advanced foot of these glaciers, drop into the sea and go solennly drifting to and fro with each change of tide, hemmed in by the precipitous shores of Cross Sound and Ley Straits, upon whose beaches in certain bays they stop at times to rest at high tide, and remain there slowly yielding to the influence of the sun's raysuntil, with the dense green back ground of its forest, they resemble, especially by moonlight, cities of ruined marble palaces.

But for these glaciers we of the Favorite would have been unquestionably the discoverers as well as explorers and surveyers of unknown bays, but they had drawn to their vicinity that mighty Nimrod in glacier hunting. Professor John Muir, of whose previous visit to and sojourn among the ice rivers, the Indians told us.

A visit to this strange country would be worth all it would cost to those who have already exhausted the resources nearer home.

cost to those who have already exhausted the resources nearer home.

At times the sensations are decidedly exciting, for instance when from two or three directions at once great icebergs come drifting toward you, and the problem which way to steer presents itself; for of the two, in case of collision, the berg would be sure to get the best of it, and reaching as they do far below the surface, and in different depths, they are affected by eddies and currents, which present no surface indications. Then shoal water is the refuge, for the least of the dangerous bergs would ground sooner than our little steamer.

Littl very lately the interior of Alaska has been a "terra incognita." Spasmodic attempts have been made by missionaries, miners and traders to effect an entry, but all have returned disgusted by failure. Along the coast are bays and harbors occupied by villages and hamlets of warlike coast tribes who have for ages claimed as their right—to be maintained, if necessary, by force of arms—the trade with the tribes (the Stitels) who inhabit the interior, and whose industry consists in the capture of the fur-bearing animals, whose pelts are by the coast Indians, purclassed for oil, dried fish, and a portion of such groceries and dry goods as they may obtain, or expect to, from the white traders to whom they sell them.

These tribes, the Hoo-nahs, Takus, Sum-dums, Kootz-noos, Chilcats and Chilcoots, have stood sentry over the portels and "thus for shell then cove each of further" we are

may obtain, or expect to, from the white traders to whom they sell them.

These tribes, the Hoo-nahs, Takus, Sum-dums, Kootz-noos, Chilcuts and Chilcoots, have stood sentry over the portals, and "'thus far shall thou come and no further" was the rule, and the coming thus far was attended by difficulties and dangers which deterred all but the most enterprising and courageous. But this state of affairs has, I trust, been permanently changed for the better—better for the whites and the Indians; the doors have been opened, and at this date miners and prospectors are distributed throughout the country searching for precious metals, which rumor has asserted were to be found there. Missionaries are working their way in, establishing schools at each outpost to which the Indian parents gladly send their children, and a small unarned trading steamer cruises about in perfect safety and is welcomed at each village as a returned friend. To the traders, however, the welcome reaches no further than to the door.

The Indians of the coast are not deficient in shrewdness, and they fully appreciate the value of a monopoly.

Stras, August 14, 1880.

Denotes that the Situ Sime who are Desteit Universe.

and they fully appreciate the value of a monopoly.

Pill begin that log:

SITKA, August 14, 1880.

Reports that the Sim-Sims, who are English Indians from Port Simpson, were trespassing upon the sea-otter lunting grounds of the Hoo-nahs, who are Alaska Indians, and that a war between the two tribes was imminent; also that throughout the inland waters filegal traffic in spirits and firearms was taking place, and much sanuggling going on, and that at various localities on the coast slight troubles were springing up, which vigorous steps would check, but which, if allowed to increase, would involve seriously the safety of the few whites who are strolling about Alaska, induced Major Morris and myself to pay a visit to those various places and give to the Indians a little advice and instruction, which, if heeded, would 'greatly decrease the dangers to the pioneers, and would serve also the interests of the Government.

The only means of transportation that we could obtain was the Pavorite, which little steamer I described in my last. At 10 a. m. of the 14th, with flags and pennant proclaiming her new character, and amid the cheers of the male and handkerchief salutes of the female population, the Favorite steamed out of Siska harbor on a mission which to every one in Sitka was of greatest importance. The weather was bright, but anrkened us we passed through Olga and Nevski Straits, and

it was only the importance of the work, which justified our delay in seeking harbor during a coming south-easter, by stoppage at the Whitestone Narrows, long cough for the hydrographer to make a fair survey of the reals, which torm the only obstacles to a clear passage into Sitka Sound from the Pacific on the west, and from the inland passage from Wrangel. At now we reached Peril Straits, which are so called on account of five or six miles of reef-sprinkled rapids, which at about the centre, where the tides meet, flooding to the eastward from the Pacific and to the westward from Chatham Straits, form dangerous whirl-pools and eddies.

poors and eddies.

Peril Strait is about twenty miles in length and is the northcarl boundary of Baranoff Island on the southern side of
which is Sitka. The strait separates Baranoff from Chichagoff, and on both shores are good harbors during heavy
weather.

off, and on both shores are good harbors during heavy weather.

By slowing down a bit we struck the rapids with the last of the flood, and on our arrival at the middle we found the young ebb with us, and as a consequence those of who were responsible for the navigation of the vessel, were well pleased with the escape from the strength of the rapids and the influence of the whirlpools, while those of us who were on the lookout for adventure and excitement, damned Peril Straits, and pronounced the stories as to the dangers frandulent. At the worst, though I do not think that the rapids and whirlpools exceed either in rapidity or dangers those of the St. Lawrence, although it times there are formed whirlpools and eddies fully as formidable as are those of Seytha and Charybdis. At least so they seemed to me, but perhaps the fact that my first encounter with Peril Strait's whirlpools was in an open launch while I passed near the mackstrom at a comfortable distance, in a comfortable steamer may influence my judgment.

fortable distance, in a comfortable steamer may influence my judgment.

Brisk S. E. gales forced us to find anchorage, which we did under the fee of the high hills of Baranoff, and forty-eight precious hours were wasted at this spot. At first we did not wholly regret the delay, for miles to the east and west stretched a beach, and behind it flats which we felt sure must be productive of birds, for they had begun to come in Sitka, and why not here, nearly a degree to the northward and in an unhunted section?

why not here, nearly a degree to the northward and in an unhunted section?

But a two-lours' tramp by the Doctor and myself resulted in the staughter of but one 'dicky brd,' as in Sitka is termed the little semi-palmated sand-piper. A heavy rain-storm drove us first into the shantly of a prospector, Professor Moore, who, with pick and drills, was examining the many "stringers," and pieces of 'float' quartz with which the beach was speckled, as yet with no success; and afterward, during a temporary let up, we got shelter in the camp of a band of Hoonah Indians, of whom about thirty—men, women and children—were comfortably enseanced in good canvastents and well built bark shanties.

This party like ourselves was awaiting the termination of the gale before venuring into Chatham Straits on their way homeward. They had left Sitka the day before in four cances which lay hauled up on the beach, and were en route home after disposing of their furs to, and procuring their winter supplies of dry goods and groceries from the Sitka shopkcepers, and they expected to make the journey of 150 miles in about five days unless detention by bad weather prevented. Their, leader 'Hoonah Dick,' is wellknown onthe coast, to be an intelligent; enterprising man, speaking considerable Prairies

coast to be an intelligent; enterprising man, speaking consid

coast to be an intelligent; enterprising man, speaking considerable English.

Among the fors which they had sold were seven sea-otter skins which brought from seventy to one hundred and fifty dollars each, in trade. Dick invited us to sup with him, a business which was at the time going on. The principal dish was an iren pot full of a white soup, which I learned was made of hit hulbs boiled, enriched with minced snoked salmon. Around this pot several Infrains, men and women, each provided with a large spoon made from the horn of the mountain sheep, were squatted, all dipping into the pot at pleasure. We declined with thanks.

mountain sheep, were squatted, all dipping into the pot at pleasure. We declined with thanks.

Acoust 15.

Gale broken. Weather still thick and rainy. Under way Straits with a fair wind, but without being able to enjoy the seenery, which on the north side of Barnnoff is said to be very fine glaciers and immense snow fields covering the ravines and hill tops.

Kot-eo-sok.—At 10 a. m. we let go our anchor in this snag harbor, which is on the western side of Admiralty Island. The island is about 83 miles in length, north and south, and about 25 miles wide, is well timbered and stocked with fur bearing animals. The natives say that in the interior the land is low and boggy, with many little ponds where wild fowl and deer congregate. It is inhabited by the Kootz-noo Indians, who have several villages on the coast. At Hood's Bay is their principal village. At Kot-eo-sok, about two miles south of Hood's Bay, the North-west Company has established a trading-post, and as we rounded the point and stood in the report of our howitzer brought to the door of a very comfortable looking frame building, flanked by piles of cord-wood and Indian huts, the post-trader, Mr. Edward De Groff, looking as fat, hearty and contented as could be expected of a young man separated for months from his sweetheart and reduced to the society of Suwishes alone. Mr. De Groff, looking, and in the land not wasted his time by the exhibition of sundry bales of skins, and by acting as interpreter in the Ohinook jargou so luently that I suspected his teacfier must have been a very good one.

The Kootz-noos differ both in appearance and dialect from

bales of skins, and by acting as interpreter in the Chinook jargen so lucently that I suspected his teacffer must have been a very good one.

The Kootz-noos differ both in appearance and diadect from most of the other Indians of this Archipelago. According to their traditions they are descended from a people who came from the westward, possibly China or Japan. I failed, however, to find in them any trace of either origin. They are quite warlike and a few of them have given the missionaries and Stickiene Indians at Port Wrangel considerable trouble, a pious Stickiene having by direction of a ditto doctor, raided upon a distillery which the visiting Kootz-noos had set up at their end of the beach—result, a killed Stickiene and hadly wounded Kootz-noo, who, being of higher grade than the defunct Stickiene, will, if his wound proves mortal, have to be paid or fought for until the parties are even. That is, so it stood before we had a bit of a talk with them. Now their promise to me stands in the way, in spite of which, though, I must hope for the restoration to health of the wounded chief.

There are about 800 of this tribe living in several villages on Admirally Island, of which the principal one is just north of us at the entrance of a deep bay, at the head of which are coal mines, discovered and worked in 1868 by Lieut. Commander Mitchell in the U. S. steamer Saginaw. The coal is of very little value for steaming.

At this village the liquor called hoochenoo was first made on a discharged soldier from our army; the Indians learned

the art, and it is now made in every ranch in Alaska. The village consists of about forty well-built houses, a large number of which are provided with neatly kept gardens, in which they raise every year fair crops of good produces, turnips and cabbages, which do get ripe, and do head, and are produced from seed of the year before, so they say at least, therein differing from Billott. These gardens, and the superior cleanliness of their houses, give to the village a much more attractive appearance than Sitka, and the Indians are far superior in their personal eleanliness and clothing. The fact is, they as yet are not suffering to the same extent frem con tact with low class whites. Their cemetry indicates in these people a superiority to the Sitka Indians. With the latter the dead house, or tomb, is in each cascadjacent to and in the rear of the dwelling-house of the deceased. The Kootznoos have a very neatly kept cemetery in a little grove about half a mile from the village. In it there are a number of sightly tombs, among which one in particular is guarded by an immense "Hoody," or wooden nan, and another sumounted by a cross and dog-vane, and painted white. I learned this was the tomb of an American named Simmons, of whom the Indians had been fond, and over whose remains they had of their own accord erected this structure.

learned this was the tomb of an American named Simmons, of whom the Indians had been fond, and over whose remains they had of their own accord erected this structure.

The Kootz-noo trade in furs of land animals, and De Groff had on hand quite a stock of bear, mink and fox skins, and considerable oil. They are generally quite peaceable and well disposed, but the imprudence of a white man has started a trouble between them and the Stickienes, which I hope is ended. It so happened that the chief who came to consult with us was Jake, an Indian, who eleven years ago was in San Francisco, and while there had been so situated that it came into my way to do him an important service. This he had not forgotten, and in his promises of restraining his tribe from future molestation of the Indians at this Wrangel settlement, gave as his reasons, or rather as one of them, his tride from future molestation of the Holans at this Wrangel settlement, gave as his reasons, or rather as one of them, his desire to repay me for the kindness he had received at my hands; which demonstrates, that however stolidly these Indians may receive a favor, they have gratitude in their composition.

In the vicinity of Kootz-no there are cod and hallbut banks,

In the vicinity of Kootz-noo there are cot and haibut banks, from which, with salmon streams, the natives derive most of their support. Another fruitless tramp by the Doctor and myself demonstrated that the birds had not yet come south and we began to despair of our expected shooting.

On the 17th of August we left Kot-co-sok and ran across Chatham Straits for the entrance of Cross Sound—the place we longed for, for then we were to see our first glacier and landown.

In my next I will tell you of our trip to this little-known

Fro BE CONTINUED. ]

### THE MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

[From advance sheets of "The Rifle, Rod and Gun in Californ by T. S. Yan Dyke. Published by Fords, Howard & H burt, 27 Park Place, New York.]

burt, 27 Park Place, New York.]

Let us follow Belville and Eveline as they start after breakfast one morning to go to the top of the Cuyannaca. It is only a short walk, not over a thousand feet of elevation, and we will see where we are.

Half a mile up a pin-covered slope and we reach a shoulder upon which rests a tocky, pyramid-shaped head, about three or four hundred feet high and easily climbed. A few minutes' time brings us to the top of this, and we stand upon its loftest rock. A vast sa lies tar below on the west, with tumbling waves of snowy white rolling like great masses of carded wo d; with long shafts of golden light, touching, as they are shot through the eastern mountain-goges from Apollo's fiery bow, the cress of three billows; with its hundred islands of different heights looming up here and there, some in a full blaze of light, others just tipped with gilded spires, others standing dark and sember in the shade of greater peaks. Even as we gaze upon this sea its masses begun to brank. Great rifts of bluith green with edges of gold and pear begin to yawn along its rolling surface, and through them appear the dark blue chaparal of the hills, the long green winding strips of river bottoms and canyons, and the silvert-gray heads of rocks and cliffs. And now through the silvert-gray heads of rocks and cliffs. And now through the farthest ritts shimmers the distant Pacific, with its high recky islands looking like small ant-hills. Soon the great whit is sheet is entirely broken up and is scudding away to sea in a thousand rolling clouds, the whole western slope is bathed again in sunlight, and the far ocean shines like a lake of quick-silver.

Kising thousands of feet below, in the yawning gulf in

whit's sheet is entirely broken up and is sendding away to sea in a thousand rolling clouds, the whole western slope is bathed again in sunlight, and the far ocean shines like a lake of quicksliver.

Rising thrusands of feet below, in the yawning gulf in front, the San Diego River winds, its green way to the san through immense rocky walls. Far to the right the screenine bottoms of the San Bernardo and San Luis, and on the left the verdurous trails of the Sweetwater and Tia Juana rivers, gleam among plains of brown or yellow, or thread the left the verdurous trails of the Sweetwater and Tia Juana rivers, gleam among plains of brown or yellow, or thread the gorges that lie between the dark bluish hills of chapteral and the bare, drary heaps of rock and boulder. Toward the south roll in wild confusion the ragged mountains of Mexico, and for hundreds of square miles the eye wanders over a tumbing sea of rock, cliff, chaptaral, boulder-studded peaks, all cleft with deep valleys, and canyons shining in their winding courses, with bright green timb r. Here and three the eye rests upon a brieth little valley like the one-midd lake of Pine Valley, sunk in the mountain's back and eternally areas with tumber and grass or the golden stubbles of Viejas; but tines-enths of it at 1s primeaval wilderness that will remain so forever, broken only by the trend of the herdsman's or the hunter's horse.

Westward, the eye rests upon more pleasant scenes, though here, to o, it is nearly all boulder, chaparral, towering heights or the hunter's horse.

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As the eye naturally wanders around to the east, it ronges over more crag and e iff and scar, with a few fine valleys between, descriping the fair meadows of Treat's reach almost beneath, until in a few miles the country tumbles ra; dily away in dismal desolation, without a gl am of green or bue or golden yellow, or cher sign of life, into the wide-reaching, ghastly gleam of the Color-do De-ert.

., In all his vast circuit of the eye, sweeping a seace larger than Massachuse ts, Rhode I-land and Gomnee ic. I combined, it is over the far-off town of San Diego and the dittle pile of culled humber struck by a single city, town, or even hunter, except the far-off town of San Diego and the dittle pile of culled humber struck by a whirtwish it is less the pile of culled humber struck by a whirtwish that these sending of Julian. No clutches, no railroads, no anything a seen except a tow ranches at wide interests and little school-houses still more widely scattered, with here and there an Indian rancheria, or group of huts. Yet nowher he in all this country are property and life safer or health and comfort more secure. The judiciary is not excelled in the State; in tew places are taxes as low; nowhere less stealing among officials. And many a day, and far and wide over the United States, may one travel before he will find people more cultured and refined or better educated than the upper half of the white population of this country. Few indeed they are, and seattle, different of the country. They middle with a seature scribble who writes of California life.

What mellow tones are these, like the taps of the leather hummer on the glass plates of the harmonicon, that arouse character of fielion, or the "galoot" of the Eastern scribble who writes of California life.

What mellow tones are these, like the taps of the leather hummer on the glass plates of the harmonicon, that arouse Laura from her novel, and her husband from bis after-breakfast. The more approached the property and the sund, which greas have the sund, which

both of ponteness and impudeance, as the dead leaves rustled to the patter of their little feet and they began to fade in the grass and brush.

"Hold on?" came a voice from behind the smatteurs, as they raised their gons to shoot before the birds should get away. "We'll have better fan than that with them. Put up that murderous gun and bring forth the plaything of the immortals, Mrs. Norton. You, Norton, keep your gun, but don't shoot at anything until it flies."

"Why, when did you—"

"Just dropped," said Belville. "And just in time to prevent sacrilege," see. I'll show you some sport, however, for compensation."

Old Prince stood by his master's side as he spoke, the very incarnation of business. His teil no longer hung, but projected. Stiff as an icicle, it fairly quivered at the tip with rigidity. One fore-leg was bent double, and the other three trembled with his efforts to keep still; while his body was firm as a garden statue in a Minnessta wint r. On his ag, do brow sat grave importance, and mighty wisdom shone from his staring bright eye. His nose was wrinkled with seriousness, while his chaps quivered and watered like those of ye city epicure what time he beholded no one of Delmonico's plates a June woodcock, killed while feeding its helpless a June woodcock, killed while feeding its helpless

city epicure what time he beholdelth on one of Delmonico's plates a June woodcock, killed while feeding its helpless young.

The bow and arrows were soon brought and the party moved on, Mrs. Norton ahead and Prince waddling along in the rear with the anxious solemnity of a circus elephant walking over his master. His legs rivated his toil in stiffness, and he looked up occasionally at his master with interess atisfaction, licked his chaps and snifled the air, which was laden with that fragrance the dog so loves.

The birds were soon overtaken, and as they huddled up with inquiring "quit-quit, queeah, queeah!" about fifteen paces before, an arrow decinated the feathers upon the brownish-gray tail of one of the number and sent half a dozen of his immediate neighbors toward the four points of the compass. They went hardly twenty feet away, however, just liying up and alighting again. One of them I tupon a stone, another on a piece of dead brush, while the others scole back to their companions who still mingled with the soft rustle of gently vanishing feet a stendy and dolorous "quit-quit, queeah," Whizz! went an arrow over the head of the bird on the Whizz! went an arrow over the head of the bird on the

queeah!"
Whizz! went an arrow over the head of the bird on the dead brush. He cocked his head, nodded his long dark plumes, and said "quit-quit, queeal, queeal," Zipi went another arrow through the brush just by his side. He said again, "quit-quit-quit-quit-quit-quit-puit!" hopped leisurely off the brush, and started off with a "queeah, queeah!" to join his companions. The bird on the stone also made some remarks

<sup>\*</sup>This country alone is about as large as these three States.

about "quitting," and was preparing to suit the action to the word, when another arrow skipped gayly from the string, and Mortality knocked at the lattice-door of his little ribs in a way that invited an inmediate response.

An arrow that scattered the pine-needles among the rest of the flock caused a decided increase in their pace, and as shaft after shaft, flying wild from the archer's now trembling hand, bissed over the birds or scattered the dirt around them, they broke into a run and some flew a few yards, alighted, will then ran again.

hand, dissed over the birds or scattered the dirt around meni, they broke into a run and some flew a few yards, alighted, and then ran again.

"Now we shall have to scatter them," said Belville. "You had better keep quiet and let me do it. Hold Prince back." Belville started on a run after the birds, while Norton collared Prince and tried to hold him. He discoursed most touching strains "to the rocks and rills, touching the tender stops of various quills," as his master ran ahead without him. The qualis quickened their pace as Belville charged on them, and stack to their legs with provoking pertinacity for a few moments, until Belville made a "spurt" and got within ten paces of them, when suddenly the air was filled with buzzing wings and wheeling and 'darting streaks of blue, white and cinnamon. Quickly his gun came to his shoulder and covered the dark green shrubbery of a manzanita behind which a bird had flown. The gun cracked; a shower of blue and cinnamon feathers puffed out from behind the bush; a dull sound of a falling body was heard; and Norton lay prone upon the earth!

a dull sound of a 1411ing body was heard; and Norton lay prone upon the earth!

As he picked himself up and brushed the pine-needles out of his sleeves, he amounced to the universe at large his intentions of sub-letting all future contracts to hold a dog which his master goes aloued to shoot.

Prince didn't seem at all inclined to object to this arrange-

White his master goes accent to shoot.

Prince didn't seem at all inclined to object to this arrangement, but displayed remarkable equanimity as, nearly wagging his tail off, he went in to pick up the fallen bird. He then trotted away over the ground ahead with his nose in the air and his tail vigorously whipping his sides. He had not gone a hundred yards when his pace slackened. So did his rill. The tail got slower in motion. So did the legs. The legs scenned to slacken the tail and the tail to react upon the legs, until he had settled down to a pace suitable for a fashionable mourner at a saall's funeral. Then he stopped altogether, stood for a minute with his eager eyes fixed in a stamy gaze; then, turning his head, he glanced at his master, "Come on quick, now, with your guns," said Belville. "These birds do not lie long."

As Norton came up, three birds rose from the dead brush altered of Prince, and almost at the first buzz of their wings his gun went off and rent the raiment of a flourishing young successarial about three feet to one side of them. One of the birds went to Belville's side and came whirling down out of birds went to Belville's side and came whirling down out of birds went to Belville's side and came whirling down out of birds went to Belville's side and came whirling down out of the side of the side of them.

monstanta about three teet to one side of them. One of the birds went to Belville's side and came whirling down out of a shower of feathers, while another plunged like a wet rag into a pile of rocks at the crack of the second barrel. The birds were soon picked up and the dog sent on. He at once began to stiffen and crawl, suiffing the air and straightening out occasionally into a dead point. But no birds rose.

The at once oggan to accessionally into a dead point. But no birds rose.

"Too slow for these chaps, Prince. You will have to go faster," said Belville, as he started ahead of the dog on a ragid walk. "Hie or! toy, or you'll get left!"

But Prince had not been trained upon California quails, and tellowed along behind as if he had a bag of shot on each foot and his tail was spliced with a poker. By running and cheering him on, Belville soon got him pretty well stirred up, and he overtook a little bunch of birds that had hidden in a fallen tree-top when they saw him coming. Belville went to cue size of the tree and Norton and his sister to the other, while Mrs. Norton was to look for the game and flush it with an arrow when visible. Carefully she looked into the brush, but there was no sound or sign of life for two or three minutes; then Laura suddenly drew back, and with a vigorous pull at the bow-string sank an arrow half way to the feathers in the white and brown mold on a rotten stump beneath the brush. As the arrow charged into it, a "quitfeathers in the white and brown mold on a rotten stimp beneath the brush. As the arrow chugged into it, a "quitquit, quee-ah." was heard within, and Prince, who had been sanding off at some distance run close up, turned his head to one side, erouched low, and, looking intensely anxions, settled down stiff as marble.

B-lyline kicked upon the opposite side, and out came four li ds, whizzing in various directions. One came down before the combined effect of a heavy battery opened by Norton and his sister, and another's machinery was deranged by a short rom Belville.

These birds were soon picked up, and the hunters started for the rest of the covey, the trail of which the dog soon struck. But Norton and the ladies were unable to follow at the rate required to overtake them with the start they had now gained, and Belville went swiftly on alone.

North—The momatin quail of the Pacific slope seems to be little known to sport-sinen. I have seen some very absurd statements about it by those who have attempted to describe it. It is not "vivice as large as holy White." It is not "very sine eating." It is not "extremely rule, I is not "extremely rule, I is not "extremely rule, I is not "extremely rule, I is not "extremely rule, I is not "extremely rule, I is not "extremely rule, I is not "eating but and difficult to shoot," It's not "found only in the roughest or most inaccessible places."

It is not "extremely wild and difficult to shoot."

It is not "found only in the roughest or most inaccessible places."

It does not "run faster than the valley quail."

I am fully aware that it would have made a far better subject for a good chapter if these things had been true. But while not average to good subjects, my main object is accuracy, and I describe fines bards just as I have from the member of the control them when describe these bards just as I have from the member of the place of the control them when described in the control them when described in the control them with a short-gun, but have time and again met them when deep hard have sat down and watched them until the last one brief short-gun, but have men then often so close and unconcerned that a good archer could kill half a dozen with a bow, and it is no trick for a good rilleman to decapitate three or four before they leave. I do not know what they may be in the North: but in Southern California, when not hunted, they are the very canodiment of guileless simplicity.

When the sould a mere trible larger in body, fat add. In thaver it is almost exactly like the valley quail, which is about equal to a tolerable grade of chicken. Though by no means plenty, it is not extremely are. In the Cuyanaca Mountain I once saw four excess without leaving the road, yet they are by no means abundant throughout the country generally.

It is not quite so swift a ther as the valley quail, although swift enough. I have found it in good casy ground to hunt, though it generally likes rougher ground than the valley quail, I have found if it altitudes as low as one thousand feet above the sea than although so the product of the control of

When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters.

## Matural History.

## DOMESTICATING QUAIL.

INFLUENCE OF THE LAWS OF HERBDITY.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have taken great interest in all the articles I have read in your valuable paper on the various experiments at domesticating the American quail—Bob White, as he is familiarly called from Maine to Texus. I have hoped some one would appreciate the importance of the matters and study into the principal difficulties to be overcome, and give us directions in full for bringing to a successful issue this most interesting effort to add to our list of home pets the beautiful bird so universally admirted.

I have given the matter much thought, and am fully determined to make the experiment to I have given the matter much thought, and an into a cert-mined to make the experiment so soon as I can arrange to make a fair trial. In the meantime I hope others will make the trial, and by mutual aid it may surely become a success, and if we can once obtain a "strain" of fully domesticated quait that will live with our chickens and doves we shall add

and if we can once obtain a "strain" of fully domesticated quait that will live with our chickens and doves we shall add a very important and valuable member to our list. And the remuneration, aside from the satisfaction, may be well worth while, for I believe the demand would be unlimited for a great many years at highly profitable prices.

In many cases the effort to tame one or more specimens has been successful for one season. It has also been well established that quail may be kept under control and yet produce eggs and young, but I have found no well authenticated cases of raising any of the second generation.

Now all that I believe to be necessary is to raise and keep the birds under control for three to five generations, by which time the inherited wild instinct will be replaced by an inherited tame instinct. As bearing on this point let us note some of the facts in regard to the laws of heredity among other birds and animals.

Those who have repeatedly raised and kept a race of wild turkey stell me that birds hatched from the eggs of wild turkeys the metablish at heather from the eggs of wild turkeys the metablish shatched from the eggs of wild turkeys the metablish and then they will necessary to have part of the flock raised from tame eggs and then to watch most carefully against their getting into the forest. That if they do get into the woods and roost out one or two nights they are gone birds from that thine, and refuse to come or be driven back to a tame life, and in a few days are as shy and crafty as birds born and reared in a wild state. But if kept carefully about the premises with tame fowls, they will remain partly tame. When nesting time connects the wild instinct again shows itself in the flow to wander off are as shy and crafty as birds born and reared in a wild state. But if kept carefully about the premises with tame fowls, they will remain partly tame. When nesting time comes the wild instinct again shows itself in the effort to wander off and secrete the nest. If this is managed properly and the eggs of this inalf-tamed bird are hatched by a tame turkey, the second generation are much less like wild birds, and so by the third or fourth generation they become like any tame turkey in habits and life. It is also stated that birds that are half-bred from one wild parent of the first generation show unmistakable signs of inheriting the wild instinct of their nearest and need to be very correliably wanched to

tame trukey in habits and life. It is also stated that birds that are half-bred from one wild parent of the first generation show unmistakable signs of inheriting the wild instinct of their parent, and need to be very carefully watched to prevent their lapsing into a wild state.

The same experience has been met by those who have tried to domesticate the wild goose or the mallard duck from wild eggs. The first generation of these birds retain their wild nature, and in autumn show the strong migratory instinct inherited from their parents. But if kept under control and their progeny raised, by the second or third generation the nature is entirely changed, and tameness and dependence on the master, man, is at last fully established.

We see the same power of heredity among of our named. Notably, the characteristics of the mustang horse shows in the bucking propensity of his posterity to quite remote generations, and is even inherited by the mule which has any trace of mustang blood.

Livingstone Stone has noticed the fact that trout fry hatched from tame trout spawn are less shy than those from wild trout. So we might go on eiting many cases among all kinds of animals, where the inherited traits are entirely modified by a few generations of domestic habits; and it is not at all likely that the quill will prove any exception. But all we know of his habits under taming conditions lead to the conclusion that by persevering in keeping him under our care and protection for two or three or more generations, we may fully and completely change all his wildness into the most perfect tameness and dependence on his humane protector and providor.

They should have a mixed dict of seeds, green herbs and worns, or other kinds of animal food, and at or before the mating season should not be allowed to become too fat. They should have a provided of wire-serven fencing, which could be moved from place to place. Most of such deciais would suggest themestees to those who may be induced to try this experiment.

If not trespassing to

experiment. If any have made the trial, or think of doing so, 1 shall be pleased to hear from them through these columns. C. St. Jov., Mich.

## HABITS OF SNAKES.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Dec. 23.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with much interest the various articles in your paper about snakes cating fish, as I have myself witnessed some such incidents as have been reported to you.

About twelve miles from this place is Lake Koshkonong, an expansion of Rock River. The lake is ten miles by four in its largest dimensions, and is known as the greatest resort for canvas-back and other ducks in the West. It also is well stocked with fish: wail-eyed pike, "pickerel" and several varieties of bass, being the most numerous. I belong to a club of fifteen, who spend the first week of June in each year, camping on the slore of this lake. We call ourselves "Fun-Hunters," and we never fail to have a happy time, sailing, rowing and fishing on the lake, and engaging in various recreations on shore. The bank on which we camp its probably twenty-five feet high, and a spring of good, cold water can be made any where by digging in the gravel at its foot. When we first put up our tents we dig a spring to supply the camp with water, and another at suitable distance, much broader and quite as deep, in which to put our

live fish as we come in from trolling. This last spring soon becomes a great resort for striped and water snakes, and I have repeatedly seen both varieties in the water after dead or dying fish. As the snakes were usually small, and the fish of fair size, the former would not be able to do more than seize hold of the fish and "yank" harmlessly at them.

Last June one of our number threw a small pickerel, about trainingless them, on the gravel by the lover lamping.

lair size, the former would not be able to do more than serve hold of the fish and "yank" harmlessly at them.

Last June one of our number threw a small pickerel, about ten inches long, on the gravel by the boat landling. A few hours afterward a water snake was discovered trying to swallow the fish. The snake was nearly three times as long as the fish, but not as thick though. A crowd of us gathered around and watched the proceedings. The snake seemed not at all embarrassed, but kept diligently at its task, pushing forward first one jaw then the other, and at times rolling ir-self and the pickerel completely over. It had got the fish more than a third down, and hers began to turn in its favor, when suddenly it stopped, rapidly disgorged the pickerel and hurried off to the water. It was the general opinion that the snake had become alarmed at the demonstration of its company; also that it would have succeeded in swallowing the pickerel if it had not been disturbed. The relative size of the fish and the snake does not seen to be regarded by he letter. Capt. Frank Barns, now for many years proprietor of the famous "Scattensweequen" is teamer, ful Madison, told nue once that he came in at Lake Koshkonong one day with a string of bass. He threw them out ahead of him on the bank. When he had lauded he saw a little snake, not over a foot long, which had exized the jaw of a three-pound haves and was making most desperate efforts to drag it off. The snake would wind its fail among the snall gravel stones, and then, contorting, would pull them up toward the tish. I am inclined to himk that snakes tent lish to picces that are too large for them to swallow. I do not this to they feed on decayed fish—at least I have never seen them do so. Turtles, however, are perfect servengers, and devour anything from a live fish on a set, line to one so dead and far gove a second second search and the monolight.

In your issue of Dec. 9 I saw a call for information in regard to snakes swallowing their young. I gladly respond to the call and hope all others will who have any information on the subject.

the call and hope all others will who have any information on the subject.

When I was a boy, one day working in the hay field, I killed a triped snake of the (to me) unusual length of three and one-half feet. I killed it by thrusting a pitchfork time through its head, and when I held it up for the other workmen to see something seemed to be pressed down toward the tail, and upon laying it down upon the ground it would seem to rum back toward the head. My curiosity was excited to know what it was in the snake, so I took it up to the house, which was near by, cut the snake open and found inside of it forty-nine young snakes, about six inches long. They were all fully formed and as perfect snakes as the old one, but they, were all dead, and I suppose they died from suffocation, as the supply "i air had been cut off from the time I thrust the fork time through her head until I opened her, which was about an hour and a half. The cavity in which the young snakes lay was dry, smooth and clean, the intestines lay outside of this sac or pipe and between it and the body of the snake. I did not see the old one swallow the young ones, but found then, not in the stomach of the old, one, but in a cavity evidently formed for that purpose.

But here is constitute link in the obuit of earlieup.

I did not see the out one some of the old one, but in a cavity evident, not in the stomach of the old one, but in a cavity evidently formed for that purpose.

But here is another link in the chain of evidence. My wife (who by the way is the "Ruth" who gave me and the rest of our cith such a showing up in the Forest AND STREAM SOME times one day picking strawberries near a sandy knoll, where she discovered a striped snake with several young ones on the sand near her. When she appreached them the old snake opened her mouth and the young ones immediately crawled in, one after another, and disappeared.

So, taking these two circumstances together, I came to the conclusion that striped snakes were provided with a cavity in their badies to which the young retire for safety in times of danger.

Nashra, N. H., Dec. 27.—When a boy I have often killed common striped snakes, whose bodies contained a large number of young ones from one to two inches long. I distinctly remember one occasion, when on my way to school, I killed a snake about four feet long and uncommonly thick, from the body of which I took forty-seven young ones. A. W. ----

Sharks Swallowiso Their Young.—Charlottespille, Ya Noc. 5. In your issue of the 28th dt. I noticed an article on the question of sharks swallowing their young. I thick I can throw some light on this curious subject, which I give

on the question of summs comments of the contribution of the contr

Medical Director, U. S. N.
Chickens Rethining to a Whild State—Cortland, N.
Y., Die. 27.—In looking over a poultry journal I noticed an account of whild chickens that are hunted as wild game in Comanche County, Texas. It was stated that a few years ago a barge number of domestic chickens were deserted for some reason by their owner, when they took to the brush, and the woods are now full of them. This reminds me of the somewhat novel experience—as related by himself—of a gentleman with whom I was out shooting partridges a few weeks since. Coming into a piece of woods, he made the remark that it was in this very same place that he hast fall shot wild chickens. It seems that a white Leghorn hen belonging to a farmer, whose hennery was near by, had stolen her nest, going into the woods and hatching out a brood of chickens. The hen and chickens came to the house a few times and were fed, but finally remained in the woods. As they matured they became, wild, hiding in the brush of flying into the trees when any one approached. The farmer not owning or caring to use a gun, my friend was asked to hunt them down, which he did, shooting five of them out of the trees. They were, as he expressed it, "as wild as bawks." It may be that the common breeds of poultry would have remained

tame, as my experience goes to show that there is no variety so wi',d as the Leghorn. Mio.

Canyas Backs in Rhode Island—Rodon, Res. 24.—As I am under the impression that a canyas-back duck is a rare bird in New England, permit me to record the killing of two of them. Myself and Mr. Ellerton Lodge of this city were shooting at Point Judith during the first cold snap of No vember, and one morning I floated down on four large ducks, getting within easy shot, but unluckly my trigger finger was so numb that both barrels of my gun went off before I knew it, and away went the birds. For instable they have been been seen to be a support of the burner of the support of the burner of the burner of the support of the support of the burner of the support of t gotting within easy shot, but unluckily my trigger finger was so numb that both karrels of my gun went off before I knew it, and away went the birds. Fortunately they flew by Mr. La, who had the honor of knocking over two of them. To my surprise I found them to be genuine canvas-backs. They seemed oblivious to any danger, allowing me to get within forty yards when I drifted on them. Is this per tunisma with those?

The canvas-back is not common on the New England const 'out we believe that a few are occasionally shot on the emetern shore of Connecticut

A THREE-LEGGED HEN.—The following curious story comes to us from the Releigh (N. C.) News of Dec. 15:

comes to us from the Reloigh (N. C.) Nors of Dec. 15:
Mr. John Stone, of Franklin County, has presented Dr.
Blacknell with a wonderful three-legged chicken, which is
certainly a curiosity, having three distinct legs, the third leg
coming out in the middle of the body between the other two.
Ig wasking the hen uses the two outer legs, drawing up the
orther, but when she stops she stands on the centre leg, drawing she other two up close to her body. Hundreds of people
have seen ker, and none have ever seen her like before.

Center's Buen's Head—Generalures, Ont., Dec. 14.—1 noticed in one of your papers some time ago a description of a hod's head that had over lifty peints to the two horns. I have lately obtained the nearest to it that I have ever heard of. It is a buck's head with a palmated horn 4½ in, wide, lakely a buck's head with a palmated horn 4½ in, wide, lakely and so a buck's head, but the deer, when alive, would weigh about 330 lbs. In appearance it is a counterpart of the cut I saw in your paper. I am satisfied that it is a different species from the common red deer, as I have a small head that I believe to belong to the same, but I am not certain. Perhaps you will know.

R. B. S. We pressume that the palmate horn is done.

We presume that the palmate horn is due to some injury eceived by the deer during the period of the antler's growth. There is no likelihood that it belongs to a new species.

California Quali.—Will you or some of your correspondents who "have been there" tell us all about the California quail, both kinds—the so-called valley quail and the mountain hird? We would like to know of their habits and their quaktics and value as game birds. Would they not be well worth bringing to the Eastern States to divide the burdens of "carrying off shot" with their cousin Bob White? If they are as desirable as their graceful carriage and beautiful plumage would indicate, and hardy enough to endure our winners, they should be as worthy of being introduced East as the migratory quail to be brought from his far-away home. St. Tee, Mich.

We call our correspondent's attention to the article on the Mountain Quail, by T. S. Van Dyke, to be published by us

AN ALBINO QUALL.-The Petersburg Index gives the following account of the killing of an albino quail in Prince George County :

George County:
Some days since, while a well-known gentleman of this
city was hunting with his dogs in Prince George County,
about four miles from the corporate limits, a covey of partridges was flushed, one of which was killed by the gentleman
alluded to. Tate bird was killed bout dark, and upon exminimion if was found to be a full-fledged white partridge.



THE CENTRAL FISHCULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECOND DAY.

FIGHE meeting was called to order by the President promptly at 9:30 A. M.

Mr. Douseman offered the following: Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and they hereby are, directed to luy out a programme for the next annual meeting of this society, choosing for discussion such topics as to them seem timely and important, assigning papers on the different subjects to the members most competent to treat upon them. Resolved further, That such programme be decided upon at least three months before the time fixed upon for the meeting, the members to whom papers are assigned to be at once notified by the secretary of what is expected from them, and requested to forward their papers to the secretary in case they are prevented from attending in person. Carried.

THE SECRETARY then, in the absence of the writer, read the following paper:

ON THE FOOD OF YOUNG FISHES.

BY S. A. FORBES.

I cannot learn that anything has been recorded respecting the food of young fishes in this country,\* nor have I been able to find any evidence that this subject has been systematically studied in Europe, in such part of the ichthyological literature of Europe as is accessible to me. From the translations of papers published in the appendices to the report of the United States Fish Commissioner I learn that the artificial use of Entom strace for the food of young trout has been successfully attempted in France. I also find in the bulletin of the "Society of Acclimatization," of Paris, a statement to the effect that, in the Russian governmental

\*Perhaps exception should be made of a note relating to the oc-curence of diatoms in the stomachs of two young whitefales, pub-lished in the appendix to the Report of the U. S. Fish Cornuis-sioner for 1872-9, p. 57.

establishment for the cultivation of fishes, young trout and other valuable species are fed with beetles and insect larvæ obtained from stagnant water, by means of a small muslin act. Although the use of Entomostraca is not specially mentioned in this extract, yet they must, of course, be obserted in the case of ferrors.

tained in the search for insect larvie.

That this subject should not have been long ago thoroughly investigated seems a surprising fact, when one considers the vast amount of labor which has been expended upon fisher as a class, and reflects for a moment upon the interest to science and to practical fish culture of a knowledge of the food resources of fishes and of the competitions of the varispecies in the search for subsistence

us species in the search for subsistence.
Although I cannot yet treat this subject as fully as it derves, the results of such study as I have been able to make,
tring the past season, of the contonts of the stomachs and
testines of small specimens, seem to justify this preiminary notice.

was early apparent, in the course of the investigation, It was early apparent, in the course of the investigation, that the food of many tishes differs according to age; and it was soon found that the life of most of our fishes divides into at least two periods, and of many into three, with respect to the kinds of food chiefly taken. Further, in the first of these periods, a remarkable similarity of food was noticed among species and families whose later food-habits are widely different parts of the second families whose later food-habits are widely different parts of the second families whose later food-habits are widely different parts of the second families whose later food-habits are widely different parts of the second families whose later food-habits are widely different parts.

rient. The full-grown black bass, for example, feeds principally on fishes and craw-fishes, the sheepshead on modiusks, the gizzard shad on mud and Algre, while the cutilshes are nearly omnivorous; yet these are all found to agree so closely in food when very small that one could not possibly tell from the contents of the stomachs which group he was dealing with

with.

It is my purpose in this paper to give what facts I have relating to the foot of our fresh-water species during this first period of the fish's life, avoiding technical details, and mentioning only the general results of the investigation.

These facts were derived from the examination of one hundred and twenty-six specimens, ranging from three-eighths of inch in length up to an inch and a half, and in a few cases to two and three inches. These specimens belong to twenty-four genera and represent eleven families. In two or three genera no specimens were obtained small enough to be regarded as belonging strictly to this first food-period but the earliest food is nevertheless plainly inferable; and the general distribution and variety of the species studied is such that I think the main conclusions will be found to stand the test of full investigation.

### PERCH FAMILY

The food of a common perch, from an inch to an inch and a quarter long, consisted wholly of Entromastraca and the larver of Chirononus. The first of these names is applied to the minute crustaceans, which are found most abundant in lakes and other stagnant waters, but occur likewise, to some lakes and other stagnant waters, but occur likewise, to son extent, in running streams. The name of water fleas is son times given to a large section of this group. Chironomus a small gnat whose larva is familiar to all who have ev noticed the minute animals of stagnant water. It has a sppearance to the naked eye of a minute red worm, whi moves through the water with a violent wriggling motion.

## RASS FAMILY.

very small specimens of the bass proper (that is, of white bass and striped or brassy bass) were taken by us, the smallest being a brassy bass an inch and a quarter long. Half of the food of this consisted of Entomostraca, and the other half of minute gizzard shad,

## SUN-FISH FAMILY.

SUN-FISH FAULLY.

A group of 43 specimens of the sun-fish family (which includes the two species of black bass) was made up as follows: Of five specimens of black bass under three-fourths of an inch long, two of rock bass of the same size, two of gog-gle-eye from seven-eighths of an inch to an inch in length, ten of common sun-fish from an inch to an inch and a fourth, nine of pumpkin seed from one and a half to two inches, five of croppic one inch and under, four of from three-fourths of an inch to an inch and a half, and six indeterminable specimens, probably common sun-fish, from seven sixteenths to five-eighths of an inch long. Ninety-six per cent, of the food of these forty-three specimens consisted of Entomostraca and larva of Chironomus—seventy of the first and twenty-six of the second. The trivial remainder, consisting of the larvae of May-flies and other similar insects, a young ampliped, with traces of water-miles, water-bigs, water-bigs. young amphipod, with traces of water-mites, water-and mollusks—the last taken by the "pumpkin seed,

## SHEEPSHEAD FAMILY

A single sheepshead (Haphoidmotus), an inch and seighth in length, had eaten Chironomus larvae (seventy-fiv per cent.) and larvae of May-fly.

## PIKE FAMILY (Esselda).

PIRE Family (Esseida).

I did not have the good fortune to obtain any young of the common pike, and can only report on the food of a single salmon-pickerel) Esser salmoneus), an inch and a fourth in length. This specimen, taken at Pekin, Ill., on the 2d of June, had already begun its life labor of the climination of little takes, these making about two-fifths of its food. The remainder consisted of Crustacea, composed about equally of young Amphipoda, Daphnifde and Lynceidae. The presence of so large a quantity of these minute Entomostraca in the stomach of a pickerel of this size is sufficient evidence that they form the principal part of its food at an earlier age.

## HERRING FAMILY.

We come next to twelve specimens of the gizzard shad, whose minute fry swarm in countless numbers in the waters of our larger rivers in midsummer. These were taken in June and July, from the Illinois. River, from Ottawa to Petria. The smallest of the group were twenty mun, long by two mun, wide—as slender as evertraoids and nearly cylindrical, although the adult is a high, him fish. I was greatly interested by the discovery that the maxillaries of these smallest specimens are provided with teelt—a single row of nine or ten on the lower edge—although the month of the adult is entirely toolthess and smooth. The internal structure also dult'rs remarkably from that of the adult, especially in the much greater simplicity of the digestive apparatus.

ratus.

In a young gizzard shad, seven-upoths of an inch long by one-tenth of an inch high, the phertine was found to pass almost directly from the anterior and of the stomach to the vent; and at this time pyloric poeca were orthicly wasting. The intestine of this specime, of was filled with various species of Eutomostraca.

On the other hand, in a fish three and three fourths inches On the other hand, in a fish three and three lowers incense long, showing the general characters of the adult, the intestine passed upward and backward from its origin, running without flexure the whole length of the body cavity (this part being covered with an immense mumber of pyleric coeca), then turned forward to the stomach, and made a larce number of intricate turns and doublings from side to side and end to end of the abdomen, extending, in all, about eight times the length of the perivisceral cavity. This inside and end to end of the abdomen, extending, in all, about eight times the length of the perivisceral cavity. This intestine was well filled with mud with only a slight sprinkling of unicellular Algae.

These twelve fishes, all under two inches, had caten about ninety per cent, of Entomostraca, two per cent, of Chironomus larvae, and for the remainder, Algae.

### MINNOW FAMILY.

MINION FAMILY.

A single minute minnow, three eighths of an inch long, which I could not determine specifically, had eaten Antomostraca (twenty-five per cent.) and Chironomus larvae.

Three specimens of the common chub minnow (Semotilus corporatis), ranging from five eighths inch to one inch, indicate somewhat doubtfully an exception to the general rula respecting the early food of fishes. Only seven per cent. of their food was Entomostraca, and the whole remainder consisted of filmentous Algo. It should be noted, however, that twenty per cent. of the food of the smallest specimen, which was five eighths of an inch long, was Cyclops, and it may be that the chub minnow lives wholly on Entomostraca at first, merely changing its habit earlier than most of its allies.

### SUCKER FAMILY.

Thirty specimens, representing five genera of this peculiar family, were studied. A very curious feature of the food of the young is the frequent dependence of suckers of considerable size, six inches long or more, upon food still more trivial than Estomostraen, viz.: upon wheel-animalcules, Protozoa, and minute one-celled plants (Alga-). While only such Protozoa were found as are furnished with firm shells, yet the abundance of these in the intestines of these falses leaves little doubt that the more perishable Protozoa must also be taken in considerable quantity. It is an interesting fact that even here the smallest specimens were found feeding on Entomostraca only, and it is therefore possible that these form the first principal food of the family.

Ten specimens of the stone-ruller, ranging from one and three-cighths to three inches, represent two dates and localities. The four smallest, none longer than an inch and three-fourths, were taken from the Lower Fox, July 9, 1879. The others were from Mackinaw Creek, in Woodford County, Ill., in the latter part of August. The situations were similar, both streams being swift and rocky where these fishes were caught.

others were from Mackinaw Creek, in Woodford County, Ill., in the latter part of August. The situations were similar, both streams being swift and rocky where these fishes were caught.

Their food was chiefly the larvae of Chironomus (20 per cent ), the remaining ten per cent, being made up of various species of Entomostraca and Algue.

We trace in this a remarkable resemblance to the food of the darters, which frequent similar situations. Lacking the sucking mouth of Hypentelium, they do not take Protocon or unicellular Alge, but in other particulars agree elsely with this species. This curious fish is 'peculiar among the suckers in the unusual development of the pectoral fins—a distinguishing feature of the darters likewise—doubtless related in both cases to the constant struzgle with a swift current. We may also remark the darterlike glow of color in the young of this species—a very peculiar distinction among the Catostonidac. This is one among many facts which indicate that exposure to light has great primary effect on the color of fishes—an effect often suppressed, through natural selection, by secondary influences, but manifesting itself where these are not brought into play.

This species is in marked contrast with the darters, not only in the rapidity of its growth and the ultimate size attained, but in the form and size of the head, which in the darters is small and pointed, but in these fishes is unusually large, square and strong.

The principle of adaptation has here resulted in a different line of development. While the little darters have become fitted to fit and pry about beneath the stones for their food, the stone-roller has acquired the power of rolling the stones before it. As it grows larger, it resorts of course to deeper water, but always prefers the rocky reaches of the stream. The molding power of natural selection could scarcely have a better illustration than that afforded by the adaptive character, both similar and dissinilar, of these two widely separate I groups of fishes.

A single

ber, had eaten only Entomos, with a trace of Chironomus larvae.

Ten specimens of red horse, varying in length from an inch to two and three-fourths, taken in July and August from the Fox and Illinois rivers and from Mackinaw Creek, show no important differences of food.

In the shaller specimens taken from the Fox and Illinois, Entomostraca were relatively more important, sometimes constituting nearly the whole food; but no attempt was made to fix precise ratios.

In the four larger specimens from woodford County, shells of protozoa were estimated to form 85 per cent, of the contents of the intestine, the remainder consisting of aiga, wheel minalcules, Entomostraca, water-mites and the larvæ of Chironomus and other Diplers.

The small percentage of Chironomus larvæ shows that this species has not the habit of the stone-culler.

Two specimens of the common sucker, six inches and six and three-fourths in length, taken from Mackinaw Creek in August and June, had eaten food so similar to that of the receding genus that detailed description is unnecessary.

Two specimens of our commonest buffalo fish, called the "red mouth" in central Illinois, seven-eighths of an inch long, had eaten most tully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong, had eaten most fully of unicellular plants (2) per cent, yillong

<sup>\*</sup> A related fact is the bisached appearance of fishes taken from the along ( ) paque water of mud-koles in the Mississippi bottoma.

wheel animalcules were reckoned at 27 per cent., and the remainder of the food consisted of Entomostraca. These specimens were taken from the Illinois River in early June. Four carp suckers (Carpiodes), seven-eighths of an inch to two inches long, taken from the Illinois and from Clerr Lake in Kentucky, had fed like the preceding genus, except that the Entomostraca were in larger quantity (48 per cent.), while the rotifers were relatively few.

Reviewing the f-ood of these thirty young suckers, we see that they differ from the other families studied in the larger food resources open to them; for, while the structure of their mouths does not prohibit their taking Entomostraca, it enables them to draw upon the multitudes of minute organisms found upon the bottom. Evidently they have no means of selecting such microscopic structures from the mud in which these most frequently rest, and considerable quantities of dirt are consequently often found in the intestines; but from the "richnoss" of the contents I infer that they doubtless have the power of distinguishing mud containing a large percentage of organic matter from relatively barren portions.

less have the power of distinguishing mud containing a large percentage of organic matter from relatively barren portions.

\*\*CATEFAR FAMILY.\*\*

Numcrous specimens of the young of this family show that, not withstanding its many peculiarities of structure and habit, it is no exception to the general rule respecting the food of the young. The smallest of these specimens were from a little school of minute fry, taken in June from the friendly protection of an old oyster can in the Illinois River. These little creatures were coloriess and seemingly almost helpless, and only three-eighths of an inch in length. They had already began to eat, however, and their stomachs were filled with Entomostraca and Chironomus larve. These were certainly Amiurus, but it was, of course, impossible to tell the species.

Other specimens of this genus, making thirteen in all, none longer than an inch and five-eighths, were obtained from various places in the Illinois, and from mud-holes in the Mississippi bottoms, in Union Comity. These thirteen individuals were feeding almost wholly on Entromostraca and larve of Chironomus, the latter composing seventy-four per cent, and the former eighteen per cent, of their food. A few young Amphipooda and a few unknown inserts' eggs account for the remainder of the food.

Six specimens of Motrus stalls, varying in length from seven-eighths of an inch to an inch and a quarter, differed from the foregoing in the much larger proportion of Chironomus larve (forty-one per cent.) and in the twenty-six per cent. of young Allacockets dentate (a very abundant small amphipot), eaten by the larger specimens. These land also taken seven per cent. harve of May-flies. Those under un inch in length were peculiar only in the large raportion of Chironomus larve (forty-one per cent.), a fact peobably indicating that this species seeks its food chiefly on the much blottoms.

bottoms.

No specimens of the other genera of catfishes were taken small enough to show their earliest food, but as far as can be judged from the food of four specimens of Ictalurus, from two and a half to three and a half inches long, the other genera will not be found to differ especially from the fore-

DOGETSH FAMILY

DOGESH FAMILY.

A single dogish (Amia), one and three-fourths inches long, taken in June, had eaten seventy per cent. of Entomostraca and two per cent. of larvo and pupe of Chironomus. A few young Allorchestes and some water bugs (Corixas) complete the brief list.

the brief list.

Several specimens of Amia under one inch in length, whose anatomy I studied three years ago, I remember to have had their intestines packed with Entomostraca.

## GAR FAMILY

Here also I shall have to content mysoff with such hints of the food of the young as are given by two or three specimens, as the youngest are not yet common enough in our collections to supply more material for a study of their food. One of the two smallest gars examined, an inch and a fourth in length, taken in June, near Peoria, had filled itself with Scopholdberis mucronated (a minute Entomostracan) and the other had taken only a minute fish. A specimen two inches long and only an eighth of an inch in depth furnished a striking illustration of the voracity of this terror of our streams, as its stomach contained sixteen minute minnows.

The general conclusion from these observations is the supreme importance of Entomostraca and the minute aquatic larvae of a single genus of gnat as food for nearly or quite all of our fresh-water fishes — a conclusion that gives these trivial and neglected creatures, of whose very existence the majority of the people are scarcely aware, a prominent place among the most valuable animals of the State, for without them all our waters would be virtually depopulated. Ofter facts of emiment interest thus brought to view are the magnitude and intensity of the competition for food among the young of all orders of fishes, where a stream is fully stocked, and the injurious character of such a species as the shovel-fish, which feeds on Entomostraca throughout its life. It is probable that all fishes which are not especially adapted to the food requirements of the more valuable species are hurtful to them, that all fishes which are not especially adapted to the foodre-quirements of the more valuable species are hurtful to them, because they limit the food available for the young. The sun-fishes, whose shape protects them from many enemics, and the cat-fishes, with their armor of poisoned spines, are instances in point. While their young compete with the young bass and wall-eyed pike for food, they do not furnish the latter any important food resource in later years. On the other hand, such species as the herbivorous minows and the cylindrical suckers, which depend upon Entomostraca to a less extent when young, or take up other food at a relatively early period, are those which seem to promise best as food for the higher fishes.

less extent when young, or take up other food at a relatively cartly period, are those which seem to promise best as food for the higher fishes.

It is worth while to notice that the food especially taken by young 'suckers is ofthe same kind as that upon which many Entemostraca are dependent, and that these fishes thus actually come into competition with the minute crustacea. It might seem at a glauce that the suckers compete with the ordinary fishes by this appropriation of the food of Entomostraca not less than if they ate the Entomostraca themselves. We must remember, however, that every animal (Entomostraca not less than if they ate the Entomostraca themselves. We must remember, however, that every animal (Entomostraca not less than if they ate the Entomostraca themselves and that consequently fit less own bulk of food, and that consequently fit letter increase much less effectually than if it depended upon them strictly carnivorous and partly herbivorous. By its herbivorous hobit it would of course compete with, and limit the strictly herbivorous animals, but would check their multiplication much less stringently than if it were purely carnivorous.

If it is a curious corollary from part of the above reasoning that a prolific species having an abundant food supply, and the strictly herbivorous and partly herbivorous and partly herbivorous and partly herbivorous.

itself the most important food of predaceous fishes, may, by extraordinary multiplication, so diminish the food of the young of the latter as to cause, through its own abundance, a serious diminintion of the numbers of the very species which prey upon it. To put this statement into more correct form, it is not certain that the excessive increase of the gizzard shad, for instance, would be a benefit to the black bass and pike-perch which feed so largely upon it. In fact, it is clear that the great overstocking of a stream with gizzard shad would, by eventually reducing the supply of Entomostrace, cause a corresponding reduction in the numbers of all the species of that stream by starvation of the young; and this decimation, applying to all in the same ratio, would take effect upon the ordinary number of the other species, but upon the extraordinary number of the gizzard shad, would reduce the other species below the usual limit, but might not even cut off the excess of the shad above that limit. Consequently, important as is the supply of food fishes for the predaceous species, it is not less important that the predaceous fishes should be supplied to eat up the food. Here, as elsewhere, only harm can come from an imperfect balance of the forces of organic nature, whether the excess be upon one side or the total. rganic nature, whether the excess be upon one side or the

the efforts to increase the valuable fishes of a lake or

other.

In the efforts to increase the valuable fishes of a lake or stream, it is not sufficient that the food of these species should be increased alone, but at the same time special measures must be taken to secure a corresponding multiplication of the predaccous fishes themselves, otherwise precisely the reverse result may be produced from that intended.

As a further illustration of some of the practical bearings of these facts, it may be noticed that the free access of fishes to the ponds, lakes and marshes connected with a stream is a matter of the highest importance. Running wateris relatively destitute of Entomostraca, and hence fishes denied access while breeding to slow or stagnant water in which Entomostraca abound, have little chance to multiply.

Too little attention has been paid to the breeding migrations of our resident fishes. How many of our rivers are free from the obstruction of dams improvided with practicable fishways? Is not the relative scarcity of fish in such streams as Rock and Fox rivers largely due to the fact that a fish which enters the river from above cannot get back to the immense and swarming breeding grounds afforded by the lakes connected with its numer waters?

to the immense and swarming breeding grounds afforded by the lakes connected with its upper waters?

ABRIVAL OF FOREIGN FISHER—Mr. E. G. Blackford, of the New York Fish Commission, has just received from France six roach and six golden tench brought by Mr. August Briand, a retired Captain of the French line of steamers, known as the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Co., and running between New York and Havre. The roach is held in esteem by European anglers, but Americans like larger fish. The tench, is, like the former, a cyprinoid, but grows to a pound or more in weight. The common tench, Timea vulgaris, is esteemed for the table as well as for angling, and will thrive in waters adapted to the carp. Those now at Mr. Blackford's, in Fulton Market, are a golden variety, suitable for both food and ornament. They were sent by the Aquarium at Havre, in exchange for small terrapins and caffish. On the 5th of this month, yesterday, Mr. Blackford on the other carp to France, the grand-children of German fishes brought over by Dr. Hessela few years ago.

# Sea and River Hishing.

## FISH IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

FRESH
Pickerel, Esox reticulatus,
Pike or Pickerel, Esox Incius,
Pike-perch (wall-cycd pike)
Stizotelhium americanum, S.
grisatum, etc.
Yellow Perch, Perca fuviatilis,
Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus,

ea Bass, Centropristis atrarius. riped Bass, Roccus lineatus, bite Perch, Morons americana. nelt, Osmerus mordax.

Water.
White Bass, Rocaus chrusops.
Rock Bass, Ambioplites. (Two
species).
War-mouth, Chomobrytius guloous,
Crappie, Pomozys nigromaculatus.
Bacchelor, Pomozys annularis.
Chub, Semotilis corporatis,

WATER.
| Spot, Red fish, or Channel Bass, Tantog, Tantoga onitis.

## FISHING IN THE GULF STREAM.

BY THE T. G. O. DEACON. (A. A. R.)

ID you ever fish in the Gulf Stream? I can guess your reply. It would be the same as that of the Captain of the trim little brig Olivia, aboard of which I had the good fortune to sail from Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to New York in April, 1863. He was a Connecticuter, an American citizen, like yourself, named Townley, and a good fellow withal, though a little strange at times: "Notody but a blamed fool of a Britisher would ever think of trolling in the Gulf Stream!" Before proceeding with my story proper, however, allow me to give you a bit of my personal history, which I am sure you will find particularly interesting, and to "show cause" why I happened to be on the Olivia at that time. that time

and to "show cause" why I happened to be on the Olivia at that time.

I was born among the fishermen on the northern coast of Scotland in 1819, the month and date may be surmised from what is about to follow. Whenever I could prevail upon the berring or ling fishers to let me accompany them the trips proved unlucky and on several occasions disastrous. These superstitious people at last refused me permission to go out in their cobles (boats), notwithstanding I was always willing to take my share in the toils without reward. They had made inquiries as to the day and date of my birth, and having learned that that event had occurred on a murky Friday inimediately following the 31st of March, bad concluded that I was a donsie de'il (unlucky devil) among the fishers. Loving the excitement of their rough life, and feeling more at home in a coble on the dancing waves of the wild Atlantic than in the dull and monotonous parish school, I carefully hearded every "hawbie" and "bit o' siller" that ever came lawfully into my possession (and some that didn't), delernined to lave a coble that should know no cartain but myself.

self.

By the time I had grown to ben good-sized callant I had garnered a pound or two. One day, while watching the boats come in with heavy loads of fish, I came across a battered old coble which the owner was in the act of breaking up for fire-wood. The rich freights at that very time being brought in, coupled with my yearnings to become the possessor of a coble, made me ejaculate, as I approached the boatman, something equivalent to 'O, boatman, spare that coble,' in a rather louder tone than softle cose. This attracted his attention, and the upraised axe that was about to fall and shiper its timbers into atoms, was stayed and is staying yet. I

asked if the boat was for sale. He answered in the affirmative. The price, a stiff one, was named. It was high for a rotten, half-broken-up coble; but I wanted a boat, had enough saved to buy that one, and felt pretty certain that I could never acquire sufficient funds to purchase a better. So I paid my money and took my choice. That was on the first day of April, 18—. But I was like the owner of the white dephant. I didn't know what to do with it. I could not be carried on one of the clumsy carts of the place, because the joilings along the strand would have shaken its internals and externals into inconveniently small pieces of punk, the supply of which article was far beyond the demand in that quarter, and to transport it by water was impossible, as there was no float in it.

When it became known by my neighbor callauts that the coof (fool) as they had nicknamed me, had bought a coble, they found their way to its resting-place (would that I had let it rest there to this day!) after school hours. Well, I'll not trouble you with the encondiums they passed upon my purchase, for all the Poreser And Stream in America couldn't contain them. At length, as with one voice, they asked, "What d'ye intend to do with it, cooffie?" "You'll see," I replied, 'mecessity's the mother of invention,' Taking a few of my young friends who were esteemed nearly as daity-like as myself into my confidence they were induced to aid me in repairing the coble upon the understanding that they were to share in the proceeds of our fishing expeditions. Fortunately, or otherwise, for us the fishermen were very honorable among themselves. They let their pitch and tar and onkum all exposed without the fear of any of their fellows wrongfully appropriating them. Pertunately, or otherwise, too, they were as hard dirulers as they were workers and consequently slept soundly o' nights. A little cakum from one's bundle; a pail of tar from another's harrel; a chunk of pitch from a third; a few nails and boards found here and there, and the coble was hau

pay and would have been happy at all 'times if it had not been for the birchings old spectacled pedagogues used to inflict hecause we never had our lessons. The old goose! how could we fish and study too?

In the spring we tarred and pitched the craft again, and committed ourselves to the deep. For a while "all went merry as a marriage bell." One day we got into the midst of a fine shoal of herring, and half filled the coble in a short time. We started for land with our load, singing as bys who think their fortunes made at one haul can sing, but presently a stiffer breeze than we had contracted for arose. The coble monand, and suddenly and sleenly the herring conspired to return to their native element, and in doing so took the entire bottom of the coble with them! My coupanions held on to the upper part of the boat, which the villainous herring in their hurry had forgotten to carry off, while I grasped an oar and floated off to leeward. Before long I had the pleasure of seeing my friends picked up by a couple of crews who had witnessed the catastrophe. I was not far off, and could see my boatmates pointing me out to their rescuers. But these inhuman, superstitions fishers, recognizing me as the donsie de'il, reasoned that I had been the cause of the mishap, and fearing that if they took me on board the bottom of their craft night fall out by the way left me to my fate. Several cobles passed me on their way to the harbor, and my appeals for help brought some of them quite near. But when they saw who it was that was in danger of perishing they shringed their shoulders, shook their fishe at me and bild me go to Davy Jones' locker with the curses of the sishers of Peterhead upo' me! Baffled by the wares, binded and sufficcated by the briny sea, numbed with cold, I clung to that our will the despair that makes a drowning boy scize hold of anything that comes within his reach, blankers of Peterhead upo' me! Baffled by the wares, bindeed and sufficcated by the briny sea, numbed with cold, I clung to that our will the

I felt myself gradually becoming unconscious, and my hold of the oar relaxing, and presently became insensible—as though I was dead! I knew no more till I awoke to find myself being carried by four men on a board up the shore bank to the nearest tavern—the imprecations of the fishers and the fishers' wives being vociferously poured upon the heads of my delivers as they bore me along. The usual restoratives of the fishers of those days were applied. I was rolled on a barrel, and rum by the gill was poured down my throat. I was too weak to resist, and could not be taken home till the following day. It came to my knowledge subsequently that a coble, manned by a crew of coble Samaritans that knew not Jonah, had, while making harbor, observed what they took to be the body of a dead boy and picked it up, thus carning for themselves and entailing upon their posterity the eternal curses of the fishers and their wives who knew how to curse in reality! That event took place on the first of April 18—, being the first anniversary of the buying of the cobie by me! I learned a moral from that fishing venture that has deeply impressed me throughout a somewhat eventful life, and which has been profitably employed on several convenient occasions since. I hope you and readers will pouder over and profit by its lessons as it becomes you. If I hadn't stolen that oar where would I be now?

Methinks I hear you exclaiming, "The Deacon's personal is becoming too long." Well, never mind; if it takes up the whole of your paper, I can assure you that you!! have one reader at any rate. Let me tell you how to make room of those who can't keep their hands out of the way. There:

In answer to your appeal, I'll be brief with the remainder of my personal. On the first of April; bome forty odd years ago, I left Scotland for this wooden country, to the girest py of the fishers and their wives. They would have prevailed upon the capitain not to permit me to board the remainder of those who can't keep their hands out of the way. There:

In answer

first of April I had ever known.

After residing many years in Canada, experiencing on every annual return of my natal day something like the usual

vicissitudes, I started on a journey to the republic of Mexico on the memorable first of April, 185-, which proved by no means a lucky one. Arriving in Cincinnal by rail, I went down to the Ohio to ascertain if any steamer was likely to start soon for New Orleans. Among an immense number advertised to sail to that port as soon as their cargoes were on board, I observed a small, unpretentious one named the Anglo-Saxon, placarded "Positively to sail in the morning." This was just what I wanted. Going on board, I was informed by the purser that there were only two berths vacant, and told that if I wished to secure one I could only do so by paying my passage money down. Here the simplicity entalled upon me at birth served the reacal's purpose. I believed him, paid the \$25 and walked the streets of that pigsticking city for more than two weeks before the Anglo Saxon positively sailed in the morning. Two weeks more were spent in "sparring" over the shoals of the Ohio and Wississiph, the vessel was on fre, the flame in grown to hybrid the was allowed to the caption of the caption and the Drescont City. On three different nights, see Garios and the Oreccord City. On three different nights, see Garios and the Oreccord City. On three different nights, see Garios and the Oreccord City. On three different nights, see Garios and the Oreccord City. On three different nights, see Garios and the Oreccord City of the passenger, evidently to the chagrin of the caption and sily steerage passenger, who had noticed some strange conduct on the part of those officers on the night of the lastifice, foolishly gave expression to his suspicions. That very night, shortly after the fire was extinguished, a splash in the water was heard, and nothing was to be seen of the talkative passenger in the morning. Doubtless he had been thrown overboard. Like myself, that man must have been horn on the first of April, 185-1, took passage on the costsing steaner Arizona for Brazos Santingo, near the mount of the safety of the safety of the passage on

as it wore, as it was being drawn in, and so preventing their escape.

At length the signal for sailing was boisted, and the patriots were rowed on board. They consisted of two or three veritable Yankee merchants, who, "before the war," had probably kept oyster or lager beer saloons, but who then sported massive gold finger rings, mounted with diamonds, heavy gold watches richly jeweled, fine clothes and linen, and carried an immense quantity of splurge; two Jews, who had doubtless dealt in "ole clo" just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, but who had saddenly become high-toned sons of Abraham—who could talk of nothing less than cotton by the hundred bales, flour by the thousand barrels, and everything else in a similar Christian-like strain: and a low, common looking Irishman, whose mercantile ambition but a few short months before could not have ascended higher than peddling potatoes and fish in the back slums of New York, but who then could talk as big American as his brother patriots, albeit it was somewhat broguey, and, like them, could, while at the North, denounce the Southerners bitterly, but while at the South could furnish them with arms and ammunition for a consideration. From this group I formed a high estimate of the patriotism of a certain class of Northern merchants, by the weapons and missiles they were shipping, sustaining the war their fellow citizens were losing their lives in their efforts to bring to a close.

Well, our nuchor is weighed, the sails are unfurled and the Union Jack, that emblem of power and security in those

days, waved at the stern of that American built and owned vessel, to protect it from the Alabamas and Shenandoshs that at that time were sweeping American commerce from the sea. Notwithstanding we were a peculiar people on that ship, we got along pretty comfortably. The Jews could take a rasher of bacon for breakfast as readily as any of us, the law of Moses to the contrary, governed probably by the fact that they were not at that time in a Christian hand; but the Irishman declined meat on Fridays, and, there being no fish on board, he had to part up with potates and biscuit.

Always on either side of the vessel could lazy-looking non-sters of sharks be seen. They did not appear to move a fin while we were sailing at a good pace, and yet were never left in the rear, but constantly slyly peered along our deck with those cold, cruel, murderous-looking eyes of theirs. Hour ly hour the porpoises showed in an undulating manner their hog-like forms, and swept under our very tows, as if braving our anger and mocking our slowness. The flying fish, to avoid their enemies, darted in myriads from the sea, passed over the crested waves but a few feet above them, and then helplessly fell into the water again. The pretty little striped rudder fish lugged our rudder as closely as a well taught and obedient retriever does the leg of his master when with an inward move of the hand or a gentle "close" it is intimated that he is to take that position. And the pretty dolphins played around as lambs who had never heard of wolves or coyotes in a pasture field. I yearned to earth some fish and the Irishman longed to eat some, so I rigged up a stout line with a good-sized hook, baited with the memorable slice of fat pork, and was about to east it over the stern, when the Captain yelled out from the centre of the deck. "Stop that! No one ever caught a fish by trolling in the Guit Stream, than the entire navy of the United States would ever think of trying." "Softly, Captain. There's no knowing what a Britisher would ever think of tryin

sprit south of Staten Island."
"You darned subject"—drawling out the last word as contemptuously as one who has a patent for speaking through his nostrils can drawl—"of a dilapidated monarchy, Pli show you how to insult a citize of the glorious, free and independent United States of America on board his own vessel," and

"You darned subject"—drawling out the last word as contemptionsly as one who has a paient for specking through his nostrils can drawl—"of a dilapidated monarchy. Pil show yon how to insult a citizen of the glorious, free and independent United States of America on board his own vessel," and he rushed toward me.

Fortunately that vessel had a kind of rope ladders leading from the sides up aloft, up one of which I flew and was soon beyond hisreach, for he had a very sore leg and could not follow. Scated among the rigging I gave him several stanzas of "The flag that's burved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," which didn't appear to either edify or mobility him. He paced the deck in a kind of sullen, angry mood, till the other watch was called, when he went below and I came down. Whenever he turned his back for a few minutes that hook and fat pork went overboard and trailed in the Gulf Stream behind our vessel. As soon as he came on deck he'd glance toward the man at the wheel to see if I was near throw with the inevitable line in my hand. On spying me in my usual position at the stern, he'd make a bolt for me, with a "Didn't I tell you that nobody but a blamed Englishman would ever think of trolling in the Gulf Stream?" I always managed to escape him, though on several occasions I felt the tip of his shoe lightly touch a spot that is said to be more honored in the breech than out of if. In a minute he'd jerk the line on board and throw it, book, bait and all, contemptuously aside. Hour after hour and day after day I plied the forbidden avocation of trolling in the Gulf Stream, whenever opportunity served, in vain. Hopeless despair seized me, and even the Irishman lost hope, and avered that he was no great lover of fish. The captain swore and railed at me, laughed and ridiculed me. Nay, he even went so far as to awake me at midnight by yelling, "Hadn't you better throw out your hook, Englisher? There're as good fish in the sea as ever were caught!" With a warm blessing on his Yankee cuteness I'd turn me o

go. Quietly raising myself I peered over the stern, when to my great joy I beheld a monster dolphin fast on the hook! With a yell of delight I shouted, "I've got one! I've got one! Britannia rules the waves!" and began bauling in. The captain barrely turned toward the stern, and drawled out through his nose, which seemed to be his principal organ of speech, "You've got one! You dan ed English fool, you! If you don't guit that stupid trick of trolling in the Gulf Stream!" It mill you with a handspike over your thick skull!" I banled away, till "the man at the wheel" "cried, "He loss one, and a whopper, too," when he ran aft as quiekly as his sere leg would let him. "Hanl him in quiekly, or you'll lose him. Give me that line." And, seizing it out of my hand, he haulted away as if his life and not the dolphin's depended upon the latter's being landed upon the deck. In a second he was over the traffrail and at our feet. What a beauty! Rainbows I've seen in many climes, sunsets I've beheld on the prairies, mountains and the seas, but my first, any only dolphin, surpassed them all in the rich blendings of its variegated colors! Would that I could have preserved it as it came from the sea; it would have been a treasure, a wonder, a thing of joy for evermore. The captain called all lands to come and see the pretty creature ere its eye became diin, and its pristine splendors had faded away. Quickly the brilliant hues were dissipated, and ere the fish had ceased to live the ciric surface became a dirty, leaden hue. I had had my revenge of that Yankee skippor, and glanced about the deck singing, "Rule Britannia Tules the Gulf Stream," I'll the whiz of a marline-spike as it flow by my lug (ear) reminded my that no matter how completely the Union Jack protected the Olivia it was no protection to me personally. Next day was Friday, how I regretted that it was not the achieved and while he was inspecting things above deck I skipped into the cabin, unfolded the beloved old flag, and fastening it with a couple of forks in front

sprit.

Next day I parted from Captain Townley. He was an excellent sailor: a sober, careful commander, a really good-natured fellow, notwithstanding his little eccentricities, and possessed of nobleness of heart that distinguishes the genuin-American, both North and South of the imaginary division line. A week or so after my return to this city I received a X. Y. Heard containing a complimentary address the passengers—Jew and Gentile, American citizens and a British subject—had presented him with, and that was the last I heard of him. Should it ever be my lot to go to see again I hope it may not be on the first of April, and trust that I may find a worthy, generous soul like him skipper of the vessel.

\*\*Toronto Gran Club, 1880.

THE PARR OR SALMET .- English anglers are discussing the old question whether the parr is a distinct species or a young salmon in the columns of the Fishing Gaztle. The question was settled so long ago that we are surprised to see the answers called forth by some writer who displays his igrance of natural history by declaring them a distinct fish. There are just such men in America but no one heeds them.

Woodmont Rod and Gen Club—Washington, Dio. 29— Editor Forest and Stroom: I promised you that when our fishing season closed I would furnish you with our score. Our season commenced May 16 and closed October 20. It being our first season since the organization of the club, there were only occasional small parties fishing during the entire season. Yet we have scored as follows: Caught 41 black bass, weighing 286/16s.

A. H. Evans,

Pishing in Ongida Lake.—A correspondent says that notwithstanding the poaching with nets there are still fish in this lake of Central New York and that seven barries of "pike" (wall-eyed pike or pike-perch) were sent to New York in the middle of last month. The fish weighed from one to seven pounds, and they are still catching them. The trong put in the lake by the State some years ago have not bear borned from.

Large Black Bass—Galesburg, Illianis.—A few days since I was in Batavia, of this State, and had the pleasure of meeting your correspondent "Hix." Of course I reed not vouch for his eminent trustworthiness. In the office of B. Kindblade I saw an outline of a large black bass (small

mouthed) caught at North Aurora by Wm. Messenger. Its length was 23 inches, and it weighed 7 lbs. 11 oz. The outline was trawn and the size and weight taken at the Internal Revenue office, Aurora. This is the statement recorded upon the paper upon which the outline was drawn. My only observation is that the fish must have been in excellent condition or else treated with a does of pebbles. T. R. W.

# Game Bag and Gun.

## GAME IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

Mosse, Also americana.
Caribool Rungifes caribou.
Elk or waptif. Cervise acadensis.
Red or Virghida deer, C. zirginimnis.
Squirels—red, black and gray.
Hares—brown and gray.

Hares—brown and gray.

\*\* Ray birds "generally, including various species of plover, and-pher, suite, curiew, dyster-earchier, suite, bind, phalaropes, accests etc., coming under the group Licanoide, or shore birds. Meny States permit prairie lowi (pinnated grouse) shooting after Aug. 15.

MR. SCOVEL TAKES A SHOT AT THE GRAY EQUIRREL.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 25. CAMBEN, N. J., Dec. 25.

ANCHO PANZA" and "Border Rufflan," have through the brilliant and healthful pages of the Pouser asp. Stream, kindled anew in my pulses all the old love and the co-clistory ardor with which I bunded the gray squirrel along the Ohio Ever and the Kentucky hills, and around the hill sides and through the back woods of old

and around the hill sides and through the back woods of old Hanover theouty-flee years a 10.

My youthful Sydney, who never knew the wild sports of the West, may have field held his maiden rifle at a turtle dove or a chickee in J. rsey, but is profoundly unskilled in the keener pleasures of the Indiana forests, where twenty-flee gray Equirrels frequently rewarded the Reverend Docton—and myself for an afternood's sport, when we "skipped" the venerable but sweet tempered Surgis, professor of Greek, and if we were not 'up' "the next morning in accurate translation of how Xenophen's soldiers when they saw the ocean exclaiment. claimed:

of now Academics somers when they saw the ocean exclaimed:

Hallatts! Hallatts!

"Bethou greeted thou minite sea,"

we were smart, though to placate that most amiable and accomplished Greix scholer by sending him one half of our squirrels. He was a quest Rabelen, with all the ancient gournets love for the cleanit et bliendid, not without considerable meral force, and that Professor Sturgis could handle a birch rod a priori and otherwise, the Reverend Doctor—can tell with perfect truthfulness, if he will recall the days "when we went gypecying" at fifteen. But the most pleasing recollection I have of the Professor is as he smacked his lips at the story of the "Pions Zheess" as he cooked his fat venice of those festive if ancient days, Alast how changed. The Reverend Doctor in those days got his share of the lickings, but had the most of the fur. Now he preaches and I practice. He "Alluces to brighter worlds."

while I have followed the quiddets and quillets of the law, while I have followed the quiddets and quillets of the law,

"Allures to brighter works
"Allures to brighter works
And leads the way,"
while I have followed the quiddets and quillets of the law,
taking an occasional shy at politics, which have been called
the sum of all the sciences by Madame de Staal, while some
of the "latter day statts" of politics have made it look more
marvellously like the "sum of all the villatints". After
listening to my friend, the worthy Docter, for an hour, discoursing on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," I could
lardly believe he was the same boy whose bide (like my
own) was so industriously tanned by the venerable but somewhit irascible Sturgis.

"Sancho" tells with great exprit how he tied his hat to a
bush, and, watching the willy gray squirrel, hied himself to
the other side of the tree and tweaked the bush with a string
till the animated rodent would rush into the very jaws of his
trusty Westly Richards. This is nester than any trick I ever
played on the mischievous but gamy squirrel. And I dislike to tell it, but if the truth of squirrel hunting must be
given I will admit in a kind of a plea of confession and avoid
ance that the Reverend Doctor has of late called me into his
study, and after we had spent a few hours in reading Rev. Dr.
Cox's admirable work on "Interviews, Historical, Memorable and Useful, from Disty and Memory Reproduced," or
after discussing some pages of "Butler's Analogy of Revessied Relicion." my Friend would gently intinate that it
had never dawned on him till recently why it was that I was
always so kind as to juste on his going around on the other
side of the tree to get the first shot at the squirrel. And with
observation and the same and the spent after that a secaring him around so you could
kill him first." Now, the moral of all this is, that a better
way than Sancho's idea of a bush and a string to it is to have
a fellow hunter scare the equirrel over to your side of the
resurral bas so much curies its as a woman. Many of the

All lovers of the woods and streams will admit that the All lovers of the woods and streams will admit that the equirel has as much curio-ity as a woman. Many of the benuties of Tennyson nee fresh in ny u.ind, lecause 1 first gaw the well remembered lines in my pecket. Tennyson as 1 rat beneath the leafy shade of the heach woods, near old Hanover at Buller's Falls, waiting for the game to come out of his leafy r.treat. Not as lucky as the "Border Rufflan," I have never had three squirrels to fall at the same time, but I have killed half a dezen squirrels to fall at the same time, but I have killed half a dezen squirrels to fall at the same time, but I have killed half a dezen squirrels to fall at the same time, but I have killed half a dezen squirrels to fall at the same time, but I have killed half a dezen squirrels to fall at the same time, but I have killed half a dezen squirrels in one morning from the same herech tree, by stiting down quietly and waiting to accurately distinguish the boust in quo by the peculiar and familiar "half" of the equirrel, or eaching the sound of the nimble rodeuts as they lesped from one tree to another. It was with a double barried up and at my shoulder and a saticle of books at my side that I learned my "teleasure in the modely wocks to take," and read of the days of William the Sil-nt, how the bitter Badavaro says of the Dutchmen of that day (and july drinkers trey were) that if one of them "woke up soher he falt suce he was sick." And awong the most freeh jyens, bong and and innecent plassures of my life I count those sweet, bright days when the "May sun shed an mahor light, the rew leaved woods at a dawns between," and not Byyant, nor Shelley nor Wordsworth, ever reveled in diviner joy or more solid comfort and communion with

nature than did I, alone with my gun and my books, no co panion save the frisking squirrel or the occasio pigeon

pageon.

Now and then a companion student would share my joys on some fortunate Saturday, and one of these old friends has just written from far off Missouri in these words:

Now and then a companion student would share my joys on some fortunate Saturday, and one of these old friends has just written from far off Missouri in these words:

"Dran S.: If you were only seated at my side I would pour into your cars much of the poosy of my life since we drank in the pure air of the Hanover Hills, richer and better than the 'wine divine of Zansovine."

"I have tasked something of fame since last we met; known something of what the world calls love; but now, when I have seen treatly-five summers 'since we went Cypsying. I often wish at highfall that you were coming known to me, and if my arms are my heart quivers with yourning to see that woll remembered orm and hear again that stately read of thine. And yet how few, the nearest and dearest constantly around me, ever suppert that the calmly practical business manis other than perfectly satisfied with his daily surroundings. But ah! we must not forget that the affections only are immortal. And the heart needs daily nourishment as well as our bodies. But alsa! how our days are shredded into fragments and our neights into frivolities, and there is little left to no but the fragrames of the proken was, go sweat, it is true, if only with the perfune of a passing memory."

But I will quote no more. Ah! dear friend of my yout, I say let us hope that we may neet again and renew our youth like the eagles, and it may be in the forestsend streams of far off Missouri we may revive and kindie over again the memories of other days. Priend of my yout! hall and farewell! and I will at least every day breathe an aspiration that I may, ere the day when the grasshopper becomes a burden, he locked in thy embrace, for it is Emercon who saith that such an hour as that come seven in this world to every concein seven in this world to every concein lead. But why do I wander from the gray sequirre! And it is the full of "Sancho" and the "Rufflan" if I have crown more didactic than the Reverend Doctor, my well beloved brother.

The young sequirrel, as I remember, cam

was my anomination; two men make a complement, and the fall is the better season of the year.

Instead of being hesitant about it fathers had better teach their children the use of the rod and gun.

Walter Scott says he who loves field sports hates to do a

Walter Scott says he who loves field sports nates to uo a mean thing.

At d Gov. Hawley says you need not be "afraid to drink to the dark" with the man who insists on putting a covey of qualit on the wing rather than kill them on the ground.

I would like to see the Poisest and Stream more frequentity read in our rehool rooms and colleges.

But, Mr. Editor, my Christmas dinner is over, though our turkey was not as wild as Maj. Merrills, and my cessay is certainly like Montaigne's in one thing, it is discer ive. My household gods are backing before the wood fire in a low-down grate in the parlor. Kriss Kringle has been more than kind to the boys and girls and I must room with the children the rest of the evening; squirrel hunting makes me a boy again.

J. W. S.

## COWEEN SHOOTING.

COWEEN SHOOTING.

Sr. Davids, December 9.

I PROMISED that I would send you some account of our feebly it is true) to present a description of our fured and feathered friends of the past and to-day, which may perhaps prove of some little interect to those of your readers who have visited this, "the old Niagara district," rendered somewhat famous, historically, as a frequent battle ground in the early history of Canada. Our little village is situated a short distance from Queenston Heights, the scene of the memorable battle of that name which was fought between the Americans and British in 1812, during the "little umpleasantness" which existed at that period.

Through the village runs what, yoars ago, was a romantic front stream of clear spring water, but long since converted into a mill race. At its source, about a mile above the village, are numerous little woody dells and black boggy swales, favorite haunts of the woodcock; and here, every spring, some eight or ten couples repair to rear their broods and live in luxury and security until glorious October. Forty years ago this little stream, bowlered on either side with plentiful cover, literally teemed with cock for three miles from its rise, while the (at that time) but imperfectly drained meadows below afforded grateful resting and feeding grounds for immunerable super in their spring and fall migrations. Amid the rocks and thickets close by hundreds of rabbits make their homes; and here in the full a covery or two of partridge can generally be found. In this connection let me just say that here, after October, we find partridge as often in the trees as on the ground; indeed this year the tree appears to have the preference, and it don't tend to lessen the exaction usually attendant on such uncertain shooting as partridge in even their happiest moods, to have several "white" out of the trees some twenty yards away, of course taking the opposite skieleful the pread and rendering a shot impossible.

Twenty years ago the wild rabbit was a total stranger in thi

ceptive. When wounded they dive like a flash, and swim

ceptive. When wounded they dive like a flash, and swin long distances under water. Great numbers of them fly nightly over the village on their way down from the river above the Palls to Ontario Lake.

The most comfortable and favorable method of pursuing this sport is to procure a good sized, roomy fishing boatfor, unlike ordinary ducks, they do not seem to fear a beat, so long as the hunter uses ordinary caution in keeping himself out of sight—a pipe and tobacco and some decays. Start about 7 a. M., if the weather is favorable, from Nitgara to the mouth of the river, anchor the boat and "lay low." Resting on the lake, a short distance out, thousands of birds will be seen, and their peculiar, musical cell, "Itok Huk! Cowen!" clerly tells us why they are so named. Soon a flock, the advence guard, get under way, and head up the river for their "first course," which in this case will be flish, more or lees, as they have luck; and prastign near the heat the ball opens. If our friend, the sportsman, is a novice it will surprise him how many fancy shots he will make without taking anything into camp. We will surprise him bow along the water. He knowingly fondles his Greener, and mindful of the boatman's caution to "put it sheed of them," lays her on, follows carefully, and publs; after which he smillingly looks over the barrie's to see if he heavit, killed both. "Two feet belind the last one," quietly remarks the punter. The smile fades away, and as he stares after the diminishing birds. Although he doesn't say anything, a blood/birsty look comes into his eye, and he grits his teeth and makes up his mind that the next one won't have a chance to grin at him like the last outple. And now book after flock, single pairs, over him, right, left and behind him, cone thick and fast; and our bewildered sportsman, growing excited, makes the other ond of the boatman busy dodign the revolving gran muzzles, of which the air appears to be full, as he swings them from side to side.

He bangs away both barrels into a flock, and seei

side to side.

He bangs away both harrels into a flock, and seeing one fumble out, thinks: "Well, there's one fellow won't fool me any more." But as the bird sirikes the water the spiny the single and down he dives the instant he strikes; the ruffled surface smoothes over, but no dead coween decorates it. "Hello! well, now where the deuce did he go?" And our friend's mouth flics open so far that the punter feels a trifle

"Hello! well, now where the deuce did &c go?" And our friend's mouth flies open so far that the panter feels a trifle nervous.
"No use looking for him; he's only wounded, and'll come up somewhere near Toronto Bay," says that worthy; for unless killed dead—and they are about as hard to kill as a buil—it is almost useless to follow them. Perhaps, after a couple of hours, the tyro may lave killed twelve or fifteen birds, and fired fifty shells to do it with. The sport is glarious, but none but the initiated may hope for good counts.

"The only regret one has after a good morning among the cowers is, cut bear? It is simply 'love's labor rost," as the game (2) he has secured is not at all a palatable dish, for it is notither fish, flesh nor good red herring, although partaking largely of the nature of all three, being exclasively a fish feeder; and while one might keep Lent on them, yet as an entre I think I should prefer even the 1ed herring. Still, they do find their way into market, denuded of their plumage, and transmogrified into wild ducks by the fishermen, who catch them in their gill nets, ser deep in the lake for whitefish, when, as the birds are in hot pursuit of some of the smaller fishes, they run their loads into the meshes, and being mable to extricate themselves, are drowned. They are generally purchased by conditing strangers and recently imported boarding-house keepers, who think to secure wild duck for their guests at bull beef figures. When, however, the aroma of the roasting fowl begins to thoroughly permeate the premises, the long suffering boarders, with one cord (nem. cen., as it were), move out into the woodshed. A few ducks, principally blue bills, are killed in the river camp in the back yard funds succeined and fish like smell." A few ducks, principally blue bills, are killed in the river leaven Queenston and Nigaara, ancient and fish like smell."

A few ducks, principally blue bills, are killed in the river leaven Queenston and Nigaara, and menter and so the case in the deficient of the "

the eddies below.

The Old Squaw on Fresh Water—Niagara, Dec. 27—Your issue of the 23d says, in speaking of the "old squaw, that they are seldom seen on inland waters. The old squaw, or as we cell them here, coaveen, are common on the Niagara River its full length. A few years ago a friend and I shot fifty-six in a day's shoot, over decoys, and on any good day we could kill from ten to twenty. We shot them from a boat in open water, with no kind of a blind—just threw out our decoys and waited for them to come within shot. They decoy best in the spring, after they have paired. We consider them the hardest duck to kill that flies. They not only fly swiftly, but are very tenacious of life. They have regular flights in the morning up the river and about 4 r. m. they commence to fly down and stay in the open lake all night. Niagara.

## DUCK SHOOTING AND GAME LAWS IN CANADA

DUCK SHOOTING AND GAME LAWS IN CANADA.

I HAVE read with pleasure the many reports of your game laws throughout your States, and they are declifedly as near perfection as one could wish. The only trouble, or I might use stronger language and say curse, is the keeping of them, and to do this overy nerve must be strained and proper penalties inflicted on the law breakers.

Alas! for the true sportsman in fulls part of the world; he is to be pitied. With game laws as prollife of penalties as a dog of feas, yel he has no redress. I was unfortunate enough to dwell for a day on the thoughts of duck-shooting at Grondines, about sixly miles west of this place, on the strength of an assertion made by two sportsmen (2) as they landed from the cers with two game bags full—"Any amount of duck"—and next evening saw me on my way to the fruitin shooting grounds. I landed from the cars at a station about twelve miles east of Grondines, intending to try tor suipe on my way up, and as I had a good dog anticipated at least half a dozen brace. "Blessed is he who expects no lining." I ramped my twelve miles without seeing the frether of a snipe and reached my destination pretty much "down in the mouth." Afoot an hour before daybrenk, with everything prepared for a day on the beach, and a hight drizzling rain with moderate easterly wand, my spirits were a little lighter than the previous evening. I started, walked two unites for the punt and paddled as many more till I reached, the duck ponds, put my deceys in order, arranged my ambush, and expected. I might be expecting there yet. Saw a flock of five passing about half a mile to the north of me, and that was all the wild duck I saw that day. On my return to the house, raised a brace of some and brought them home with

me. That night at supper I asked the "maitre de la mai-

nnc. That night at supper I asked the "mattre de la maison" if any sportsnien had been up this way lately. He replied in the affirmative. "And did they get any game?" I asked. "No, but they bought a lot of ducks before leaving." So my two hotel sportsmen had been shooting with the mighty dollar, and I did not miss telling them so.

Previous to retiring for the night I took a walk around the house, and in the direction of the beach I heard a continual housing for which I could not account, but was soon enlightened by the fandlord. "They belong to hunters around here who shoot at night." This was eleven o'clock and the moon was commencing to put in an uppearance.

Next morning a trio of those midnight poachers inquired if I did not want to buy some ducks to take home. They were acquainted by the landlord of my luck. The had sold a lot to two gents that had been up there a few days previous. I did not buy.

did not buy,

I hired a team and drove about eighteen miles to an old did not buy.

I hired a ream and drove about eighteen miles to an own woodcock shooting ground and left the boy with the horses, and with a cocker, that much-talked-of log lately, bagged six and one partridge, after tramping about four hours. I afterward learned that two of those same poachers had killed twenty-three cocks on the same grounds about a week

afterward learned that two of those same poachers had killed twonty-three cocks on the same grounds about a week previous.

Now as I mentioned in the foregoing part of this letter, the protection our game gots is simply ridiculous. The two would-be sportsmen who bought the duck from those ponchers knew perfectly well they were killed at night and that it was in contradiction of the laws, yet they countenanced the offence. There is little or no note in loging complaints with the authorities, as such would end where they were laid. The public market is stocked with partridges, some farmers bringing in as many as sixty brace for sale. Not one of those birds were ever touched with shot, every one of them were shared and then taken and pricked with a sharp fork to show where they were short.

The only one of the game laws looked after here is that respecting 18th, and that is easily accounted for. Some gentlemen having an interest in a lake so worried the authorities that they at last named a fish inspector, and he does his work thoroughly, as we often notice in our papers the scizures he makes during the unlawful seasons.

On looking over some old files of our duly papers, dated Muy, I came across a copy of the game laws, on the one side, and among the daily items on the other, "First woodcock of the season, killed by Mr. P.;" and back for several years it has been a persistent course of rivalry between Mr. P. and the law reads, woodcock, etc., etc., not to be killed bofore August, yet they were always killed in May.

I am afrant there is no hope for us, unless some of the true blooded aportsmen chib together and worry the life out of the authorities until they do some definite good.

S. F.

## FISH AND GAME IN TENNESSEE.

THE autumn of 1880 was not so good for anglers as was the autumn of 1879, for the reason that the warm weather and drought continued so late and the rains set in so heavy and the cold weather followed so quickly. Nevertheless, we had our usual fall trips of angling, commencing about the 10th of October and continuing until frozen out. Our first trip in October was an unusually pleasant one, and although our catch was not so large as we anticipated, it was well divided among our party of six. Nor were our fish as large as usual, running all the way up from one pound to fourteen pounds. fourteen pounds.

Itige as usual, running all the way up from one pound to fourteen pounds.

After equipping ourselves with the best tackle, good teams, good wagons and tents and a good cook, we struck out for the Buffalo, a beautiful, clear stream in Perry County, distants eventy-five inles, over a very rough country road. We made the tity very pleasantly in one and a half day's travel, and located on the edge of the stream at noon of Thursday. The afternoon was spent in pitching our tents, resting, locating and providing for our stock. The forenoon of Wednesday was spent on a trip to Cane Creek, five miles off, for minnows. Having procured a thousand fine minnows, and partaking of a good dinner prepared for the minnow, and partaking of a good dinner prepared for the minnow eatelers, we were ready to lash our reels and go at it all right. The clouds were threatening and a high wind blowing. We did not venture out far from camp that evening. The result was about fifteen black bass, two jacks and a fine blue forked tail cat. We continued fishing until the next Tuesday might, taking, all told, eighty-live fish, the largest black bass being four pounds, the largest pick eight and a half pounds, and the largest blue cat fourteen pounds—many more than our party could consume, and as many as we deemed sufficient to carry home. Much of our time was interrupted by storms and rain. We had our guns along, and from them the party feasted daily upon mallard and teal ducks and squirries. We found the natives generous and as kind as could be, furnishing us with everything needed. A more hospitable people do not live than the people of Buffalo, nor does a finer stream run for fine fish.

Another party followed us a week later, and striking the

A more hospitable people do not live than the people of Buffalo, nor does a finer stream run for fine fish.

Another party followed us a week later, and striking the stream eighteen or twenty miles lower down, had much better luck and weather than we had, one of the party alone taking twelve black bass, all averaging over four pounds each, and one jack welghing sixteen pounds, besides many other fish. He was on a deeper part of the river, and nearer its confluence with Duck River, a famous fishing stream.

Another party went out later to Reelfoot Lake, 140 miles distant, and reached it just as the snow and ice set in. They had a rough time, but captured in one-half day's time sixty black bass, running from three to six and a quarter pounds each. They killed ten geese and a large number of ducks.

Now that angling is cut off by the rough weather, hunting

ducks.

Now that angling is cut off by the rough weather, hunting is the order of the day. Quali are numerous. A few pheasants and a few wild turkeys are the game sought with the gun. Squirrels, opossums and the red and gray fox are also abundant, with the gray hare, for the dogs. The summer was favorable for the qualt, and large numbers are being shot. I suppose now it would be an easy day's work for a good shot, with his dog, to bag fifty per day. We have a colored boy, Charley, who is an inveterate hunter, has a first-rate pointer dog and a favorite gun, improvised by himself. He takes them on the wing in true sportsama style, and his gun is an old army musket, with rifle bore, about one-half of the barrel cut off, leaving him a very short gun. He took a little walk round this evening for a couple of hours and brought me in ten as fine, fat birds as you ever saw in the New York market. One evening last week he came in with forty qual, and it is common, every day's work to bring in two or threedozen birds. We find from one to a half-dozen coveys on every farm, and the farmers are very liberal, all allowing hunting is Now that angling is cut off by the rough weather, hunting

upon their farms without objection if the hunters will keen upon their farms without objection if the hunters will keep away from the reports in your paper I am inclined to think we have as good country, and game and fish as fine and abundant as any county reported. We have good hunters, good guns and tackle as anybody, as hospitable people and as cheap living, and as good as can be found. The expenses total of our party, stove and cook, and for fourteen days, cost us, all told, \$5.16 each, and our county is as easy of access as any. We have splendid railroads leading to the hunting, grounds and the hunter can always find willing hunters to go with them, free of cost.

J. B. M. Franklin Tenn, Kor. ers to go with them, free of cost. Franklin, Tenn., Noc.

## REYNARD'S WILES.

REYNARD'S WILES.

"TOR ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" a red fox will compare favorably with any living creature, not excepting "Ah Sin" himself. Among the many resources at his command to outwit his natural enemy, the hound, Reynard prizes most dearly a rail fence, a road and the frozen surface of a river, and in these days of deep snows will rarely fail to avail himself of one of these means of safety. The rail raises the line of scent too high for the hound's nose, the frozen river and the well beaten road, besides the good forbing they afford him, retain not a particle of the tell-tale scent so dear to the pursuer.

On two occasions F, and I, as well as my keen-scented old hound Jeff, had found our fox vanish into thin air at one particular point, and though the snow lay deep on the ground, and by it we could see that the fox had come into the road, no amount of perseverance on our part revealed to us what had become of him after that. In vain we walked up and down the road in search of the tell-tale track; not a break in the even surface of the snow could be found, and we were obliged to return home and own ourselves outwitted, while Reynard, no doubt, sat watching us from some safe distance, and saying with Puok, "What fools these mortals be?"

But every fox no doubt, set well as every doe must.

usuance, and saying with Puck, "What fools these morials be?"
But every fox, no doubt, as well as every dog, must have his day, and the mystery was solved on the next hunt. Enseanced on a high piece of ground, and while the hills echoed with the mellow voice of the old dog, I saw the fox slip into the road, follow it for a hundred rods, then by one high leap land on top of a mil fence which ran at right angles with the highway, and bounding along the uppermost rail nimbly, reach a piece of plowed ground which the wind had blown bare of snow, run across the plowed field to within about ninety yards of me, when, jumping on a big rock, he curled himself up and deliberately lay down to watch the effect of his little game and enjoy the discomfuture of the hound. I dared not move, so opening my breech-loader I slipped in a long-range thread-wound cartridge, took careful aim, and sent a charge of double B shot through Reynard's handsome fur.

But foxes know more mischierang tricks then this exist.

bound. I dared not move, so opening my breech-loader I silpped in a long-range thread-wound cartridge, took careful aim, and sent a charge of double B shot through Reymard's buddened for.

But foxes know more mischievous tricks than this, and dear to the heart of every old fox is a scamper down the smooth surface of a frozen river, which, besides offering an opportunity of escape, often permits him to take die reverenge on his troublesome enemy the hound. For Reymard is versed in physics and knows full well the difference of weight between himself and his pursuer: instinct teaches him to a nicety the exact thickness of ice required to bear his light fur-covered body, and that on such ice his more ponderous enemy may not venture safely. If you doubt all this stand, as I often do, so as to look down some swift stream shoost frozen over and covered with light snow, and note how the trail of the flying fox gracefully curves toward every hole and invariably skirts the very edge of every piece of swift open water. Many a good hound has ended his days by venturing to follow where his tricky enemy did lead, and I imagine if foxes ever laugh, and they certainly look as though they did. Reynard must laugh as he hears the echo of the hound's deep bark suddenly die away and knows his game has been successful. But we did not laugh, F. and I, when all at once silence settled over the hills, but a minute before musical with the cheery notes of old Jeff's voice, for we knew the dog was on the treacherous river, and without losing a second F. hurried toward a piece of open water not far distant. On reaching it our fears were at once realized. Caught in the swift current, benumbed with the cold and exhausted by the attempts he had make to save himself, old Jeff lay with his head on the ice, his limbs almost motionless, and whining piteously. There was no time to be lost, and unable to resist the dog's mute appeal for help, F. stretched himself on the treacherous cie, esized the animal by the neck, pulled him out, and in animute

## OUR DETROIT LETTER.

OUR DETROIT LETTER.

DETROIT, Dec. 31,

IllE next meeting of the Michigan Siate Medal Association will be held here on Tuesday, Jan. 4, when there will be an extremely lively contest, if one may judge from the present state of feeling of the prospective concessants. The medal is now held by Edward S. Barbour, an amateur, who does comparatively little trap-shooting, but who sometimes steps to the front with an astonisher. He won the medal by killing eleven straight birds, and they were fast flyers too, wresting the honor of its possession from that splendid shot, Ed Gillman. This Association works under English rules, but it has a sort of managing committee who insist on handicapping many of the recognized good shots, sending them back to thirty yards to pull against their less eminent opponents' at twenty-one yards. This is not a matter in which I have any personal concern, but I cannot help hearing a good deal that is said about it. The fact is, there is considerable dissatisfaction with the action of the committee in this respect, many believing it to be unnecessarily arbitrary, and a hardsalip for those who channer to be skillful shots. The committee is composed of John E. Long, J. V. D. Eldredge and Wm. J. Mason, all irreproachable sportsmen and gentlemen, whose motives it would be presumption to impugn; and yet they are severely criticised for their official conduct. One prominent member of the Association, who lives in the interior of the State, has practically withdrawn on account of the handicapping regulation. He asserts that inasmuch as the Association's prime object is the promotion of field shooting, there is not only nothing to be gained by such a regulation, but that it breeds rebellion and a sense of injustice on the part of those at whom it is directed. I only echo sentiments which I have repeatedly heard expressed,

and I give them to the readers of Forest and Stream as a wholly disinterested spectator of the doings of the association. I do not think there is much room to doubt that the management is a little primitive in its methods and that a decided change is imminent. It may be of interest to those not acquainted with the fact to be told that the medal over which there have been so many spirited and spleadid contests remains the property of the association until some member shall have won it three successive times.

This day ends the game season, and I assure you it has been a lively one in these parts. The hunters have had merry times and the dealers and commission men lave had their hands full of business. and I give them to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM OF

times and the dealers and commission men have had their hands full of business.

A small party of Detroiters went down to Maidstone Cross, in Canada, last Monday for a week's frolic among the game, but with the thermometer at twenty-two degrees below zero they found rather indifferent comfort. They ran upon plenty of quait, participes and wild turkeys, but the twenty-two degrees childed their ardor and drove them home with a bag composed of forty-three quait and fifteen participes.

E. H. Gillman was presented yesterday by James Moore, of Toledo, with a Gorden setter puppy, now five months old, sired by Grouse; I do not know the dam. Panciers herealout affect to see some mighty promising points in the puppy.

bout affect to see some migray promising properties. The Point Mouillie Shooting and Fishing Club will hold its annual meeting here next week, and on the 12th of January the State Sportsener's Association will meet at Lansing, under the nose of the Legislature, which body will be asked to make some needed amendments to the game laws of this State. I shall keep the readers of Folest and Sturzam informed of everything of interest or importance in that consection.

## THE SILVER LAKE STAND.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of December 23 I see that a Mr. "X." has
delivered an opinion on the wild geese shooting at Silver
Lake, an account of which you published in the preceding
number.

He is entirely welcome to his opinion. There are others

number. He is entirely welcome to his opinion. There are others whom I think might differ from him, and I should like to be allowed a chance to say a little in regard to this shooting, but not for "X." whose article is written in such a manner as to make it undesirable to state anything for his benefit.

The writer had been shooting all tridges for the benefit of health and for sport, and was very kindly invited to take up his quarters at the before mentioned stand at Silver Lake while inmuling the vicinity for qualks, and the interest and pleasure he took in seeing the manner in which the live decoys were handled was very great.

To be able to turn geese from their flight far overhead, and then light them—birds headed by a shy old gander that most likely has traveled the route back and forth from the far north for years—seems to me to require great skill, and I think that no man, sportsman or not (unless we except Mr. "X."), can be present at such a time and not enjoy the excitement. The number of birds usually shot at, as near as I can learn, varies from five to eight, and the shooting is usually thying, as well as in the water where they are often scattered as not exceed of the crosse billed etc.

can learn, varies from five to eight, and the shooting is usually liying, as well as in the water, where they are often scattered, and several of the geese killed of the number mentioned in the last article were shot down at handsome distances. The "butchery," so called by "X," as nearly as I can see, consists in now and then getting a chance to decoy, and shoot at a bunch of goese—a small part of the thousands upon thousands which fly by, far overhead. Why, the whole number killed hat year's fall and this at this stand amounted to less than seventy each season an average of little more than one each day during the fine the stand was occupied, and I believe this number may be killed in the West in three or four days, and no doubt, perhaps, by some of the readers of your paper.

paper.
I happen to know that the owners of this stand are men who go there for real enjoyment and for rest from hard work

who go there for real enjoyment and for rest from part work and care.

I would also say that of the many with whom I have talked in regard to the shooting in question, perfect gentlemen and good sportsmen, not one has put forth an opinion like that from "X.," and I believe there were none of them who would not have enjoyed being present.

B. C. M.

I have long been a reader of your paper, and am pleased to say I like it better and better. Its typographical appearance is very much improved, and the tone of its editorial and correspondence tend more and more to the elevation of a sound moral standard among its readers. The term "Gentlemen Sportsmen" was suggested to my mind by reading the well-timed reply of "X" in regard to the Silver Lake performance. Why, Mr. Editor, the pot hunter, who hunts for the market as a means of support for himself and family, is a prince in comparison with some "Gentlemen Sportsmen" we read about.

prince in comparison with some "Gentlemen Sportsmen we read about.

Not long since your paper contained an account of a party who made a trip through Maine—among them a notable author of works on sporting—where it was stated they bagged fourteen deer, closing up their performances Oct. 5. They had commenced the 15th of September, but they did not state how many of them were shot during that month—the close season. It seems improbable the deer should have been all killed in October. If not, were they "gentlemen sports—one?"

Men go out upon the prairies and shoot buffaloes for their Men go out upon the prairies and shoot buffaloes for their tongues, leaving the carcasses to rot or to be devoured by wolves; others enter into a competitive arrangement to see how many ruffed grouse, ducks, squirrels, woodcock, etc., they can bag in a given time, slaughtering indiscriminately everything their eyes rest upon. Are these "gentlemen sportsmen?"

everything their eyes rest upon. Are these "gentlemen sportsmen?"

I have known members of a Game Protective Association to shoot coots by the score for the fun of the thing, and bring them home to rot, sometimes making Sunday their special gala day for this purpose. It would seem that the birds should have at least one day's rest in seven, even during open season. Are these "gentlemen sportsmen?"

But I will not weary you or your readers. As I before said, I am glad something is being done to elevate the moral tone of our people in regard to game. Let us all see to it that good laws are enacted and enforced, and frown upon and denounce, so far as our influence extends, the ruthless butchering of game that is not utilized for the food of man.

Deta Vosiscem.

We have received the Constitution and By-laws with the Rules for Trap, Rifle and Pistol Shooting of the New York State Association.

## THE GAME LAW REVISION

THE final meeting of the committee on game laws of the

THE final meeting of the committee on game laws of the Long Island Association was held at the Pountain Gun Club reoms Tuesday evening, January 4, Mr. Abel Crook in the chair. Mr. Geo. A. Chappell read the following statistics: Fish annually frozen in N. Y. City, 950,000 lbs.; fish annually frozen in Boston, 200,000 lbs.; fish annually frozen elsewhere, 5,700,000 lbs.; total, 6,850,000 lbs.

The speaker recommended that the following should be the minimum weight of fish caught for market: blue fish, 3 lb.; striped sea and black bass, 4 lb.; weak fish, 3 lb.; porgies, 4 lb.; striped sea and black bass, 4 lb.; weak fish, 3 lb.; porgies, 4 lb.; striped sea and black bass, 5 lb.; weak fish, 3 lb.; porgies, 4 lb.; striped sea and black bass, 5 lb.; weak fish, 3 lb.; porgies, 1 lb.; willett, 4 lb.; butter fish, 4 lb.; flounders, 4 lb.; Spanish mackerel. 1 lb.; eels, not less than 2 inches in length. A close season for shad from June 1 to March 16, and the smallest caught must not be less than 3 lb. weight; yellow perch, 4 lb.; sum fish, 3 lb. Salmon and brook trout—the close seasons remain as they are and no fish weighting less than 2 oz. to be caught, and in the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, New York and Westchester the limit to be 6 oz. This was Isid over for future discussion. discussion.

discussion.

The game laws were taken up and the following changes recommended: Deer—Open season from September 1 to December 1, and marketmen be allowed to freeze all that comes in before January 1, provided it was killed in season, and then to furnish an inventory of what they have on hand to an officer appointed for that purpose; and also to make an atilidavit every month of the amount sold. Hounding of deer to be strictly prohibited. Sourrels—Open season from November 1 to February 1.

Quall—The open season to remain as it is, but the market—men to have the same privilege of preserving as with deer.

to be strictly prohibited. Squirrels—Open season from November 1 to February 1.

Quall—The open season to remain as it is, but the marketmen to have the same privilege of preserving as with deer.

Woodcock—Open season from September 1 to January 1.

Grouse—Season to remain as it is, with the same privilege of preserving as with deer.

The following suggestion by Mr. Furey, of the Concy Island Rod and Gun Club, was adopted:

"No person shall use a drag net of any description in the waters of Coney Island Creek or Gravesend Bay between the first day of February and the first day of October. No nets, seines, gill-nets or fykes shall be set within five hundred yards of low-water mark along the land known as Coney Island, from the mouth of Coney Island Creek to the westerly end of said land, and known as Coney Island from the mouth of Coney Island Creek to the westerly end of said land, and known as Coney Island Point, said land bounding Gravesend Bay southerly and westerly, from the first day of May until the first day of October. And no nets, seines or gill-nets shall be used in the waters of Coney Island Creek or Gravesend Bay the meshes of which shall be of a less dimension than two inches square. Except for cel and flounder fishing, hoop-nets with sultable meshes may be used within said Gravesend Bay between the first day of October and the first day of May.

"Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penulty of first dollars. Also all nets, seines, traps or other devices forbidden by this section are hereby declared contraband, and any person finding the same in any place where they are forbidden is hereby authorized to destroy such contraband articles, and no action for damages shall lie against him for said destruction."

A committee of three were appointed to draft a complete bill and to bring it before the Long Island Association at an early date. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Purry, Chappell a

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

T is very evident that we are to have a winter of unusual severity and one particularly trying upon all game birds of the gallianceous order. Already three snows have fadlen, and at the present writing a fourth is adding to the depth of he white mantle which now completely covers the country and renders it difficult, if not impossible, for either the pinnated grouse, rufled grouse or quail to obtain a scanty livelihood. The open season is not yet closed, and we hear of quail being killed by the sportsuma, and whole coveys, or what remains of them, are daily trapped or snared by the country posacher and sent to market before the law prolibits their being offered for sale, advantage being taken of the snow; and the traps and snares set in cleared and baited spots, to which the quail is lured by trails of chaff and straw which are engerly followed to where the grain has been deposited. Unless great effort is made to protect and help them through the winter it will be found that, as it was eight or ten

through the winter it will be round that, as it was eight of ten years ago, we will have little or no shooting for two or three seasons following. As it is we doubt not that the wisest rourse to follow (certainly the most humane one), would be for the sportsmen to abstain from quail shooting next autumn: indeed if we are to have a continuance of the present weather, and all our wise ones predict many more snows during the winter that has just begun, it will be absolutely necessary.

snows during the winter that has Just beguin, it will be absolutely necessary.

Sportsmen's clubs and game protective societies should house and feed all the quali they can purchase, at the same time persuade the furner to care for the birds that will most certainly seek the barnyards for food. Not only has the poor quali to weather a severe winter, but this season we are told quality to weather a severe winter, but this season we are told. quail to weather a severe winter, but this season we are told there is an unusual number of hawks, which will add to their

there is an unusual based of persecution.

We have no doubt you will receive many letters on the subject, and we trust Forest and Stream will be prominent and pay particular attention to the matter, which is one of vital importance to the preservation of the quali from almost attention.

and pay particular attention to the matter, which is one of vital importance to the preservation of the quail from almost total extinction.

Prairie chickens by the car-load are coming into our market, frozen birds, by cheap freight, that sell for a song. It is always so after cold weather and heavy snows, when the poor bird can be casily slaughtered. Trappers are triumphant now and reap a harvest. This is a season when we may expect cheap and poor game all crowded in on the market to be disposed of before the middle of January, when our Pennsylvania hav prohibits the offering of most varieties.

There has been little or no duck-shooting at Havre de Grace, Bush and Gunpowder rivers for the past ten days or two weeks, owing to the closing up of the feeding grounds with ice. On the Jersey coast we learn of poor fowl shooting, brant being both wary and scarce.

BRIGHT AND HEALTHY—Philadesphia, P.A.—The FOREST AND STREAM is bright, healthy, and keeps alive the generous spirit which like the light "hever yet on some or a few in a part of the genuine sportsman's character. John Committee of the genuine sportsman's character.

## MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE Michigan Sportsmen's Association for the Protection of Game, Fish and Birds, will hold its sixth annual session at Lansing, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 r. M., and continue one and a half or two days. Headquarters at the

continue one and a half or two days. Headquarters at the Lansing House. Every local club or society organized in the interest of game and fish protection or propagation, improvement in markmanship and outdoor recreation, or the study of the natural history of game animals of the land and water, in the State, is earnestly desired to send delegates to the number of five (or less) to this meeting, and individual sportsmen and citizens interested in the objects of this association are invited to attend and become individual members of the State association, and be entitled to all the privileges of elected delegates.

association, and be entitled to all the privileges of elected delegates.

Contributed articles and essays upon any subject of interest to sportsmen, naturalists and students of nature on laws for the protection of game animals of fur and feather and insectivorous birds; on fish laws, including propagation as well as protection; on trespass laws, and the mutual rights of sportsmen and land-owners; on enforcement of game, tish and trespass laws; on nomenclature, both popular and scientific; on sporting dogs; on hunting, angling, guns, powders, projectiles, experiments, observations, etc., are requested from every source without further solicitation. Contributors who are unable to attend will please send their articles to the Secretary at Lonsing, care of Lansing House, who will read them at the meeting. This will be one of the most vital as well as interesting meetings ever held by this association. The wanton slaughter of deer for the hides only, and the fact that not less than 15,000 deer, killed mostly by professional market hunters from other States, were shipped out of the State to Eastern

ter of deer for the hides only, and the fact that not less than 15,000 deer, killed mostly by professional market hunters from other States, were shipped out of the State to Eastern markets during the three months just closed, should rouse our citizens to a sense of the importance of preserving this valuable game animal in particular, for present and future generations, before it is too late. A large attendance is expected and desired.

E. S. Holmes, President, Grand Rapids.

H. B. RONEY, Sceretary, East Saginaw.

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Indiana Quali. Shooting—Fairland, Ind., Drc. 25.—I am a life subscriber, for I could not be satisfied not to be abreast with the best thought of the day concerning matters pertaining to field sports, of which I consider the Forset and Stream the best exponent, by all odds, published in this country. Quali shooting has been almost unlin this part of Indiana this season. The snow has covered the ground almost uninterruptedly since the 17th of November, and previous to that time the grass, weeds and corn, together with the hear rendered anything like a good bag a matter of impossibility. The season closes with a fair number of birds to remain over for pronougating purposes should the snow. impossibility. to remain over impossionity. The season closes with a tair number of innes to remain over for propagating purposes should the snow, which is now fulling steadily, not be of a sufficient depth to cover up their food, thus rendering them much more liable to fall a prey to the pot-hunter, the trap and such vermin as usually prey on them during a hard winter.

usually prey on them during a hard winter.

I, in common with every other sportsman and dealer in the country, owe you thanks for the able exposition of the Dittmar powder. For some time previous I had refused to sell it on my customers, although using it myself carefully, and mixed with black powder: a shock not unlike, I imagine, a mild stroke of lightning admonished me not to use it too freely alone in a breech-loader.

C. W. W.

Another correspondent writes from Thorntown Ind : Another correspondent writes from Thorntown, Ind:
Mr. E. H. Goodman, of Philadelphia, his brother, Col. Sam.
Goodman; Mr. T. H. Ely, of Altona; John Cable, of Jersey
City; Gen. G. W. Russ and Russell Elliott, of Indianapolis,
and myself, of Thorntown, Ind., have just returned from quite
an extensive quail shooting trip in central Indiana We
found game picinty, but the early cold weather coming on deprived us of some sport. However the party was well
equipped, having a Pullman dining car, brought from Philadelphia by Mr. Goodman, the Superintendent. The weather
was so extremely cold, however, that we lad to quit. We
succeeded in bagging several hundred birds. Heffman.

Fox Shooting .- For the express benefit of our English exchanges we reprint the following from the New Haven, Conn., Union:

"Not for some years have the foxes been so plentiful along the line of the Shore Line road as this winter. It is no uncommon thing for the fox hunters to get four or five foxes, and they can't go out from Clinton, over through Madison, without starting up several. Thanksgiving the Stony Creek shooters went out and bagged several, and didn't go far. The Clinton shooters have been over the ground made famous by the Stannard murder and have also shot Reynard as he has been found along the shore. Morgan Pierson, Leander Stevens, Asa Watrous, Captain Albert Hubbard, George A. Ol-cott, Henry Stevens, Eben Buell, Warren Doolittle, Gilbert Woodstock, George Buell, W. S. Grimell and Hiram bee are among those who have hunted. Mr. Doolittle, it is said, recently killed a fox near his house in open ground. Henry Stevens got two shots without moving out of his tracks. Charles Lewis shot a fox down off Farm Island. He didn't kill it and it was afterward shot in the water, but it drifted away. Thanksgiving day Dr. Stevens shot his first fox at the west end of the town, and Charles Dee had the same kind of luck. A peculiarity of the season's work thus far is that some of the best shots have made bad misses and the auacturs have bagged their game." " Not for some years have the foxes been so plentiful along

teurs have bagged their game."

Was I'r A Dieram?—In the spring of 1877 I was attached to the Eighth U. S. Gavalry, Col. Shafter commanding, stationed at that time at Fort Clark, in Texas, near the Rio Grande River. It was often my duty to carry dispatches to the adjacent posts. On the occasion of the incident which I am about to relate I was on my way to Lieut. Van Vleet, in command of a small post on the Frio River, about seventy-five miles distant. It was on my return trip and I rode late to get to water; had picketed my horse, eaten my H. T. and coffee, lain down with my saddle and blanket, no shelter but the starry canopy above, with my carbine lying across my lap ready for an Apache or anything else. It was nearly 11 r. M. when I fell asleep. I must have sleep soundly two hours, when I commenced dreaming (2) that a panther was approaching me I secend powerless to move or defend my-self. Thus I lay on my back until he was within a few feet of me, when suddenly I awoke and sprung up into a sitting resition, grasped my carbine and put a bullet through the paint of a very large panther not more than fifteen feet dis-

tant and in exactly the place where I dreamed (?) he was. No more sleep for me that night, and as the gray of dawn was appearing in the east I was on my way with his skin to earry into camp.

Sam.

carry into camp.

Curry into camp.

Curry into camp.

Curry into a discovery and the carrick has been written any, so I will merely tell the measure of our success. Biggest bag any one day, about thirty-five, including everything, from canvas-backs to scoots. Though this number is small, yet we averaged well, getting more or less every day, according to the weather. Visited Knott's Island and found quail in abundance. I think a dozen bevies a day could be flushed there. Dogs worked well. F. A. Copeland has a rare one in Gyp—staunch and under easy control. Snipe not as plenty as usual. No trouble picking up a fairbag, though, whenever the appetite demanded a change from duck, pork and yam.

RIGHT AND LEFT.

West Florida—Clear Water Harbor, Fla., Dec. 19.—I have read in your valuable paper an account of the West Coast of Florida by the able pen of Al. Fresco. Having spent two winters and one summer on this coast I can indorse all he says about it to sportsmen, and would add for the information of parties who visit this section and do not wish to ship a boat that they can take steamer, or take passage on a schooler at Cedar Keys for Clear Water, where if they inquire for M. C. Dwight, who has a fine wharf and nice place, they can find the conforts of a home at reasonable cost, and also a boat and man acquainted with the coast down to Key West, which will enable them to visit the southwestern coast at little cost and with comfort.

Gun Trials—Editor Forest and Stream: Please allow me space to report trial of gun made by W. R. Schaefer, 61 Elm street, Boston, weight, 7½ lbs.; barrels laminated; 28 in., 12 bore; right, nodified choke; left, full choke; powder, 3½ dr.; soft shot, No. 8, 1½ oz.; distance, 40 yards; 30 inch cirals.

cle:
Right—211, 236, 271, 246, 261, 273, 243, 230, 253, 227.
Left—287, 284, 351, 332, 303, 360, 287, 325, 343, 300.
The gun was handicapped with poor powder, it being too quick and foul, the residuum forming dry, hard scales. Not laving regulation pads, did not test penetration, but the pellets were well driven in the boards supporting target.

Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., Dec. 24.

WARFIELD.

A Demoralized Fox—Clay, Pa., Dec. 23.—A fox chase brought together here about fifty good dogs, with fifteen or twenty ridors, all anticipating a good time, as the fox had been lately caught and was expected to make a good run. When turned loose, however, he ran only a short distance and then lay down. On being chased up three times he did the same thing. The dogs were then turned loose and soon came up with and killed him. The fox was caught in a nuskrat hole and supposed to bave been hurt in pulling him out. The sport proving so poor a good part of the company went to Brickerville, where twenty-five turkeys were "shot out."

Derayque, Iowa—Dec, 28.—Mr. J. Green and J. G. Peterson, each killed a large wild turkey within a few miles of the city a few days ago. They followed a bunch of seven through the woods and finally got a shot together with above result. A party of rabbit shooters killed a full grown wild cat but a short way out of the city limits, and a huge timber wolf was also bagged. Prof. Dangerfield, our taxidermist. has the two latter in hand.

WE SHOULD TRINK HE DID.—The Newton, N. J., Herald

As the hunting season is about closed, we hear the sport-"As the numing season is about closed, we hear the sport-ing men tell of the crack shots made during the season. We venture to say that Linden Tranger, of Walpack, has out-stripped them all on quall, he having killed a whole flock of fifteen in one shot, not a single one escaping."

Texas - Indianola, Dec. 23.-Since writing last the TEXAS — Indianola, Dec. 23.—Since writing last the weather has been dry, and now as good shooting as my one could reasonably desire can be had. Took a forenoon's hunt the other day—result, one fine goose, eleven fine ducks (of six different species), two Wilson snipe and one yellow legs. Started after breakfast and was at home for dinner at noon, and did not walk over 1½ miles.

WYOMING—*Chepenne*, *Drc*, 10.—Large game is plenty here this season. I was out last month on a hunt and bagged twenty-two deer and five antelope in five days. This is my first and only hunt of the season.

NORTH CAROLINA .- Ridgeway, Dec. 30 .-

NORTH CARGINA.—Raggeray, Dec. on.—The smooting mis-been good and the weather fine until yesterday, when snow fell to the depth of six inches, and the themometer now stands at 2 deg. below zero—colder than was ever known here. T. W.

The shooting has

Mr. Arel Crook (Bennett Building, N. Y. City), President of the New York State Sportsmen's Association, is ready to receive bilds from pigeon trappers for birds for the next State fournament.

## SHOOTING MATCHES.

Massachusetts Pigeon Shooting-Concord, Dec. 29.-Editor Forest and Stream: I see by your issue of the 23d inst. that the sportsum of Connecticut are to attempt to repeal the law against pigeon shooting. Would not such an effort on the part of the many sportsmen of Massachusetts lead to the repealing of the same law in this State?

DENTER'S PARK—L. I., Jan. 3.—Tenth regular monthly contest of the Long Island Shooting Club, for a gun presented by the club, shot for at 7 birds each, from 5 ground traps, handicapped rise, 80 yards boundary. Long Island Shooting Club rules:

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ı	is	18	S	<b>S</b>		18	5	ls.	ls	ls	ls.	ls.	8	S	S		Ss.		S.	

Massachusetts—Fall River, Dec. 28.—At a shoot held by the F. R. Gun Club, Saturday, Dec. 25, the following scores were made. Card rotary trap, 18 yards:

made. Card rotary trap, to jards	-
First Match,	Ten Balls.
E. W. Buffinton	J. J. Farwell
W. J. Bralev 10	J. M. Wood
B. D. Nichols 8	J. Butler 5
J. B. Valentine 8	P. E. Borden
H. H. Read 8	J. Borden, Jr3
H. C. Braley S	S. Alien
T. Stanley 6	W. B. Durfee, Jr
T. S. Hall 6	W. D. Durice, at
Second Matel	<ol> <li>Five Balls.</li> </ol>
E. W. Buffinion	B. D. Nichols3
W. J. Brales	J. Borden, Jr
T. S. Hall	H. H. Read4
H. C. Braley5	S. Allen 3
d. Hathaway	P. E. Borden
F. Macomber5	J. Valentine
J. J. Farwell	J. Butler 1
O. Dubois4	J. M. Wood
Third Mater	
E. W. Bullinton10	Valentine
	Allen
H. C. Braley 9	
P. E. Borden 8	Farwell 5
P. S. Hall 8	W. J. Braley
J. Borden, Jr 7	Dubots4
H. H. Read 6	
Fourth Match—Tean	Match. Ten Balls.
E. W. Buffluton, Capt10	H. C. Braley, Capt6
W. J. Braley 10	J. J. Farwell9
T. S. Hall10	J. Borden, Jr
P. E. Bordeu9	B. D. Nichols
J. Hathaway 6	H. Fields8
S. Allen	J. B. Valentine
H. H. Read 5	J. Butler2
H. H. MCM1	#. Data
59	49
Fifth Match-Miss and OutF	
Design 5 Profitation 3 Hall 4	Valentine, 4; J. Borden, Jr., 2; 1
Butler, 2.	ramming at a manager are at
The D. W. Bullinton roude a con-	re of 52 consecutive broken balls,
entering his and half	T. S. H.
missing his 53d ball,	1. 5. 11.

Physicians of all Schools use and recommend Hop Bitters; take their advice.

## The Ronnel.

Eastern Field Trials Club—Annual Meeting for election of of-cers January 11.

Pittsburgh Deg Show-Pittsburgh Pa., January 17, 18 and 19, 1811. Entires close January 6. C. B. Elben, Secretary; Charles Lincoln, Superintendent.

## THE COCKER CLUB.

A T the solicitation of numerous correspondents, who are interested in the proposed formation of a Cocker Chib, seconded by the request of Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, who has found the necessary correspondence much more voluminous than was anticipated and a serious tax upon his time, the Forest and Stream will undertake to do the necessary work preliminary to the actual formation of the committee.

The purposes for which the Cocker Club will be organized have already been set forth in these columns.

What we propose to do is this:

1. To receive the names of all persons who will express their willingness to join the Club. Having secured these,
2. To forward the list to each individual, that from it he

may select ten candidates for a committee of seven, who shall then take entirely into their hands the further work of organization; the seven men receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected.

It will be understood that we are the passive agents to fa cilitate the progress of the Club, and will have nothing to do with influencing its character or membership. We shall attempt simply to perform the labor so laudably undertaken at first by Mr. Macdougall, and had not that gentleman declined to act further we should not have assumed the task.

We trust that our call for the names of all sportsmen who are interested in the subject will be met by early and numerous responses.

Send us your own name and the names of those of your friends who are interested.

## MORE ABOUT THE COCKER.

S the "Cocker-Spaniel" is justly becoming the fashion-A sine "Cocker-spanie" is justly leccoming the tanion—
able dog, and as every one seems interested in obtaining some standard by which they may be properly judged in
the future, the opinion of an unprofessional, though a lover
of good dogs, may not at this time be out of place.

For several years past I have been interested in spaniels,
which were diversely extraction to them, both in the kennel

For several years past I have been interested in spaniels, and have given some attention to them both in the kennel and the field. As a result of this experience I am satisfied that a spaniel will do as much work, in Ohio, on turkeys, grouse, quail, woodcock, snipe and ducks as a dog of any other breed. They can be taught, according to the preference of the hunter, to point like a pointer or give tongue when they approach game, and arc, withal, such busy little beings that it is a great pleasure to shoot over them.

A dog of the kind I have mentioned above I would call a cocker-spaniel, in the absence of a better name. Cocker spaniels I would have divided into two classes. 1st. Dogs that give tongue.

2d. Dogs that point.

cocker-spanied, in the absence of a better name.
Cocker spanieds I would have divided into two classes.
1st. Dogs that give tongue.
2d. Dogs that point.
The weight of these dogs should be: For males in good condition, from 27 to 33 pounds; for females, from 25 to 39 pounds. The color should be liver black, temon, or a combination of white with any of these colors. The constitution of white with any of these colors. The constitution of white with any of these colors. The constitution of fine. What I consider a model dog, in time Hesh, measures as follows: From tip of tail to nose, 37½ inches, tail, 7½ inches; chest, 22 inches, tape tightly drawn; height, 16 inches; chest, 22 inches, tape tightly drawn; height, 16 inches; com the tip of one cart to tip of other over the head, not counting feather, 15 inches; distance between centre of pupils, 27 inches; from tip of nose to beginning of forchead, 3 inches; coat, dark liver, rather course, but very glossy; length of hair along the back, from 1½ to 2 inches; ears, legs and tail only moderately feathered. His weight is even 30 pounds. His chest is large and hind quarters light. Such a dog has the endurance of a hound, and beauty unsurpassed by any member of the canine family.

In the parlor or the field such dogs are equally at home, and for general purposes "take the cake." Let the admirers of smaller and larger dogs hunt classes for their pets, or abandon them. My object with the modern cocker spaniel is to obtain the smalless possible dog that can and will do the best possible work in the field. I do not believe bench shows can ever create a standard for a hunting dog, nor can limited field trials do it. A compilation of the opinions of sportsmen competent to judge will be the only means of arriving at a solution of this difficult but Important subject. M. D. Circleville, O.

field trials do it. A compilation of the opinions of sports. men competent to judge will be the only means of arriving at a solution of this difficult but important subject. M. D. Circlecille, O.

Now allow me to say to all that just so long as this feeling of distrust and jealousy exists you will waste both your time and patience, and eventually you will be carried out to sea by the undertow. It is all folly to think you can make a standard to suit the fancy of any particular strain of cockers: for who has a strain that he can claim as his own production? In fact, to make it more plain, I will ask the question openly oyou all, Is there a breeder in America or elsewhere who has a breed of cockers that is easily identified among an open number of ten or more spaniels as belonging to any man's kennel, or is the acknowledged fruit of any breeder's careful study and unceasing labor? When you all 'hink the matter over candidly, I believe you will agree with me in saying its there is not. Breed your spaniels to the high standard of perfection, which is shown in the Lavarack setter, and neither yourself nor the world at large will find a standard or other guide to mark out its redeeming qualities. We need more good spaniels far more than we do a standard to judge them by. You will find by experience that a standard will not improve your dogs any. That must be done in a far different way, and I belteve you will agree with me in saying it is much easier to make a list of rules to follow than it will be to follow them. At least I will venture the assertion that many of you who are so enthujusatic in hurrying up the matter of making a standard will lose all interest in the cause you are so nobly defending now if you were to try for a couple of years at producing some particular marking in order to establish the above-named title to a strain. That is the labor and worry of a lifetime not to be gained in a day, no matter what your starting point may have been. The works of nature are fielded individual and the produce of th

After having read all the letters that have appeared in your paper relative to cocker spaniels and the proposed standard for judging them I think the letter of "Senex" in your issue of the 2d inst, has solved the problem. The majority should rule in all cases, and if the proposed committee is appointed as he suggests, the said majority should be satisfied. The proposal of "Leam" would only make matters much worse than they are at present, because the opinion prevails that the whole thing would be managed by a few interested parties in your city, and the consequence would be that if his idea were carried out many noted breeders and others would not only object, but would hold aloof from the proposed club. I hope, therefore, that the duty of issuing a circular in each number of your journal will not prove too onerous a duty for you, and we all will, of course, pony up to meet the expenses. My share is ready whenever it is asked for. Perhaps it would be advisable to publish a list of all the best breeders with their post-office address in the Forest AND STREAM, so that we can post our-selves as to who is the best qualified to act on this committee.

Toronto, Dec. 8.

As breeders we feel deeply interested in the controversy going on in the columns of the Forest and Stream on the modern cocker. We need not give our opinion on what constitutes a cocker, as there has been enough already said on that point for the present, but would take the shortest possible cut to bring about a permanent standard for this, fast cumning dog, and to bring this about would indorse "Seneye" plan, which was to have circulars gotten up by the editor of Forest and Stream, and sent out by him with his paper to every breeder and every man interested in cockers in the United States, and the three men that got the most votes to be the committee of three to establish the standard. This seems to us a fair and just way to bring this matrix about Would recommend that we deter our that good junges of the breed in question.

Would take Stonehenge's "Dogs of the British Islands" for a guide, and improve from that as best we can. We hope and trust this good work will go on and give this most beautiful and useful of all sporting dogs an equal chance with other breaks of dogs. breeds of dogs.

South Accorth, N. H., Dec. 23.

South Jeworth, N. H., Dec. 23.

I was very much pleased with the pictures of the dogs in your last issue, and have often wondered why there are not more of them. It is a good way to educate the readers up to the standard of the breeders. We cannot all reach the bench shows, and now that the little cocker is before the bouse for discussion, why don't the breeders of this useful dog give us the pictures of their ideal cockers, and let us pass judgment on them? We are all interested and anxious to see the different shapes advocated by the several breeders. I always supposed that the cocker spaniel was a well defined breed, and was really a miniature setter or a secter on short legs, but it would seem by the letters written upon the subject, and by the dogs I have seen in the bench shows, that almost any small spaniel would pass for a cocker. I have seen them with Blenheim heads and water spaniel coats, and all sorts of mixtures and crosses between the field, water and King Charles breeds, classed as cockers, and I begin to think that I do not know much about the breed. I always had the impression that the true field spaniel in color should be white and orange, like the clumber, and that the liver showed previous crossing with the Water spaniel, and the black some distant cross with the English retriever. I should very much like it if some one who has the ability would just take hold and straighten out the business through the columns of your paper, if you can give the space. the columns of your paper, if you can give the space

I think your correspondent is going too far when he wants to har out of the "Cocker Club" all sportsmen not breeding or owning cockers, for there are a great many sportsmen like myself, who own a few setters and pointers, that would like to join a club of this kind to become better acquainted with these little fellows. And are we all to be fired out simply because we own no cockers "and do not know one from a mongrel bull-dog?" C. E. S. Schencetady, N. Y.

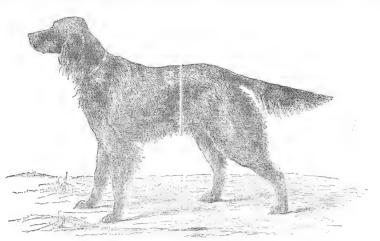
mongrel bull-dog?"

Schencetady, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In answer to "Cave Canem," and to defend my expressed wish to have two classes for spaniels, large and small. I have a few quotations from English fanciers, breeders and judges. In a general letter on spaniels in "Dogs of the Day," of September, 1889, "Surefoot," known to me as the greatest living breeder of spaniels, having won everything the last few years, says, after naming the several divisions of the spaniel family: "....they are divided into two classes. large and small—the large are termed springers, the small, cockers; both sizes may be preduced in one litter by the same parents." And again: "The small spaniel, or cocker, may be almost any color, black, black and white, liver and white, lemon, lemon and white, or only mottled. The head should resemble that of a small setter and have no tuft upon it: the ears should be moderately long and lie well to the cheek. The legs should be strong, well feathered and short, the feet round, and each too should be protected with hair, a plentiful distribution of which on and between the toes is important; the chest tolerably broad, the body long and barre-like, the stern should come out on a line with the backbone." From "British Dogs," by Dalzicl, I take the following: ".....if the present fashion is to be maintained—the prejudice in favor of black color, long backs and setter-like heads—I plead for two classes at all shows. One class for other than self-colored dogs, representing the old springer, and weighing over say twenty-five pounds, and a corresponding class for cockers weighing from eighteen pounds to twenty-five pounds. Small-sized spaniels weighing from twenty-pounds, or even less to twenty-five pounds, and a corresponding class for cockers weighing from eighteen pounds to twenty-five pounds, since plack, white with liver or black, and in these flecked or mottled on face, legs, etc., are still pretty numerous. I think we should have classes for liver colored cockers to include the Welsh or

Hornelisville, N. Y., Jan. 1.

I wish to say a few words to the friends of the cocker. I have given the subject much time and have read all that has been written, and I find that no two authorities agree on what a cocker is or should be. Don't be jealous and by so doing spoil all chance of having a standard. If we do have a standard have you should be able by careful selection to breed to it in three or four years: and if the standard does not happen to fit your stock it surely can dotten no barm. By having a standard you will know what you must have if you wish to exhibit with the chance of taking a prize. All men who have a horse or dog think they have the best, no matter if the horse is only fit for the crows. They think if they should let him go he could do a mile in 2:30. It is just the same with a dog. If they exhibit and get heat they rush into print, cry. 'Fraud!' "Poor judges," etc., 'Vour neighbor may have 'foodbes," 'bullfoundlands," etc.; they may weigh fifty pounds and have topknots like Barney and Sinbad, but he calls then cockers, exhibits them and takes first prize over your pride and ideal cocker. Now if we have a standard the best dog according to the standard must win. Nearly all of your correspondents are of the same opinion, that we do need a standard, but at the same time seem to be afraid that it might not fit their stock. If it is a pertinent question I should like to ask why is all this opposition to Geo. D. Macdongall'! I think can answer it uvself. It's dollars to buttons, simply because he has none of the Bestor stain and did not see it to buy of those that did have them. You will observe that all that are named to a standard was that at the standard that are named to a standard have have have he bestor stain or dis variations. I filling it was a kind act of "'Iddo'' to accept the office,' very tow would take the trouble without being paid for it, and certain. would take the trouble without being paid for it, and certain-



MR. EARLE'S NATIVE SETTER SMUT

ly he can do the clerical work as well as an octogenarian. His vote only counts one.

In he can do the clerical work as well as an octogenaman. His vote only counts on.

Your correspondents should remember that boys are the stuff that men are made of. Two-thirds of the dogs in the country are owned or controlled by boys. The standard will surely be a fizzle if they keep putting obstacles in the way and throw cold water on the subject. How are we to have a just, sound standard unless breeders and others interested are put in communication and a club formed. Schemers, propagandists and intriguers, etc., cannot control it. The majority rules in this country if it don't in Michigan. Stonehenge was considered a fair standard, but what one of our old and experienced breeders ever bred a log that would scale 75 points according to it?

There is too much said about old and experienced breeders; what have they bred in all these years? certainly nothing to astonish the cocker world. In five years, with the knowledge they have gained and the experience they have had, they should be able to breed a blue dog. If for one should like to see this thing settled. Lown a few dogs and should have sent some to Pittsburgh, but I dislike to be beat by a water spaniel or settle.

sent some to Tustanga, as pood pedicree as any in the country, but I do not call them perfect and want them set up as a criterion. Whatever the majority says shall be standard will suit. Yours fraternally, J. Orrs Fraknows.

## MR. GAUSE'S KENNEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 50.

Etitor Forest and Stream:

At your request I histen to reply to your communication asking for full particulars about my kennel. My present kennel is not very extensive, but in quality they are far ahead of anything I ever owned before. I send you photographs of some of my dogs—namely, Warwick, Olie and Fire-Fly—that you may form some idea of the dogs. The pictures do not do them justice.

At the head of my kennel stands Warwick, whelped April. 1877. He is by Leicester out of Petrel; color, lemon and white ticked.

Among the bitches comes, in my judgment, first, Ollie, a litter sister to Champion Gladstone, and in marking almost a counterpart of him. The above brace I consider second to none for field work.

Champion Fire-Fly, red Irish setter, whelped August, 1875, by Champion Rufusout of Friend. She is a thoroughly broken field dog and a clipper, with as much siyle as any English dog I over saw.

In addition to the above, I bave two dog puppies, viz: Kildare and Blaze, whelped September, 1879; by Champion Eleho out of Champion Fire-Fly. Both are rich in color as either sire or dam, are large, strong and exceedingly handsome dogs. I have reports from their breaker, Mr. E. J. Marrim, that they are doing fine work. These two, with Fire-Fly, are for fale.

Please send me another picture of Dashing Monarch. He is an exceedingly fine young dog and reflects credit on Mr. Higgins for importing him and on Martin for the way he bandled him. He was broken last fall, with Warwick for leader.

It is with pleasure that we publish the above letter from whe had ever as Mr. Ganse and we congatilyte him noon.

It is with pleasure that we publish the above letter from such a dog-lover as Mr. Gause, and we congratulate him upon having in such fine training so many really splendid dogs. Of the photographs, that of Ollic is remarkably well taken, and Messrs. Schreiber & Sons, of Philadelphia, deserve credit for this "Study from Nature." The one of Fire-Fly is but passable; red dogs never appear to advantage when repre sented by photography. That of Warwick is not good, not does the picture do him justice in any way. Mr. Gause has rightly placed this perfect animal at the head of the list; he is a grand dog, and, we hear, a wonderfully good one on snipe. His work in the heat with St. Elmo at the late field trials showed the perfection of training, and although it was decided that he was beaten, he did not commit a fault.

It is Fred 4th .- There has recently been published in the columns of a contemporary a very faithful reproduction of the setter dog Fred 4th, figured by Mr. Laverack in his excel-lent work on the setter. The ascuracy of the reproduction will be appreciated by every one who is familiar with Mr. Laverack's work. Our contemporary has, however, got the wrong name appended to the portrait, so that it purports to be the

picture of a dog now owned in this country. This is more surprising as it might have been supposed that any one familiar with the literature of the setter would at once recognize the likeness of Fred 4th, as we did when the picture was

## SMUT AND NAT.

FINIROUGH the kindness of the owners of this brace of merry little setters we are enabled to give to our readers in this issue two very creditable portraits of Mistress Smut and Master Nat. These dogs are typical of an old breed of native setters that has been very carefully preserved many years in Rhode Island, the "Sam Scranton" blood being predominant, and as will be seen, the subjoined pedigrees go back "pretty well for natives." To our mind the old maxim, "Handsome is that handsome does," is one that practical sportsmen should cling to most closely. Here are a brace of dogs that had to face many of the best cracks of imported blood that ever turned up in one field in this country. They were not placed, to be sure, but it is acknowledged by uninterested spectators who saw the trials that they should have been. Fortunately for them their owners were game, and before they were allowed to retire into winter quarters, the fairest kind of a challenge was offered to the owners of the dogs that had been accredited with Leating them, and the challenge was not accepted.

These dogs represent the best type of our native stock, and the pedigrees here given are correct, although they belong to America, and this is more than can be said of many of those sent over with somewhat recent importations. Of course, it is well known that there are dozens of breeders in England who are honorable gentlemen, and who would think it a crime to even dream of "cooking pedigree; but it is not all of our countrymen who deal only at fountain head, and the go-betweens for the most part are but a sorry lot, and this unfortunately often leads to placing the blame on the wrong shoulders.

The native stock has been run down entirely too much of late, and there has not been enough backbone in our native breeders. The invasion of foreigners had a weakening effect on those that breed for profit, as it became a fashion in dog flesh, like in many things else, for certain decades to become entirely "English." Now, be it known that, to our knowledge, there have been just as good strains of pointers bred in this country fifty years ago as can be now found in England, and these American strains were kept pure for years with judicious interbreeding, and in consequence such dogs as Colonel William De Peyster and Mr. Herman Bancroft (and a dozen more, we dare say,) used to breed were healthy, plucky, most beautiful to look upon, untiring and a pleasure

But to return to our canines. Smut is owned by Mr. Newton Earle, of Providence, R. I., and is a very pretty little setter bitch, her color being pure black. She is five years old, and has had a vast quantity of game killed over her in She weighs but 37½ pounds when in condition, but the following measurements will show that she is finely proportioned:

Length of head, 9} inches; spread of ear, 18 inches; from end of nose to end of tail, 51 inches; girth of chest, 22½ inches; length of tail, 12½ inches; from eye to end of nose, 4 inches; height of shoulder, 20½ inches.

The little bitch has been very favorably mentioned on the bench, and year before last with Grousedale won second in the braces at Robin's Island. She is untiring in the field, has a wonderfully keen nose, backed with a brain which tells her how to use it. Her size enables her to slip through the briars, which caunot but severely punish larger dogs; and considering that she has been made an indoor pet for the last year, her performance in such good company is highly creditable to her

Nat is the property of Mr. Horace T. Bloodgood, of Providence, R. I., to our knowledge an accomplished sportsman and excellent shot. Nat is a black and white little setter dog of 3} years, and when in condition weighs 35 pounds. He differs but little in size from Smut, as the appended measurements will show: Height of shoulder, 194 inches; length of head. 10 inches; spread of ears, 17½ inches; from end of nose to end of tail, 49 inches; girth of chest, 223 inches: length of tail, 12 inches; from eye to end of nose, 4 inches. It will thus be seen that the brace is very evenly matched. Nat like Smut is an excellent field dog, is possessed of the best of noses, and for such a small animal has great speed and endurance. He is wonderfully well trained, and shows that not only his trainer but those who have subsequently handled him must be thorough sportsmen. We cannot do better than refer those interested in his performance to turn to our account of his heat with Champion Glad-

We sppend the pedigrees:





DR. LYMAN'S POINTERS.

TINO of the finest pointers that have been imported to this TIWO of the finest pointers that have been imported to this country during the last year belong to Dr. C. P. Lymn of Springfield, Mass. The brace consists of a dog, Bob, and a bitch, Ruby, own brother and sister. They arrived here about September I, 1880, and had the Brace Stakes been run at Itobin's Island Bob would have fallen in with Sensation, and been handled by Mr. S. T. Hammond. Both dogs are said, from the trials that have been given them here last autumn, to be rare field dogs, and it is with pleasure we subjoin the pedigree and certificate of their trial in Eagland. Ruby is very much like her brother, Bob, in every particular, and we congratulate Mr. Lyman on his purchase.

CERTIFICATE OF TRIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF TRIAL.

BRANSDALE LODGE, Kirby Moorside, York, England, )

September, 16.

Professor Vaughan, Edinburgh:
Sur—1 beg to say I have given your pointers, Bob and Ruby, a thorough trial before three well known sportsmen, Lord Helmsley, Lord Castlereigh and Lord Arthur Sommersett (who have shot grouse over them). They were pronounced by us all to be thoroughly broken and in every way a capital brace of dogs. I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.)
G. Holding,
I lead Keeper to the Rt. Hon, the Earl of Faversham.

Exclisit Pointer Dog Bob.

Rej'd K. P. R. 68.

Sire. Champion Dow (K. C. S. B. 4201).

Dam. Mr. Alisworth's Beatuy, by Lord Standord's Hunter, out of the Duke of Athol's Rose, by Drake out of the Duke of Arzyle's Ruby.

Whelped 1877, own brother to Ruby (K. P. R. 136).

Whelped 1877, own brother to Ruby (K. P. R. 136),

COLOR AND MARKS.

Bob's color is medium liver and white. He has marks on checks, forchead and cars, the Mesian line of division being waved. There is a separate mark on right side of nose extending to nostril. A patch behind shoulder on each side, the right one higher up than the left, also one on the loins toward the right side. A patch at root of stern extending down right haunch. He is ticked on back and limbs.

(Signed.) J. VATGHAN,

Gayfield House, Edinburgh, N. B.

Witness:--(\$d.) T. H. Lewis,

Gayfield House, Edinburgh.

## THE IRISH SETTER.

[Reprinted from advance sheets of Vero Shaw's "Book of the Log," furnished to the Forest and Stream by the author, through Cassell, Fetter, Galpin & Co., publishers, No. 596 Broadway, New York

The origin of the Irish setter is, like that of other breeds, buried in an obscurity from which it will never emerge, in spite of the many theories which have been propounded concerning it. The peculiarity of its coloring renders this dog distinct in itself, and it is more than possible that it is in some way descended from the liver-hued setting &bg which is referred to by Gervase Markham in his "Hunger's Prevention."

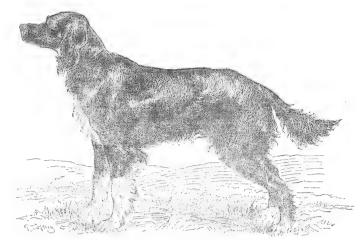
vention."

As a mitter of fact the earliest mention that we have been able to discover of any setter peculiar to Ireland is in the "Sportsman's Cabinet," where, in the chapter on English setters, direct allusion is made to this breed of dog in the

able to discover of any setter peculiar to Ireland is in the "Sportsman's Cabinet," where, in the chapter on English setters, direct allusion is made to this breed of dog in the following words:—

"The sporting gentlemen of Ireland are more partial to setters than pointers, and probably they are better adapted to that country. The fields in many parts of Ireland are large, very rugget and stony."

This clearly proves that at the beginning of this century the setter, in some shape or other, was identified with the Emerald Isle. It is greatly to be regretted that no mention is made of the appearance of these does, as, if there hid been anything of the kind, a good deal of light might have been thrown upon the Irish setter as the breed at present exists. It is somewhat remarkable that in the cases both of the Irish setter and the Gordon setter so great a difference of opinion should exist among their supporters on the subject of color. The controversy on the Gordon setter question has already been done justice to; but, on approaching the Irish setter, we are met with almost identical difficulties. As in the Gordon so in the Irish, opinions are mainly divided on the question of white. Whether this color is permissible in a purebred Irish setter or not was, at one time, a very important feature in discussions on the breef, and we have of latery years even heard it maintained that white marks should disqualify an Irish setter in competition on the show bench. Naturally, such extreme opinions as the above are shared by only a very limited number of breeders, as it is more than questionable whether any strain of Irish setters is entirely free from white. Solitary specimens of the breed are, of course, prevalent in great numbers, but it can never be taken as a certainty in breeding that the offspring of pure bred. dogs will themselves be of that color wholly unnived with white. A very large number of experienced breeder have written from time to time most strenuously in support of the introduction of white into the bree



MR. BLOODGOOD'S NATIVE SETTER NAT

just as likely to throw pure red puppies as the self colored clogs/themselves, and, in addition, they are just as handy in the field. We, therefore, are strongly in layor of due encouragement being given to the red-and-whites by the comittees of dog shows throughout the country.

Mr. Maddona certainly seems to share our opinions on this subject, for he writes as follow:—

Subject, for he writes as follow:—
"In Ireland, America and Germany, at the great 'dog
shows, there has grown up a strong inclination to mark the
Irish setter as an exclusively red dog, and to allow no white
whatever to appeur. This is all very well if it is thought
desirable to establish it as a new breed and to frame modern
rules for judzing flein, etc.; but some of the finest types of
the old breed had a fair share of white on the face, neck and

the old breed had a fair some or white on the feet.

"For endurance no setter can compare with the Irish. They are quick as lightning; but their pace never gets beyond their nose. True, unless they are extremely well-bred, they are so wilful and headstrong that they require much breaking, and often to be broken a little every war, but when well-bred not much breaking is needed. (By-the-kye, I much prefer the American term "trained" to breaking, as it implies a much more rational treatment of dogs to train than beach them.

implies a much more rational treatment of dogs to train than ble ik them.)

"The Irish setter has certainly more desh and go than the Gordon, but for this reason he is the more headstrong, and therefore more difficult to control, and hence it may be his victories at field trials are as few and far between as the Gordon, even lees, for I find only one Irish setter a winner at field Irials; this was my young dog, Plunket, in the spring of 1870, when he won, as a puppy, second in the Shrewsbury stakes, and was imme lintely afterward sold for £150, to Mr. Llewellin, considered a long price in those early days. Mr. Llewellin, I believe, sold him afterward to an American for 2302."

Llewellin, I believe, sold him afterward to an American for 2302."

Another powerful argument in favor of the red-and-white color is to be found in the illustration of the three setters which has been given before and affunded to in the Gordon Setter chapter. The middle dow in the old plate is colored red, with a distinct blaze of white up the face. This must prove that there was a red-and-white setter in existence somewhere in 1805, as no artist such as Mr. Sydeoham Edwards, who is responsible for what appears in "Gynographic Britanica," from which the illustration is taken, would be likely to invent a color for a dog he was portraving. The dimensions of the blaze, too, are so consic able as to exceed the amoun permitted by some opponents of white markins, who, though strongly objecting to the presence of any while a tail, admit that they would not absolutly (i qualify an otherwise good dog be can is he had a fail of this in 19 of 19 is blead, chest or feet. Having thus drawn full attention to the question of white in the Irish setler, and given it as our opinion that, though the wholly blood-red is the more preferable, the particelored dogs should not be discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged, but rather the reverse, we will proceed to the discouraged but Asheromitine to time evoked correspondence in the public press.

The desirability of a tinge of black along the back and around the edges of the ears has been keeply argued by \$eve-ral writers and experienced breeders supporting the introduction of these features, which the a fill mins every frequently to

around the edges of the ears has been keenly argued by seve-ral writers and experienced breeders supporting the introduc-tion of these features, which they affirm is very frequently to be met with in many principal strains of firshs extens of un-doubted purity. The vast majority of admirers of this dog, however, unite in deprecating such fancy markings, and their views, backed up by common sense, must certainly command

Detractors of the Irish setter are accustomed to make much capital out of the dog's headstrong nature, and no doubt there is a considerable foundation for their hostility to him. In comparison with the other breeds of setter the Irishman is impetuous, and if not kert in constant work often requires rebreaking, and on this account has made many enemies of those sportsmen who, under other circumstances, would have gladity given him their best support. As it is, be must be constantly worked or he will soon be useless in the field; but if cane has been taken with his education—and he is naturally a generous dog—an Irish etter is no mean companion to the sportsman. He is active, in elligent and possesses great pace, and is not at all of a featow disposition. His constitution, too, is, as a rule, far superior to that of the Laverack, with which he has often been crossed. The advantage of this cross has been recognized by many eminent authorities, and even the great E. Laverack himself spoke of such an experiment as follows:
"So highly do I value the true blood of the Irish that I ect. etractors of the Irish setter are accustomed to make much

ment as follows:

"So highly do I value the true blood of the Irish that I have visited Ireland four times for the express purpose of ascertaining where the pure blood was to be found, with a view of crossing them with my Beltons. I very much regret to say that, after all my troubles and efforts, I found that this fine and magnificent old breed had degenerated, owing to the

carelessness and negligence of the Irish in not having kept it

errelessness and regigence of the Irish in not having kept it pure."

In our opluion, it was chiefly from a desire to improve at strengthen the constitution of his breed that Mr. Laverack was in fevor of an Irish setter cross; for it is more thin probable that his practiced eye was beginning to see traces of that deliced of the firsh setter con. No finer cross for such a purpose could be possibly devised, for the hardy upstanding Irishman would most certainly correct the weakness of the Laverack in this respectingly correct the weakness of the Laverack in this respect, In spite of the disclaimer on the part of Mr. Laverack, it is almost beyond a doubt that come of the followers of his setter have really crossed the Laveracks with the Irish, as urmitakable signs are often seen in so culled pure bred Laveracks. These dogs, for the most part, seem stronger in constitution than the others, though it is more than probable that the introduction of Irish blood has caused the Laveracks to be becostrong and hard to break. Mr. Laverack, in writing of a famous setter of the former breed which he saw at Cocker mouth Caste, alludes to the dog as follows: "The most magnificent specimen of an Irish setter I ever saw. This deg was very long in the head, particularly low, very oblique in his shoulders, whe led or rouched back, very deep and brord in the chest, remarkably wide behind the shoulders, and very short in the back and legs, more so than any Irish setter I ever saw; he has an immense profusion of coat, with a tinge of block on the tip of his ears. I should have bred from this dog but for the following reason, and I link I was right: no one was able to break him, and his stock were frequently black."

This brings us to the consideration of another cross to which

black."
This brings us to the consideration of another cross to which the Irish setter has been subjected, though it is one which has almost certainly failed to improve this useful and handsome breed of dog. It is an unquestionable fact that Gordon setter. almost certainly failed to improve this useful and handsen.e breed of cog. It is an unquestionable fact that Gordon-setter blood has been largely introduced into many strains of Irish setter, and the result has been muchinjury to the latter breed. The presence of Gordon blood has, we have no doubt in cur mind, done much to impress upon certain breeders the importance of the black or deep-colered fringe to the ears or trace down the back; but this is nevertheless, in our opinion, a dec ded fault, as being indicative of Gordon setter blood. Another feature in this breed of dog, in which the Gordon cross is very wont to claim its presence, is in the ears, it e heavy "sadule-flap" car betokening the lar sinister beyond a doubt.

TO BE CONTINUED

TRANSPORTATION TO PITTSBURGH .- Mr. L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has exerted himself to afford every possible comfort for traveling sportsmen on their way to and from the Pittsburgh Dog Show. Men and dogs fare well on this well-equipped line.

Notice.—Will the gentleman who purchased a red Irish setter dog of F. A. Chester or J. C. Fowler, Modus, Conn., please send his name and address to this office?

Lost, —Mr. Fred. Raab. of Hoboken, N. J., lost, three months ago, his black, with white spot on breast, setter dog Tanner, aged five years. Any information regarding him will receive a suitable reward from his owner.

Mr. Wyman's Cocker Flo.—We have received here from the owner a very spirited photograph of the very pretty little cocker bitch Flo, the property of Mr. T. H. Wyman, Sebec,

Rattler.—Mr. C. H. Goodman, of Springfield, Mass., has been offered and refused three hundred dollars for his pointer dog Rattler.

Mn. R. M. Livingston's Bull Buren.—We had a very pleasant call from Mr. Livingston, of this city, who brought with him his recently-imported bull bitch. She is all that has been claimed for her.

Pennstlyania Dog Show.—From the large number of applications we have had for premium lists and entry blanks we should judge that the show will be larger than at first anticipated. Remember the entries close to-morrow and that Mr. Lincoln's address is Box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Massachusetts Kennel Club.—At the annual meeting of this organization, held at Boston last month, the following gentlemen were re-elected for this year: Mr. John Fottler, Jr., President; Mr. T., T. Sawyer, Jr., Treasurer, and Dr. E. J. Forster, Secretary, 22 Monument Square, Boston, Moss

Lost.—Mr. Will H. Atlee, Fort Madison, Iowa, has lost his liver and white cocker dog pup, four months old. He has four white feet and white belly; cyes, light. Mr. Atlee purchased the puppy from Mr. McKoon last September, and ashe values the dog very highly trusts that this notice may lead to

How IT Works—Centreport, L. I., Jun. 3.—Editor Forest and Stream: Please withdraw my advertisement from the paper, as I have already received answers enough to fill the number of dogs I intend taking South with me. I expect to go to North Carolina on Wednesday. W. W. Trus.

A Sceare Report—Boston, Miss., Inc. 19—Editor Fortot and Stream: The reason why I now subscribe to the
Forest and Stream: The reason why I now subscribe to the
Field Trials. I have never had much faith in the justice of
either bench shows or field trials, believing that as a general
thing they have been guided and controlled by a clique as an
advertisement for their own breed of dogs, and not in the interest of the public. As long as we can have upright reporting like yours let field trialscontinue. Though Sensation got
a place, the glory is with Smut. Though Gladstone took
away the prize, the honor is with Nat. Right and Left.

### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

41 C. A. S., Sloansville, N. Y .- I have a bound two years old attlicted with worms. Please send me a remedy. Ans. No one me-dium is a sure cure for all kinds of worms. For stomach and round worms give twenty-five grains of freshly-powdered areca unt with four grains of santonine, after fasting dog for eighteen hours. Re-peat dose in a week, and several hours after each dose give half ounce of clive, or castor oil. For pin worms give injections of salt water, and give internally for three days a dessert spoonful of table salt once each day.

42 A. P. S., Boston, Mass.—Your dog has rheumatism. Give as much Rochelle salts, two or three times a day, as the dog will bear without purging. Keep him out of the snow and wet, and have a warm and dry bed for him to sleep in.

43 T. G., Erie, Pa. From your description your dog has worms. Give the following vermifuge in a little milk after twelve hours fasting: Powdered area nut, one and a half scruple; santonine, three grains. Repeat the dose in a week. Each dose to be followed several hours later with half comes of caster oil. Also give desser spoonful of cod liver oil twice a day.

## KENNEL NOTES.

\*\* Breeders and owners of sporting dogs are invited to send memoranda of names claimed, bred, whelps, sales, etc., for insertion in this column. We make no charge for the publication of such notes.

The ICL YACHTS.—The ice north of Poughkeepsie Ferry is covered with five inches of snow, interfering with sailing. South of the ferry there is a fine track with snowth surface, and it is hoped that the next frost will materially enlarge the field. A number of yachts of the P. I. X. C. have been under way. Next week we will publish some further details and this season's racing fixtures.

publish some further details and this season's racing fixtures.

Lightning—Mr. W. W. McCain, Rush, Pa., claims the name of Lightning for his leuon and white pointer dog, whelped August 1, 1889, ant of Gardner's Mats by owner's York.

Joe. Jr.—Mr. John Labatt, London, Ont., claims the name of Joe, Jr., for Irish terrier dog puppy out of Noah by Joe, purchased from Dr. J. S. Niven, London, Out.

Gold Elaie: -Mr. Richard Dorman, Cincinnati, Ohio, claims the name of Golt Elaie for red Irish setter bitch, formerly Rylla, out of Magenta by Hory O'More.

Mr. Dew -Mr. J. Samuel Ved, Rome, Georgia, claims the name of Mr. Dew for his settor puppy out of Daisy Dean by Lincoln.

Zip—Mr. C. H. Goodman's Gyringfield, Mass.), pointer bitch Zip—Sup. C. H. Goodman's Gyringfield, Mass.), pointer bitch Zip Sunjshot-June, whelped, Dec. 9, seven pupples by Rattler (Ranger-Bess), five dogs and two bitches, all dark liver and white. None for sale.

for sale.

(Proce—Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.), pointer bitch Grace.

(Sensation Juno), whelped, December 25, eight pumples, four dogs and four bitches by Gay (Snapshot-Fanny II). Four of the pupples are liver and white, and four lemon and white—all finely thatked. SALES

SALES.

\*\*Joon Justin-Mr. Robert C. Cornell, of this city, has just purchased from Mr. L. H. Mayott, of Springfield, Mass., the lemon and white pointer dog Don out of Peyche H. by Sensation. Don was whelped August 7, 1878, and we hear that he is an excellent field dog.

\*\*Riylla, now Gold Elsie-Mr. Richard Dorman, Cincinnath, Ohio, has purchased from Mr. W. H. Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y., the red Irish setter bitch Rylla (Rory O'More-Magenta).

\*\*Match-Mr. Robert C. Cornell, of this city, has purchased from Mr. John White, Bridgeport, Conn., liver and white pointer dog Match out of Grace by Sensation. Match is a well built dog, very much like his sire, and is litter brothen gloid, Mass., has superhased Ranger Bess.

\*\*Tom Nellie Horton Whelp-Mr. G. E. Browne, of Dedham, Mass., has sold to Mr. P. Aldrich, Readville, Mass., a Gordon satter dog puppy, whelped August 11, 1880, out of Nellie Horton by Donne's Tom.

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ter dog pappy, whereher August 11, 1880, out of Nether Ionion by Donne's Tom.

Tom Nellie Horion Wiphip - Mr. G. E. Browne, of Dedham, Mass., has soid to Mr. H. Sawyer, Charlestown, Mass., a Gordon setter pappy, whelped August 11, 1880, out of Nellie Horion by Donne's Son.

J. N. Dedge his prize wiming English hare beagle Belle (winner of first prize at Philadelphia and Boston, 1879). She is thirteen inches high, ears spread seventeen inches and is illustrated in "Gelebrated Dogs of America."

Nellie Horion-Tom-Mr. G. E. Brown's (Deadham, Mass.), Gordon setter bitch Nellie Horion (Morton Towas Dash-II. Smith's Fly) on Dec. 25, 1890.

Dream) to Doane's Form (Stockton's Dash-H. Shifth's Fly) on Dec. 25, 1880.

Elleen-Don Juan-Mr. R. R. Hamilton's Eileen to Mr. Robert C. Cornell's lemon and white pointer Don Juan (Sensation - Payche

PRESENTATION.

Gurdon Setter Whelp—Mr. James Moore, of Toledo, Ohio, has presented to Mr. E. H. Gilman, of Detroit, Mich., a Gordon setter puppy five months old sired by Grouse.

STATEN ISLAND has a game league.

That low, nervous fover, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters.

The Bifle.

THE GUN TRAVELER'S DINNER.

THE Holiday season had one affair of festivity which was certainly novel, for the like of it had never been seen before, and tamy novel, for the like of it had never been seen before, and its occurrence betokens a very near approach of the millennium; it was the dinner of the "Gun and Revolver Travelers," In other words, a baker's dozen of the drumners who go up and down the face of the land, intent on scattering things of heauty in the shape of fine guns and those beastly little varmints yelept pistols, forgot business for a time, forgot that they were bitter rivals, forthat there was any such purgatory on earth as "the Road," and spent a jolly evening together and parted wishing for many and spent a jony evening together and parted wishing to happy returns of the same.

The suggestion that it would be a good thing to have a

time together came as a happy thought to one of three or four of these commercial travelers as they met in a haphazard fashion at St. Louis. "We'll do it," was the response, and on the 30th uit. these commercial travelers as moy mee in a mapmania manus as St. Louis. "We'll do it," was the response, and on the 30th uit, they did indeed carry out their plan, and at the establishment of ye host Emile Heine, 47 E. 10th st., they sat down. It was not a large assemblage, Heaven be praised, for many more of these pur-veyors of empty guns that go off and bring sure death would leave no fools to be counted at the next census. But there were enough of them to be responsible for the scattering of half a million pistols and revolvers over the land each year and set statisticians to won dering where all these bits of mechanism go to. "After the pins, says somebody; but that is only dodging the question, and we pro pose the conundrum now as a tough nut for the next dinner of the Associated Travelers, when the Lyon may try his teeth on it and the Rice Bunting peck at it.

The Travelers made a very good beginning on what may prove an endless series of annual reunions, and while showing themselves the very best of attention did not forget to invite a representative of the Forest and Stream to enjoy their frugal fare and sip the nectar from the same decanter. There were fourteen of the Travelers around the board, "Eh! Gad," said the ancient of the party, "how lucky it is I am not absent, for you never could have dined with thirteen at this table." Not one of them had a have dined with thirteen at this table." Not one of them had a brace of horse pistols thrust under the flap of his claw-hammer, and some of them might have passed for theological students. They were voluble, of course, and almost as noisy as the wares they dealt in. The shot now and then popped up and there was no end of trade jokes, while a drummer for Dittmar powder would no can't trace jokes, while a tritimmer for Diffurar powder would no doubt hare been welcomed as a peg on which to hang all the thrusts of the evening. No such spectre came to the board, however, and for five hours it was all fun, feed and frolic.

The list of diners included H. F. Rice and Wm. Fischer, represented the property of t

The list of dimers included H. F. Mico and Min. Engener, representing Shoverling, Dally & Gales. Wm. Bunting and S. Gorton, representing T. G. Conway. J. Maltby, J. Henlgy, J. W. Cartis and M. Herzog, representing Maltby, Curtis & Co. Mr. Sylvester, representing Hartley & Graham. W. M. Calhoun, representing representing Hartley & Graham. W. M. Calhoun, representing Herman Boker & Co. Chas. Fraser, representing John W. Hutch inson. P. Lyon, representing Merwin, Hulbert & Co. Ed. Struller, representing Struller, Law & Co. and Frank Gutterson, representing Graham & Haines

The menu was a novelty in its way and we reproduce it entire. leaving our readers to laugh over it with as much gusto as the gun drummers themselves when each of them saw it for the first time at table and began to run over the items. It has a strange gingle as though a cook book and a small-arms catalogue had concluded to amalgamate, and some of the offspring will be recognized as having a pun-gent flavor, and some of the party, we fear, found more truth than fiction in the names of central-fire champagne, back-action Burgundy, swell-head whisky and solid-striker beer.

Central Fire Turtle.

FISH. Filet of Sole [up in arms and eager for the fray] a la Napier.
Blue Jacket] Fluted Cylinder Sauce.
Red [Jacket] Snapper English Twist Sauce a la Bunting.
Seven Shot Dass, Saw Handle Sauce. BOILED.

Leg of Mutton, Rubber Stock Calhoun Capers,
Turkey, Ely Wad Stuffing,
Leg of Ham, B. G. I. Sauce, a la Keller,
Tongue, Ramrod Dressing,
Pioneer, Polsom Style, Oct I Double Action Sauce.

\* Pioneer, Folsom Style, Colt Double Action Sauce,
EXTRES.
[Rice] Croquettes Standard Sauce, Diamond Daly Raisins,
Lyon Steak Pie, Army Size, XL Enameled,
Marquis of Lorne Fattles, [Fraser], Wind Sauce,
Forehand and Wadsworth Omelet, [Moore,] Rum Sauce,
Gutterson Sausages, Bang Up Sauce,
Stewed Robin Hood, Connecticut Style,
Little Giant Pancales with Bacon Syrup,
Prairic King on Toast, with Cartis Salad,

BOAST.

Gipsey Steal Chicken, Maltby Sauce.
Extension Ribs of Beef, Laminated Gravy, a la Richards.
Patent Fore Ead of Lamb, Damaseus Gravy.
Pistol Grip Veal, U. M. C. Sauce, a la Syivester.
British Bull Dog, 44 Calibre Dressing.
Breast of Lamb, Reverse Nipples.

VEORTABLES.

VEGETABLES.

PID Fire Potatoes.
Pistol Grip Corn.
Stewed Patriot Tomatoes, Ivory Stock.
Patent Plunger Cauliflower.
Side Snap Mtring Beans.
Creedmoor Long Range Onion, with Brown's Cleaners. RELISHES.

RELISHES.

Blue Whistler Mushrooms.

M. and H. Automatic Chow Chow.
Czar Celery, T. and B. Long Barrels.
Defender Salad, Hand Cuff Dressing.
Compensating Lump Salad, with Rubber Pad Dressing
N [cro] G [orton] Olives, a la Hermann.
Winchester Rifle Sauce.
S. and W. Pickles, a la Robinson, Net 30 days.
Eclipse Sardiues, Roverse Worms.

DESSERT.

DESSERT.
Top Snap Pudding. Desiance Sauce.
Swing Cylinder Pie, Fluted.
Remington Pie, Long Range.
Rupertus Singlo Barrel Tarts, Full Nickel.
Rebounding Lock Blanc Mange, with Parole Cream
Molmyk Ginger Snaps (Last Appearance.
Halian Comet Cream, 7 Shot.

Chieftain Nuts. Cracked Auxiliary Barrel Raisins, Large Calibre. ck Action Ice Cream, Pearl Handle Flavor.

CORKAGE, 7 and 10 per cent.

BREAKAGE, 70 and 10 and 10

Der cent.

Central Fire Champagne, 22

Callore, Short.

Case Harden Champagne, 12

Imported Belgium Champagne, 22

Ebony Ramrods.

Back Action Burgundy, Peop (Sit Stigathming Whiskey, Blued G. D. Rum, in Barrels.

Limported Belgium Champagne, 20

Ebony Ramrods.

Back Action Burgundy, Peop (Sit Stigathming Whiskey, Blued G. D. Rum, in Barrels.

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Elongia Bart C

The coffee reached, speeches were in order, and one brave fellow had evidently been coquetting with the muses and broke out in verse and then had a sudden attack of modesty (greater wonder still), but our readers and our space are spared. One of the toastframers went one step beyond the sublime and may have hit very near the truth when he wished for the time to come whon every man should have his gum; and displayed a blind trust in Providence when he added "and may there be birds enough to go round." There was no end of stories of travel, for the men had just gathered in from Maine on the one side and Oregon on the other, while one of the party had just been outlining fun for the alligators by negotiating a sale of pea-shooters with Florida firms. It was resolved to form an association to be known as "The-

Gun-and-Revolver-Travelers-once-a-year-square-meal-Association" of which Mr. Rice was elected President, Mr. Haltby Socretary and Mr. Calhoun Treasurer, with Mr. Bunting as Sergeant-at-Arms.

### HINTING RIFLES

PAGOSA, Col., Dec. 12.

OME very interesting articles have appeared in your valuable paper reconly on the Hunting Rifle. I notice many very different ideas as to the best rifle, and I think the very wide discrepancy arises mainly from the writers advocating the best rifle for their hunting locality, overlooking the fact that the gun for one section may not be the one for another, where the topography of the country and the game to be killed may be entirely different from the first. The best game-killing rifle I suppose ever used was the large bore rifle, 16 to 12 shot-gun gauge, with round bal and four to five drachms of powder, used by the British sports men in India twenty years ago, the spherical ball producing more "shock" and killing deader than the same amount of lead in a conical form, and the trajectory being very flat for shooting in forests. But ritles like these are not made in the United States, Rides for hunting in the United States can be generally divided

into three classes, according to where they are to be used:

1. A rifle for hunting in thick timber, especially in the South
(though this ritle will do for all forest shooting in the United
States). The range in the thick woods of the South will not generally be more than 100 yards, and rarely 150 yards. The came nunted are deer, wild turkey and black bear. The best cal., .44; I prefer the latter. From 50 to 60 grains of powder I think ample for this rifle; more powder only makes the recoil greater, and I must confess a great dislike for a kicking rifle. Again, 50 or 60 grains of powder will kill just as quick at the short ranges men tioned as 100 grains; and with a light bullet, 250 grains to 300 grains, will give a flat trajectory, which is so important in a hunting rifle, especially one of this kind, where such a small object as a turkey's head is so often the mark. I dislike greatly heavy bullets turkey's head is so often the mark. I disting greatly heavy builds of 450 grains, with their high trajectory at short ranges, causing such frequent missos. It's not the weight of the lead that kills What we want is high velocity. For a rifle of this kind clevating sights are hardly required, but it's not amiss to have a 200-yard leaf for occasional use. I prefer in this rifle a short barrel, about 26 inches. A short rifle can be got on game, especially running deer, much better and quicker than a long barrel, as in shooting in thick timber there are not many opportunities to get more than one shot at a time. I like the single shooter better than the re-peater. It's simpler, can be loaded quick enough, and, having fewer and simpler parts than the repeater, is not so liable to be in-jured by the rust which so quickly attacks a gun in the South.

2. A rifle for hunting on the plains; the game antelope and buffalo. The typical game of the plains is the antelope. No nui-mal is so wary and shy as antelope where they have been much hunted, and no animal that I have killed is generally shot at such long ranges. I have known them to be killed at 500 yards, and from my experience think fully one-half the antelope killed are shot between 200 and 300 yards. For such long-range shooting a from my experience think fully one-balf the antelope killed are shot between 200 and 300 yards. For such long-range shooting a powerful accurate rifle is needed with a flat trajectory, as distances are hard to estimate correctly on the plains—a barrel not less than 30 inch, cal. 44, 77 grains powder with long bullet, or cal. 40, 90 grains powder. Many of the plainsmen prefer the 40 cal., 90 grains powder to any other calibre.

3. A ritle for hunting in the Rocky Mountains. Here the shooting partakes of something of both of the two preceding classes as deer at 100 yards away in the pine timber, or again you may have to shoot at a mountain sheep perched on some bare rock 300 yards distant. The game is the elk, black-tail deer, mountain sheep and grizzly bear. I have found that a rifle of this class should be more powerful than the first two described. A .50 csl., 70 to 90 grams powder I would prefer, though many use .44 cal. or .45. Many of these animals are tenacious of life and take much killing. In this kind of shooting, more than in timber or plain shooting, a In this kind of shooting, more than in times of plan shooting, a repeater is desirable. I have often got several shots into a band of elk before they were out of range with a single shooter, and of course with a repeater could have done better. The Winchesters have brought out a .50 cal., 100 grains powder, 500 grains lead, Express repeater. I have never seen the gun, but from descriptions it must be an excellent weapon for dangerous game. Personally I prefer a single shooter for general hunting purposes, but for dangerous game, or in a country where it's so cold that to load a rifle with half-frozen hands becomes a task, a repeater has ad-

The three foregoing classes represent, I think, generally the

hunting rifle for the various parts of the United States. I have not alluded to moose hunting in Maine, knowing nothing personally about it. But for the moose, being an inhabitant of the woods, I should think the rifle described in the first class would be suita-

I will not enter into the comparative merits of the numerous breech-loading rifles made in this country. Many of them are sive, bunding rifles nearly through courtesy, being nothing but a mile | pistol: hunting rines mercy through courtesy, temp rotting out a mil-tary rifle with fine sights put on it; that is, a rifle made to shoot at immense distances, which are not needed in hunting, and which carry charges giving "low angles of arrival" at the distance of half of a mile, but have not the flat trajectory at short ranges so much needed in the hunting ritle.

The breech action should be strong, simple and safe. The car-

The breech action should be strong, simple and safe. The car-tridge shell should be easily ejected. The straight shell is much preforable to the bottle-shaped shell. The native ball for hunting I consider better than the patched ball. I do not like hammerless guns, though I may be considered old-fashioned, as I think the hammer much the safest. I also like the hammer directly in rear of the breech, instead of on the side of the rifle, which when falling knocks the breech down and to the left, throwing the muzzle and to the right, more or less according to how firmly the rifle

up and to the right, more or less seconding to now many the line is held when shooting off-hand.

Well, I have "said my say," and though many much better sportsmen than myself may differ from me, yet the foregoing is the result of my experience and what I have noticed in the expense. rience of others; and there's hardly a thing men differ so much in as the proper weight, calibre and charge of rifles and guns.

## Опасніта.

## RANGE AND GALLERY.

PISTOL TOURNAMENT.—James S. Conlin, the shooting master, announces that in order to gratify the wishes of a large number of gentlemen who take a lively interest in pistol practice, and feeling that its large and repidly increasing popularity fully warrants the inauguration of a competition which will tend to improve and encourage legimners, and also decide who can claim the honor of being the champion pistol shot of New York, he will institute at his cellow 1, 292 Broadyes a great bright thousand which will his gallery, 1,222 Broadway, a grand pistol tournament, which will commence Monday, January 10, and continue for ten weeks, endcommence anomary, standary on, and commence are the vari-ous styles of pistol shooting will be contested for during a speci-fied week, and the winner of the largest number of champiouships at the expiration of the tournament will be declared the champion of New York for the year 1881.

THE BOSTON GALLERIES .- At the Mammoth Rifle Gallery the The Boston Gallemers.—At the Manmoth Rifle Gallery the any-rifle match for December is ended, and in the closing week the shooting was of high standing. Mr. N. W. Arnold wins the first prize, in addition to the extra prize of \$15 in gold for his clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. Mr. W. W. Newton, the proprietor, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful New Year's gift from the Forest and Stream Publishing Company of New York city of an excellent meerschamp pipe of next design, and inscribed as follows: "Forest and Stream Publishing Company of Gallery, 1881." The carving is a fine piece of workmanship, representing a large deer coming from the woods followed closely by resenting a large deer coming from the woods followed closely by a dog in hot pursuit. It will be shot for during the months of January, February, March and April on the following conditions: Match to be called the Forest and Stream Rifle Match; any .22 cal. rifle, three-pound pull allowed; prize to be awarded to the marks-man making the best aggregate of five scores, each score to consist of eight shots off-hand at our reduced Creedmoor targets; ties to be shot off, best three out of five scores; competition open to all comers. This is to be a separate match from the others, and each contestant must state which match he is shooting before firing the first shot, as all scores shot in the gallery are of eight shots each. For January, 1881, the New Year rife match has begun, conditions noted in last Sunday's Globe. Following are the leading scores during December in the any-rifle match, 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40, five scores to win or possible 200:

N. W. Arnold38	88	38	39	40-493
N. W. Althou	28		39	39-192
U. A. Pollard				
J. Merrill38	38		39	39-192
J. H. Brown	38			39-192
E. F. Richardson38	38	33	38	39-191
S. Canterbury37	37	38	38	39-159
27	37	38	28	39-1-9 1
Frank Hollis37			37	85-186
H. A. Buck	37			
F. J. Rabbeth36	36		38	38-183
Geo. P. Ellsworth36	37		37	38-195
Milton W. Farrow36	37	37	37	37-154
C. R. Bartlett	36	37	37	37 -183
F. H. Holton36	36	56	57.	35-153
G. C. Arthur	336	111	36	37-1-1
C. C. Altinu	36	36	26	37 -1-1
A. S. Stubbs 36				
Geo. D. Edson	36	36	36	36-120
D. L. Neal	36	1.15	36	37 -150
				100
E. Storey				
H. E. Armstrong				lid
R. C. Sawyer				
A. C. Goodspeed,				
F. J. Snow				172
O. T. Hart				

The pistol match, which ended December 31, has been very popular, and some large scores have been made. Mr. F. J. Rabbeth, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and Mr. J. J. Dunne, beth, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and Mr. J. J. Dinne, of New York, are tied for the first and second prizes, both having 112 out of a possible 120. Mr. J. Ames, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and Mr. Elihu Wilder are tied for the third prize with 109. All of these gentlemen are to shoot of the ties, and the result will be announced herertrer. Following are the leading scores during December; 50 feet, rounds 8, possible 40, three scores to win or possible 120:

F. J. Rabbeth 37	37	38 - 112	W H. Farnum
J. J. Dunne 37	37	3S - 112	Geo, F. Ellsworth
J. Ames36	36	73-109	C. C. Foster 99
Elihu Wilder 36	36	37-109	F. J. Show 95
1. W. Farrar	36	36-107	A. U. Goodspeed 97
H E Armstrong 34	36	36-106	F. Hollis 96
C. O. Barrett 34	35	36 - 105	F. F. Minot
I Miller			O. T. Hart 96
f D Coot!			

pistol match will be continued during the new year with the same conditions as formerly, the prizes to be cash, with an extra prize of \$10 for a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes; rounds 10, possible 50; distance 50 feet. With the new year will also begin two new matches for the rifle, with four prizes; five scores to win in both matches. An extra prize will be given for a clean score in

match No. 2. The Forest and Stream has presented an elegant meerschaum pipe, valued at 850, to the Magnolia gallery to be shot for, and it will be awarded to the marksman making the best aggregate of five scores, each score to consist of ten shots off-nand, reduced Creedmoor targets, ties to be +hot off, best three out of five scores. Open to all comers from January to April 30, inclusive. The subjoined summary gives the best scores for ritle and

1	1				
	Hitte Match No. 1.				
1	J. C. Roz. Parrising and 49	19	49	419	50 -246
1	J. Ames49	48	44	.50)	49 244
1	C. Wright	48	45	43	49 -241
ı	R. F. Schaefer.	49	47	47	47 2.7
1	O. A. Gross	46	47	49	46 255
1	W. H. Farnham 46	47	47	47	46 - 20.3
(	E. R. Foster	45	45	47	46 - 232
1		4.7	441	45	45-955
١	C. Gliman41	4.5	45	46	46-227
1	W. Hunter45	44	46	46	46 - 226
ı	J. J. Ross44				
1	W. Brown 224 T. Tyson				1001
Ц	E. Whittes				501
4	W. John St. 223 F. Cloud				
ı	Riffe Match No. 2.				
-1	d. C. Rogers46	4.5	46	46	40 - 220
1	W. Hunter45	45	45	46	46 - 227
1	I. Ali(S45	45	45	46	45 - 226
-1	R. F. Schaefer44	45	46	46	45 - 225
١	C. Wright	45	46	45	45-225
- 1	C. Williams				219
ı		C.E. 3			
п	Pistol Match.				
1	C. Dunn		41	44	41 - 126
)	J. Ames		. 40	41	41 - 122
ı	R. F. Schaeler		411	40	41-121
J	W. H. Fathilab		34	42	39-119
1	E. F. Richardson		39	41	39-119
- 1	J. C. Regers		85	36	37-108
J	J. Edwards	or			59
١					50
	T. Tyson	3			83
	T. Tyson. 94 J. Mead.				50
ı					
- 1	J. C. McCoy 93				

Boston, Jan. 1.—There seems to be no season of rest for the Bosros, Jan. 1.—There seems to be no sensou of rest for the marksmen at Walmit Hill range. To-day the advent of the New Year was recognized by each rifleman with as much noise and as many bulls as possible. The pavilion was well filled and the shooting capital, considering that the heavy mantle of snow which lay before the butts produced the most disagreeable impressions and seriously affected the eye-sight of the participants. The wind was northwest, very strong and unreliable, and the riflemen were often beaten by it. The cold was intense and its effect upon the rifles was in many cases democralizing. The Novelty matches will close next Saturday. To-day's work will be found in the summary:

Creedmoor Match.

CLERCH	HOOL MB	ucn.					
J. S. Bennett A. B. Archer E. L. Dodge A. C. Gould E. Wiltfiler F. J. Inblieth C. Richards J. R. Fellows E. S. Rome G. Warren		1 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5	44455464	\$ 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 3	5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-45 4-45 5-44 5-45
A. C. Gould H. Gray C. C. Adamis F. J. Rabbeth.		4 5 4 1 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4	4	5 5 4 5 4 4	5 5 4	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5	5-46
Novelty Mi   E. Bennett.   S   R. Davis   11     W. It. Schaefer   10     P. Edwards   11     E. V. Herel   9     A. L. Burt   11     C. H. Eutebrouk   5	10 12 8 9 9 11 7 9 10 10 9 5	ing Re 10 10 11 10 9 10 5 9 7 7 9 10 7 4	10 10 12 9	12 11 11 11 12 3 9	12 10 10 10 7 7 10	11	12—106 8—100 6— 97 10— 93 12— 92 6— 80 11— 75 9— 66
R. Page 2			-		/	.,	p 00
Novelty Mate	th Ritis	g Oil-h	and				
W. H. Jacks66 10 J. Williams 10 R. Davis 7 E. L. Dodge 8 S. Lewis 8 J. Nichols 7 G. Warren 6 R. Page 6	11 11 6 7 9 6 11 9 9 8 10 9 5 3 11	11 9 10 11 11 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 6 7 2	11 11 10 10 6 8	6 9 10 5 9 4 12 0	9 11 5 0 6 9	\$\ 91 6\ 90 12\ 87 4\ 71 4\ - 60 2\ 65 0\ - 62 3\ 49
Novelty Ma	itch /Ma	iss. Re	St).				
H. Gray	12 12 12 12 11 10 9 12 11 12 11 12 12 11 9 12 10 11	12 11 11 15 10 11 12 12 11 11 12 11 12 15 0 6	10 10 11 10 10 11 S	10 10 12 11 10 12 11 10	11 11 10 10 10 11 3		11-111 $12-110$ $12-109$ $10-109$ $10-108$ $9-108$ $11-103$ $9-82$
Novelty Mate	th (Mass	. off-h	and)				
G. Warren. 9 8, Lewis 11 C. H. Eutebrouk 10 R. Page 11	10 10 10 8 9 10 3 4	11 1 11 10 8 9	47	11 9 10		9	11— 95 10— 90 6— 82 9— 50

The gold-badge match, now being shot under the auspices of the Medford Ritle Association, will close January 12, and a new silverware match will be open, with prizes valued at \$200, January 17.

GARDNER-Mass., Dec. 31.-The Gardner Rifle Club added another to their victories this afternoon in a match with the Saratoga other to their victories this attention in a macon what the saladaga Ritio Club, of Saratoga, N. Y. A few weeks ago the club received a challenge from the Saratoga club to shoot a friendly match on their own grounds. The afternoon of December 31 was selected as the day for the match to take place, the conditions being as followed. lows: Each team to shoot on their own home range, the match to be shot under the rules of the National Association (excepting weight of gun), 200 yards off-hand, ten shots to constitute the score, ten men only to shoot and the eight best scores to count; total result to be telegraphed to each competing club as soon as possible after the close of the match, and the ten targets to be exchanged the next day. At about 2 o'clock ten "shots" faced the enanged the next day. At about 2 o clock ten "shots 'laced the butts at Hack matack range, and after an hour's shooting the eight best scores figured up a total score of 603, which was telegraphed to Saratoga, and the contesting cub returned a score of 499 as their best figures, naking a victory for the Gardner club by 104 points. After the completion of the Saratoga match the club commenced shooting on its winter match, making the following scores at 200

F. Ellsworth.
() Bent.
N. Dodge.
Matthews.
sester Hinds.
R. Fratt.
S. Plerce.
Melobs.

vards :

There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medi-

# Hachting and Canoeing.

THE OLD AMERICA.

VERY once in a while what purports to be a history of the old E YEAR once in a write what purports to be a history of the old America's career appears in print, and generally with con-siderable variations from the truth. In order to preserve her actual record we republish the following from the London Field, which probably gives the best authenticated narrative of her which probably gives the best attributed at the probable in England. We may add that subsequent to her being raised from the muddy bottom of the St. Johns she was used as a dispatch vessel till the close of the war, and then attached to the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., as a practice schooner for the midshipmen. She was bought at auction in 1874 by General Butler for \$5,000. If the English yachts of the present day are Bullet for \$5,000. If the English yacins of the present day are unable to make a successful race with the old schooner the same can be said of the modern American fleet, for we have produced nothing equal to Steers' handiwork since his day, and a fair mutch would be but a stem chase over the whole course for any of the uncenth centreboard boats whose hideous models are displayed. unconth centreboard boats whose interests modes are universelved with mistaken pride upon the walls of many a club room. Since the Cambria and Livonia made their numbers in our waters the public has learned much in a nuntical wax, and we are confident that public sentiment would compel equitable treatment and sportsamalitie terms to any foreign yacht contempting wish to

more sentences. When the contemplating a visit to "We are glad to find that English yachtsmen are again taking in interest in the cup won at Cowes by the America in 1819. We have been asked several times of late concerning the conditions under when a challenge has to be made, and we feel prefly since if the concerning the conditions when the content of the concerning the conditions when the content of the concerning the conditions when the content of the concerning the conditions when the content of the concerning the conditions when the content of the co

other competitors were Wildfire, schooner, 59 tons, Mr. Turner-Turner, and Galatea, 124 tons, Mr. Thomas Broadwood. There was a moderate breeze, and Camilla beat Wildfire twenty minutes, and Galatea thirty; thus, as sho only had to allow Wildfire seven and a half minutes, she won easily. Camilla made the voyage to transport the control of the contro

New York Yacht Club:

7 to the Servedary of the New York Yacht Club:
Sur—The undersigned members of the New York Yacht Club, and late owners of the schoner yacht America, beg leave, throught you, to present to the club the cup won by the America at the regatta of the Hoyal Yacht Supadron at Cowes, Aug. 22, 1851.

This cup was offered as a prize to be sailed for by yachts of all nations, without regard to difference of tomage, going round the I-laje of Wight (the usual course for the annual regatts of the Hoyal Yacht Squadron), and was won by the America, beating eight cutters and is offered to the New York Yacht Club Subject to the following conditions:

The cup is offered to the New York Yacht Chin subject to the following conditions:

Any organized yacht club of any foreign country shall always be entitled, through any one or more of its members, to claim the right of sailing a match for this one with any yacht or other vessel of not less than 30 nor more than 300 rons, measured by the Custom House rule of the country to which the vessel belongs.

The parties destring to sail for the cup may make any match with the club in the possession of the same that may be determined upon by mutual counsent; but, in case of disagreement as to terms, the match shall be sailed over the usual course for the animal search of the value (table in possession of the cup, and subject to the same than of the yacht club in possession of the cup, and subject to the same than of the yacht club in possession of the cup, and subject to the same than the sailed over the usual course for the animal search of the yacht club in possession of the cup, and subject to the same than the properties of the cup and subject to the same than the properties of the cup and subject to the same than the properties of the same than the properties of the cup and subject to the same than the properties of the cup and subject to the same than the properties of the same than the terities, the made beated over the teach course of the am-nual regatta of the yacht club in possession of the cup, and subject to its rules and sailing regulations, the challenging party being bound to give six months' notice in writing, fixing the day they wish to start. This notice to embrace Custom House measurement,

wish to start. This notice to embrace Custom House measurement rise, and name of the vessel. It is to be distinctly understood that the cup is to be the property of the club, and not of the members thereof, or owners of the vessel winning it in a match, and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by vacht clubs of all foreign countries, upor terms above laid down, shall for over attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for ricently competition between for China China and the conditions of the condi

J. C. Stevens,
Hamilton Wilkis,
Epwin A. Stevens,

(Signed) J. C. STEVENS,
HAMILTON WILKINS,
EDWIS A. STEVENS,
A copy of these conditions was sent to all yacht clubs in 1957,
and published in English periodicals: but no challenge was made
until 1960. The challenger was Mr. J. Alchbury, of the Cambria,
Schwolmer and State of the Cambria State of the Cambria State
and the State of the Cambria State
Schwolmer and State of the Cambria State
Schwolmer and State of the Cambria State
York Yacht Club decided to send as many yachts as would enter
squants the Cambria. This was in direct opposition to the wish of
Mr. Schwyler (the only surviving donor of the cup) who wrote to
the commodor of the club in March, 1870;
"I can state with certainty that all the signers of the letter to
the New York Yacht Club presenting the cup won by the America
in 1551 considered the word "match" in connection with the conditions proposed by them, as meaning that but one vossel could
start against the party challenging for the pessession of it."
However, the Cambria neighbly motion of the conditions proposed by them, as meaning that but one vossel could
start against the party challenging for the pessession of it.
However, the Cambria neighbly motion of the conble considered. Sho had been generously given the weather station,
but just before the skart the wind shifted right round, and Cambria was on the lee end of a line three-quarters of a mile long, with
sixteen vessels on her wather, there being only one to leeward of
her. The yachts had to beat down a narrow channel from Staten
Island to the Sandy Hook Lightship, chifteen miles distant, and
Cambria had to work her way through the whole fleet. In doing
this in the Narrows it was very close quarters, and some of those on
hoard the American yachts knew so little about the "rule of the
road" that the Cambria was rule to give way three or four times
when on strabanch makes a size the America. A curious indenting
connection with this match was the feet that Commodor Stebbins
withsequently caused a notice to be posted in the club house,

impossible to win. Five races were actually sailed, and, as the Columbia won twice, and the Sapphe twice against Livenia's once, the cup was declared to be still the property of the New York Yacht Club.

the cup was declared to be still the projectly of the New York Yacht Chib.
In 1887 the cup was again challenged for by a Canadian owner of the schooner yacht Countess of Dufferin. The American press, almost without exception, declared that the Cambra and Livonia had been unfairly treated, and demanded that one yacht should be selected to do battle against the Countess of Dufferin, and the result abided by. The New York Yacht Clab agreed to his, and the Madeleine was the selected vessel. Three matches were decided upon, but only two actually sailed -one over the inside course, and one outside—as Madeleine won two "right away."
We may state that the New York Yacht Chib, in case of the Livonia and Countess of Dufferin, waived the six months' notice, and no doubt they would do so again if they were satisfied that they had a yacht capable of making a good ight with the challenging yacht.

### THE OLD AMERICA.

Edilor Forest and Stream:

I road with much pleasure your account of the "Old America," I road with much pleasure your account of the "Old America," the more so as I happened to be in England at the time of the international race (1851), and of course went to Cowes to see the fun. To say that the exteinent ran high would be begging the point. There is an episode in that race which I think has never been published. The yachis being placed for the race, and the time for starting at hand, the gun sent torth the signal. It was a moment of intense excliencent, and withat a beautiful sight to see the men of intense excliencent, and withat a beautiful sight to see the men called the property of the sent of the section of the sent to the sent to be sent to be sent to the sent to be sent to ce was hers withou St. Louis, Dec. 24.

## EXTRACTS FROM LOG OF GUINEVERE, R. C. Y. C.

EXTRACTS FROM LOG OF GUINEVERE, R. C. Y. C.

August 8. Left Niagara at 2 p. m. for Toronto. Becalmed three or four miles ontside the mouth of the river for three hoors. Picked up a fine breeze from southwest at 5 p. m., and carried everything, using the second jib as a watersail. Were near Toronto by dard, but lost the wind at sundown and did not reach our moorings till 10 p. m.

Aug. 16. Started for Hamilton at 3 p. m. Brisk north wind. Set out under lower sail though some other yachts had a reef down. Lost half an hoor at harbor's custrance through having to down. Lost half an hoor at harbor's custrance through having to down. Lost half an hoor at harbor's custrance through having to Bronte the galf-top-ail. The rind lessening toward only ground a little less than forn hours. In this trip, which lasted three days, the yacht accommodated a crew of seven, all sleeping on board at might—not bad for a seven-tonner.

September 18. Stated for Fort Dalhousie 3 p. m. Winh had been light from southwest till starting hour, when it suddenly shifted to cast, and weather became rather thick. As the wind was getting up we kept to lower canvas. The Oriole, 55 tons, and Alarm, 35 tons, passed out of the harbor alsed of ne for a seal in the lake. The wind now freshend to a strong breeze, and when a healt shifted of the shand the Alarm was descovered through the lake. The wind now freshend to a strong breeze, and we were dragging our sails rather than carrying them. The crew of three, therefore, turned to and took in a reef in mansail and shifted jibs. With the fine beam wind we reeled off the miles at a good rate, and expected to make a quick run across. There was a great deal more sea than there should have been, seeing that the wind had link that he abeen bowing hard lover to hear the row of the content packed on our return, belon, see that the wind, and took for hours to cover the last three of four miles, having and took for hours to cover the last three of som uniles, show one wind next day on our return, but that deep t

Seawannaka Yacht Club.—The annual meeting will be held Monday, January 10, at Delmonico's.

Ockay Chulsys, —The thirty-five ton yawl Falcon has been heard from at Bahla, Oct. 22, having made the fastest passage from St. Vincent this season, twenty-two days. It will be remembered that she left Southampton, Eng., in August last, bound for the Pacific via Capo Horn, with a crow of Corinthians only.

the racine via Capo Horn, with a crew of Cornillians only.

Hoses River Xacur Coles.—The following officers have been elected for the coming year: Commodore, R. V. Freeman; Vice-Commodore, J. E. Grafney; Secretary, E. R. Wilson; Treasurer, J. Stitger; Trustces.—T. Muller, T. Ende, Charles Van Glahn, Jamies Carolin and J. Kelly. The club is about to creet a new house at the foot of West Seventy-fourth street.

James Crolin and J. Kelly. The chib is about to creat a new house at the foot of West Seventy-fourth street.

Fortrake Errosus.—It is very generally supposed that American yachts are of very much less displacement than English boats of the same isze, because the former carry as a rule less ballast, and man the samption much ink is spilled in exalting the supposed benefits assumption much ink is spilled in exalting the supposed benefits and correspondingly pre-supposed benefits and control of the same size of the same six and correspondingly pre-supposed benefits and the English craft is prone. The Columbia is, for instance, an example of a buoyant American schooner. She is 80% [17, water line, 25% [17, beam, with only 5ft, 10 in, draft and in the public estimate light as a coxt, for she carries only 35 tons or ballast. On the other hand, the English schooner Scabelle is 90% [17, water line, 15ft, beam, 11], ft. deep and has 11ft, draft. Both are practically shike in size and also in displacement, the Columbia displacing 150 tons and Scabelle 157. Yet the latter carriers 37 tons of ballast, days the former's 35, showing that the Americani's not at all the lighter or more broyant, but exactly the contrary, the saving in Scabelle, represented by her excess of ballast, being due to smaller spars and rig, superior construction and less material in hull on account of the contrary of the same supplies of the same spars and rig, superior construction and less material in hull on account contractions. It is a question whether the slight difference between the two is not well worth sacrificing for the sake of much smaller sails, safety, far superior qualities and speed in open water. The difference in ballast, 40 tons, taking the whole of it as lead, represents a difference of say, \$4,800 against the Seabelle, a sum counter-balanced, however, by the greater cost of hull and equipment of the Columbia, quality for quality.

## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

HOLABIRD Shooting Suits, Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, Ind.

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD,-We find much valuable information about newspapers in Messrs, N. W. Ayers & Son's "American Newspaper Annual," published at their office in the Times Building, Philadelphis, Pa. From the pages of this very complete volume it appears that there are in the United States and Canadas some 10,674 newspapers and periodicals, of which 1,241 belong to the State of New York alone, The weeklies number 8,221, and the

dalies 973. The publishers have collected the fullest possible intermation respecting each publication's circulation, politics, age, rate of advertising, etc. The book contains very full lasts of class paor advertising, etc. The book contains very full lasts of class pa-pers, geographical distribution and a useful index. It is a most complete, useful and, so far as our examination shows, reliable in formation.

## Answers to Correspondents.

## 18" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

L. T. C .- Concerning 18lb, canoes write to Mr. Rushton, Can-

R. O. W .- The open season expired Jan. 1. We can supply the book shortly.

MARTUNER, Rochester, N. Y.—Address Currier & Ives, Nassau R. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.-We make no charge for inserting ken-

nel notes in our paper, R. H.-List of winning yachts appears in next number. If ecord of your boat is not complete correction will be made.

Pro Sano.—Oil the canvas of your cance, or use water-proofing process elsewhere mentioned in these columns. You can varnish over all. Renew occasionally, rubbing down smooth first.

F. E. A., Gloucester, Mass.—Is there any book published which gives directions for taking the hides from birds and animals? It so please give me price. Ans. Maynard's Naturalist's Guide,

H. H. B.-Nothing published concerning cutting modern yacht sails. Practice only can make perfect, so far as the art is concurred.

The proper design and balance of sail is explained in many works on ship and yacht building and will be fully illustrated in coming

E. S., Waterbury, Conn.-After returning from shooting one day last week I was taking some groute from my pocket when I felt some insect on my hand which I secured, thinking it might be the grouse fly, I inclose it for your inspection. Will you please inform me if it is? Ans. It is the grouse tly.

W. F. S .- To waterproof canoe dissolve half pound sugar of the step the canvas in it for several hours. Hang up to dry, Or simply oil or paint the boat, sandpapering down several coats, the first one lightly. Painting increases the weight materially.

MAYNARD.-The Nimbus was built, we believe, in 1873 by Herre When launched was 37 feet over all, 33 feet 4 inches water line, 11% feet beam, 5 feet 2 inches deep and 4 feet draft, with board 8 feet. Has always been considered a fast boat and abler than most of her class on account of moderate beam, good depth and freeboard. Has won a large number of

A. J., Providence, R. I.—Will cathsh from the St. John's River, Florida, live in the New England States? Will land-locked salmon introduced into Rhode Island ponds breed and propagate them-selves? Aus. To both of those questions a fishculturist would say that you can't tell until you try. The salmon may breed in the ponds if the water, the food and temperature suit them, otherwise they will not.

J. E., New York,-How do you put crayfish on a hook for black Ans. Take off the large claws and run the book in on the under side about the middle of the tail and out in the middle of the thorax; or reverse it, as some do. Another way is to use only the tail, if the crayfish is large and the bass are not over two pounds; in this case peel the tril and insert the hook at the base and let the point come near the end,

-Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want 2 any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Fray, Sons & Co., Boston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying. It will pay you to try them .- | Adv.

## FOREST AND STREAM, A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, THE RIFLE, ANGLING AND OTHER FIELD AND AGEATIC SPORTS. PRACTICAL NAT-URAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY Interest in Outdoor Recreation and Study.

Published by FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY, NOS. 29 AND 40 PARK ROW (Times Building), New YORK,

Four dollars per year, in advance; two dollars for six months; one dollar for three months. Trade supplied by the American News Company.

## Advertisements.

Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 cents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices on editorial pages, 30 cents per line—eight words to the line, and twelve in specific cents per line—eight words to the per line—eight words to the per line—eight words to the per line of the sent in by the Saturday of each week per line of the lisue in which they are to be inserted. We cannot receive now advertisements, nor alter standing advertisements later than Tuesday morning.

## Correspondence,

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attention.
Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with reports of their movements and transactions, and sportsmen and naturalists are arged to contribute to our columns their experiences and observations.

## Address.

All communications, of whatever nature, relating to the busi-ess or editoria: departments of this paper must be directed simply

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

New York City, N. Y.

About Parrots — A notable fact in relation to the peculiar food giving a flavor to the flesh of animals, such as muddy werds to that of fish, fish to wild ducks, acorns to the flesh of pik, and many other instances, is most remarkable in the case of parrots. We are assured by those who, living in South Africa, have frequently eaten of parrot, that the delicacy of the flesh varies from a luxury to positive rejection during certain seasons of the year. When the delicious guava is ripe, they are sapid and fat; the seed of the acajou mare as pid and fat; the seed of the acajou mare as pid and fat; the seed of the flavor but an aroma of cinnamon, cloves, etc., and all berries give a peculiar quality to their flesh. They are, moreover, wine-bibbers. We had a parrot which had contracted that habit at the passenger's dinner-tables on board one of the Paninsula and Oriental steamers. He would watch the guests retire, and go round and "heel-tap" every gleas asty as any serving man. The seed of the cotton tree is the parrot's especial weakness, and will intoxicate it in the same manner as alcohol does man. Dealers are said to give parrots a like stimulant previous to showing them to a customer, as it has t'u effect of making them loquacious. In oppositi n to a contrary notion, parrots will and bave been known to breed in captivity in different parts of Europe. They lay three or four white eggs each time, and incubate several times in k year, sitting from 2) to 25 days, according to the reason. The most successful results appear to have been attendant upon cases in which the birds have been provided with nesting places suitable to their habits. In one case a small barrel was procured and pierced toward a third of its height with a hole about six inches in diameter. In the bottom was placed a quantity been provided with nesting places suitable to their habits. In one case a small barrel was procured and pierced toward a third of its height with a hole about six inches in diameter. In the bottom was placed a quantity of sawdust three inches in thickness. On this the female laid her eggs and sat until they were hatched. Recent works question the fact that parrots breed in domestication, but there exist too many trustworthy evidences to the contrary to allow the denial to obtain. Indeed, so long ago as 1883 a writer upon the subject said: "All experiments which have been tried at Caen and Paris in this interesting subject "have been attended with the most favorable results."—All the Year Round.

Year Round.

A TRUE STORY ABBUT A CROW'S ROOST.—A gentleman who lives about six miles Lorth of our city reports what is probably the most stupendous thing in the way of a crow roost that has ever been seen. The roost is in the magnificent woodland of Mr. Inksheep, and our informant estimates the number of birds at 150,000,000. He says the largest oak trees have been uprooted and smaller ones crushed into kindling wood by their weight; that the noise made by them is so great that the people for three miles around have to stuff cotton into their ears, and are only enabled to cammunicate with each other through speaking trumpets after the crows begin to assemble. Cattle weighing 1,500 pounds have been killed by the birds and their bones picked clean, and the skeletons of hogs and sheep which weighing 4,500 pounds are dangling from the trees where the crows have carried them, and the whole country is strewn with bones, as in the prophet's vision of "the valley of Jehosaphat." Shooting at them is exceedingly dangerous. A gentleman in the employ of Mr. Inksheep fired two shots into one of the trees and narrowly escaped suffocation from falling birds.—Lexington (S. C.) Press.

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* 6	" balance " no "		.75	_	.90	1.00	1.15	_	_
4.6	" with bushed bearings, click	_	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.95		
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1.5	brass, plain handle, multip'g with stop.	-	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.75	_	
6.6	" balance " betterq'ty	_	2.20		2.40	2.60	2.75	3.25	3.75
1.4	best	_	3.00		3,25	3.50	3.75	4.25	4.75
6.6	G. S. balance handle, " " "		4.50		5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25	9.00
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2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5.5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 9.35, 16.33 A. M., 1.35, 5.35, 7, 10 P.M. Flushing, 6.32, 7, 35, 8.45, 10, 1.135 A.M., 2.35, 3.35, 1.25, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.1510.45 P.M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 9.35, 10.35 A.M., 13.35, 3.53, 7, 10 P.M. Far Rockaway, 8.35, 11 A.M. 4.35, 5.35, 7.5 P.M. Sundays, 9.3A.

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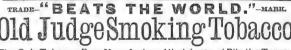
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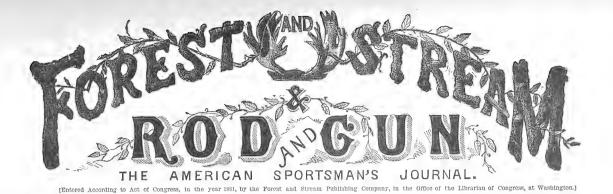
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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

IT SOMETIMES occurs that a subscriber receives an imperfect or mutilated copy of the paper. By returning it to us a perfect one can be secured in its place.

EVERY READER OF THE FOREST AND STREAM CAN Show his good will by sending us the name of a new subscriber.
The paper is one which each man who reads it can with good grace recommend to his friend.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—We notice with pleasure the prominent position held among the evening dailies of this city by our neighbor, the Commercial Advertiser. That journal, having just finished a prosperous season, is now entering on the eighty-seventh year of its existence as fresh and young as ever. Its circulation, we understand, and we can quite believe it, is growing weekly, and the clean appearance of the paper and the neat press-work reflect great credit on the business management. The columns of the Commercial are never heavy, but always cheerful, spicy and We congratulate our contemporary and wish it well newsy. in the future.

STATEN ISLAND GAME LEAGUE.-We congratulate the sportsmen of Staten Island on the formation of a game league for the protection of the game and fish of Richmond County. Mr. Francis Endicott is the President and Mr. Robt. W. Hopkins (P. O. Box 4,277, New York city) the Secretary. The new society has already begun the real work of a game society by securing two hundred quail to supplement another hundred presented to it by one of its members. The society hopes to have a thousand birds by the middle of February to turn out in the spring.

Carp have already been put into several ponds, and it is proposed, if the fish can be secured, to stock every pond on the island. There is abundant field on Staten Island for just such a society as this new organization, and the manner of taking hold of the work gives good promise that the members will devote their time to something besides dinners and trap

#### THE REFRIGERATOR AMENDMENT.

THE improved construction of refrigerators has introduced a new agent into the traffic of game and has very materially affected its destruction and consumption. Refrigerator cars convey tons of venison and other game from the localities where it is captured to the great market centres. Here huge refrigerators are prepared to receive and store it, or steamship refrigerators convey it to foreign markets. Where formerly pounds were carried it is now possible, by means of such cars, storehouses and steamships, to transport tons. In providing due protection for game it will not do to overlook these improved appliances for its marketing. The refrigerator is aggressive; it refuses to be ignored. The ice-box has just come to the front in this State; and it will be well to understand exactly what it is and what it means.

Among the proposed amendments of the New York game law are clauses legalizing at all seasons of the year the sale of venison, quail, partridge and woodcock. The only proposed limitation upon this all-the-year-round market season is that the game shall have been killed and stored in the refrigerators of the dealers within the prescribed legal season for killing the same.

Such a provision, it is claimed by those engaged in the attempt to put it through, "would revolutionize the game law." We think that it would most decidedly. law."

The movement is instigated and controlled solely by the game dealers of this city and of the West. The circumstance of its being fathered by a game association should not be a blind as to its true nature. The proposed amendment is wholly and only in the interests of the pockets of the men who own large game refrigerators.

This proposed amendment is of the New York law alone, but it does not alone concern the citizens of this State; if passed, its evil effects would be felt equally in Michigan, Minnesota and the other game States of the West. movement on the part of the dealers is a national one; it is then of national interest that it be defeated.

A market all the year around means killing all the year around, in season and out of season; and that means speedy game extermination. To guard against this illegal traffic it is proposed to provide a system of market inspection, affldavits by individual dealers as to the amount stored during the open season, and a record of each sale thereafter, etc By such machinery it is claimed that any traffic in game killed out of season can be detected and effectively punished. We most decidedly doubt that any system could be devised and put into operation which would meet the requirements of the case. The continued and defiant violation of already existing game laws by certain dealers in this city, gives little promise that they are to be relied upon for a scrupulous observance of the refrigerator-affidavit system and the apathy of public feeling on the subject, as manifested by Gov. Cornell's failure to provide New York city with a game protector, gives still less assurance of the requisite vigilance on the part of officials.

But even if this control were provided, so that the sales out of season should be confined to game killed in season, the plan would still be utterly bad, for it is a premium on the unlimited killing of game during the open season, without regard to the current market demands. In short, it means the wholesale slaughter of game, unrestrained save by the limit of the strength of the butcher and the pocket of the dealer.

This brings us to the only argument advanced in favor of the law, namely, that the quantity of game killed in the present open season is largely in excess of what can be sold in that period. This is the root of the whole matter. The dealers have set to work to remove the restraint upon their Instead of conforming to the law and being satisfied to confine their purchases to such amounts as can be disposed of within the proper season, they are now trying to regulate the season to their own interests by making the time conform to their purchases. The simple fact is that if the game dealers of this city can sell only a certain amount of game in the prescribed season, they have no business to buy more than that amount. They have it entirely within their control to regulate the supply. We fail also to recognize the pertinency of the argument that a vast capital is invested in the game business, and that those interested must secure a sufficient return therefor. If the capital is greater

than can be used to advantage when the trade is restricted to conformity with the existing law, let the surplus be withdrawn and be put somewhere else.

This home consumption of game is only one part of a traffic which is assuming tremendous proportions. The export trade to Europe is constantly increasing, and domestic dealers complain that they cannot sell here the game which comes from the West-it must go to Europe. The sufficient answer to that is that we cannot afford to supply the European markets with American game. The contract is entirely too large. The supply will not long be equal to the demand. Exporta-tion of American game should be prohibited by national enact-

In the absence of such legislation the only remedy lies in non-export laws passed by individual States. We call the attention of Western game societies to the importance of early movement in this matter. We understand that the subject is to come before the Michigan Association at their meeting. The time has come for decided action, and we hope to see the Michigan Association press such a law-

Respecting the proposed amendment to the New York law, we submit that game laws should be framed for the due protection of game, not to time-serve the interests of the mar-

We invite expressions of opinion on the subject.

#### NEXT FALL'S SHOOTING.

THE severe weather with which the present winter opened threatens the destruction of all our quail. From New York down through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and the Carolinas the same sad story comes to us that everywhere the quail are freezing and starving to death. Not quail alone suffer, but ruffed grouse as well, though these latter are better able to endure the snow and the cold than the quail. We have had snows upon snows until now the ground is covered to the depth of a foot or more. There are no bare places and literally no opportunity for the birds to feed upon the ground. In addition to this, the cold has been intense, and in many localities has for days ranged between zero and twenty degrees below. Cold is hard enough to bear when food is plenty, but the starving animal has no resources to draw on when the fatal chill makes itself felt, and soon succumbs.

Judging from our own observation, which is confirmed by the reports constantly reaching us from all quarters, the shooting next autumn will be very poor, worse probably than for a number of years. The efforts of sportsmen and farmers may do something toward keeping over a part of the birds, but even with the best-directed and most energetic efforts, there will not be enough quail saved to more than keep the stock alive. We feel confident that the wisest step that could be taken

would be to prohibit absolutely next year, and perhaps the year after, the shooting of quail and grouse. It would be some hardship, no doubt, to most of us to be obliged to re-frain from the sport that we love so well, but it surely would be the wisest economy to forego this pleasure for a year or two if by that means we can render it reasonably certain that during the following years birds will be plenty. We are inclined to think that if the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey would pass such prohibitory laws, and see that they were enforced, the succeeding autumns would see such an abundance of game birds as have not been known within their boundaries for many years. It is a well-known fact that in many parts of these States ruffed grouse have been almost all killed off. It is said that in Sussex County, New Jersey, there are absolutely no grouse left; that they have been so closely followed up that one may now work most conscientiously through the best covers, where they formerly abounded, without finding a bird. Of course this has not happened all at once; for years the grouse have been annually growing fewer in numbers. Words of warning have often enough been spoken, but they have fallen on ears that refused to hear. The work of destruction has gone steadily on. Each fall the number of hunters has increased. Each year the number of birds left to propagate their kind has diminished. The grouse fly has done its part in the work of extermination. And now what was once one of the best counties for grouse in all New Jersey is, we are told, absolutely without birds.

It is an old story and a sad one. We have seen the same thing take place in so many localities that we feel that the prospect for this State is very discouraging. Prompt action is all that can save New Jersey, which, it must be said, has until recently furnished better shooting than any other place so near New York, from a terrible dearth of gallinaceous

We hope that the sportsmen of the Middle States will give this matter their serious consideration. Let them think the matter over carefully and weigh it well. We believe that a law prohibiting shooting for one or better two years would be followed by the best results. What do our readers think about it?

#### THE N. R. A. CRISIS.

THE Secretary's report to the life members of the Na tional Rifle Association has its sting in the tail of it. where the retiring officer hits the keynote of the general feeling touching the old Board. It has been packed with officers of the National Guard, and yet a freak of a narrowminded Commander-in-Chief decides practically that there shall be no more ball-practice by the National Guard. amateur marksmen-those who shoot for the love of it, and who enjoy the keen excitement of a sharp competition, have been gradually frozen out of the Association. The Secretary himself has been about the only representative of this class, but he has had great odds to fight against, and it is but little wonder that he gives up his thankless task in despair.

Creedmoor is the house that is big enough for a day but too big for a year. It is a fine place for a prize meeting, but for the ordinary every day and weekly practice of hundreds of marksmen who would gladly patronize it, there are scores of objections to be urged against it. It might after all be a sort of god-send to the Association that the military incubus may be cast off.

The practice of the regiments should be kept up, and it is a matter for which the officers in charge will be held to an acccountability by the public if they neglect it. But apart from this, and in no wise dependent upon it, is the body of shooters who shoot for the love of it. They can be self-sustaining, and the N. R. A. can better afford to dismiss from its attention everything connected with soldier work, and build up a great army of gentlemen shooters, cater to their demands, discover and meet their wishes, and keep ever in mind the "fostering of rifle practice," which is its published object in existing.

The annual meeting of the Association on Tuesday evening last, of which a very brief notice only is given in our rifle columns, was an important one, and in our next issue fuller details, with comments upon them, will be given. It was virtually a period of renaissance for the Association, and it will depend on very careful nursing for some time to come whether the infant can be brought back to life or no.

Doc Mun, Beware. - An individual signing himself J. C. Fowler, F. C. Fowler or F. A. Chester and dating his letters from Moodus, Conn., has by means of an advertisement in our columns made himself well known to a number of our He has sold and traded an alleged setter dog called readers. Turk, said to be by Elcho out of Nell, to a number of people, none of whom have as yet received the animal. Any information in regard to this many-named individual and his present whereabouts will be gladly received at this office. The polynomial person having stated to all his correspondents that he was about to start at once for the South, it is conjectured that he may be now in Canada. We are of course sorry for the losses sustained by the individuals who have had dealings with this person, but they could scarcely expect anything better. If they were buying a horse, a house or a yacht would they pay for it by mail or express without seeing it or knowing with whom they were dealing We think not. People must buy their dogs as they would buy anything else, and if, as we have more than once said before, they do not exercise ordinary business care they must expect to be victimized.

TROUT AT TEN DOLLARS PER POUND .- To bring ten dollars a pound trout should be very fine, plump and finely flavored, and yet some that recently cost Mr. Ellsworth D. Hayes that sum are not especially extolled for their table qualities. It happened in this way: Mr. Hayes loves trout and has been in the habit of fishing for them in Lake Placid, Essex County, N. Y., at all times in season and out, so dearly he loves them. Lake Placid is in the Adriondacks, in a locality which is not usually haunted by game protectors and notwithstanding that Mr. Haves must have known of the new "protectors," as their appointment was published in the Forest and Stream, yet such is his ardent appreciation of the delicate flavor of Salmo fontinalis that he thought he would risk it. Game protector John Liberty also likes trout, but only in season, and hearing that Lake Placid was placidly yielding up its trout out of season, wandered that way and found a box containing ten lake and three brook trout, and then sought the owner and invited him to an interview with his friend who was a Justice of the Peace. The Justice also loves trout, and as he was called upon to place an estimate on the worth of these, he fixed it at \$175, which Mr. Hayes added to the assets of the State of New York and departed to spend New Year's Day in the bosom of his family instead of the house kindly offered by the justice in case he declined to contribute the sum named to the State. We do not know whether Mr. Hayes

had the fish for his New Year's dinner or not, but hope that he liked the peculiar green back flavor, if he did.

WE HAD A PLEASANT CALL last week from Ned Buntline. whose sketches have so often graced the Forest and Stream, as in years past those of Porter's Spirit. Our friend rightly claims to be one of the oldest of our sporting writers. In fact Ned Buntline was an expert shot, a crafty woodsman, and an enthusiastic angler so long ago, that man's memory runneth not to the contrary. Advancing years appear to have brought little diminution of the ardor with which he pursues his favorite sport, and in the mountain streams near his "Eagle's Nest" no one knows so well as he the pools where lurk the monarchs of the brook and the ripples where the leap of the trout flashes brightest.

THE BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION have been singularly unfortunate in the loss of their large and well appointcd club-house in Pike County, Pa. The building was to tally destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, January 5, the loss being between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The members of the association have shown much enterprise and pluck in their recent conduct of the affairs of the society, and will not be daunted, we presume, by this calamity.

NOT OUR AGENT. - We are informed that certain gentlemen in Buffalo, New York, have been victimized by an individual who has been collecting subscriptions to Forest and Stream, and has failed to send the money to us.

Some of our readers appear to think that Mr. John Brev ter is an agent, for FOREST AND STREAM. We wish it distinctly understood that he has no credentials from this paper and has never sent a subscriber or a single dollar of moncy to this office

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found a letter from Mr. M. P. McKoon. We may explain to our correspondent that we should not have taken the trouble of making a "public refusal" to publish his letter, had he been contented with the private one, and had he not first suggested making the mat-That suggestion admitted no other course than the one reluctantly adopted. It gives us much pleasure to print the present letter, because we think that it is decidedly more creditable to Mr. McKoon than was the communication to which it refers.

THE PIOTURE OF GLADSTONE which appeared in our issue of December 23 was produced from a pencil sketch (which, by the way, was the only one in the country) by the well known artist Mr. J. M. Tracy, of St. Louis. Gladstone had his sitting during the Vincennes trials in November, and never was he in better shape to be transferred to paper. Immediately upon Gladstone being awarded first at Robin's Island we telegraphed Mr. Tracy and secured the only correct picture of the dog ever made.

A HAPPY CONSUMMATION. -Mr. Alexander Moseley, the veteran retired editor of the Richmond Whig, congratulates the guild of anglers on the happy arrangement whereby the FOREST AND STREAM has the best fish editor in the United States, and whereby also that editor is where he can do the most good.

It is Reported that the recent storms have opened a new inlet into Shinnecock Bay. This, if true, is very good news, for although it is probably too late to save the fish it will no doubt have a beneficial effect on the spring shooting.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

GULL ISLAND

THE ONLY VERITABLE ACCOUNT TO BE PUBLISHED OF THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF THE JERSEY BOYS IN SOUTHERN WATERS.

" And Jonah went with them."

"And Jonah went with them."

THE 4 P. M. train, Pennsylvania Railroad, found the second installment of the Gull Island Club en route for their possessions. The party consisted of F. M. Thomson, of 301 Broadway; F. Harrison and R. Hinich, of Newark; Ezra Wright, from Uitca, N. Y.—all sportsmen good and true—and your correspondent, each taking with him a trunk that caused serious and emphatic language by the baggagemen, and for which large extra freight was demanded. All this ammunition it was expected would result in a cur-load at least of game. We had a rapid trip to Baltimore, where we were immediately transferred to the Bay Line of steamers to Norfolk. The steamer Carolina is a fine, large boat, with a table that is not to be excelled in any hotel in the land. Every delicacy of the season in ample quantities and put on in good style. Capt. Whittle is a thorough sailor and a courteous gentleman. In Clerk Wardrop we found a gentleman attentive to his duties and pleasant in his attentions.

We arrived at Norfolk during the forencon, landing on the Portsmouth side, where we were met by that prince of porters, "George," of the Purcell House, to which place we had been recommended by the party preceding us. George had been recommended by the party preceding us. George is a jolly and very intelligent specimen of the Southern porter, knows his business and does it well. In Mr. R. T. James, proprietor of the Furcell House, we found a gentleman that knows how to keep a botel, good table, good accommodations and attendance. We cheerfully recommend those journeying that way to give him a call.

We expected to take the steamer Cygnet on Monday morning for Van Slack's Landing, there to strike the steamer Bonito for Roanoke Island, where we were to take a sail-boat into for Roanoke Island, where we were to take a sail-boat into for Roanoke Island, where we were to take a sail-boat into for Roanoke Island, where we were to take a sail-boat into for Roanoke Island, where we were to take a sail-boat into for Roanoke Island, wh

for our island. But here we were told that the Bonito had stopped running and that there would be no conveyance we could get from Van Slack's further south. It would not do to be tied up there. What should we do? Here we made the acquaintance of W. A. Graves and A. W. Chapman, two congonial fellow-sportsmen of the place, who suggested chartering a tug to take us to Roanoke Island. Mr. Graves immediately started in pursuit of a captain known to him, and the bargain was made for Monday morning. In the meantime that dismal rainy day in Norfolk that would have been so long and tedious but for the exertions of our new friends. They seemingly could not do enough for us. And we again were called upon to appreciate the large-heartedness of the Southern nature. We had a right good time, and we shall ever hold in affectionate remembrance the names of W. A. Graves, A. W. Chapman, George Walker, C. Owren and others of Morfolk eity. for our island. But here we were told that the Bonito had

Southern nature. We had a right good time, and we shall ever hold in affectionate remembrance the names of W. A. Graves, A. W. Chapman, George Walker, C. Owren and others of Norfolk city.

8:30 A. M. saw us bag and baggage on the tug Garden City, en route for southern quarters. We steamed out by the Navy Yard and through the canal to Currituck Sound, shooting now and then a dipper duck or gull by the way. Six o'clock r. M., and the wind blowing strong and cold from the north-west, found us on the west side of Roanoke Island, instead of the east, where we ought to have been. We lay here at anchor all night, when the captain informed us that owing to adverse wind and low water it would be impossible for the tug to go further. He went ashore at a fish-house and, having had a palaver with somehody and fixed things, came back and the tug was soon alongside of the dock. Here we found that a native, for a consideration, would take us in his cance around the north point of the island to Manteo. So we embarked, and about 2 r. M. reached that interesting locality, a village of some twenty scattered houses. We proceeded to the residence of Mr. George Bilven, having a letter of recommendation to him. We found him all we had been led to believe. Mr. B. is Register of the county, and although the section is largely opposed to him politically such confidence have the citizens in his character as a man and public officer that he has been elected and re-elected for a number of terms to the responsible office.

By bim and his kind wife we were well cared for. In the morning we engaged of one John Thomas Daniels a schooner to take us farther on. Here, previous to starting, friend barrels. Would have taken more could they have been obtained. These were to hold the vast numbers of geese, brant, swan and ducks that we were to find on and around our island.

Well, off we got, at last, and had proceeded about six

brant, swan and duese that we would be all branches our island.

Well, off we got at last, and had proceeded about six miles, or nearly to Hog Island Point, they said, when it was discovered that the wind was dead ahead, water very rough, they would be a support to gross Pimilico Sound under discovered that the wind was dead ahead, water very rough, and that it would be dangerous to cross Pimlico Sound under the circumstances. So back we went to dock at 10:30 and we all went sniping, there being good ground close at hand. Got quite a number, and your correspondent got a duck, nearly over his head in a ditch, ruining a new watch that he had purchased just before leaving home. Another night at friend Bliven's.

Friend Bliven's

An hour after sunrise the next morning found us again at the schooner and off. At 1 o'clock we anchored off Chicinoconico, a cluster of low bouses on the banks, and ten miles from the club-bouse. Here Capitain Daniels informed us that he must have a pilot to take us farther. Sent his man ashore and negotiated. Resulf—no water for schooner; must change to boat of lighter draft, etc. Engaged through said Daniels one Daly O'Nell and his cance—another job. About this time we were getting used to such things, and we made the transfer meekly and in silence.

At 2:30 r. M. Thursday, the 9th, we arrived at the clubhouse.

At 250 F. M. Hidsoly, the Shi, we arrived at the clubhouse.
Five days from Jersey City, lacking one hour and a half.
We were welcomed in true club style by the boys there—
Hall, Payne and Nash coming out to meet us in their skiffs, while the flaq was flung to the breeze at the gable, and Al. H——frantically swung the dish cloth from the storm window, Captain Johnson rung the bell and made the opening speech as we struck the sands: "Great head of the church! where have you been all this time?"
We found everything lovely. A substantial club house 17 by 27 feet; commodious kitchen and dining-room together and gun-room on first floor. Stairs to second story, where the fifteen cots were systematically arranged, with each man's chest or trusk at its foot. We gazed around, and the sixty or seventy brant hanging to the beams made us glad we had come.

Ah, club life is jolly, with such caterers as Al. Hsuch tun-loving and fun-provoking companions as Tom Hall and Nash. No blue hours when they are around. But disappointments will intrude. We soon discovered that the birds were not so numerous or getatable as we had

that the birds were not so numerous or getatable as we had been led to hope.

On Gull Island Shoals (our island), where but a few days before were millions of brant and geese, now but a few stragglers were to be seen.

We were told by Mr. Mann, the mail man, whose route was along the banks twice a week, that ten miles or more above, and near the inlet, the birds were rafting in large quantities. It was accounted for on this theory: Brant like a brackish water only to feed in, and the high tide through the inlet and the long northern winds had so raised on the bars at Gull Island and so salted the water that the fowl had left for above the inlet and fresher feeding ground. It was the first time in forty years, the natives said, that Gull Island Shoals were so free of fowl. You see Jonah was still with us.

After staying a few few days at the club-house with but mediocre luck your correspondent, with Nash, Thomson, Wright and Johnson, proceeded to Chicimecomico and the residence of Captain Benjamin Pugh. Hatl, Payne and Heriresidence of Captain Benjamin Pugh. Hau), Pavne and Heritage having left a few days before intending to stop a day or two at Nye's, where we learn they had a had a first-rate time with the canvas-backs. Harrison and Himinch left us after a day's sniping at Chicimocomico. Captain Ben Pugh is the gentleman who built our club-house for us, and has charge of our possessions in Carolina. Mr. Pugh is the most prominent citizen on the banks. Keeps the only store in the neighborhood, and has a very enviable reputation as a fear-less and judicious coast-man, having saved the lives of seven persons at the imminent peril of his own. He also rendered efficient service during the last war as General Burnside's trusted guide. trusted guide.

Here our stay was pleasant indeed, but the confounded

Here our stay was pleasant indeed, but the confounded northwest wind kept us confined more than we wished. But with the services of Edward Payne, assistant postmaster of the place, William and Daly O'Neil as boatmen and helpers, we had some good shooting. We found the bars and shoals above the inlet literally alive with brant and geese. Millions

and millions of these luscious birds were in the air scudding across from point to point or resting in long dark rafts of miles in extent. All these birds, we were told, or most of them at least, really belonged on Guil Island Shoals and that them at least, reany belonged on Gull Island Shoais and that they would gradually gravitate back there when the high salt tide should run out. We were told that we had been exceptionally unfortunate in our trip this year, that such a state of affairs had not been in forty years, etc., etc. Jonah! Well, we saw the fowl and know they are in sufficient quantities to suit the most extravagant desires, and another

Well, we saw the fowl and know they are in sufficient quantities to suit the most extravagant desires, and another year we propose to go down amply equipped and make it lively among them.

Jonah stuck to us this trip, as you will perceive, all the while. Owing to high winds, rain and rough water we only land one or two really good days for shooting. But amid all these clouds there were many sunshiny hours. In the captains and crews of Life-Sawing Stations 18 and 20 we found big hearts and right royal fellows. Captain Bannister Midgett and Captain John Allen Midgett are good types of the brave and successful coastunen of that dangerous locality. By them we were welcomed in generous style.

Did the reader ever shoot brant from a blind? Have out from fifty to one hundred decoys and, say, ten or twelve or more, if one has them, of live wild geese to do the honking? Did you ever? And as you lie snugly conceaded, to see in the far distance those long living lines approaching, while your stools give out their honk of invitation, see the gradual lowering of the wings and dropping of the feet of these delictious birds, amid the incessant honking of the geesee and the discordant note of the brant? When you can fairly see the white ring on the throat and just ere the great black feet touch the water you rise and pour in a broadside of No. 3, and as the vast number speed by you look over and see the white breasts of a goodly number within easy reach? Ah! that is sport, and when they come in pairs, by threes, by half-dozens, so thick and fast that your breech-loader gets too hot to hold in your ungloved hand, and you wade out in your high rubber boots and bring in all you can carry at one time of these queen of waterfowl, weighing from six to eight pounds apiece! Canvas-backs are good and their shooting affords good sport, but they are not a priming to black brant shooting on Pinilico Sound. No, sir!

Well, all pleasures have an end; so, with our birds nicely packed in barrels, with our trunks, we started for home on

Well, all pleasures have an end; so, with our birds nicely packed in barrel; with our trunks, we started for home on Thursday the 22d, in Capt, Pugh's cance, Daly O'Neil and Bannister Pugh as steersman and worker, N. E. Nash, E. Wright, F. M. Thomson and your humble servant—Captain Johnson only remaining until February, when another party proposes to go down. We reached Manteo toward night of the first day all right (guess Jonah had left us).

At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Lewis Mann, the mail carrier from Manteo to Kinnekeet, Mr. Nash and myself betook ourselves to his house, some two miles inland on the island. We found Mr. Mann very pleasantly situated, in Gen. Burnside's old headquarters, where he had charge of the island. M. Mann is one of the most intelligent and go-

Gen. Burnside's old headquarters, where he had charge of the island. Mr. Mann is one of the most intelligent and goahead of any of the citizens we have met in our trip South. He knows everybody in the two counties and all know him and speak of him as the right man in the right place. The next day, Jonah still being around, it rained heavily all day and no wind, until about 3°. M. it let up, and there being a slight wind, although in the wrong quarter, we decided to start for Powell's Point, about 30 miles, where we were told the steamer Harbinger would pass about 9 or 10° p. M. for Norfolk.

Notrolk. Well, we were off with all our stuff (four of us) in this open canoe, wind N. W. We wanted to go about north. We bowled along pleasantly for an hour or two, when the wind freshened up dead ahead. It was tack and tack; the sun went down; it grew colder and colder. With Croatan light over our left shoulder in the distance, we were taken to the control of th We bowled along pleasantly for an hour or two, when the wind freshened up dead ahead. It was tack and tack; the sun went down; it grew colder and colder. With Croatan light over our left shoulder in the distance, we were told that when we could see a light hack (the beacon on Powell's Point) we would be half way. Ye gods! how we watched for that light. Hour after hour passed by, higher grew the wind and colder the night air. We were chillled to the very bone; the gunwales of the boat at times running under water, the spray flying over us and freezing where it fell. Just before 9 o'clock the light appeared—only half way; we could not reach it in time for the Harbinger. Would we reach it it at all alive? Put on more sail. For God's sake help us, we are freezing in that open boat far out in Currituck Sound. Sound.

Sound

It really seemed that Frank T— would die before we reached the wharf. Prone in the bottom of the boat he lay, groaming as only a hearty man in pain can groam. Poor slink, fragile Wright, wrapped in his rubber coat, but chilled through and through, suffered in silence.

Nash forgot his joility in this hour of intensity. As for the undersigned, his lower extremities, from his hips down, were like clogs; they were past feeling. But he thought of home, of that cosey room with the fire burning bright, that tea kettle over the gas lamp and the sugar and the lemonand if this was all a dream—or that—or was this the last. Should he struggle more!

Should be struggle more!

All was still save the rushing of the waters by the gunwales: All was still save the rushing of the waters by the gunwales; we were fast losing our consciousness, when we were aroused by the thumping of the boat on the wharf—half past eleven—Powell's Point Dock, a house on stills a quarter of a mile from land.

But the man in the house refused to be aroused. Said he

wouldn't get up-boat had been gone hours and he didn't take

But the man in the house refused to be aroused. Said he wouldn't get up—boat had been gone hours and he didn't take in travelers, etc.

However, after the matter was explained to him he aroused himself and proved indeed a good Samaritan. He had no wood, but he broke up boxes and made a fire, and we crawled on our hands and knees (not one of us could walk alone) up that pier and into that 6 by 8 room, where we shivered for two hours, while our host, Jehu Midgett, God bless his kind heart, waded ashore in his bare feet and made arrangement with Mr. Newbern, a planter on shore, for a warm breakfast for us. About 4 P. M. we got ashore and were kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Newbern; but not one of us could eat, we drank a little coffee and fell asleep in our chairs in front of the fire. At 8 o'clock Mr. Midgett had four of Mr. Newbern's boys, each with a pony and cart, before the door to take us and our lugages across country, 14 miles, to Coin Jock, on the canal where we would strike a steamer for Norfolk, some time.

And this was Christmas, 1880, and across country in a cart to the music of the darkies' guns and horns. But it was not a bad trip by any means, and we arrived at Hall's hotel. Coin Jock, about 2 r. M. Hell is a good host, keeps a first class hotel and one of the best tables we ever put our legs under. He is the proprietor of a large store. Has a good paying trade and seems to be doing well. He is a jolly good fellow, and our stay with him was made exceedingly pleasant.

We were aroused by six the next morning with the intelli-ence that the steamer Astoria was passing the bridge en route or Arofolk. Up we were and soon had all transferred. Now we were all right, we were on the thoroughfare, and onah might be blowed. We steamed away up the canal, furrah! we are homeward bound. But hark! that grating ound, that lurch and sudden stop. We were dead fast on a Jonah might be blowed. Jonah might be blowed. We steamed away up the canal. Hurrah! we are homeward bound. But hark! that grating sound, that lurch and sudden stop. We were dead fast on a sunken lag. (Jonah still with us.) An hour of backing, going ahead, poling, etc., and we were off.

We passed through the canal and into Currituck Sound. All

was going on pleasantly, we thought, although the wind was very strong and dead ahead. About noon we came to anchor, ary strong and caut anead. Mouth noon we came to inchor, to ecoptain saying that he could make no headway against that wind. It was blowing the water out of the Sound so that would be dangerous to proceed. (Jonah chuckling again.) o we lay at anchor all Sunday and Sunday night. Monday So we lay at anchor all Sunday and Sunday night. Monday morning about eight, the wind baving gone down, we up anchor and on our course again, and arrived at Norfolk in due time for the Baltimore boat. Captain Hudgins, of the steamer Astoria, is another type of those energetic Southern business men. Our two days and nights with him were very pleasant. He sets a good table and plenty of it, and the demands are reasonable. Well, we were at Norfolk. (Jonah.) But hold: the train was an hour and a half late; boat had to wait. Never unind. Arrived in Baltimore all right—but train behind hand again—but off at last all right. Bothered some around Germantown Junction and West Philadelphia, but off for Jersey City. Jonah dead now one at right—out fram behind hand again—but off at last I right. Bothered some around Germantown Junction and est Philadelphia, but off for Jersey City. Jonah dead now d gone to rest. But hold! passed Newark, crossed the

West Philadelphia, but our or Jersey Cuty. Johan dead now and gone to rest. But hold! passed Newark, crossed the meadows, drew nigh to Bergen cut, dead stop; delay of an hour in sight of home.

Who was the Johan! But all is well that ends well. Such is a plain and unvarnished account of the trials and tribulations of one party of the Gall Island Club on their first trip to their new possessions. We had cause hard times but was report by any ions. We had sor means discouraged. We had some hard times but we are not by

ions. We mad some mand times out we are not by means discouraged. Another year and we can reach Island in one day and a half from Jersey City. The railroad from Norfolk to Elizabeth City will be pleted and running by the fifteenth of this month. The steamer will be put on the route, contract with post office department made to carry the mail (and passengers) daily from Elizabeth City to Roanoke Island and farther south, from Enzageth City to Roanoke Island and latther south, thus passing by our possessions, and the best brant region on the coast if not in the United States will be within easy reach. Gull Island stock is still booming.

Jacobstaff.

## Aatural Distory

#### OUR WATERFOWL.

Erismatura rubida. Ruddy Duck. Male, neck and upper parts brownish-red; under parts silky white, watered with gray; chin and sides of head white; crown and nape black. Female and young, mottled dusky, darkest on crown and back, paler on sides of head, chin and lower parts; under tail coverts always white. Plumage, silky. Length, about fifteen inches. Bill and feet dark.

Of the two species of the genus Erismatura found in North America, the present is the only one known to sportsmen. It is moderately abundant and generally distributed throughout the country, though we have never ourselves taken it on the Atlantic coast. Audubon speaks of its occurrence in Florida in goodly numbers, and says that he shot forty there in a morning. Dr. Coues reports it moderately abundant during the migrations throughout the Missouri River region, and states that he found it nesting near Turtle Mountains and along Milk River, a tributary of the Missouri.

The genus Erismatura may readily be distinguished from any of the sea ducks by the peculiar character of its tail feathers. These are from sixteen to twenty in number and are very narrow and stiff and appear disproportionately long because of the shortness of the upper tail coverts. The webs are often worn off the extremities of the tail feathers, so that the shafts project like the spines on the tail of a chimney swift. The bill is broad and much flattened and the nail overhanging. The bright plumage ascribed to the male in the description above given is very seldom seen, at least in the United States, and almost all the birds killed wear the sober livery of the female.

Erismatura dominica-St. Domingo duck. "Male, head anteriorly and chin black; hind head, neck and breast deep ferrugineous; above, brownish-red, blotched with black; below, lighter ferrugineous; speculum white. Female similar, but less strongly marked. Bill smaller and less expanded than in the preceding."—(Key to N. Am. Birds, p. 295.) Length, thirteen to fourteen inches.

The St. Domingo duck is a South American and West, Indian species which has only been taken in the United States on two or three occasions, and is purely accidental here.

#### MERGIN.E.

The Mergina constitute the third sub-family of small ducklike birds inhabiting North America. They are readily distinguished from any other ducks by the bill, which is almost cylindrical justend of being flattened. Its nail is hooked and everhanging, and the lamellæ are produced, in several forms, into distinctly tooth-like processes directed backward. birds of this group feed to a very great extent on small fish, which they are readily enabled to capture and hold by means of their greatly modified bills. They are thus fishing ducks and of course, gastronomically considered, not particularly excellent. There are only about eight species, of which North America has three, only one of which, however, is peculiar to the new world. It should be said, however, that Audubon stated that he took a specimen of the European smew (Mergellus albellus) on Lake Barataria, near New Orleans, and Wilson speaks of it as abundant, but the latter probably confounded some other species with the one in question, and as no second specimen has ever been taken it species.

is conjectured that Audubon too may have been mistaken.

Mergus merganser, Goosander, Merganser, Fish duck Male with head somewhat puffy; glossy green in color; upper parts black and white, the latter crossed by a black bar; lower neck, all round, white: under parts white, tinged with salmon color, which, in the dried skin, soon fades out, leaving the under parts plain white. Length, about two feet. Bill and feet red. In this species the nostrils are near the middle of the bill, and the feathers from the forehead project further forward on the bill than do those at the side. Female has head and neck reddish-brown; upper parts ash-gray where black in male; under parts white.

The Goosander is distributed throughout the whole of North America and is extremely abundant in winter on the Atlantic coast. When the weather is so severe as to have frozen up almost all the onen water, these birds concrerate in considerable numbers on the open spots on our rivers. where the swift flow of the water prevents the formation of ice, and in such places they are sometimes shot in great numbers. The flesh is very fishy, however, and the birds, as a rule, are not fit for food.

Mergus serrator-Sheldrake, Red-breasted Merganser. Male with a thin crest; head glossy green; upper neck white; upper parts somewhat as in M. merganser, but with less white; a small white patch in front of wing; forebreast reddish-brown, streaked with black; flanks waved with black; under parts white. Female colored much as in M. merganser, Smaller than the preceding. In the Red-breasted Merganser the nostrils are decidedly nearer the base of the bill than in the goosander and the feathers of the forehead do not reach further down the bill than those at the sides. The laminæ of the bill in this species are tooth-like in shape and very sharp, but, as can be readily seen by removing the horny covering of the bill, the resemblance is merely a superficial one, and the so-called teeth are nothing more than unusually developed laminæ.

The red-breasted merganser is almost everywhere a common bird. We have frequently found it breeding in the Rocky Mountains, and during the migrations it is found all over the United States. It is no better as a table bird than its larger cousin.

Mergus cucultatus—Hooded Mergauser, Saw-billed Diver. Male with a very conspicuous semicircular crest; that of the female much smaller. Male black, including two crescentshaped marks in front of wing and a bar across the speculum; lower parts, centre of crest, speculum and longitudinal stripes on tertiaries white; flanks reddish-brown, waved with black. Female has head and neck brownish-gray, chin and lower parts white; upper parts and flanks darker; less white on the wing than the male. Length of male, eighteen inches; female somewhat smaller. The Hooded Merganser has the bill shorter than the head, while in the two foregoing species it is longer. The nostrils are near the base of the bill and the frontal feathers reach beyond those on the sides.

In appearance the male hooded merganser is one of the most striking of our ducks. It is rather a solitary species, and we have never found more than two or three together. More often you may start a single bird, or perhaps a pair.

The Saw-billed Diver, as it is called in Connecticut, does not seem to frequent the salt water nearly as much as do the goosander and red-breasted merganser. We have found them most frequently on little pond holes far from the shore, or on the expansions of trout brooks that pass through the swamps. We have taken this species in Western Nebraska and on Heart River, in Dakota, but have never seen it in the Rocky

The species mentioned in the preceding articles include all the Anatide known to inhabit this country. It is hoped that the descriptions may prove of practical value to gunners and may call their special attention to the different kinds of wild fowl inhabiting the sections where they shoot. Two interesting notes have already been called out by the articles, namely: the great abundance of Harelda glacialis on the Ni. agara River and the absence from the region about Winnipeg of Ross's Goose (Anser Rossii), which had by some writers been supposed to occur there during the migrations. now know that it is the snow goose (A hyperboreus), which is there called the "wavie."

Partial List of Minnesota Birds.—The eighth annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey contains an interesting list of the birds of St. Louis and Lake counties, Minn. Mr. T. S. Roberts, the author of this list, is well known to our readers from his valuable contributious to the columns of Forest and Stream, and the Geological Survev of Minnesota is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so energetic and competent an ornithologist. The region to which the observations made in the list relate consists of a strip of country along the shore of Lake Superior about one hundred and twelve miles in length. Devil's Track Lake was also visited. The country is everywhere thickly timbered, the continuity of the dense and sombre forest being broken only by occasional "burns," which admit the sunlight and afford the collector an opportunity to find some of those species which love the open country rather than the dark woods. An interesting account of the habits of the mourning warbler (Geothlypis philadelphia) appears in the present paper, extracted from a contribution by Mr. Roberts to the Linnean Society of this city, read in February, 1879. There are also a number of valuable notes on other

Mr. Roberts' list includes 105 species, and his collections amounted to 125 specimens representing 55 species, certainly a very fair showing for the length of time, about four weeks, spent in examining the region.

PINE GROSBEAK IN MINNESOTA. - Our correspondent, W. P. M., whose note under this heading appeared in our issue of December 30, writes us further in regard to the capture as

I have since been informed by Mr. Benson that there were fifteen or twenty birds in the flock, and that he secured three at one shot.

The Wayy of Winniped the Snow Goose—Winnipeg, December 20.—Editor Forest and Stream: In the article on "Our Waterfowl," in yours of the 25th ultimo, referring to Anser rossii, Ross' goose, horned wayy, you state as follows: "Accounts have occasionally appeared in Forest and Stream from some of our correspondents near Winnipeg of shooting of wayis on the lakes which dot tout region. It is said that these birds are quite abundant in that section during the antunnan and that they afford good sport." I would say that your correspondents have misled you in this matter, the mistake arising from the fact that only the Anser hyperborous, snow goose, is known here as the way. They appear here on their way to their breeding grounds about the 15th or 20th of May in countless numbers and return Sonth about the 1st of October. Var. albatus, or lesser snow goose, is also often seen here, but they are not common. I have never heard through any reliable authority that Ross' goose or horned wavy has ever been seen in this province.

How the Ruffed Grouse Leaves Her Nest—Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 2.—I saw in last week's issue Harry Woodland's question concerning ruffed grouse. Now, these birds have been my friends from boyhood and I have been after them lots of times; and also found their nests, and to my knowledge they always flew off. But once, I think, on coming near the nest another time, the old one ran off. One fine morning in spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female, not any with a spring I female and a spring I female and with a spring I female and edge they always flew off. But once, I think, on coming near the next another time, the old one ran off. One fine morning in spring I found a nest, and having some time to spare, made up my mind to watch it. The nest was at the foot of a pine, among some dead limbs, and a few yards from an old stone wall. So one day as I was taking a walk through the woods I hunted up my nest, but to my surprise the old grouse did not get off at once, and when I got up close the bird got up and started away on foot from the nest, her wings trailing and acting as though hurt. As long as I was near the nest she kept within a few feet of me, but when I had followed her thirty or forty yards, she just keeping beyond my reach, the noble bird took wing and started off like a skyrocket. She wasn't lame then. I went back to the nest and found it full of yellow, downy little things, one or two of which were dead. I took one of the little ones in my hand and after looking at it to my satisfaction put it back in its nest. I then went behind the old stone wall and watched. It was not very long when I saw a grouse coming along, stopping to look at every few steps. Although this grouse walked within a few feet of me, I do not remember whether it was a cock or hen. This one passed within a foot or two of the nest and walked out of sight. I waited a little longer, and when looking in the direction the hen grouse had flown I saw her walking very slowly, stopping every little while. In this way she came within a few feet of the rest and the little longer, and when looking in the direction the hen grouse had flown I has hear and walked out of sight. and when looking in the direction the hen grouse had flown I saw her walking very slowly, stopping every little while. In this way she came within a few feet of the nest, and then she seemed to forget all caution on seeing her little ones safe and rushed on the nest, where she at once settled herself, the little chicks peeping and climbing all over her, making the prettiest sight I ever saw. I went off in another direction, so as not to disturb them. Grouse are very scarce here now. I think there have been five smarted to one shot in the right way.

FRED. O. NEWDERT.

think there have been five snared to one shot in the right way.

An Experience with King Birds.—Like most New England youngsters, I lived on the old farm, of course. After the fashion of other embryo Daniel Websters I liked to hunt bird's nests. At the proper season I used to know the whereabouts of something like twenty-five nests. I knew the number of eggs, their color, the kind of bird that laid them, and their probable time of hatching. Growing out of a too great fondness of this business I visited these nests at every opportunity and much oftener than the parent bird wished a visit or than my parent was willing I should leave my work. In the orchard near our house a pair of king birds (Typaranse accorlinenss) used annually to build their nests in the same tree and on the same twig. In the course of a few years the birds and myself got up quite a familliarity. Despite my frequent—nearly every day—visits I failed to get into their good graces, and every time I scrambled up that tree I was saluted by that plucky ferocity which this little bird knows how to exhibit. At the time of which I speak there had been two eggs laid. I climbed the tree quite leisurely one day and noticed that the birds were busily at work in their nest. When I arrived there, behold there were no eggs visible, but two large bunches of long hair, such as their nests are usually lined with. On examination I found the two eggs were within, done up much more nicely than I could have done it with a paper bag of the proper size. They did not touch each other, but were separated by hair and a few hairs tied around just above them. If I remember correctly, I did not take them out of their wrapper, but the next day I found them in the nest as usual. I omitted to say that in addition to being done up, they were fastened to the nest. Now, no person had the opportunity to tie them up so near the house and not make an outcry that we should have heard; moreover, no person in that vicinity, at least, could have done them up so neatly; in addition to ti

FIGHT WITH A SEA LEGUARD.—I send you the inclosed cutting from a late Boston Herald: "Newmarker, N. H., Dec. 6, 1880.—Walter O. Shuto and Herbert Caswell killed a sea leopard in Great Bay late Saturday afternoon, that weighed over 700 pounds. Shuto first saw it on a piece of floating iec, pearly a mile distant, in the main channel. He took a small sculling boat and gave chase, emptying the contents of a double-barrelied shot-gun into its body near the neck. With open jaws it made for the boat, tearing pieces from it with its teelt, trying to overturn it. Their gun was empty and they had no chance to retaliate. The water was

crimson with gore. Shute and his companion, with an oar and club, managed to keep it clear of the boat for about twenty minutes, when it died through loss of blood, and was towed ashore. Another was seen soon after, near by, doubtless its mate. The species is rare in these waters." Great Bay is an enlargement of the Piscattaqua River, near Portsmouth, and some twelve or fifteen miles from the ocean. The mouth, and some twelve or fifteen miles from the ocean. The sea leopard, or, perhaps more properly, leopard seal, given by Wood as Leptongz weddellif, is said by him to have been taken only in the southern hemisphere, but to have been seen off the Orkney Isles. The Cyclopedia gives it as Stenorhynchus leopardinus and says it is found in the Shetland Isles. These are all the authorities I have at hand and both rather ancient, and for aught I know it may have been frequently taken along our coast of late years. Perhaps you can enlighten us on that point:

Framingham, Mass.

As our expresentable reports:

As our correspondent remarks, the true sea leopard is not found in our waters, and from the meagre description given in the extract quoted it is difficult to determine to what species of seal the account refers. It seems probable, however, that the species referred to is either the hooded seal (Custophorus cristatus) or the gray seal (Halichaerus grypus). former species is often found along the New England coast, the latter rarely, if ever,

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITES.—In looking over the "Southern Medical Record" since last writing you I came across an article by Dr. J. Hendree, of Alabama, in which he gives the ern Medical Record "since has writing you't came across an article by Dr. J. Hendree, of Alabama, in which he gives the best antidote for all rep-ile and insect poisons "known to him." The suitidote I was familiar with, and it struck me it would not be amiss to give it to your readers. It is the animoniacal preparation, "Eau de Luce," which should be carried by every camping party visiting sections of the country infested with poisonous snakes. The wound should be profusely bathed with it and a leaspoonful given in brandy or any strong spirit every ten or fitteen minutes. This makes an active and not di-agreeable amm-ni ylulep. Dr. Hendree stat's the preparation is kept on hand in the zoological gardens of Europe, and refers to Fr-nk Bucklands' "Zoological Recreations." Some years since one of the keepers of the coloras at Regents Park, in a state of complete intoxication, entered the eage, and handling one of the serpents roughly and carelessly was bitten. His intoxication and the proper use of spirits, without an alkali, did not save him, and he died in a few hours. The "Eau de Luce" may be had at any druggist's. How.

DEATH OF THE MONTREAL CAGED WOODCOCK.—Mr. Hall's woodcock was found dead in its cage Sunday morning, 2d inst. It appeared to be well on Saturday evening (when it was seen boring for and cating worms), except that the skin around the neck was much inflated. During its confinement the bird had become much attenuated. It lived eighteen days from the time it was picked up.

Montreal, Jan. 7.

Liate Migrations—Cleveland, Jan. 1.—The reason that snipe, woodcock and many other migratory birds, in the fall season, do not obey the supposed general law which governs bird migration is readily explained. The lack of food is the principal cause of their change of locality. As long as food abounds in their favorite haunts they are loth to leave, especially the older birds. I once shot a Wilson snipe on Christmas day while quail hunting, the thermometer being about down to zero. The bird was fat and undoubtedly for many weeks had lived on the food the warm spring furnished, from which I flushed him. The first of January the year following, in the same locality, I started a woodcock, but missed the bird, as he towered up several hundred feet and then shot off like a meteor toward the south. I watched for him several days after in the same locality, but he never returned.

Habits of Snakes .- I was speaking, a few days ago, to a Hadris of Snares.—I was speaking, a few days ago, to a patient of mine (a farmer) about "snakes swallowing snakes." He is a man who has had abundant opportunities to observe their habits, etc., and he says he has repeatedly seen black snakes who had young, when alarmed, open their mouths and the little ones would run down their throats "like a shot," as he expressed it. My father tells a rather curious snake story that happened under his observation. One day he was driving over one of our country roads when he saw a large grater snake that had what appeared to be four feet. After watching it for some time and seeing that the feet moved, he killed the snake and cut it open, when out hopped a live toad. The snake had swallowed it, and the toad hed scratched its feet through the belly of the snake. Doox. catched its feet through the belly of the snake.

scratched its feet through the beily of the snake. Dock.

A Thy Bear.—We have received from Mr. A. B. Dodge, of this city, a mounted speciment of \*Ureus Americanus that is the snallest we have ever seen. It is a female and is about as large as a six weeks' old setter puppy. The history of the specimen is given in the following note from the donor, to whom we beg leave to return thanks for this unique curicosity. Mr. Dodge says: "I send herewith a specimen of natural history, which I trust you may be prevailed upon to accept, for the reason that it is (so far as I know) a rarity. See is very small, and when captured was considerably small-sole of a family of three—one male, two females. I, with a party, went to an island between Crystal River and Homossusa, Pla., three winters ago and killed the mother, taking away the three cubs. The two I brought home died after about a mouth here. This one was mounted by Wallace.

month here. This one was mounted by Wallace.

Recent Arrivals at the Philadelphia Zooloogal Garden.—
By purchase—Two common mucaques (Macacus cynomolgus).
Two brown capucins (Cebus fatuellus). One white pelican (Pelecanus trachyphysiculus). Two American magpies (Peta melanoleuca hudsonica). One green-checked parrot (Chrysotis viridigenalis). By presentation—One Esquimaux Dog. One diamond rattlosnake (Crotaus adamandeus). One water moccasin (Ancistrodan piscionus). One recoon (Procyon tolor). One Virginia deer (Cercus virginianus). Two red-tailed hawks (Buteo boroatis). One horned grobe (Podiceys cornutus). One red-billed tree duck (Dendrogyan autumnatis). One razor-billed curassow (Mittat tuberoas). Two common rabbits (Lepus caniculus). One possum (Juidelphys triginiana). One razor-billed curassow (Mittat tuberoas). Two common rabbits (Lepus caniculus). One opossum (Juidelphys triginiana). One razor-billed tree American crow (Corvus americanus). One canvasbacked duck (Futiquia autisueria). Three barn ovis (Etrz, Leonnea americanus). One canvasbacked duck (Futiquia validucus).

When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, then trust in Hop



#### THE CENTRAL FISHCULTURAL SOCIETY.

[CONTINUED.]

T the conclusion of Prof. Forbes' paper Mr. Shaw presented the law of the State of Iowa on fishways to the ciety, of which the following is a copy:

THE FISHWAW LAW OF IOWA. (Chapter 123.)

AN ACT to Provide for the further Enforcement of Chapters 80 and 188 of the Acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly, in Relation to the Construction and Attachment of Fish-Ways to Dams<sub>c+</sub>

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iona: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iona: Sedyon 1. That within thirty days after the passage and publication of this act, each clerk of the Board of Supervi-sors, in any county in this State in which there is any dam constructed across any stream therein, shall notify the State Fish Commissioner of the height of each dam in his county, the width of the stream where the dam is constructed, the character of the foundation upon which each dam rests, and shall give to him all other information necessary to convey to said Commissioner an intelligent understanding of the situa-tion and locality of each dam in said county.

said Commissioner an intelligent understanding of the situation and locality of each dam in said county.

Szo. 2. That within thirty days after the receipt of said notice, the State Commissioner shall acknowledge the same by mail, and within thirty days from that date the said Commissioner shall seed through the United States mail or by express, to the clerk of the said Board of Supervisors, plans and specifications, also one model for each county to be retained by the Auditor for reference, suitable for the construction of a fishway for each dam reported, as aforesaid, and the expenses connected therewith to be paid by the county receiving the same, and the said clerk shall, immediately on the receipt of said plans and specifications, cause a notice to be served in the same manner as required for the service of original notices and returned to the Auditor for preservation; which notice shall be directed to the owner, agent or party that model, plans and specifications are in his office, subject to his inspection, for the construction of a fishway to said dam, and that, unless he consult the same and comply said dam, and that, unless he consult the same and comply therewith within sixty days, the county will proceed to construct the same, the costs and penalties therefor will be made a tax lien on the entire premises on which said dam is situ-

a tax incin of the entire premises on which said dam is situ-ated.

Seo. 3. If, within sixty days after the service of said no-tice, the owner, agent or party in charge shall fail to con-struct and attach a fishway to such dam, as required by the Commissioner, then the County Board of Supervisors shall immediately proceed to construct and attach the same, and when so constructed and attached, the original cost and twenty per cent. thereon as a penalty shall be entered upon the tax books of the county, and shall be a lien on said pro-perty, to be collected in the same manner as provided by law for the collection of other taxes.

Sec. 4. To carry out any of the provisions of this act, the County Board of Supervisors may issue county warrants for the payment of such expenditures and expenses, and when the said taxes are paid the said warrants and all accrued inter-est thereon shall be refunded to the county, and the balance,

Sec. 4. To carry out any of the provisions of this act, the County Board of Supervisors may issue county warrants for the payment of surh expenditures and expenses, and when the said taxes are paid the said warrants and all accrued interest thereon shall be refunded to the county, and the balance, after paying the Clerk and State Commissioner and Board of Supervisors for their services and for the service of said notice, shall be paid over to the County Treasurer to become a part of the school fund of the county.

Sec. 5. Some one of the County Board of Supervisors, in the first week in April and September of each year, shall visit each dam in his county to which fishways are attached, and require the party in charge to keep the same in good repair, and if he fails, or for any reason shall neglect, to repair the same within ten days after notice so to do, the said Supervisor shall immediately cause the needed repairs to be made at the expense of the county, and the costs thereof, with a penalty of twenty-five per cent. added, shall become a lien on the premises, and shall be collected as other taxes are collected against the property.

Sec. 6. The said Clerk and State Fish Commissioner and Board of Supervisors shall keep an accurate and itemized account of their expenditures, and report the same under oath to the County Board of Supervisors at any regular meeting, and the said Board shall thereupon allow such reasonable compensation for their services as they may consider reasonable and just, to be paid out of any money in the County Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall kill. trap, ensnare, detain, or in any manner molest the free and unmolested passage of any fish within one hundred yards of any dany on it their transit through any fishway attached or belonging thereto, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine for each offense of not less than five nor more than firty dollars, and five dollars to the complaint of any person before any

The persion of the Attorney-General in reference to the constitutionality of the Fishway law:

Auditors's Optice, Ottornya, Jowa, October 20, 1880.

How. B. F. Shaw, Fish Commissioner State of Jowa;

Dear Sir-In the matter of constructing a fish ladder to the dam at this place, I wish to say to you that on the 7th day of August last past I issued a notice to the Ottumwa Water-Power Company, in accordance with the law, to construct a fish ladder to their dam and placed the same in the hands of Sim Chaney, sherilf of the county, for service. On the 9th day of the same month it was returned served. The said Water-Power Co. have employed counsel, and their attorney, Mr. Wim. McNatt, informs me verbally that they refuse to comply with the law and that the said fish law is unconstitutional. I am instructed by the President of our Board of Supervisors to sak you to procure the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State and transmit it to us in time for the November meeting of the Board, with any suggestions or instructions you may desire to give us in the premises.

Respectfully yours,

M. L. Godler, Auditor Wapello Co., Ia.

M. L. Godley, Auditor Wapello Co., Ia. The above was submitted to the Attorney-General and the

POTES."

MR. MATHER: "The paper so fully states both sides of the case that it may be of interest to many, and the agreement to publish all the proceedings certainly would oblige me to print it even if it was of no interest." The protest is as follows:

print it even if it was of no interest. The protest is as inlows:

Oxford Mills, September 20, 1880.

Editor Eureka—You will oblige me if you will give
me space in your valuable paper to express my views in relation to a law passed by the Eighteenth General Assembly
of the State of Iowe.

Chapter 123, Section 3, of said law reads: "If, within
sixty days after the service of a notice by the sheriff of the
county, the owner, agent, or party in charge shall fail to construct and attach a fishway to such dam, as required by the
Commissioner, then the county Board of Supervisors shall immediately proceed to construct and attach the same; and
when so constructed, the original cost and twenty per cent.
thereon, as a penalty, shall be entered upon the tax book of
the county, and shall be a lien on said property, to be collected in the same manner as provided by law for the collection
of other taxes.

of other taxes.

Section 4 reads: "To carry out any of the provisions of this act, the county Board of Supervisors may issue county warrants for the payment of such expenses, and when the taxes are paid, the warrants and all accrued interest thereon shall be refunded to the county, and the balance, after paying the Clerk and the State Commissioner and Board of Supervisors for their services, etc., the proceeds to be paid over to the county treasurer, and will become a part of the school fund."

ing the Clerk and the State Commissioner and Board of Supervisors for their services, etc., the proceeds to be paid over to the county treasurer, and will become a part of the school fund."

To this the Fish Commissioner adds, on his own responsibility, with al! the dignity that belongs to his office, in his notice to mill owners: "No temporizing or temporary work will do, as it will be at the mill owner's expense, as the law requires him to keep it in constant repair."

Mr. Editor, I am a citizen of these United States and desirous of showing willing obedience to the laws thereof. I derived my title to my land from the United States Government, clear of any and all encumbrance, without any reservation of erecting or upholding fishways for the benefit of other parties. Therefore I claim protection from the United States from imposition and onjust laws. Neither the State of Iown or any other State has any right to pass any law that will annoy, hannor, endanger, or depreciate the value of any man's property, without paying him in full for all damages he may sustain. If the people of the State of Iown want to preserve the fish, what chains have they on the mill owners to compet them to be at all the expense? Does it benefit the miller more than the farmer, or any one else? Do they consider the mill owner an intruder? Do they prefer eat-fish and wall-eyed pike to the manufacturing interests of the State? If so, why don't they pass a law that will give them the power to destroy all the mill dams in the State, and give the fish a chance? They have just as much right to pass a law of this kind, as they have to pass the other.

What benefit does the miller derive from this heavy expenditure of money? You rarely find the miller with a fishpole in his hand. It is not this class of men who reap the benefits of the fish law. For my own part I would give considerable money if there were not a fish in our rivers. They are the cause of bringing a prace of lazy loaders to our fishing rounds, from the country and the towns, who

well.

Heretofore the mill owners of the State of Iowa have been
well protected in their right, by the enactment of good,
sound laws on water privileges; and for this reason Iowa
stands second to no grain manufacturing State in our Union

—as the reports from the late Miller's Convention at Cincinnati will show. Is it possible that all the protection we have heretofore enjoyed is to be destroyed by some wild fish fanatic who cares more for a wall-eyed pike or a sun-fish than he does for all the manufacturing interests of the State? Let the millers of the State rise in their might and defend themselves against such unjust and arbitrary laws, as they have done heretofore in such cases of imposition, and they will undoubtedly come out victorious.

If this fish law is enforced, then the next law I expect to see enacted will be one requiring every farmer who gwas 160.

undoubterly come out victorious.

If this fish law is enforced, then the next law I expect to see enacted will be one requiring every farmer who owns 160 acres of laud on the line of any railroad throughout the State of Iowa to build, grade and lay a track the entire length of his farm at his own expense. Not only this, but the law will require him to keep it in constant repair, at the risk of losing the rest of his farm if he does not comply with all the requirements of the law, whether from unwillingness or inability. All these benefits he is expected to donate to the travel of the general public. Why not enact and enforce a law of this kind? One can be as easily enforce as another. I can see no difference.

If the people of the State of Iowa want to stock their rivers with fish, why not levy a general State tax for the purpose of creeting these fishways and keeping them in repair, at the same time giving the mill owner a guarantee that any damage he may sustain from the erection of such fishway will be promptly paid by the State, or the county in which the mill dam is located. The State has no more claim on the mill owner in this respect than it has on the farmer, mechanic, or any other class of men. I think it is the duty of the press throughout the State to come out boldly and denounce all such unjust laws.

[Mr. Shaw's reply will appear in our next issue, and the other discussions and papers will follow as fast as we can publish them.

## Sea and Biver Hishing.

TROUT FISHING IN THE CANADIAN WILDS.

A T ten o'clock on a bright moonlit. Saturday night, in the end of last month, a buckboard—bearing a flat boat filled with provisions, fishing tackle and a couple of fowling pieces with their concomitants, for the use and enjoyment of the young sportsuene, who after experiencing the many advantages of the different localities in the near and distant neighborhood of the city had carefully chosen their fishing ground—left the ancient city of Quebec by the Dorchester bridge, crossing the river St. Charles, where in the past century Jacques Cartier and his hardy followers wintered, worn out by disease and harassed by the warlike redmen of the forest under their chief Stadacona, for the far off lake, Jacques Cartier, situated in the distant wilds of the Laurentean ranges, whither it needed the strong Canadian pony, whose sires had bounded over the flows impassable roads and steep mountain paths.

We had arranged that the work should be apportioned to the swertal members of the party according to their adaptages.

We had arranged that the work should be apportioned to the several members of the party according to their adapt, ability and expeditionary talents. Alfred Déchine had to accept the outside work and Alexander Fraser and myself had to fulfill the inside work. The provisions consisted of ham, corned beef and a proportionate supply of drinkables. We traveled under the bright monlight through the vil-

We traveled under the bright moonlight through the vil-lages of Charlesbourg, whose church soires tower so proudly from its mountain site; St. Pierre, the immates of whose peaceful couvent lay in meonacious slumber; Stonchane and Tewkesbury, peopled by the hardworking farmers from Ireland, and at daylight arrived at the post, as it is called. This post, a species of log hut, is situated at the extreme end of the macadamized road which is about twenty-one miles from the city, and thence rommences the government road, recently constructed, to Lake St. John, and which was some time since represented as the best of highways, but which our bushumen and farmers from Lake St. John have de-scribed as almost wholly impracticable, a fact which is also proved by the many amateur fishermen who have passed over that route. that route.

over that route.

The first camp on the government road is situated at the distance of five miles, where we breakfasted and fed our horse, also providing ourselves with fodder, which could not be procured elsewhere on our journey, or at the various camps, although wood and provisions were kept on hand for the use of travelers. Mr. Lachance kept this camp, and was most obliging in his endeavors to please us. We could not but feel for his forlorn position, as he told us that but few travelers passed his camp, excepting those who desired to fish in the higher waters around the Laurentides.

After resting at Lachance's post for a short time we left at about eight o'clock and in a couple of hours reached the River Cache, a beautifulstream, filled with trout, and whose banks are fringed with the fir, the spruce and the cedar tree.

banks are fringed with the fir, the spruce and the cedar tree.

After mounting an extremely steep hill we, at half past eleven, arrived at the camp à Noel, which is without a guardian and is sixteen miles from the post settlement. Near this post are two takes, one on each side of the road, both pretty large and abounding with trout; one called lae a Noel and the other lae a Regis. At this camp we rested ourselves and our Canadian pony, who appeared to be impossible of fatigue. While in the vicinity we saw twelve men fishing, who seemed to be having good sport, as they were continually making catches of fair sized trout. Of course it must be admitted that the fishing in these lakes has been carried on for a long time, and that the waters are comparatively depleted. The same fact is the case with the two lakes which we reached a little further on—frand lae a tenante and Petit lae. Pepante. Both these lakes heretofore were famous for their trout, and unless the government interferes the water in the entire district must become entirely unproductive. unproductive.
On the twenty-fifth mile we arrived at lac Derreles, where

On the twenty-fifth mile we arrived at lac Derrokes, where we remained for supper and a night's rest in the hut provided by the Quebec government. Here we found no gnardian but there was a certain supply of food, and had we had scythes we might have procured any amount of fodder for our horse, providentially otherwise provided. A stove, with any amount of firewood, was in the establishment, and we lost no time in making ourselves comfortable. One can hardly over-estimate, especially those accustomed to forest traveling and who have now and then been driven to extremities, the advantages to be found in these solitary camps, where the weary may find rest and the hungry found.

At five o'clock on Monday morning, after a good breakfast, we were ready for a start, and continued the route till about two in the afternoon we reached liee a Len Marre, near which we touched the Montmorency River, along whose bank we drove for three miles and during the time shot three ducks. The upper waters of the Jacques Cartier are not, so wild and furous as when most frequently seen by tourists near its mouth, at what is called Natural Steps, although even there are fierce rapids and whiriting pools from which three and four pounders in the way of trout are taken by hundreds. At a place called the "Meadows," sportsmen from the city are wont to spend the holidays and never return without a satisfactory baskefful. From lae "is La Marre" weentered the bush, and on our route shot nine partridges before arriving at the camp, situated on the borders of lae Hune, which we passed, not without a lingering look at its beautiful waters and dark nooks, suggestive of numberless catches. At midday we reached the Jacques Bridge, our final destination being thirty-nine miles from the first post and over sixty miles from Quebies. Here we stabled our brave little horse, who had so dauntlessly carried us over the difficulties of the road, and put up out tent, as in the camp we found four borses and the impedimentation of an absent party. Anxiously and quickly we disposed of ourselves to hurry our movements in order to commence fishing operations; one to attend to cullnary arrangements and the others to manage the fishing-tackle and launch the flat; all which was rapidly executed. After dinner we paddled up the river for about two miles, and whipped down the stream with red and brown backle, and before arriving at camp had taken over three hundred speckled beauties of a large size, frequently capturing two at a time. In the camp wee found a party of eight, who had been very successful. In fact, or was a side, for this lake is at such a distance, and the approaches so difficult, that few attempt the venture; but the happy fe At five o'clock on Monday morning, after a good breakfast

pose in what Shelley characterizes as "the other rosy as the morning" sleep.

On the following morning (Tuesday) we started for the rapids after breakfast, a breakfast partaken of as only woodmen ean do on the wealth of the forest, stream and field; of, in fact, the results of forest and stream, rod and gun up the rapids which intervene between the camp and Lake Jacques Cartier, at which water we arrived in about half an hour

the rapids which intervene between the camp and Lake Jacques Cartier, at which water we arrived in about half an hour.

The lake is about fifteen miles in length and five in breadth, bounded on one side by high mountains, garnered by forest trees to the water's edge, and on the other side by woods, from which are wafted the delightful aroma of the cedar and pine. Near by is a sort of open ground, filled with boulders, wreathed in ferns, twining plants and mosses, fostered by the moist earth which surrounds them. In the lake are two islands, delightfully situated at a short distance from the shore, and to one of these we paddled our boat after fishing, and revelled in a real at pressor epast, which was in all respects truly bucolie: fresh trout from the surrounding waters, berries from the neighboring bushes and the vintage of Bacchus. In the afternoon the weather was unpropitious, and after trying our skill went down the lake and descended the rapids to the camp, which we reached at about eight ofclock in the evening, where we had a right royal Robin Hood supper of fish and game.

On the following day we again mounted the rapids, and at twelve o'clock encountered a violent snow-storm, which lasted for about an hour, and therefore returned to camp, where we found that the other party had left and had been replaced by another of three gentlemen from the city.

In the distance we saw a bear satisfying himself with a leisurely meal of blueberries. He was at a safe distance for our fowling-pieces, but could ensity have been brought to earth by a rifle. On sight of us he quietly retreated to his home in the woods. While snoking in front of our camp door an immense eagle performed several gyrations over our heads, and finally made a swoop upon the waters where were congreated large numbers of loon.

On Thursday morning we started for home, bearing with us as trophies of our hooty over fifteen hundred speckled trout, measuring from eight to fifteen inches in length, as also delicious memories of the sweet aroma of the

#### RANGE OF BLACK BASS.

Bedford, O., Jan. 1.

WILL you please allow me a little space in your paper, in reply to Dr. E. Sterling's letter in the last number of Folges and Stream in relation to taking black bass at the Sault de Ste. Marie? In his review of my communication of Nov. 15, I did not say, as Dr. Sterling states, that I had fished the waters of the Sault de Ste. Marie rapids and their "surroundings" for many years with Judge Potter, of Toledo, and had never caught any black bass there. But I did say we never caught any black bass at the Sault de Ste. Marie, and I repeat that we never did, nor did we ever hear of any being caught in those rapids.

In my communication I did not use the word "surroundings," but distinctly stated the Sault Ste. Marie, and referred to no other place.

ings," but distinctly stated the Sault Ste. Marie, and reterred to no other place.

One need not go twenty miles from the Sault to the Sailors' Encampment to catch black bass. This fish abounds in many of the bays and rivers of Lake Superior. They are found in the Ontonagon River, one of its branches being the outlet of Lake Agogebik, a distance of thirty miles southwest from the town of Ontonagon. That lake literally swarms with black bass. A the Portage mentioned by Dr. Sterling I have hauled in fish with a hand line and squid as fast as I could cast my squid by hand.

T. GARLICK.

TORPEDOES AND FISH.—A Newport correspondent tells of a torpedo station at that place which fires salutes, and asks about their effect upon the fish in the harbor. He says such a salute was fired on July 21 in honor of the French frigate Magicienne, when each torpedo sent huge columns of water into the air several hundred feet high. There can be no doubt about its effect upon the fish being instant death to

every one for a large distance around, as fish are very s ceptible to shocks, which often burst the air bladder. We know that there are many fish killed by the necessary blasting operations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, but we do not see the necessity of torpedo salutes.

## Game Bag and Gun.

BUFFALO HUNTING.

DUFFALO lunting, or rather buffalo slaughter, is the most uninteresting pastime I know of. I cannot call it a sport, as there can be no sport in any such a tume, one-stided affair, the result of which is settled nine times out of ten from the very start.

One frequently flads men, vain-glorious and conceited in their own prowess, who depict a buffalo hunt as one of the most glorious things out, besides dwelling in a sickening, grandiloquent strain upon the peril and tremendous risks they have run in killing these big-headed and bearded cows. A buffalo looks feroci us, but his appearance is so at variance and in direct opposition to his nature, that he always reminds one of the fable in which the braying of the donkey frightened away the lion.

reminds one of the fable in which the braying of the donkey frightned away the lion.

A thousand buildo can be stampeded by a bunch of weeds drifting past them then they will go right straight alread, over and through anything, being far too bewildered to know or care for aught but escape—and the ground they cover, considering their weight and gait, is greatly to their credit, and shows that although deficient in pluck, bearing, eye-sight and seem, they possess predigious strength, backed by no end of wind, qualifies which, if combined with courage, would make them one of the most formidable animals of this

would make them one of the most formidable animals of this continent.

I plead guilty to having killed a few buffalo, never for sport but the first time, as I was so disgusted with myself that I never had the heart to do it again; and I must confess that now although I ache to kill something "big," yet I would not go out to-morrow on a buffalo hunt any more than I would go to a pigeon roost and slaughter pigeons by the sackful with a shough. Perhaps my early training on suipe and woodcock has rendered me unfit for this kind of

Introcer.

There are two ways of killing buffalo; one is by stalking after once sighted, and the other is running them down on horseback. It amounts to the same thing in the end, so far as the buffalo is concerned, for these two reasons:

as the bullalo is concerned, for these two reasons:

First—He cannot run away from a decent horse, and
therefore is caught and shot.

Second—He won't fight it out, can't climb a tree (Mark
Twain to the contrary notwithstanding), burrow, fly away,
or in any way dispose of himself. So he stands like a
statue and is killed.

Second—He won't right it out, can't climb a tree (Mark Twain to the contrary notwithstanding), burrow, fly away, or in any way dispose of himself. So he stands like a statue and is killed.

This is the fate that awaits him in any event; so I suppose he may as well be philosophical about it and die—not game—but sink on all fours and drop with a thud, the recollection of which even now makes me feel ashamed of ever having killed one of these harmless, good-tempered, easy-going fellows—unless indeed it were for meal—on the same principle that a furner kills a pig, etc.

In stalking the hunter need only be careful as to the wind, as a buffelo does not trouble himself much in looking about for his enemies, so that when they appear it is too late to save himself. When once you see the game, proceed as in antelope shooting regarding your mount—only a little more so, for remember this, a buffalo will strike mortal terror to a horse's heart, so that no ordinary lariat and picket-pin will hold him should one of these sheep in wolf's felothing happea to come near him. To avoid being left on foot, then, secure your horse with a strong rope and fasten him by the halter, as should be pull frantically, as he certainly will, if fastened to the bit, it will cut up his mouth, and he will generally break away by either pulling the bit out of his month or smashing his head-stall. To avoid all this, use a strong halter, long, stout picket-pin, strong rope, say thirty feet long; unbridded would hang heavily on his hands, and becoming impatient would the more readily perceive any buffalo that might chance to come in sight—and then good-by clores if not properly secured.

The stalking part requires no great amount of skill, and any man with ordinary common sense can approach, on favorable ground, to within seventy-five to one hundred yards, at which distance one shot behind the shoulder will settle the business—if not, he ready when he turns to findout "whu?s therow, and iet him have it between the eyes, et al. Hold of grains lead. So

magazine always full, if possible, as it is easier to load as you go; besides, you may be dismounted at any moment, and then a few shots at your fingers' ends are handy. If you find your horse is giving out, why make one last spurt, and then your loaded tube is ready to do good execution. Don't wound a dozen, and find them all scattered over the prairie, limping about in all directions. Kfill them outright if possible, as your horse will be pretty well blown after his chase and earl very well follow wounded game and then carry you to camp. So do your work in style; it is much more sportsmanlike, to say nothing of the suffering you can often so easily avoid.

If revolvers are used, change sides. The Smith & Wesson Self-extractor, cal. 45, is the best, but a Colt peacemaker, same callibre, shoots more powder, and will stand more hard knecks, and is much easier cleaned. Beware of the Smith & Wesson Schoffeld model a better contrivance to tear your thumb and break your thumb nail could not easily be conceived. This action is simply bad, but the original Smith & Wesson American or Russian models are excellent, and unsurpassed for accuracy and rapidity of fire. It is always better to have two or even three pistols, and to keep one in the belt in reserve; then if you are thrown (pardon me, I mean dismounted), or your horse falls with you, it may be convenient to have six shots, all ready to check any undue familiarity an old wounded bull might wish to bestow on you, although the poor brutes are glad conough to be let aleno as a general thing.

In connection with the chase, I will give a wrinkle that I

the helt in reserve; then if you are thrown (pardon me, I mean dismonnted), or your horse falls with you, it may be convenient to have six shots, all ready to check any undue familiarity an old wounded buil might wish to bestow on you, although the poor brutes are glad enough to be let aleno as a general thing.

In connection with the chase, I will give a wrinkle that I learned in South America, the land of horsemen, and although not a preventive yet it is an admirable antidote. When on the full run it is sometimes ruinous to stop; in fact, in some kinds of sport a halt would lose all. Still, if a mun drops his pistol or anything of value he is in a quandary. If he stops he loses his game; if he goes on he parts with whatever fell, and the chances are as twenty to one that he never sees it again. However good a rider you may be, you can't stop to pick up your pistol, for the simple reason that you are past it before it reaches the ground. So just fing off your had, or drop a good big handkercheir, either of these can be seen for a long way, and as your pistol is near then you can readily find it on your return—if you are in luck. I sometimes have lost both, but that seldom occurs, unless in the evening, in which case it is better you are in luck. I sometimes have lost both, but that seldom occurs, unless in the evening, in which case it is better you are in luck. I sometimes have lost both, but that seldom occurs, unless in the evening in which case it is better you are in luck; of your care in the proper way of the your return—if you are in luck. I sometimes have lost both, but that seldom occurs, unless in the ovening in which case it is better you are in luck. I sometimes have lost both, but that seldom occurs, unless in the world in the your return in the visit in the your return in the company of the pick of your return in the company of your return in the proper way of your return in the proper way of your return in the your proper your proper your proper your proper your proper your proper your proper yo

death.

A Texas steer or a South American bull has more "sand" and is far more dangerous than a dozen bull-do, but they cannot compare with him in getting over rough ground and scaling impassable walls, possibly owing to their being too heavy aft and not so powerful in the chest and legs.

Theador.

The Catawissa Clube-Catawissa, Pinn., Jan. 3.—The annual election of officers of Catawissa Pish and Game Protective Club, held in parlor A, Susquehanna Hotel, tonight, resulted in the election of G. W. Reifsnyder, Prest; Abel Thomas, V. P; William Eyer, Treas; H. B. Aldrich, Sect'y. The society has done some good work, and we hope to continue our influence in the protection of fish and game. We shall continue the practice of glass ball shooting. Should be pleased to meet any of our neighboring clubs who wish to shoot with us.

#### THE DEER LAW

Editor Forest and Stream

I have looked with considerable interest for the report of the hast meeting of the Long Island Association's Game Committee, to see what recommendations they would make for perfecting the law relating to "protection of deer," and any mery much surprised to learn, through your issue of 6th inst., that they recommend an open season of three months at a time of the year when deer can only be obtained through the agency of does driving them to water, and then close by a surprised to the control of th

law of moderation and one that will not cause renemon in the Adirondack region.

The first year the present law went into effect to hound deer the association that petitioned for it was very strenuous and watchful during the close season and succeeded in obtaining information that a certain hotel-keeper in the woods had killed deer for his table. They involved him in a law-suit, which naturally incensed the man whose interest it is to protect the deer. What was the result? His ideas are that the law shall not prevent his killing deer occasionally for his table and still allow the outsiders to come in at another time and kill as many deer as they please, before dogs and helplessly in the water, without a chance of escape. Naturally it is hard for such men to submit to the present arrangement. He is a determined man, an excellent still-hunter

and liked by everybody, one who appreciates a good act and

quick to resent injustice.

The result of hounding on "the cast side" is that deer are The result of hounding on "the cast side" is that deer are very scarce, and the advocates of hounding see that they have "killed the goose that laid the golden egg," As a consequence, the war upon hounds has been very disastrous, for many have been poisoned in camp. I learned of one party that lost six hounds in that way, another three and several parties with each a single hound were also visited with the same remedy. I know how the guides feel, for I have been enough interested in the subject to find out by talking with them.

enough interested in the subject to und out by easing methem.

The rush from "the east side" advocates of hounding to "the west side" during the past year shows that "the west side" beople must do something to save the deer. "The east side" has been notoriously lawless for years and hounds have been used there for so long a time that the advocates of hounding are jumping with joy at the gates being opened for them to go through and pursue their sport on "the west side," while "the east side" is partially protected by poisoning the faithful and innocent hound, who only obeys instinct in chasing the deer. However, that is a very efficacious

ing the faithful and innocent hound, who only obeys instinct in chasing the deer. However, that is a very efficacious method of protecting the deer.

The Long Island Association cannot hope to succeed with their recommendation, and I think it would be much better to still further consult with other associations before calling their petition "perfected."

Wollar.

No. 4, Adironhacks.

I notice that your St. Lawrence County correspondent complains of an undue amount of deer slaughtered by the use of dogs. This is only one of a hundred instances of the kind that have taken place all over the Adirondacks since the passage of the present obnoxious law making the open season for hounding deer two and a half months. There is no doubt but that that law has been the means of the destruction of more than two thousand deer during the past two years. Deer take very readily to water late in the fall. Pot hunters have taken advantage of this fact, spreading themselves on the numerous lakes of this region and literally filling the woods with hounds. Visit any part of the Adirondacks during October and you will hear the voice of the hound heralding the swift destruction of this noble game in our great New York wilderness. As this mode of hunting requires no skill, any one with an outit consisting of a boat and dog, an old musket or two-dollar fowling-piece, or what its considered an equally indispensable armanuent—a good club - can be as successful as the connoiseur sportsman with his modern skil, any biae with all other consisting or a boat and oog, an old musket or two-dollar fowling-piece, or what its considered an equally indispensable armanent—a good club—can be as successful as the connoiseur sportsman with his modern breech-loading gun or rille, his long experience and hard-acquired skill. It is true the pot hunter does not have a guide "to hold the deer by the tall while he shoots him through the head." But then when once he has been cut off from the shore the deer is entirely in his power. He can shout at him as many times as he pleases, or beat out his brains with his club. Now, right here, will you be kind enough to tell me wherein is, the difference between this mode of killing deer and crusting him, or killing them in the deep snows of winter on snow-shoes? In either case they are deprived of all the means with which nature has provided them to escape their enemies, and thus requires no skill on the part of the hunter.

I am of the same opinion of your correspondent. Unless the game laws regarding deer are so amended as to prohibit

of the hunter.

I am of the same opinion of your correspondent. Unless
the game laws regarding deer are so amended as to prohibit
hounding deer, the time is short when deer will to any
amount cease to exist on the Adirondacks. Or if sportsmen

hounding deer, the time is short when deer will to any amount cease to exist on the Adirondacks. Or if sportsmen require a short open season, let that be at a time when deer cannot be so easily driven to water, and also at a time sportsmen are most likely to be benefited thereby. Very few sportsmen visit the woods later than the middle of September, unless they go in for the purpose of slaughtering deer by hounding. Therefore I would suggest that if any open season for hounding deer be allowed, let that time be the first two weeks of September. This would accommodate the sportsmen, while it would prevent the great slaughter late in the fall by pot hunters and marketmen.

C. Fenton.

#### FOX-SHOOTING IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

FOX-SHOOTING IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

WE have been having gay times with Reynard this fall, and the remembrance of the last run, to say nothing of the astonishing good fortune that favored our little party, induces me to send you a description of the same. Isuppose, however, before telling you my story, that it would not be out of order to frankly apologize to our pink-coated brethren for the very unsportsmanlike manner in which we bagged our red game (of which they will surely accuse us). But when one has no alternative, what is one to do? Shooting foxes is not the sport "par excellence" of any country, much less our own—but enough! I'm in for it, so here goes!

Dutchess County, ten miles east of Poughkeepsie, presents an appearance not favorable to equestrians, to say the least, "off of the road," and I have yet to see the nag that will follow the hounds in that locality, much less the man, be he ever so bold or daring. The only way in which the red thieves can be brought to bag up here is by the trap and gun, and as the former method is only practiced occasionally by the farmer lads, we were forced (shall I say?) to adopt the latter.

One bright October morning, the frost lying thick and white over hill and vale, and the dir keen as mid-winter, found our party of shivering, good-natured Ninnods busily stowing away the dogs and guns and getting ready for the start. The horses were dancing and impatient to be off and we were soon bowling merrily along. A drive of several miles finally brought us to our destination—a long, low, old-fashioned farm-bruse, half buried in the grand old trees. So with many a whoop and cheer we drove into the old barn-mates, who probably thought a band of savage Sionx had arrived. mates, who probably thought a band of savage Sionx had ar-

Ived.

It did not take long to put the ponies under shelter and to get the breech-loaders out of their cases, and we were soon wending our way up the steep bill to the west of the house, preparatory to taking our stands on the different runways. Old "Lester," our guide and general-in-chief—than whom a better shot or more thorough woodsman never lived—was confident of being able to start a fox on this same hill. So, after a rather stillish walk, we were finally "told off" by the old man to our positions—one here, another there, until all were settled. Doe and myself being old hands, comparatively speaking, at the business, quiety slipped around the hill to were sented. But and myent reing out mans, comparatively speaking, at the business, quietly slipped around the hill to the meadow lands below and located ourselves behind the stone wall. The dogs were running high above us, through the woods and over the huge rocks, but save the angry caw of some startled crow at his breakfast, not a sound broke the stillness of the morning air. In a short time I saw Bugle

stillness of the morning air. In a short time I saw Bugle thrust his black and tan muzzle out of the dense underbrush, and I knew that the jig was up as far as that hill was concerned. So, calling to Lester, he soon had the dogs in and we three went on to the next ridge, about half a mile distant. Here the old man left us and plunged into the swamp with the dogs, cautioning Doe, and I to get to our places. The former, not minding the cold air in the least, perched himself up on the top rail of the fence, to better view the hand below him, while I chose a warm corner in the old moss-covered wall. The time hung heavily for upward of an hour, and I began to weary of the constant strain trying to began self up on the top rail of the fence, to better 'view the land below hin, while I chose a warm corner in the old moss-covered wall. The time hung heavily for upward of an hour, and I began to weary of the constant strain trying to hear the dogs, when the distant bay of a hound came musically to my ears, and sent the blood tingling through my veins like fire! Yes, I was not mistaken. The long-drawn howl again faintly quivered through the air, and I hastily drew out the shells to make "sartain" sure of my charge. It was with different feelings that I again glanced over the stone wall, I can assure von. Every moment now the poles of the pack can assure you. Every moment now the notes of the pack in full cry could be heard, and I judged from the direction of the sound that they were running a hill mites to the south

of the sound that they were running a hill mites to the south of us.

I was enjoying the situation exceedingly, and mentally going over the final scene if bis erafty lordship would only "meander" my way, when looking up the knoll toward Doc., I beheld that worthy gesticulating wildly with bis hat for me evidently to follow his example. Drawing back both hammers and glancing cautiously over the wall, I beheld his lordship trotting along, "kind o' careless like," his head well up and evidently suspicious, for as I glanced alorg the barrels in rising to a standing position, he saw me and was off like a flash. I knocked him over at full sixty rands, and was about to nake matters sure by giving him the second barrel, when Doc, yelled to me to look out. I was puzzled, to say the least, as the hounds were just within hearing and could not possibly have been trailing this one. Here the Doctor joined me, and we sat down to discuss the matter in the open field, when like magic the music of the dogs burst full upon us. To move was impossible, and so we remained Doctor joined me, and we sat down to discuss the matter in the open field, when like magic the music of the dogs burst full upon us. To move was impossible, and so we remained like two brown statues, our hearts in our throats, for in full view coming down the hillside a fox was running for his life and the dogs not seventy yards behind him. It was the finest chase I ever saw. On he came, no time to look altead, and in less time than I can tell it the Doctor's gun rang out his death-heell, and he, the cuuning scamp, was no more. Two pelts and the sun not four hours high was grand good luck indeed, and we were highly leated. The rest of the boys hearing the guns now came running in, and we were soon talking as only fox-shooters can talk over the result. Old Lester had not as yet put in his appearance, so lighting our pipes we sat discussing the run and "righting the battle o'er again." In a short time, however, the old man was seen striding along toward us, nuch to our amazement, with a fox dangling from his arm and a merry twinkle in his eye at our unfeigned astonishment. Muttual congratulations of course followed, and we learned that during the morning the dogs started the red imp almost under his feet, and he "cut loose" with the re-ult above stated. To say that we were not a happy lot of fellows over those three "varmints" dogs started the red imp almost under his feet, loose" with the re-ult above stated. To say t not a happy lot of fellows over those three would be unnecessary.

So ended our last hunt in Dutchess for 1890, and it is the

sincere wish of your correspondent that all who contemplate a day with "Reynard and the gun" will have as good a time and be favored with as good luck.

BLUE BILL.

#### ---WILD FOWL IN CONFINEMENT

I HAVE lately been inspecting the collection of wild fowl at our Philadelphia Zoological Garden, and cannot help remarking upon their excellent condition. Until this year all the geese and ducks indigenous to North America have been housed during the winter, which necessarily deprived them of the exercise which is requisite for good health. Now the society has inclosed a portion of these grounds, partly sheltered by trees, about an arc in extent, and I found the several varieties, without exception, in fine feather, and being present at feeding time noted their very healthy appetities. Barrels turned over on their sids as and partially filled with straw furnished a shelter for the birds in extreme cold weather, but as all our wild fowl are of a hardy constitution and accustomed to storms and ice, I learned they seldom took advantage of the cover offered them, preferring to sleep outside. sleep outside.

In the collection I noticed the black and white swan, the

sleep outside.

In the collection I noticed the black and white swan, the European gray goose, the Canada goose, the brant, the can-vas-back duck, the red-head, the widgeon, the black duck, the teal and summer duck. Six or seven years ago, while your correspondent was attending to some building on Long Beach, N. J., eight black ducks but a few days old were brought to me alive. They were purchased and given to one of the baymen to raise, with the promise that for every one reared he should have a dollar. Supposing the whole number had died I thought nothing more about them until the following September when I was about leaving the beach where I had been spending the summer. As the boat was about leaving the dock my hayman brought to me a huge box containing the eight black ducks, now nearly three-quarters grown. Hastily directing the box to the Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, and afterward writing to the society regarding them. I saw nothing more of the ducks until I one day visited the garden and found them quietly and contentedly swinding in the lake. They are now in their winter plumage ed the garden and found them quietly and contentedly swita-ming in the lake. They are now in their winter plunage and as glossy as an ibis. Two have died, owing to the hung-ling manner in which their wings were pinioned. The bal-ance are as gentle as barn-yard fowl, and it is known this species is one of our wildest and shyest. The canvas-back and red-head at the Zoo, are becoming very tame, and I wit-nessed quite a battle between a drake widgeon and a male

nessed quite a battle between a drake widgeon and a male canvas-back duck, the widgeon driving his larger opponent from the disputed food. I would here mention that the Zoological Society of Philadelphia would be much pleased to receive from sportsmen any wing-tipped game they may come in possession of, especially the wild geese, brant or ducks, for the collection at their garden.

The intensely cold weather we have been having, accompanied by the heavy falls of snow in the past two weeks, its playing sad havoe with our game in this State and New Jersey. Ruffed grouse and quail have been found frozen, and whole coveys of the latter bird discovered under the snow, huddled logether as they roosted, stiff and dead. In the wilder counties of Pennsylvania deer have been seen near the 'odder stacks in close proximity to the furm-house, being' odder stacks in close proximity to the furm-house. odder stacks in close proximity to the farm-house, being driven there to seek food. We must remember our winter has just begin and we will likely have as severe, if not more severe, weather in January and February. With this in view is it not necessary that something should be done for

the protection of our game (if there remains any) next authe protection of our game (it there remains any) next au-timin? What sportsman would not forego his quail shoot-ing for one season and devote his attention to the ducks, snipe and woodcock which are nigratory, while poor Bob White, decimated in numbers as he will most certainly be,

may increase in quantity?
While I write it is again snowing, with a prospect of a fourth heavy fail. Rest assured this is certainly to be the most disastrous winter on the quall we have had for many

years.
On the New Jersey coast, at Atlantic City, Tuckerton and On the New Jersey coast, at Atlantic City, Tuckerton and Barnegat, all the feeding-grounds frequented by the black duck are frozen over, consequently they are pushed to points where they are easily killed in numbers, but they are poor and worthless for the table. Great quantities were shot last week, uscless save for their feathers.

At Simepukent the sound is frozen completely over, and what fair ducks the prech fishermen, with their ness do not

At Simepuxent the sound is frozen completely over, and what few ducks the perch fishermen, with their nets, do not frighten off the shoals are obliged to go further south. We fancy these waters afford little perch-lishing, now that everything is frozen up.

We remember some years ago being at Sinnepuxent Sound

thing is frozen up.

We remember some years ago being at Sinnepuxent Sound goose-shooting and observed the effect the hotels and bridge had on the flight of fowl as they neared the objects mentioned. Not a goose passed within gun-shot, every bird crossing this capital shooting point much beyond range, when at one time, before the hotel was built and the bridge creeted, Messrs. Tabra and Stokes, who still own the point, enjoyed great sport whenever there was a tlight of either gress or ducks. Knowing it to be a waste of time to remain where we were, we made our way to the beach side of the sound and there, hidden in boxes sunk into the sand near the water's edge, with wild geese decoys (honkers, as they are called there), managed to get several good shots and to kill a quantity of fowl. But the day for all such sport at Sinnepuxent Sound is over, the best part of the beach being taken up by a watering-place hotel and outbuildings at Ocean City. And so it is all along the New Jersey coast, from Long Branch to Atlantic City, and soon will be to the capes of the Delaware. Capital grounds for bay-bird shooting in the summer and fowl and duck-shooting in the fall and winter are entirely destroyed by watering-place hotels.

Hoxo.

#### A TRUE PLOVER SHOOTING STORY.

WITH A MORAL.

T is said that "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley," and thus must all those have thought who have tried upland plover shooting.

Of all the birds on the sportsama's list, the gray or grass plover is the wildest and most not get-atable. Unlike his wary uncle, the goose, he will be enticed by neither stool nor call, in fact his cry is so hard to initiate that we have only known one man who could correctly counterfeit it. This was an old bayman of Long Island, who used to say that when he first got it down fine, he used to fool himself, so much so that he would in an abstracted moment go and hide. Down in the East the good folks call this plover the Humility or Humilt for short, perhaps on account of his modest and retiring nature, but the Yankees used to circumvent him occasionally by shooting out of wagons or from behind a stalking horse.

casionally by shooting out of map when the painting horse.

Our story takes us back to many years ago, when the particular hands of Ocean County, N. J., were a favorite rambling place for piover. They came there in September in flocks of hundreds, filling the air with their plaintive call and

pasture lands of Ocean County, N. J., were a favorite rambiling place for plover. They came there in September in flocksof hundreds, filling the air with their plaintive call and straining the "long Tons" of the Jersey farmers.

It was upon a crisp, frosty morning that four of us crossed the bay from the beach to have a crack at the plover that frequented the rolling upland pastures of the mainland. The Honorable S. was of the party, a short, Jolly personage, of fifty summers, well grounded in all that pertained to sport, but extremely nearsighted. The prow of our skiif had but just grated against the sand, when the Honorable S. drew from under the gunwale of the boat a huge cow's skin, surmounted with a pair of huge horns. To don this and securely fasten it by knotting a short piece of fish line around his neck, was but the work of a moment. He then looked up, and with a Satanic smile said: "Boys, I've got them now." Away to the westward rolled the bills, dotted here and there with large herds of cattle, while from the wettish slashes between the knolls the flutt-like note of plover was born down upon the air. "Now, boys," said the gay deceiver, "you station yourselves behind the fences and PII start up the birds," On went the Honorable S., bent over in imitation of a cow, his gun in land, and his spectucles with demoniac luster gleaning on his nose. We, in silent admiration at his "happy thought," ensconced ourselves behind the fence and peeped through the rails with anxious feelings, waiting to see whether the ruse would prove effective.

At last the Honorable S, spied a plover light at the base of one of the bills, and bobbing after him he went. He had lessened the distance almost half and was within a hundred yards of his live, and a grand animal, and the airy background made him look larger to us than any bovine we had ever seen before. He was not angry, but pleased, as he thought his mind. One and all shook their heads, as if to say, "Wholepla's beking in him. One and all shook heir heads, as if to say,

The bull took one step forward, and, like Hamlet's ghost,

The bull took one step forward, and, like Hamlet's ghost, sniffed the morning air. There was a devil-may-care twinkle in his eye, and an exulting chuckle in his respiration, as he sent from each nostril a cloud of smoke, as if he had pulled both triggers at once. "Yam" said the bull, and began trotting toward the unconscious S.

We yelled "Look out!" waved our hands and were frantic with dread and wild with despair. The fraudulent bovine heeded us not, but went bobbing on toward the plower. It has been said that fifteen seconds sometimes appear like two weeks and a half; it was so with us. At the end of sixteen one seem said that afticen seconds sometimes appear like two weeks and a half; it was so with us. At the end of sixten seconds the Honorable S. was standing on his head and the bull standing over him, looking very much surprised. S's gon went off, and the bull, still more astonished, reared up, lost his balance and fell over backward. The Honorable S. resumed his normal position and started for the fence, the bull rolled over and resumed his and followed in pursuit. He

was fierce. It was a fearful race to behold—one of life and death. The suspense was soon over, however, for the Honorable S. went for the fence the same way François Ravel used to go through the clock—head first—and safely landed used to go inrough the cicck—head first—and safely landed on the other side after scraping, by the top rail, all the but-tons off his vest. The bull slowed up and the cows on the plain scened tickled to death, while from on high the plover, with outstretched wings, looked down and squeeked out: "Bless you, my children. Adieu!" Epriss.

#### SAVE THE BIRDS.

New York, Jan. 3.

Winter is again upon us in its fullest rigor. Snow covers the whole State to the depth of fifteen inches and the quali are gradually starving and then freezing. No game protective association, no Legislature, no prohibitory game law can be those winter the greater for the start of the help them; winter, the greatest foe, the greatest enem quail, is upon them, and if help does not come to the

quail, is upon them, and if help does not come to them soon a good muny of them will perish.

But where is this help to come from? From our sports-men individually, and all title expense. Every shooter, that is city sportsman, has his friends in the country, has his par-ties he goes out shooting with in the fall of the year. Let, then, each city sportsman write to his friends the following instructions: Take a horse and sleigh, fill up the sleigh with hay or clover cut pretty short, mix with the hay or clover a lot of luckwheat or cracked corn, and distribute the whole in patches large enough to be seen at a certain distance, so as to attract attention, along the edges of the swammer in our in parenes arge enough to be seen at a certain distance, so as to attract attention, along the edges of the swamp or in any field where the birds have been known to feed. Repeat this transaction every other week or after every snow storm. The expense will not be large, but thousands of quail will thereby be saved, as every shooter knows that a well fed quail can stand any amount of cold. nail can stand any amount of cold.

I have tried the experiment, and I am happy to state that works well.

GUSTAVE WALTER.

it works well

Pittsburge, Pa You ought to speak a word for the quail; you cannot be too quick about it. Only yesterday a man in my neighborhood picked up two nearly frozen, the balance of the covey were dead. He took them home, thawed them out and they

were dead. He took them home, thawed them out and they are now doing well.

This is the worst winter on them since 1855 and 1856, and unless we try to help them now we may as well quit shooting for five years to come. Why not try to get New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland to stop all shooting for two years. Ohio would join and it would be a blessing all round. Two years' rest for quall, grouse and woodcock would make birds plenty for twenty years to come, but if the few breeders that are now left are to be shot at from October to January of next year we may as well give up sport of this kind altogether.

J. S. B.

The Washington Reporter says: "Warren Brownlee and Wm. Mounts, formerly of this county, now of Missouri, have promised to send a thousand qualis from their farm in that State to this county. The birds are very abmount there, not being hunted as they are here, because the larger game is found in plenty. The Sportsmen's Club of Washington would be pleased to receive reports from farmers and sportsmen, by postal card, whether the quali have suffered from the severe weather, in order that the loss may be made up by sending them stock birds. Parties wishing birds for preserves can get them at net cost upon application to the club. Notice will be given whenever the birds from Missouri arrive."

ROCKINGHAM, N. C. Jan 3 ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Jan. 3.

The poor quail in our State are now having a hard time of it. In the northern and western portions of our State the snow I learn is, and has been for some weeks, about one foot deep. In 1876 the quail were almost externinated here, but since then have greatly increased in numbers, and are now about as numerous as before the cold snap of that year.

T. C. L.

The snows have done great injury to the qualt, which are the only bird left in any quantity in this section. Ruffed grouse are almost exterminated, and where several years ago hundreds could be found on our mountain for a year or two but very few could be found. Can nothing be done to save this bird?

Wilmington, Del., Jan 5.

I fear all the quail in the State are done for. We have over eighteen inches of snow all over the State, and reports are coming in that the quail are frozen and starved to death.

H. W. G.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 8.

The sportsmen of New Jersey feel pretty certain that the qua'l have nearly all perished in the drifts or been devoured by hawks. A close season of two years is generally called for, and the Monmouth Democrat, Hightstown Gazette, Managuan Eas Stât, Lakewood Journal and other newspapers are indorsing the amendment of the game law to that end.

CENTREPORT, L. I.

Entire bevies of quall have been found frozen in the snow, and whole bevies have also been potted by one charge of shot from the wretches who sneak up and deliver their broadsides in the snow.

The snow and cold have committed fearful have among our birds, but didn't kill them all. The ground is still covered five or six inches deep, but the birds can run on top of it now, and if no more comes there will be some left for "seed."

JACK.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 4. MACON, Ga., Jan. 4.

The excessive cold weather has put a stop to our sport. this being the coldest spell since 1835; snow and ice on the ground for a week.

J. H. J.

MIGHIGAN—Monroe, Jan. 8.—Near Saginaw two of us recently bagged in two and a half days thirty-nine ruffed grouse and forty quail and as many hares as we could carry, and in hunting a portion of those four cold days I bagged twenty ruffed grouse, twenty-eight quail and four hares, nlone. Those were the last four days in December, and exceedingly cold.

#### FOX HUNTING AT KITTANNING.

FOX HUNTING AT KITTANNING.

KITTANNING, Pa., Jan. 3.

LINTING has peculiar charms which no one can appreciate but those who have engaged in the manly sport. The exercise which it affords is much more healthful from the fact that it is accompanied with delight and excitement. The chase has always been a source of anusement and delight to kings and nobles, and the gates of the forest in England and European nations are closed to all except that favorile few. But in America the forests are open to all of her citizens—not barred by caste or distinction—where the cares incident to an active life may be cast aside, and all may revel in the luxury of the chase, only restrained by wholesome laws for the preservation of game; the object of which indeed is to increase our pleasure.

In no locality within my knowledge is hunting extensively engaged in, and so successfully pursued as in this very county of Armstrong. Foxes and 'coons are the favorite game. The hunters are experienced. The hounds are blooded and well trained. The captain of the hunt was the old 'coon and fox hunter, 'Cou'n 'Nulton, weighing over two hundred pounds, and may be seen nost any day accompanied by a half dozen hounds. The captain and several others took with them five hounds: Old Jack, an imported English fox hound imported by Fox, of Foxburgh, Res-Lucy, a black and tan, Nellie, black and white, from Clearfield County, Rock, a black and tan pup from v aryland; Drummer, a black and tan from Join King's kennels. The chase must have been quite exciting, and as the excitement of a fox hunt can be conveyed only in the phraseology of a hunter and a participant we give his own account of it.

"At I P. M. we started for the old furnace property, two mules northwest of this place, a tract of land containing exercises."

conveyed only in the phraseology of a hunter and a participant we give his own account of it.

"At 1 P. M. we started for the old furnace property, two nules northwest of this place, a tract of land containing some two thousand acres of timbler, and an excellent place for fox hunting. Shortly after our arrival at the woods the pup struck the trail and gave tongue. Then Old Jack and the balance followed, excepting Drunmer who was held on the chain. Away they went down and across the run, the hounds giving tongue, and baying; the hunters, noisy and more excited than the hounds, shouting. There he goes; look, Is e him. Down the run the fox went—no time to trot, but six feet at every bound—until he came near the river, when he made a turn and recrossed the run, and ran along the side of the hill coning directly toward the hunters, not one hundred rods ahead of the hounds.

"As he came near us he struck our over the hill. 'He is making for Buttonwood Knob!" shouted 'Con,' and we all struck out for the Knob. The fox made good time and gained on the dogs some three hundred yards. When we got to the Knob he made one circle around it, and was on his second round when he came within some thirty yards where we were stationed.

"Here he comes,' shouted Alex. 'Look, Con, there he goes.'

"Here the kinn on saves 'Con,' and let Druwners loces.'

"Here the him go,' saves 'Con,' and let Druwners loces."

"Here he comes," shouted Alex. 'Look, Con, there he goes.'
"Let him go,' says 'Con,' 'and let Drummer loose.'
"Drummer struck ou 'full tilt."
"Hip, hurray,' says Alex. 'Two to one he puts him to earth or kills him in ten minutes."
"I take the bet,' says the lawyer from Pittsburgh.
"Away they went through the hured, and up the hill over Buttonwood Knob out of sight.
"If that King dog was worth a tinker's cuss he would have him; no use in depending upon anything except the pure blood,' says 'Con.'
"We recrossed the ravine, and wai'ed for half an hour, but no word of the dogs or fox.
"Con thinks they have struck out for Washington Loop. It was getting dark so we started for home, where we arrived at 6 F. M., having seen a fox chase but caught no fox. All of the dogs came home in the night time except the pup, and we found him yesterday about five miles from here. The afwe found him yesterday about five miles from here. The af-ternoons are too short for a fox hunt. The next time we will go out in the morning, and expect to bring in a fox. Our next venture will be after a black fox in Brunt's Hol-

low."

This is the account of the fox hunt. If any one of your many readers wish to have some sport in the way of fox hunting let him come to the Reynolds House in Kittanny, and inquire of Sheriff Henry. He will have a warm reception. A fox can be started at any time.

A HEXTER.

#### THE GUN TAX ON LONG ISLAND

THAVE read with a great deal of pleasure Mr. Nicholas Pike's letter to the farmers of Long Island, in last week's issue of the Forest AND STREAM, and although his letter may apply only toor in the neighborhood of the city, yet I modorse every word he writes in regard to the protection of insectivorous birds.

But in reference to his proposition that every gunner on

But in reference to his proposition that every gunner on Long Island should be taxed ten dollars for a license per annum, I would like to enter a feeble protest—not for myself, but in behalf of some very worthy sportsmen, who, not having plenty of lucre, could ill afford to pay such an amount. It is not the man who can hardly spare a few dollars to go a short distance on Long Island who kills off the game some distance away from the city; but it is the aristocrat (dressed in the latest stye of sporting suits), with a magnificent gun and a brace of beautiful setters, with a supply of money unlimited, on whose hands time langs heavily for want of occupation, who can go any distance on the Island and stay any length of time it may suit his lordship, who is the real exterminator.

minator.

The man who is tied down to business and can with great difficulty spare a day or two to enjoy some little shooting, but whose means will not enable him to go any distance or

out whose means will not cannot min to go any distance of stary beyond the short thus allotted him, even were he dis-posed to do so, is by no means the one who annihilates game. By placing a license fee of ten dollars on every sportsum it would give the exclusive right of hunting to aristocratic members of opulent gun clubs and debar any one else from enjoying this truly ennobling sport, genuine sportsman though

he be.

On the other hand, by not having some kind of license
there is danger of that part of Long Island within a radius of
twenty miles from Brooklyn being run over by an army of
pot-hunters and sportsmen, which is yearly being aug-

inented.

If it be fixed at \$2 or \$3 it will prevent "fledglings" of from fourteen to eighteen years of age from setting out on "scouting" expeditions from the clites of New York and Brooklyn, renturing just over the city limits of the latter named city and shooting not only insectivorous birds, but barn-yards fowls as well.

These are the ones who tend more toward destroying song

and game birds within a ten-mile radius of the city than any

and game birds within a ten-mile radius of the city than any one else.

There is another thing I would like to ventilate through I have it from a third party, I can implicitly believe him, and that is parties shooting from a battery in East, or Moriches Bay; and while spending a few days at Moriches I was informed that the men belonging to the life-saving station in the vicinity were in the habit of "dashing" for wild fowl at night. This tends more toward driving wild fowl out of the bay than a whole army of sportsmen could do.

What we want is better protection, and all the game laws of the State and all the license fees collected on Long Island will accomplish nothing if the game constables are in league with the unlawful battery shooters and share their unlawful profits.

Et Point Calabor.

EL POBRE CAZADOR

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 31.

Does Mr. Pike or any of his co-workers ever stop to consider if there are not some gentlemen sportsmen in the laboring classes, and that a ten-dollar license to them means the taking away of numerous conforts from their families? I know several laboring men in this vicinity as honorable sportsmen as ever carried a gun or rod (although the one may be of pot-metal and the other reed). They would not think of killing or catching game out of season, and their occupation and means do not allow of more than half a dozen days' hunting in the season. Will it be just to deprive them of these few days by putting on a prolibitory license? Be generous as well as just. Don't rob a sportsman, "'the' e'r sae poor," out of a few days' enjoyment under the false plea of protecting the game, and so perhaps drive an honorable hunter on to the criminal record by selfish legislation.

I have been a regular subscriber for Forest AND STREAM for over two years and can fully indorse the opinion that the paper is growing in excellence. I can assure you from experience that you have far more readers than subscribers. My copy is freely used in a class that can ill-afford to spare the price of any paper, and they take great interest in it and are watching the proceedings of the different clubs and associations with anxious minds. They are very expressive in their heartfelt graititude to you for the many recipes found in correspondents' column, which have often been of great benefit to their dogs.

#### OUR DETROIT LETTER.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.

Detroit, Jan. 8.

The event of the week in Detroit sportsmen circles was the contest for the medal of the Michigan State Metal Association. The meeting was beld on Wednesday at the grounds which have been fitted up for the use of the association within the Hunt-man Park inclosure. As I informed you in my last letter the costiy bauble which is the object for which the gallant men of the association so often and so fiercely struggle, was beld by E. S. Barbour, of this city. He was expected to appear to defend his possession of it but the holiday burdens had been too heavy for him, and he was downight ill. He accordingly placed the medal in the hands of a trusty friend, tegether with a letter explaining the cause of his absence. The day was clear and odd, but so admirable are the arrangements that very little discomfort was exprienced from the depressed temperature. For instance, the "home base" is in an inclosed shed, where a large stove and plenty of fuel made it possible for the shooters to quite domesticate themselves. When one was called to the hne he had merely to seize his gun, step out from his warm corner, toe the scratch, wiok, "pull" and blaze away. This may be regarded by some as rather an effeminate surrender to the borean blasts, but all such will have to be properly introduced to the "boys" hereabout before they can understand they are men in the broadest-shouldered sense of the term, hardy, sturdy fellows who have waded roaring for-rents and chased the bounding roebuck over long and tedious courses to get her. The fact that hone civilization is called on to contribute to the sportsman's luxury is, I take it, better proof of his level-haddeness than of his effeminacy. rents and chased the bounding rochuck over long and tedfous courses to get her. The fact that home civilization is called on to contribute to the sportsman's luxury is, I take it, better proof of his level-he adedness than of his effeminacy. It will no doubt interest many hundreds of readers of Forders AND STREAM to Know that this day's shroting was done over traps presented by the late and still lamented ference Smith, and that henceforth, as long as those traps shall last, the association will use no others. This in memory of one of the rarest and gentlest souls that ever grew big in mortal breast at the opportunity to do some suffering fellow creatures agontine kindness. The Detroit sportsanca miss him sadly, and his name, like that of poor Tom Davey, is seldom mentioud bere unless accompanied by the hearfest aspiration: "God bless him."

name, like that of poor Tom Dawcy, is seldom mentioned bere unless accompanied by the hearfelt aspiration: "God bless him."

Well, as I was saying, the day was brilliant, the shooters were in high feather, finger joints were in good playing order, good nature ruled the camp, birds were warm and lively, and every fellow had an air of determination as if resolved to win or die in the attempt. There was a goodly number of speciators present and a considerable sum of money changed hands on the result—chiefly by outsiders—together with sundry bottles of wine, game suppers, and 25-cent cigars. (It is astonishing how inxuriously the sportsman enjoys a good cigar after a day's shooting, apexed with a hot game supper done up in right style.) I do not need to fill space unnecessarily with trilling details, so for the purpose of this chronicle let it suffect that Goff Stenton won the metal by killing ten out of his eleven birds.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association, at Lausing, on the 25th instant, essays will be read and topics of interest generally to the sporting world will be discussed as matters of subordinate concern. I say subordinate because the main point of this meeting is the proposed revolution of the game laws of Michican. The latest organization to appoint delegates to the State Convention is the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club. Its delegates are Hon M. Dickinson, one of the most prominent lawyers of the West; Hon. Geo. H. Hopkins, Secretary to Gov. Bagley and now a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, and Wm. C. Colburn, President of the club. I shall next week have for your readers an interesting history of this famous gentemen's club, which, I think, might be accepted as a model by all the world of amateur sportsmen.

TRIGGER TRIX

New Hampshier—Nashira, N. H., Jan. 1.—The past season has been a dry one; but very few woodcock were shot in this vicinity, the usual feeding grounds being so dry as to offer no inducements to the birds to stop. Ruffed grouse also were hard to find, and were never so scarce, Squirrel hunting is the best sport of the season. Since snow has come fox hunting has given fine sport to those who enjoy

the chase and love the music of the mellow-tongued nounces. Rabbit hunting is gaining in favor, and some fine dogs are owned here. Mr. Frank Laton has the staunchest: he took him on Christmas day to hunt rabbits in the big swamp. He started an old "long-leg" and drove him till the 23th without tie up, when the rabbit was shot, and made the dog a well-earned Christmas dinner. Webs. the chase and love the music of the mellow-tongued hounds.

#### THE PROPOSED NEW JERSEY LAW

Tom's RIVER, N. J., Jan. 9.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Ton's River, N. J., Jan. 9.

Having read in your issue of Dec. 30 a communication from J. H. B., relative to the growing scarcity of game in the State of New Jersey, and advocating a two or three years' prohibitory law on woodcock, quail, rabbits and pheasants, let me say in reply that I am a resident of New Jersey and think that I may be considered a sportsman, as I have been shooting over twenty-three years, both in the East and the Far West, and am pretty well acquainted with the nature and habits of game birds generally. All sportsmen know that it is not the gun used in open season that exterminates game, but it is snaring birds, killing them in closesson, and our severe winters, when the ground is covered with snow, perhaps for several weeks, and the birds are starved and frozen out. There are plenty of men who call themselves sportsmen who will sit around their comfortable fires and talk of closing a game season for two or three years who would not walk one hundred yards in a snowstorm with a little feed for the birds if by so doing they could save a whole bevy. Let such as these, and all others who really desire to preserve shooting, feed the birds, now that there is a foot or two of snow all over the State, and do as I am doing—set the farmers' boys to work trapping, buy the birds from them, keep them over winter and put them out in the spring. This plan, if followed by sportsmen, will be more effective in preserving game than a ten years' close season. Those who are acquainted with the labits of quail know that when gunned some, the bevies broken up and a number of birds killed out of each, the remaining birds will mate and breed much better for it; for wh re a bevy is left undisturbed they will remain together. Few, if any of them, will pair off. Likely two or three hen quails will lay in the same nest, a constant warfare will be kept up, the nests destroyed, and no young birds when the season opens.

"J. H. B." also says that he finds that those who are best informed agree that the time has come when

three years. Now, sportsmen with whom I have talked relative to this matter agree fully with my views—that were it possible to get together enough non-sportsmen in our Legislature as would pass such a bill as ".]. H. B." proposes, the result would be indiscriminate shooting at all times of year, and birds would get no protection. I am positive that sportsmen generally would neither recognize nor assist in the enforcement of such a law. The laws of this State are sufficiently stringent as they are. Our quil season opens November I and closes January I, which makes a short one: besides, there are many days when the weather will not permit of shooting and the laws as they are cannot, or at least are not enforced. Then why talk of passing a law that would be universally disregarded? If the game laws of this State were rigidly enforced we should always have good shooting. As regards the growing scarcity of birds, let me here remark that we have had more quall this season in this vicinity than for a number of years past, and I think such has been the case throughout the State.

I do not think it would be a bad plan to close the season December 20, for up to that time we rarely have any snow. This would prevent port-hunters who are in the habit off reking quall in the snow till they come up to the bevy huddled together beneath a bush, where with one shot they will kill all. With the protection of game and the privileges of sportsmen at heart, I am, etc., tive to this matter agree fully with my views-that were

#### NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.

THE Twenty-third Annual Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and its tournament, will be held in the summer of 1881, under the anspices of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association. The place selected is the Brighton Boach race-course at Colon Palach 1881, under the Association of the Protection of Protection of the Protection of Pro der the auspices of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association. The place selected is the Brighton Bachi race-course at Coney Island. Clubs from all portions of the State, embracing the most influential residents of the various cities, as well as of the rural districts, will be in attendance. This section of the State, for the first time since the association became large; is chosen because of the incomparable advantages offered. It has been customary to offer prizes for competition at rifle, pistol and trap shooting and for fly casting. These prizes, consisting of money, guns, fishing tackle, ammunition and articles useful and necessary or ornamental, of every description, have always been donated by dealers and business men, who in return are advertised properly, and without expense to them, in circulars, programmes, pamphlets and the newspapers.

who in return are programmes, pamphlets and the newspapers.

It is proposed to make this the most important and successful event of the kind. To this end the undersigned have been appointed a committee to receive donations of suitable prizes and to arrange for the publication and distribution of the advertisements and acknowledgments. The circulars and programmes will be issued between March 1 and March 15 next, and sent to every club of the association throughout this State, and to other State organizations and the press. They will also be widely distributed at the time of the convention and tournament, which will continue for at least one week, during the season at Coney Island, and systematic publication in the newspapers will be assured. All prizes must be de ivered by March 1, 1881, and donors are requested to send a memorandum of the proposed gift at the earliest convenient date, as it is desirable they should before March.

All prizes will be exhibited, with the donor's name displayed thereon, for public inspection in a conspicuous place, for a reasonable time, and every practical effort made to thoroughly advertise the same.

Several valuable prizes have already been tendered and accepted.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to

cepted.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to some one of the committee, who will cheerfully furnish the desired information. Respectfully.

Charles W. Wingert (Fountain Gun Chub), 54 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., or care Nicol, Cowlershaw & Co., 743 Broadway, New York city.

A. Eddy (Long Island Shooting Club), 106 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. C. Chamberlain (Nonpareil Sporting Club), 150 Sterling place, Brooklyn, N. Y., or care Lawrence, Taylor & Co.,

316 Broadway, New York city.

Chas. W. Rodman (Garden City Gun Club), 413 Eighth street, New York city.

Leslie W. Wilde (Washington Gun Club), 27 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

We concur in the above: Abel Crook, President New York State Association; Geo. A. Chappell, President Long Island Sportsmen's Association; N. B. Cooke, Cor. See'y New York State Association; Jno. B. Sage, Rec. See'y New York State Association:

#### DELAWARE BAY DUCK SHOOTING.

O NE mild, sunny afternoon this fall during a duck shooting trip, I lay off in a blind overlooking a bunch of decoys. Not a ripple disturbed the ominous quiet of the broad bay, or moved the dead grass and recedsaround me; an oppressive hush pervaded the desolate marshes, broken only by an occasional screech of a passing sea gull.

I was thinking of "stilly nights" and home, when I awoke to remember I had built my cosy little nest almost over the "Waterman's Grave" (from whence the point derives its name) when I was rudely called to a chilly consciousness of a piercing northwester and a white-canned sea. The day

"Waterman's Grave" (from whence the point derives its name) when I was rudely called to a chilly consciousness of a piercing northwester and a white-capped sea. The day had been a storm breeder indeed, and when I arrived along side the yacht, long after sun set, wet and half frozen, all dreamy notions of poetic inspiration and creative imagery, fell limp and frost bitten before the stern reality of the situation. Next morning I took up my field glasses; ice and snow and a leaden sky met my eye, and I dive into the cabin to muse oratio.

a leaden sky met my eye, and I dive into the cabin to muse again.

Ben Davis Point, if we except Egg Island, is the most prominent in the Delaware Bay, the adjacent shallow cove, extending down to "Tuxet" Point, furnishing a large area of feeding grounds for waterfowl; and no better spot can be found in these waters for geese, brant and ducks, as they fly to and fro across the Point. A day or two of westerly winds bring them into the cove from all parts of the bay in countless numbers, and a good paddler with a first-class shooter ahead of him can illl his boat in a few days. During heavy southeast gales the birds are driven inland by the rough water, and take shelter in the Back Creek, the Tweed and their numerous tributaries and fresh water ponds. I have killed as high as thirty-nine black ducks singly with but forty-five minutes of daylight to do it in. True, it was during a bilinding snow storm, and I had the first whack at them. The latter part of February and March is the best time for geese and brant. Blue bills are so numerous then that over a hundred have been caught in a shad gill net in one shord drift, other nets ranging from twenty up, shad and ducks alternative the standards a seales. anundred have been caught in a shad gill net in one short drift, other nets ranging from twenty up, shad and ducks alternating in the treacherous meshes. An old fisherman tells me this with a long face. Every fall for twenty six years I have paid a visit to Ben Davis Point and the Waterman's Grave. An oil painting, done by young Peel just before he died from a sketch taken on the spot, and presented me, now hangs in my bed room, and it is truly a very lifelike picture of a very desolate spot.

Form yourself into a committee of one and feed the starving hirds, or pay some one of your friends in the country to do it for you.

A Kansas Incident.—Abilene, Dec. 28.—I notice quite a number of deer brought to town—seven or eight—one turned the scales at 190 lbs.—a fine buck.

Quail are very plenty here this fall and we are having fine sport with them. It is no unusual thing to find eight to ten large coveys in an afternoon hunt, and sometimes something else, as one of our boys can testify to. He was out with a friend lately for a quail hunt on one of our small streams and they had been quite successful, one hunting on one side of the stream and one on the other, only one dog, and he like a policeman, never around when wanted. C. noticed a likely looking bend in the creek, tramped down into it the long grass and bushes, when suddenly, with a snort and grunt that made him quake, he found himself attacked by a beast that savagely snapped at lis legs. No trees handy, afraid to turn and run for fear she would take a piece out of his back. With hair standing on end, he stood his ground like some Roman gladiator, and poked and punctured at her with what? with his gun, and was about to give up in despair, when he remembered it was a gun, and pulled both triggers. The charge of No. 8, backed by a good charge of powder, did the work. Just then B., a farmer, and the dog came, and they gazed upon the monster; the silence was broken by the farmer, who remarked thusly: "Yes; she was a fine one, and pure Berkshire, sold \$50 worth of pigs from her last year; would not have parted with her for any money, besides the pigs will be sure to die—but, boys, its yours, give ups 16 and we'll call it square." Infine.

yours, give me \$16 and we'll call it square." Dirigo.

Nebraska Notes—North Platte, Neb., Dec. 21.—The boys are having lots of sport now. R. Watts came in from the Dismal. Killed twenty deer, and they were first-class. As I had a saddle mys-lf I know. Game is very plenty this year; and it is a good thing for some of the farmers over on the Republican River who did not raise any crops this year. Any day you can see loads of game in our city going south. Mountain linos are plenty this year. A large one was killed Monday at Fort McPherson. One of my nequaintwnces saw four on the Medicine Riverand shot at them, but did not kill any. Dillon and R. Watts start to-night on a grant hunt up the North Platte, near Olfallin's Bluffs. There is a band of anticlope there, driven down by the storm, and as they are first-class shots they will make it a successful rip. The antelope is hard game to get. I have hunted them from Old McPherson to the Big Horn Mountains, and I find that if you get them you have to shoot from 100 to 200 yards of them, and there are more killed inside of 150 than over. But a 45 cal., with 100 grains of powder, will most always dothe them, and there are more killed inside of 150 than over. But a .45 cal., with 100 grains of powder, will most always do the work if any rifle will. But I think that a good repeating arm that would use 100 grains of powder would be the best, and I don't see why some gunnaker don't get one up, as it would pay. Men won't use a .50 cal. rille out tere. The bullet don't go as fast as they wish. If they would make a 12th, rifle, .45 cal., 100 grains, they would have the best rifle for deer and antelope.

GAME AND GUNS AT OMAHA.—Southwestern Minnesota GAME AND GUNS AT OMARA.—Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa is a country but sparsely inhabited as yet, and embraces without doubt the best chicken shooting to be found. Chickens are found by the thousands and the numerous lakes afford, in season, splendid duck and goose shooting. The lakes abound in multitudes of fine fish, and all in all, for sport in the fall months, this region cannot be

surpassed. There is no use in naming particular localities, as the sportsman cannot go amiss. The sportsman should be prepared to camp out, and not depend on finding much, if any, accommodation at the best places. The present cold weather has driven the deer down from more northern regions, and fine sport is now had within a few miles of Omalia. Seventeen deer shot in one week on the Minnesota bottom within six to ten miles of this place. In shot-guns every make ever known or heard of is represented. Almost every-body uses heavy ten-gauge guns, with pistol grips—and almost every-body overheads their guns, the rule being to put in all the powder and shot the shoulder will bear. Of dogs, we have curs of high and low degree in innuncrable numbers and a fair sprinkling of really good dogs. Nautters.

and ne jowden as now the stonder win toean. Of togs, we have curs of high and low degree in innumerable numbers and a fair sprinkling of really good dogs.

A HINT TO GUNMARERS—Fernandina, Fla, Dec. 28.—In your issue of the 6th inst we read with much interest two articles by "Bedford" and "Dell," under the head of "Gun, Powder and Shot. They contain, without doubt, much practical information, and if every man who is an amateur sportsman had the time to thoroughly test his fowling-piece, as prescribed by these gentlemen, he very probably would be much more successful in the field. But just here is the trouble. Such experiments must not be conducted carclessly or hurriedly, but with such great precision and accurate registry of results as would consume nuch more time than many of us could command. Again, such trial would necessitate a convenient range for target practice, that to many would be inaccessible, except at remote distances. In view of these hindrances to the many who might otherwise make there tests for theuselves, we would suggest, with due deference to the manufacturers of guns, or at all events of the better grades of guns, that they would specially test each gun for the specific purpose of furnishing with each gun directions how to load said gun so as to attain the best results, viz.: number of drachus of powder to each number of shot; how to wad on both powder and shot; what make of powder was used in the tests as to mills and number, and the range of the piece according to the loading. We are sure that there are but few purchasers who would not be willing to give an extra price for a gun accompanied with this accurate information. There is no doubt that many an excellent gun is condemned and probably many a man branded as a "audt," who might otherwise be a very fair shot, on account of the want of this accuracy of knowledge of just how to load. We do not know that our suggestion is a new one, but we have never heard it advanced before, refther have we ever cen any directions of any kind accompany

The Proposed Revision—New York, Jan. 7.—Editor Forest and Stream: My attention has been called to the so-called measures for the protection of game as proposed by the Long Island Game Association. A number of sportsmen have called on me and asked me to use what influence I have toward exposing and preventing the passage of any such act as they contemplate bringing up at Albany. The meeting held seems to have been entirely under the control of the dealers in game and fish, and the proposed change is simply to allow them to sell game out of season, thus opening a market for prachers and encouraging them to break the laws. The bad features of such an act have been so thoroughly exposed that it is not necessary to discuss them now. It would The haf features of such an act have been so theroughly exposed that it is not necessary to discuss them now. It would prevent all further prosecutions in the large cities and destroy the usefulness of game protective scieties. The only reason they offer for this change is that the present law inteef res with their profits, which they could make were they allowed to pander to the apretites of the wealthy. I am sure, however, that with the growing feeling for the necessity of game protection such an outrageous law will not be passed. When will clubs and individuals stop tinkering with the game laws and learn that it is far better to see that their country friends keep their quali from starving this hard weather and enforce the present laws than to spend their time in urging the passage of new ones. People in the country get confused by the constant changes; they do not have time to get fully acquainted with the laws before they are altered. A few birds kept over and turned out in the spring and a few quarts of small grain scattered in the swamps will do more toward providing good shooting than all the game laws in existence.

laws in existence.

Florida—Madison, Dec. 30.—I came to Florida about a month ago in search of good shooting grounds. Thus far I have confined my attention to ducks and quali, which can be found in great numbers at almost any point between Live Oak and Tallahassee. I came here a stranger, but found hospitable gentlemen both ready and willing to direct me to the haunts of the duck and quali, and in many instances accompanied me into the field with their guns. From fifty to seventy quali is the ordinary bag of two sportsmen going out for one day and shooting from 9 A. M. to 4-P. M. The cover is good open broom sedge and the birds lie well to the dogs. Trust that you will direct inquiring gunners to this the finest game country I have ever seen. At Tallahassee Judge Westcott is the most enthusiastic sportsman in that section of country.

G. D. P. H.

Among the librars—Lover Brule Agency, D. T., Dec. 16.—This is quite a sporting country. We have the antelope and deer quite plenty here, and also chickens, though from some reason this year we have none to speak of. The general opinion of the employees and officers at Fort Ifale (which is situated about thirteen miles from here) is that the young broods were killed by a freshet of the Missouri River, just as the young broods were hatched out. As a general thing they are without number. One of our half-breeds has a fine stag hound, and every morning he makes a capture of a wolf by running him down. I learn that the buffal are within a hundred nules of us, and a party start out soon for a hunt. I do not expect to get much hunting till the spring, when the fowls fly here quite plenty.

Lower Berler.

Indiana, Hronksburg, Jefferson Co., Dec. 28.—A party of five from our town enjoyed four weeks' shooting last month along the Mississippi River, between Cairo. III., and New Madrid, Mo. We got eight deer, sixty-three turkeys, eighteen geese and a few ducks. As some of your correspondents seem to be interested in the weight of game birds, I

will mention that we secured several fine old gobblers weigning fifteen to eighteen pounds, and one extra large goose weighing fourteen pounds. We were in a little flat-boat fitted up especially for the trip, which is a pleasant way of going on a few weeks' hunt. The deer we found plentful at one lauding only. Turkeys in abundance at several landings. Geese and ducks unusually scarce, they being further T. S. M.

Tolland Cornty, Conn., Jun. 4.—The old year closed here with very severe weather for all kinds of game. The snow-storm of last Wednesday covered the feeding grounds of our partridge and quali, which were quite plenty. The several light storms since give us eight to ten inches of snow, with no dirfts, and therefore no bare spots for the birds to feed upon. The thermometer ranged from zero to 24 degrees below for the last three days of January; and this, with the difficulty of finding feed, will greatly diminish our number, which was good up to this severe weather, and bid fair for a goodly number wintering. Had this been a favorable winter for our game, shooting in this section next season would have been excellent. Ducks were quite plenty for this locality until the severe weather of last week closed our streams. Rabbits are very plenty.

A Massachtsetts Wild Car.—The New Haven Times tells a story of a man who went out rabbit shooting in the woods and swamps of West Granville, Mass., and came across a 22b. wild cat. He gave the cat both barrels together, loaded hearly with No. 6 shot, and the charge brought down both game and hunter. Lunny was knocked down by the recoil, and the cat was riddled through the breast, but it did not kill him, and Lunny rushed forward to save what was left of his dog and clubbed the cat to death with the breech of his gun. The dog, a fine hound, weighing twice as much as the cat, is so far disabled that he will never hunt again. And all in a confidential interview of three seconds with a Yankee wild cat!

New Jersey Game.—Morristown, N. J., Jan. 3.—I think J. H. B., of New Bedford, N. J., hits the "Nail" square on the head when he says the game in New Jersey is fast disappearing. I know some men near Morristown who would as soon shoot a bird out of season as to shoot one in season. A large number of birds are trapped near here, and so long as the birds are trapped and shot out of season how can we expect them to live? I think if a close period be established for two years we will have fine shooting in it. Yours truly,

Michigan—Essexville, Bay Co., Dec. 27.—I find great pleasure in reading your valuable journal Game not very plenty as yet, but in a few years I think quall and rabbits will be quite numerous. Ruffed grouse are quite scarce, and only a few are brought to bag.

L. E. R., Ju.

Brown Representation Western Massachusetts is excited over BRIN REDIVITS.—Western Massachusetts become the exploit of one of the oldest hunters in the State, who has just shot four bears in the Hoosac Mountains. Bruin has not been seen in that part of the country for many years.

X. J. F.

LIVE DREE WANTED .- A correspondent wishes to know there he can purchase a number of deer—both bucks and THE STONY CREEK, Conn , fox hunters have killed over

thirty foxes this winter. THE AUDUBON CLUB of Buffalo are coming to Coney Island

next spring forty strong.

FLORIDA-Monticello, Dec. 31.-Quail, snipe and ducks

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

Рин.арев.рина, Jan. 3.—The following score was made by the Philadelphia Jag'd Club on December 30 at pigeons for a gold

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match.

DEPROVE Town Dec. 30 .- The last shoot of the year of the Julien Gun Club took place last Friday, and, notwithstanding the cold weather, a most enjoyable time was had. The match was shot on the Mississippi River, and the boundary lines were marked out on the ice. We had a large tent erected, in which a good stove was put up and the bottom of tent laid with boards, and at noon a lunch was served of sandwiches, coffee, pickles, etc., which, it is needless to say, was thoroughly enjoyed. Read won the medal for the second time in succession, d. Mr. J. N now his individual property. Following is the score; 21 yards, 5 birds each:

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Second match; medal match; 15 singles at 21 yards rise; tame hirds

S. J. Cox			 		0	1	1	1 :	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	012
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Third match; \$3 entrance, including birds; 10 single birds at 21 yards: Van Vleel Cox Christy Williams Bissell 26 yards. 

Third tie-31 yards. Cox, first money, \$11; second money divided between Raup and S. Cox. Fourth match, 21 yards, \$2 entrance

Second tie. Reed..... W. Cox. first money, \$10: second money divided between S. Cox and Munsell.

Fifth match, 10 birds, 21 yards, \$3 entrance :

Johnson vs. Talbot—Parkville, L. I., Jan 6.—Find, trap and handle match, between Miles Johnson, of New Jersey, and Dr. B. Talhot, of New York, for \$20 a side, at 100 birds each, from a single ground trap, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; Long Island rules

Judge for M. Johnson, Mr. D. Green; for Dr. Talbot, ynn. Referee, Mr. J. De Fraine. Time of shoot, 3h. 15

VINCENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 3.—The Coaxen Glass Ball Club held their monthly shoot here to-day for silver badge. Card's trap, 18 yards rise, 10 balls :

Snow three feet deep on level.

PORT RICHMOND, Staten Island, Jan. 9.—The Holiday Gun Club of this place was organized Jan. 1, 1881, with the following named officers and members: J. A. Pearce, President; Gustave Sprenger, Vice-President; J. H. Butler, Secretary: E. C. Lisk, Treasurer : B. Mullin, R. Brown, E. Cruser. At the first regular shoot of the club on Monday, Jan. 3, the following scores were made, glass balls, single trap, 18 vds.

The Washington Gun Club, of Brooklyn, have leased the R wood Park for the term of four years for the purpose of holding their shoots there, and have also erected a club house on the grounds. The park is to be surrounded by a high board fence and all outside shooting will be strictly prohibited.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Jan. 4 .- A match took place here on the above date between Cannon, of Newark, N. J., and J. A. Oyster, of Camp Hill, Pa., at ten birds single at 31 yards rise, and five pairs double birds, 21 yards rise, which resulted as follows: 31 yards—Cannon 6; Oyster, 6. 21 yards-Cannon, 6; Oyster, 7.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS says that he will accept the challenge of Dr CATTAIN DOGARDUS SAYS (DAT NO WILL accept the challenge of Dr. Carver to shoot 100 birds each, 30 yards rise, 5 traps, under the English rules, for \$2,500 a side. Now that both men are for once agreed on the conditions let them come together, and may the

Study Hop Bitters Book, use the medicine and you will be wise, healthy and happy.

## The Rennel.

#### THE COCKER CLUB.

So far as membership is concerned, the Cocker Club is already an assured success. We have received directly and through Mr. Macdougall more than forty names of those who signify their desire to join the club. The list will be kept open for receiving names two weeks longer, or until Jan. 27, when we will close it and call for the votes for the committee of seven who will undertake the formation of the club.

All owners and breeders of cockers, and all others who are in any way interested a the breed, are urged to send their

names to us within that time, that they may have a voice in electing the committee.

Our readers are invited to bring this matter to the attention of others who are interested in the breed but who do not read the Forest and Stream—if there are any such. \_\_\_\_

PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW .- The entries for this show, as noticed, closed on the 6th inst., and during the few days before the closing of the books Superintendent Lincoln had all he could attend to. The entries came in far beyond the expectation of the promoters of the show, and instead of having one hundred and fifty, as calculated on, about double that number have been booked. Mr. Lincoln, in writing us, states that for number and quality of entries of sporting and nonsporting dogs the show will rank fairly with any show held in the country. The Baltimore Kennal Club has made seven or eight entries, Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, thirty, and many other celebrated kennels will be represented. Mr. Lewis M. Rutherfurd, of this city, has entered his famous fox terriers and expects to attend the show. In addition to Major J. M. Taylor, who will judge the sporting classes, we are happy to state that Dr. L. H. Twaddell, of West Philadelphia, has consented to judge the spaniels, hounds, foxterriers and all non-sporting dogs. ---

New York Show .- In all probability this show will take place on or about the first of May, at Madison Square Garden. It will be impossible to secure the Garden before that date and by that time the building will have been put in repair and thoroughly tested.

#### LARCENY OF A DOG.

GOOCHLAND, Va., Dec. 28.

GOOCHLAND, Va., Dec. 28.

THIS matter has been discussed in several numbers of FOREST AND STREAM. In your issue of December 16, page 391, is a communication from "Ritle," in which he substantially concludes that dog stealing is punishable as other larceny by the common law of England. In this, "Rifle," although apparently a subject of the Queen, is mistaken. It was well settled at common law that while on the one hand a dog is such property as that its owner may maintain a civil action for the unlawful conversion, destruction, or injury thereof by another person, it is not such property as to be the subject of larceny. But by Statute 10, Geo. III., C. 18, very high pecuniary penaltics, or a long imprisonment, or whipping in their stead, may be inflicted on such as steal, or knowingly harbor a stolen dog, or have in their custody the skin of a dog that has been stolen. This statute was altered, but not materially, by another passed during the reign of George IV. The common law distinction in regard to the nature of this subject still prevails in this State, with this exception, to wit, that any person who desires so to do can have his dog listed for taxation, and upon so doing and paying the tax of one dollar for the first, and fifty cents for each additional dog, such dogs are to be considered as other personal property, and the stealing thereof is declared to be petit larceny, punishable as a misdemeanor.

#### A LETTER FROM MR McKOON

FRANKLIN, Del. Co., N. Y., Jan. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have noticed your public refusal to publish my letter, addressed to all breeders and interested ones in the cocker controversy, also your stunning steps and terrible remarks in relation to the position taken by myself, as agent for or voice of others or most of our highest esteemed breeders. All lation to the position taken by myself, as agent for or voice of others or most of our highest esteemed breeders. Although I think they were directed against me too personally, and had much preferred to see the whole private letter without change rather than in parts, etc. I, will not try to defend myself in the least in relation to them or the position I wished to take in the matter, but let others decide that as may occur to suit themselves. But I busten to say that wherever my great zeal and deep interest for my brothers and our favorite breed may have caused me to err in the matter, or my enthusiasm caused me to see things in a wrong light, I wish to make immediately all apologies, and ask as many pardons as seems to be due from one. Facuowing as you do my enthusiasm, when any one is liable to err conscientiously, you will grant the pardons and accept the apologies, I hope and believe.

I desire also to say that as matters stand at present I believe it best for all directly interested to join the list for the suggested club. You may therefore add my name to that list. There has been suggested the formation of another Cocker Club, comprising the principal public and private breeders of this strain and those interested and in operation.

list. There has been suggested the formation of another Cocker Club, comprising the principal public and private breeders of this strain and those interested and in opposition to the New York club, to compete with the New York club. But this step I have hearitly discouraged, and with such success that the idea is now dropped I believe. With Forest AND STREAM to get the club into satisfactory forn for all connected, the objections some seem to have will now be removed. Now, as we are certainly to have a Cocker Club, one club is enough, and all public and private breeders of this strain should join it, and work with it and not leave it for a few to monupolize to suit their own views, but all work for the good of the breed, and breed to the standard, as near as is consistent with field qualities, health, intelligence and beauty. good of the breed, and breed to the standard, as deal as a consistent with field qualities, health, intelligence and beauty.

M. P. McKoon.

Duck's Winnings .- Dr. William Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., has kindly called our attention to an error which appeared in our notice of Wenzel's Chief in a recent issue and we hasten to make correction. The notice stated that Duck, among other winnings, secured the special for best Irish setter bitch at St. Louis, 1879, when in fact the prize went to Dr. Jarvis' Rose. The following letter from Mr. John Fottler, Jr., explains how the mistake occurred:

Boston, Mass., Jan. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Thanks for calling my attention to the error. I did not enter Duck in special class for best frish bitch, St. Louis, 1879, and Dr. Jarvis' Rose was the winner in that class. I

sent the record to Mr. Moore, and having made it up in hurry I made an error in copying. Please correct in an early number. I have written Dr. Jarvis concerning this correc tion. Very respectfully,

John Fottler, Jr., Pres't Mass. Kennel Club.

BEEF TEA FOR DOGS—Philodelphia.—In issue of FOREST AND STREAM of December 29 Dr. Sterling, of Cleveland, gives an admirable receipt for making beef-tea, and agrees with your correspondent that liebig's extract, in the feeding of puppies, will cause death sooner than starvation, and in the course of the article mentions Johnston's fluid beef as being a preparation which contains the entire nutritive constituents of the beef, but states that it is too expensive a food for dogs.

We average with the preparation he refers to (cloudston's) preparation which contains the entire nutritive constituents of the beef, but states that it is too expensive a food for dogs. My experience with the preparation he refers to (Johnston's) has been extensive, and I find it cheaper than any beef-tea prepared by the home process and likewise more economical and nutritious than that made by his method. In a pound of Johnston's fluid beef, costing \$16 per dozen, or \$1.33 per pound, there are sixty-four teaspoonfuls, which would make a single teaspoonful cost about two cents, and as it takes but two of these to a pint of boiling water, the pint of beef-tea would be but a little over six cents. This, compared with butcher's beef at eleven cents per pound, is certainly cheaper, as the rule (for making beef-tea, even by the process he gives) is "a pound of beef to a pint of water." I learn that Mr. Johnston first makes an extract of the soluble properties of the beef (which is more stimulating), then beef is dried and impalpably powdered and added to the extract, the combination making a food as nutritions as the solid beef itself. The powdered portion being microscopically fine, is readily assimilated by the weakest stomach and contains the fibrin as well as the albumen. I grant that any beef-tea, however made, is rather expensive food for dogs, but who would not go to the expense in the care of a valuable blue-blooded puppy, weak and run down from effects of distemper?

Assumment Paters Store, Ast this show (which is no

and run down from effects of distemper? Homo.

Alexandra Palace Show.—At this show (which is to open on Tuesday, Jan. 18, London, England) the following gentlemen are announced to judge, viz.: For bloodhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, boarhounds, Rev. W. J. Mellor; Nowfoundlands, Dalmatians, smooth-haired terriers, Vorkshire terriers, Italian greyhounds, toy terriers, Mr. Howard Maphebeck; decrhounds, Pomeranians, pugs, sporting and non-sporting puppies, Rev. G. P. Hodgson; greyhounds, English setters, Gordon setters, Irish setters, Beddington and black and tau terriers, Mr. S. Lang; pointers, Mr. J. H. Whitehouse; retrievers, wire-haired fox-terriers collies, bull terriers, Irish terriers, Mr. S. E. Shirley; spaniels, Major Wille t and Rev. A. H. Willett; smooth-haired fox-terriers (and puppies), Mr. P. Burbidge; dachshunds, bassets, Rev. G. F. Lovell; poodles, Capt. the Hon. F. Greville; bulldogs, Maltese, Blenheim and toy spaniels, Mr. J. W. Berrie; skye terriers, hard-haired Scotch terriers, Capt. V. Hatton; and Dandie Denmont terriers, Rev. W. Titdeman. The show will last four days and the schedule is, se usual, liberal.—London Field.

last four days and the schedule is, as usual, liberal.—London Field.

GLADSTONE—Joe, JR.—Columbia, Tenn., December 31.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of the 23d instant, giving the pedigree and performances of Mr. Blyson's dog Gladstone, you state that "in the race against Joe, Jr., st Florence, Ala., December, 1870, his speed and botton were so apparent the judge for Joe, Jr., stated after the race that Gladstone was a third faster than Joe, Jr." Being the genteman in question, I rise to a privilege. I made no such statement; but in a conversition between Mr. Bryson and myself, on the afternoon of Tue-day (and after the race had closed by Joe, Jr., winning upon three legs), in which Mr. Bryson said that "he thought Gladstone a third faster dog of the two, and at two o'clock that afternoon he bold Mr. Campbell that he had his dog Joe, Jr., beaten." I replied that during the greater part of the first day Gladstone dia Joe, Jr. was in my opinion much the better dog, and at two o'clock was defeated in the race instead of the "victor," as he thought. The above is a true statement of the facts, and everything that passed between Mr. Bryson and myself or any one else relating to the race after its cloce.

Query: If the speed and bottom of the "peerless Gladstone" (as Mr. Bryson thinks him) were so apparent and so much greater than Joe, Jr., why was it that the score of the poor "br-ken-down, used-up, played out," Jee, J., going from eleven o'clock in the afternoon of the second day, unon three legs only, was one point greater over the great Gladstone thirty points; Joe, Jr., sex-paper notoriety" has been the cause of my long silence, but justice to the kennel of Capt, Geo. W. Campbell demands, I think, a notice from me of your article. My parting injunction to Mr. Bryson sile, "Flat justitia rust actum."

The Eastern Field Telas Club met at the Astor Tues dwar at the second and the statement on the statement on the statement on the statement on the statement of the statement on the statement on the statement

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB met at the Astor House, Tuesday afternoon and without having transacted any business adjourned to Thursday (this) evening.

THE MANCHESTER DOG SHOW.

(From the London Field.)

THE first exhibition of the Northern Counties' Canine So THE first exhibition of the Northern Counties' Canine Society began in the Volunteer Drill Hall, Stratford-road, Manchester, on Thursday, Dec. 16, and will end this evening. The hall is eminently suited for a dog show, but the rings were woefully declicient. They were in the open air, covered over with canvas, and the day being gloomy, the light was very bad, and the judging accordingly suffered. The judges were: For fox terriers, Mr. T. H. Scott; mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, bloodhounds, derhounds, greyhounds, Dachshunde, skyes, buildogs, dandie diamous and sheepdogs, the Rev. G. F. Hodson; pointers, spaniels, Blenheims and any other variety classes, Mr. W. Lort; setters and retrievers, Mr. Ed. Armstrong; and bluck and tan terriers, smooth terriers, Yorkshire terriers, buil terriers, Irish terriers, Bedlingtons, pugs and toys (rough and smooth). Mr. Peter Bden.

and tan terriers, subsold terriers, Torisame terriers, out terriers, Firsh terriers, Bedlingtons, pugs and toys (rough and emooth), Mr. Peter Eden.

The judging was started simultaneously in various rings, but Mr. Scott, after vainly trying to settle one of his classes of for terriers, was so crowded in his cramped ring that he

gave it up for the time being, and sent the dogs back to their

gave it up for the time being, and sent the dogs back to their benches, deciding upon waiting until Messrs. Lort and Ed. Armstrong and the Rev. Mr. Hodson had done respectively with their classes, when he had the terriers brought to one of their rings. The attendance, at one time, was very fair on Thursday, and we sincerely trust that the public will natronize the show heartily, as it deserves every success. Messrs. Spratt had the feeding, so that was well seen to, and the dogs were confortably benched and partitioned off, and they were attended to, in every way, in the style of our very best shows. The management itself left nothing to desire, and we must compliment the secretary and his working committee on their energy and business-like arrangements.

No champion Mastifis were entered, and in the open dog class, the brindle, Vulcan II, was rightly put first by Mr. Hodson, and Scalford King took second. The highly commended Colonel II. is of a poor, indifferent color; Carlo, commended Colonel II so if a poor, indifferent color; Carlo, commended, is rather bandy; and Leo, passed over, is too leggy and small-headed. In bitches, Duchess of Connaught, shown in capital form, had no difficulty in taking first over Venus, who wan's substance. Mr. Jaffray's Nell looked very well, but was out-classed, and Nancy is simply a weed. The puppy class was better than we expected. First went to Douardar, a very grand puppy indeed, with an excellent body and capital bone, but just a triffe bent in the forelegs. As he is, however, only eight months old, this doubtless will improve with age, and, on the whole, we think him a most promising youngster. Countess was rightly beaten by bim. The next best was undoubtedly Mr. Kenyon's Rossendale, who has a deal of bone, and Mr. Jone's Tyler is a good puppy. The same genileman's Janitor shows a lot of feather behind. Mr. Moor's Gauge is a smallish brindle, but nevertheless cheep at the catalogue price, 25.

ry. The same gentleman's Jamitor shows a 10t of teather behind. Mr. Moor's Gauge is a smallish brindle, but nevertheless cheap at the catalogue price, 25.

There were three St. Be-raard champions, viz., Barry, The Shah and Bayard. Bayard was looking certainly in the best form we have ever seen him; but his loins ought always to place him behind either Barry or The Shah, especially when these two look well. In the open dog class Olympus, placed first, had the best bone, but is of a bad color, has a poor head, and shows too much curl; and Kettle, with two second, is of a good color, but is too long-faced. Prigrim is a well-headed dog, with a nice coat, but a bit straight in the stifle. He, nevertheless, should have been in the prize list, as he is a good one; but he was passed over. Castar, who took third, is a most promising dog, his only defect being that he is not square enough in the muzzle. Mr. Macdona's Banco deserved a card; but Thor, very highly commended, is bad in the face. Hob, who took a prize at Birmingban, here was passed over altogether—a most extraordinary occurrence, especially considering that his kennel companion, Heffed, who is not nearly so good as he, was very highly commended, is not a bad dog, but has no dew claws; Meus, very highly commended, want blaze, Don's too small; and commended, is not a bad dog, but has no dew claws; Meus, very highly commended, wante blaze; Don is too small; and Snowdritt was not in form. In bitches Beatrice had no offliculty in winning over Morrysbrook Norma. Altona, highly commended, is of a bad color, and had a bad head; and Abbess, placed third, is pinched in the jaw. Newfoundlands had six entries, but only one turned up, and that one was only very indifferent, so that all prizes were withheld; but in the bloodhound class Mr. Tinker's champion Dido, who was the only entry, locked in splendid form, and took the prize on her own merit.

Deerhounds and greybounds were capitally blaced. Mr.

pion Didō, who was the only entry, locked in splendid form, and took the prize on her own merit.

Deerhounds and greyhounds were capitally placed, Mr. Sharpie's Seif Defence and his Hairspring winning in their respective classes, although the competition was rather close. Ponto was the only champion pointer dog shown. In bitches his kennel companion Fan took the prize; she looked in very excellent form. The open large dog class proved another win for Bang III, beating Karnac, who carries his years wonderfully well. The class was very good, and, we take the beautiful well. The class was very good, and well, although Young Ruby, who took second, would not show herselt at all in the ring, in spite of all George Helbewell's coaxing. Meg had a fair win. We liked very much Midge and Mite two of the proper sort; but one shows age and the other one is a bit throuty. In the small dog class the awards were rightly given; but in bliches we could not at all agree with Mr. Lort's list going in favor of Miss Bryon, as she is a weedy, small bitled with a bad head, and a complete absence of bone. This award created no small sensation. The bitch was certainly shown in good style; but, in the face of her patent defects, she did not deserve even a commendation, and Locket, Bona-Belle, or Bess were a long way

The bitch was certainly shown in good style; but, in the face of her patent defects, she did not deserve even a commendation, and Locket, Bona-Belle, or Bess were a long way her superior.

The champion class for English setter dogs only had a brace in it, viz., Old Rock and Emperor Fred, and it took Edward Armstrong nearly an hour before he could decide between them. Over and over again he examined them; but still he halted about his decision. In the end, however, he gave the cup to Emperor Fred. Rock has been a great winner, as every one knows, and, although he was shown in the pink of condition, he is getting stale, and doubtes this decision will be indorsed by other judges. Emperor Fred is truly a very fine setter. In is heat its simply beautiful, his neck is finely sprung, and his shoulders are all that one could wish for. He is, however, a tride out at chow, his fred might be better, and he is also rather hare-footed, but his feet are well covered with feather, and the celebrated trainer who judged on this occasion says that some of the best and fastest set, ere he ever knew had nad this peculiar formation of foot.

The champion class for bitches brought forth another brace

judged on this occasion says that some of the best and fastest secters he ever knew had nad this peculiar formation of foot. The champion class for bitches brought forth another brace of very excellent ones, and first went to Mr. Bowers's liver and white Maid of Honor; but here we could not indorse the decision, as Ruth looked very well indeed.

The open class for dogs brought together a mixed lot, and, barring the first, second and third, nothing very remarkable appeared in it. The winner is a very grand-bodded puppy indeed, barring his bead, which wants improving. Ranger, the celebrated Pield Trial dog, was passed over, athough he was well shown. The open class for setter bitches was far superior to the dogs, Mr. Statter scoring first with one of the nicest bitches we have seen for many a day. Bessie IV. and Moil IV. should have certainly been very highly commended, but they were overlooked.

In the black-and-tan class Bute had a clear win over Ranger; his flat coat shone like satin, and he was shown in the pink of condition. Three fairly good-looking black-and-tan bitches competed, and no one can cavil with the award. For Manchester, the Irish setter dog class may be called a fairly good one, athough we do not hink it would cut a very handsome figure in Dublin. Viscount Palmerston bad some trouble in getting placed over Dankettle, who showed a rare lot of quality; but Paddy, highly commended, is too thin, leggy, and poor-headed altogether. The Irish setter bitches formed a better class, and the two winners are very smart specimens.

The class for setter puppies under twelve months old wa

The class for setter puppies under tweive months old waone of the finest in the show, and we are sure the four selected by Ed. Armstrong will be heard of again. First place to Danger, a very good puppy indeed, and we fancied Wild Rose, Frank of the Border, or Jovial for next place, but Ruby took second. She is also very promising; and Dora, passed over, we thought deserved a notice

The curly-costed retriever dogs were an average lot, first going to Merry, a well-known handsome liver-colored dog, and a winner at many other shows. He was followed by Nimrod, a decent-looking black specimen. The curly-costed bitch class certainly had one of the most lovely-looking bliches in it we ever saw; a more expressive face one could not wish for; but Chicory must have been overlooked, as, in any way, she is better coated than Faith, who took second.

Nothing in the smooth or way-coated classes came up to our ideas of perfection; nevertheless, Twilight and Topsy are fair specimens, who deserved their places. Clumbers, Sussex, blacks, and any other variety were capitalty placed, barring that we would have wished to see Dur Pedro, late Fop, higher in the list, as he is a really good one, and should certainly have been placed over the puppy Foll, who scored second.

In water spaniels Mickey Free received first, and Larve

second.

In water spaniels, Mickey Free received first and Larry
Doolan second, but we would have reversed their positions,
as in coat and type Larry Doolan is vastly superior to the

as in coat and type Larry Doolan is vastly superior to the winner.

Respecting fox terriers, one thing, in justice to Min Scott, we must mention. The judging ring was so badly kept, and so lumited for such large classes, that some of his blunders may be attributed to this cause. There were only two entries in champion dogs, viz., Cob and Nimrod. Cob was placed first, but he is quite twenty pounds in weight, is entirely without terrier expression, and has loaded shoulders, his rodeming points being a fair head, great home, good legs and foot, and proper coat. In the latter particular he beats Nimrod, who is a terrier, has good head and cars, so fa work ing size. In an place the case of the placed first Frisky, who is far too big, over the heady-like Deresmaker, whose only fault is want of coat. Lill, the other contestant, was clearly outclassed. The open dogs were a midding lot of forty-live. Gripper was put first, but he is only fair in coat, bas a poor head and ears, is too) broad in chest and large in eye for our taste and we think V. H. C. should have been about his place. Racket came second; he is a good all-round dog, barring his coat, and he should have been first. Joviah, third, is bad in face and eyes, and also in forelegs, but is a terrier all over; he was held too high here, however, and his place should have been occupied by Buckle—who was fourth—whose bone, substance, and grand coat and character hardly received sufficient recognition. Bagman, commended, should have been fourth; he is full of character, bas a grand head, nice ears, and pleary of bone and coat, and we most decidedly prefer him to the winner. Huxier Dick was very singly commended, we thought several better in the class. Tim, very highy commended, we report the stream of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the p

head and ears, but is far too big, and, not having a particle of character, was just worth a high commendation at most. Little Dorritt, third, is a far one, with splendid legs, feet and chest, and a terrier, with fair head and ears; we think she should have been second. Brunette, very highly commended, was in poor condition, but still she ought to have been is the money, as she is a proper terrier, much after the Dorcas pattern, with capital head, ears and chest, and very straight. pattern, with capital head, ears and chest, and very straight. Venom, very highly commended, has a good coat and head, and is well worthy of her card; and Wasp, highly commended, is nice in head, but rather too long in her couples, still she was, we think, in frout of the second and third prize winners. Gaily, highly commended, with her coat and character, should have been placed over two of the winners. The special class being mostly made up of the contestants in the classes previous, only two prizes were awarded. Impecunies ity Broad (wire-haired) won from Troy II., as he was in the pink of condition. Tory, however, has vastly improved, and for character, bone, coat and head properties he is as good as his late size, of whom he is a worthy representative, and to

special ciass being mostly made up of the contestants in the classes previous, only two prizes were awarded. Impecuniosity Broad (wire-baired) won from Troy II., as he was in the pink of condition. Tory, however, has vastly improved, and for character, bone, coat and bead properties he is as good as his late sire, of whom he is a worthy representative, and to whom he bears a striking likeness.

In Dachsbund dogs Zanker very rightly took first, but we could not understand how it bappened that Gusto was awarded second, as he has a very bad, coarse bead, and his forelegs are very deficient in crook; Matt or Jager were far better than he, and for choice we would have put daged in his pince. In the vite of the promising puly in Jezebel, and she won well over Undige; Undy, controlled, is an incisib hitch, but she had a lot of purposition puly in Jezebel, and she won well over Undige; Undy, controlled, is an incisib hitch, but she had a lot of put the put of th

High com., J. Winskill, Altona.

Newfoundlande.—Prizes withheld.
Bloodhounds.—Ist, J. C. Tinker, champion Dido.
Bechronnds.—Ist, Dr. J. Haddon, Maida. Very high com., C.
R. Smithson, Brun VIII.
Greyhounds.—Dogs: 1st, T. Shurples, Self Defence; 2d, J.
Eletlene, Dear Robin; 3d, F. Robertson, Phonix. Bitches: 1st,
T. Sharples, Hairspring; 2d, C. Burgess, Fascination; 3d, J.
Fletcher, Sister Mary. Very high com., E. T. Roes, Cerf Vola.
Com. C. D. Boyer, Florist Lass.

Com. C. D. Boyer, Florist Lass.

Deerhounds,—Dogs: 1st, T. Shurples, Self Defenee; 2d, J. Ffetcher, Dear Robin; 3d, F. Robertson, Chemix. Siliches: 1st, T. Sharples, Hairspring; 2d, C. Burgess, Pascination; 3d, J. Fletcher, Sister Marx, Very high com., E. T. Hose, Cert Vola. Pointers.—Champion Ches.—Dogs: 1st, J. Fletcher, Ponto. Bitches: 1st, J. Fletcher, Pan. Open Class.—Executing, 55 lbs.—Dogs: 1st, S. P. Leach, Bang II.; 2d, C. W. Brierley, Karnac. Very high com., H. L. Leetwyche, Rake and J. Fletcher, Young Ponto. High com, J. E. Leetwyche, Rake and J. Fletcher, Young Ponto. High com, J. E. Leetwyche, Rake and J. Fletcher, Young Futury Very high com, J. Head.—Ch. H. O. Logh, Midge.—Not exceeding Porto. High com, J. Fletcher, Stager. Com., T. B. Lasend, Perth. High com, J. Fletcher, Stager. Com., T. B. Lasend, Max.—Not exceeding 59 lbs.—Bitches: 1st, G. H. Loftus, Miss Byron; 2d, A. H. Sykes, Lockett. Very high com., R. P. Leech, Bona Bell. High com., J. E. Masco, Trinkle.
Setters.—Champion Class.—Dogs: 1st, J. R. Robinson, Emperor Fred.—Bitches: 1st, T. B. Bowers, Mark of Honor.
Setters.—Champion Class.—Dogs: 1st, J. R. Robinson, Emperor Fred.—Bitches: 1st, T. B. Bowers, Mark of Honor.
Selters.—English, Except Black and Tan.—Dogs. 1st, J. T. Slatter, Dustor. Very high com., T. P. Bowers, Monk. High com., J. Fletcher, Stagers, Statter, Jane. 2d, A. E. Parkinson, Manul; 3d, J. Fletcher, Hoss, very high com., G. High, Com., G. Cartmel, Dash of Eden.—Bitches: 1st, T. Statter, Jane. 2d, A. E. Parkinson, Manul; 3d, J. Fletcher, Floss. Very high com., G. High, Com., G. Cartmel, Dash of Eden.—Bitches: 1st, T. Statter, Jane. 2d, A. E. Parkinson, Manul; 3d, J. Fletcher, Floss. Very high com., G. Leech, Dogs: 1st, Major Ireland, Guinan, Royal Jess. Black and Tan.—Dogs: 1st, Major Ireland, Commanght. Bitches: 1st, J. Statte, John High com., G. Leech, J. Statter, Jane. 2d, G. Gardin, Racket, High com., G. Leech, J. Statter, Jane. 2d, G. Gardin, J. Royal Chambers, J. J. W. Hoson, Danger; 2d, J. Fletcher, Statter, Jane. 2d, J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J.

com., J. H. Mather, Snow.

Puga.—Doga: 1st, L. Booth, champion Comedy. Very high com., J. H. Howe, Juan. High com., W. H. Haramond, Prince. Bitches: 1st, J. F. H. Carland, Judy: 2d, J. H. Howe, Gipsy Queen. High com., Licut J. Parker, Dora, and W. Hibbert, Yie. Yorkshire terriers:—1st, Mrs. M. A. Troughear, Lanca-bure Hero. High com., C. Thornton, champion Bruce.

Bleubeim and King Charles.—1st, L. Booth, Duke of Edinburgh. Very high com. and high com., L. Hunt, Midge and Dot. Toys.—Rough: 1st, J. Harrison, champion Little Swell. High com., J. Latham, Young Dreadnought, and C. Thornton, Queen of Yorkshire.—Smooth: 1st, A. Boulton, Little Wonder; 2d, C. Harling, Twigg. High com., J. Hunteon, Do. Hunteon, Do. Statublack poole, Staruella, W. R. H. Temple, black poole, Staruella, W. R. H. Temple, black poole, Staruella, W. R. H. Temple, Linkey, Prench bassett, Romano, High com., W. R. H. Tomple, white poodle, Milan and H. Crosby, Mergan.—Not exceeding 20 lbs.; equal 1st, J. Fawlry, Charley; Mrs. M. A. Tronghear, Little Gen: L. Booth, black Pomeranian, Fritz. J. Pletcher, Wee Flower; B. Radeliffe, Charley, and Major Ireland, Hans.

#### THE IBISH SETTER.

[Reprinted from advance sheets of Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog," furnished to the Forest and Stream by the author, through Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., publishers, No. 596 Broadway, New York.]

#### [CONTINUED FROM PAGE 455.]

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 455.]

This probable that both breeds of setter—Gordon and Irish what was meant for an improvement would in reality turn out an injury to the breeds. There was, no doubt, a strong cross of Gordon blood in the dog which Mr. Laverack says he saw at Cockermouth Castle, which will account for that animal begetting black stock. Mr. Laverack himself admits that the introduction of black is a fault in the Irish setter, though be frankly adds that, "now thistanding this stain of black in the breed, the best and most perfectly formed Irish setters I have ever seen had this stain or taint of black, which I should never object to, although I am aware many of the most eminent Irish breeders slate that they ought to be without any thit of black whatever in their coats. As far as I have seen and been informed, for general goodness and working properties, those possessing this tint of black have been quite as good, if not better, than those without it."

It is, in our mind, quite probable that, possibly at its first introduction into the sister isle, the Irish setter was crossed with a black setter; and the existence of both the black and red colored dogs being clearly proved from the illustration given in a preceding chapter, we think it very probable that the cross was then a common one, and that the modern dogs throw back in many instances to their ancestors of the early portion of the century. But be this as it may, it is by no means uncommon for black pupples to appear in litters of Irish setters the pedigree of which is irreproachable on paper.

One of the earliest Irish setter celebrities on the bench was

means uncommon for black puppies to appear in litter's of Irish setters the pedigree of which is irreproachable on paper.

One of the earliest Irish setter celebrities on the bench was Carlo, who was owned by that great setter enthusiast, Mr. Jones, of Oscott; and when in the possession of this greatleman he won him many prizes. This dog showed what would nowadays be considered unnistakable signs of a Gordon cross, for he had the black tips to his enrs which are pronounced to be evidences of this tain of blood. The next great star of the Irish setter beach was Captain Hutchinson's Bob, who was a whole colored red. It was recerved for Dr. Stone, of Coleraine, in Ireland, to bring out a greater champion, which he did in Dash, whose general contour was he-youd criticism, though his color was much objected to, as he showed a quantity of white upon his head, feet and neck. This dog in time had to make way for Mr. Hilliard's Palmerston, who, since his first appearance on the show beach, reigned supreme until increasing age rendered his retirement compulsory. This grand dog had only the smallest snip of white upon the show beach, reigned supreme until increasing age rendered his retirement compulsory. This grand dog had only the smallest snip of white upon this forchead, and was otherwise of a beautiful color. His shape and symmetry were perfection, and his popularity with every judge is evident, as his many successes in every part of the enuntry go far to prove. He died in the early part of the enuntry of Fart prove. He died in the early part of the enuntry of sar to prove. He died in the early part of the enuntry as of art oprove. He died in the early part of the enuntry as of art prove. He died in the early part of the enuntry go far to prove. He died in the early part of the enuntry so far to prove. He died in the early part of the enuntry so far to prove. He died in the early part of the enuntry so far to prove and having statistic the part of the saturation of the setters who worked in his company.

As a field-t

writing (1880). Mr. Macdona is in the possession of some remarkably fine-colored and promising young Irish setters,
which were successful at Bristol dog show, though only oine
months old. The color of one of them, Lady Roberts, is almost perfect, and her stock in years to come should be valuable on this account.

In appearance the Irish setter differs somewhat from the
English. His head should be longer and narrower.

Nose, deep-rod or dark flesh-color, to match his red jacket.
Eyes, brown and intelligent.
Ears, set on far back and low, light and feathered. A
heavy "saddle-diap" car is particularly suggestive of the
Gordon cross, and is particularly to be avoided in an Irish
setter.

setter. Flews, rather deep.

Frees, fauler deep.
Neck, light and gracefully set on the shoulders, which could have a good slope.
Chest, deep and narrow.
Body, rather arched at loin and inclined to be flat-sided.

Back ribs short, which tend to give a true Irish setter a

Back rios snort, which tend to give a true first setter a rather "tucked up" spearance.
Fore-legs very straight and well feathered—longer than in the English setter.
Fore-feet, long, and not nearly so round as in the English

setter.

Hind-legs, bent at stifles, with strong hocks.

Stern, set on rather low and well feathered, particularly on
the middle portion of it.

Color, a deep blood-red. White is not liked in show dogs;
but though undesirable, is not a proof of impure breeding.

The color of the feathering is paler than that of the body.

Coat, somewhat thinner than that of the English setter,

Coal, somewhat thinner than that of the English sever, though coarser in texture.

General appearance in an Irish setter goes for a good deal. A good specimen is the beau ideal of strength and activity. He should seem a trille leggy; no doubt his tucked-up loins increase this appearance, which his extra length of leg naturally develops; and an Irish setter should look all wire and whippord. In fact he looks what he is, a thorough work-

increase this appearance, which his extra tength or reg manally develops; and an Irish setter should look all wire and whitpcord. In fact he looks what he is, a thorough workman, and ready to gallop for ever.

The dog we have selected for illustration in our colored plate as being typical of this famous breed is Grouse II., who is the property of the Rev. R. O'Callaghan, R. N., before alluded to as one of the great breeders of his national setter. This bitch is by the old champion Palmerston out of Quail, and has been successful on the beach. In 1879, at Dublin show, she won first prize and silver medal and challenge cup. Palmerston, her sire, was by old Shot out of Cochrane's Kate; Shot by Grouse out of Bruno. Quail, the dam of Grouse, has no pedigree in the Stud Book, but she is credited with winning at Cork in the prize of red bitches. The selection of Grouse, we candidly admit, cost us much anxiety, as we were desirous to select a specimen who is regarded with favorable eyes by authorities who understand this dog, and it was upon the advice of several excellent judges that we asked permission of Mr. O'Callaghan to let his grand bitch be illustrated in this work. The estudy was executed by Mr. Breach under the owner's eye, and we lave to thank the first produced the pains they took to have the portrait of Grouse made characteristics of the breed.

Following up our rule, we append a scale of joints for indering Irish setters. In which it will be seen that we attech

rollowing up our rule, we append a scale of roints for judging Irish setters, in which it will be seen that we attach peculiar importance to general appearance.

STANDARD OF POINTS FOR JUDGING IRISH SETTERS Skull-formation of head and muzzle..... Ears and eyes.
Neck and shoulders and chest.
Body, including loins.
Legs and feet. General appearance, including stern.....

#### THE SPANISH POINTER.

[From Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog."

[From Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog."]

BEFORE commencing any remarks on the subject of the English pointer it will be necessary to draw the attention of our readers to the dog from which our modern pointers unquestionably sprung. Such was the subject of this chapter, from the crossing of whom with the foxhound or Southern hound—opinions vary on this subject—the pointer as he now exists was originally produced.

In "Cynographia Britannica" Sydenham Edwards writes thus of the Spanish pointer in 1803:

"The Spanish pointer is a heavy, loose-made dog, about twenty-two inches high, bearing no small resemblance to the slow Southern hound. Head large, indented between the eyes; lips large and pendulous; ears thin, loose and hanging down, of a moderate length; coat short and smooth; color dark-brown or liver color, liver color and white, edac and white, black and white, sometimes tanned about the face and eyes, often thickly speckled with small spots on a white ground; the tail thin, smooth and wir; frequently dewelaws upon the hind legs; the hind feet often turning a little outward.

n. The Spanish pointer was introduced into this country by "The Spanish pointer was introduced into this country by a Portuguese merchant at a very modern period, and was first used by an old reduced baron of the name of lichell, who lived in Norfolk, and could shoot llying; indeed he seems to have lived by his gun, as the game he killed was sold in the London market. This valuable acquisition from the Continent was wholly unknown to our uncestors, together with the art of shooting flying, but so fond are we become of this most elegant of field sports that we now excel all others in the use of the gun and in the breeding and training of the doc.

the use of the gun land in the breeding and training of the dog.

"The Spanish pointer possesses in a high degree the sense of scenting, so that he very rarely or never goes by his game when in pursuit of it; requires very little training to make him staunch, most of them standing the first time they meet with game, and it is no uncommon occurrence for puppies of three months old to stand at poulltry, rabbits and even cats. But as they grow old they are apt to get idle, and often go over their ground on a trot instead of galloping, and from their loose make and slowness of foot when hunded a few seasons soon tire, have recourse to cunning, and in company let the younger and fleeter dogs beat wide the fields, while they do little more than back them, or else make false points. They then become useless but for hunting singly with a sportsman who is not able or not inclined to follow the faster dogs.

"There are other varieties of the pointer, as the Russian, in size and form like the Spanish; coat not unlike a drover's dog, rough and slaugay, rough about the eyes and bearded; color like the Spanish, but often grizzle and white; they differ in some being more rough than others. This is probably a cross between the Spanish pointer and the Barbet or rough water dog. He has an excellent nose, sugacious, tractable and easily made staunch; endures fatigue tolerably well; takes water readily, and is not incommoded by the most cold and wet weather."

In the illustration of pointers which accompanies these remarks of Sydenham Edwards there appears a portrait of a rough-coated dog which is supposed to represent the Russian pointer. The sweet switch accompanies these remarks of Sydenham Edwards there appears a portrait of a rough-coated dog which is supposed to represent the Russian pointer. The remarks of Ir. William Lort upon the former dog, which appeared in a previous chapter, very late of the former dog, which appeared in a previous chapter, very late former dog, which appeared in a previous chapter, very late former d dog.

nearly describe the dog written of by Sydenham Edwards, and certainly the latter's theory on the derivation of the breed appear to be possessed of reason. It is, however, more with the Spanish pointer that we have to deal at present, for though practically extinct, his close connection with the modern dog entitles him to respect at our hands.

Mr. Taplin, writing of this dog in the early part of the present century, remarks that: "Every trait upon record respecting their appearance in England is that they were in very early ages introduced from Spain, and that they were natives of that country from which their name was derived. The Spanish pointer in shape, make, strength, seeming stupidity and bodily tardiness, is a perfect specimen of the most consistent uniformity; well adapted in all these qualifications to the haughty, somniferous, majestic parade and dignity of the lofty Spaniard, but very inadequate to the life, spirit, agility and impatient energy of the English sportsman. This race of dog in his natural and unimproved state is a mass of inactivity, as is evidently perceptible by his shape and make, in every point of which is displayed the very reverse of speed and action, objects so truly necessary in almost every sport of the field. The pointer of this description is short in the head, broad in the forchead, wide in the nose, expansive in the nostrils, simply solicitous in aspect, heavy in the shoulders, short in the legs, almost circular in the form of the carcass, square upon the back, strong across the ioins and remarkably so in the hindquarters. Although this breed disk so much improved), are produced of various colors, yet the bold brown liver-and-white are the most predominant. These dogs, slow as they are, and accustomed to tire with quick work before the intended sport of the day is half over, are yet truly applicable to the purposes of those who, advanced in years or laboring under infimities, feel themselves unable to get across a country in the way they could in former years.

unable to get across a country in the way they could in former years.

"The pointer we are now treating of, though exceedingly slow, must be generally admitted to be sure; indefatigable and minute in his researches, he is rarely seen to miss his game when game is to be found. When a covey of birds is separated by repeated shots, and are afterward found singly, the pointer under description has opportunity to display his best ability, in most industriously recovering these scattered birds, the major part of which (if accompanied by a good shot) are generally picked up to a certainty. To the recovery of winged birds the patient perseverance of this dog is peculiarly adapted; and for the sport of snipe shooting alone they are entitled to the preference of every other."

this dog is peculiarly adapted; and for the sport of snipe shooting alone they are entitled to the preference of every other."

No further description is necessary of a dog which, as we have before remarked, is practically extinct, as specimens which resemble the dog referred to by Edwards and Taplin are very rarely met with. It may, however, be worth considering if a cross between agood specimen—always provided that such can be procured—with a modern pointer, might not improve the latter very considerably. Granted that the present dogs excel in strength and activity, is it still not worth experimenting with a dog concerning whose utility many former writers have spoken so very highly? His nose is certainly a great feature in a Spanish pointer, and though he is in the habit of knocking-up, we think that if a little of his blood were infused into the veins of some of our field trial pointers in the present day they would s'and a better chance of holding their own in competition with the setter than they have hitherto succeeded in doing.

The illustration that is herewith given of the Spanish pointer is particularly fortunate in pertraying his square short head and deep flews to considerable advantage, and his heavy bone has not been lost sight of. As in the case of the Russian setter, it is unnecessary to append a scale of points for judging a breed which is very rarely to be met with. However, it should be borne in mind that depth and squareness of head and immense bone are characteristics of the Spanish pointer which should never be lost sight of.

#### FIXTURES.

Eastern Field Trials Club-Annual Meeting for election of of-

Eastern Field Trais Cinb—Annual Meeting for election of of-forer's January 11.
Pittsburgh Dog Show—Pittsburgh, Pa., January 17, 18 and 19, 1881. Entires close January 6. C. B. Elben, Secretary; Charle Lincoln, Superintendent. St. Johns, N. B., Benshi Show Jan. —.

Rock River Valley Poultry and Kennel Club show—Sterling, Illi-nois, Feb. 10, 11 and 12. R. B. Commerford, Sec.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Gronse—Mr. C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass., claims the name of Grouse for his black and tan Gordon setter dog puppy, whelped November 4, 1839, by owner's Dash out of his Maud.

Max Piccolomici—Mr. J. B. Montell, of Astoria, L. Lekims the name of Max Piccolomin for his Black, white and tan setter puppy whelped July 28, 1889, on to f Bels by Glee and tan setter puppy whelped July 28, 1890, on to f Bels by Glee and tan setter puppy whelped September 13, 1889, ont of Daisy Dean by Lincoln.

Flosk—Mr. J. Heron Crossman, New York city, claims the name of Flash for white and lemon setter dog puppy, whelped September 13, 1889, ont of Daisy Dean by Lincoln.

Paddy—Mr. J. Heron Crossman, New York city, claims the name of Paddy for Irish terrier dog puppy, bought of Dr. Niven, of London, Ont., out of Norah by Joe.

Hazet Kirke—Mr. J. H. Winslow, Baltmore, Md., claims the manue of Hazel Kirke for his liver and white cocker bitch ten months old, out of imported from his liver and white cocker bitch to months old, out of imported from his liver and white cocker bitch to months old, out of imported from the second of Lovy—Nr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the manue of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the manuel of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the manuel of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the manuel of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the manuel of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mass., claims the manuel of Mr. J. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mr. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mr. J. J. Donogna, of Boston, Mr. J. J. Donogna Mr. J. J. J. Donogna Mr. J. J. J. Donogna Mr. J. J. J. Donogna Mr. J. J.

montus o.s.,
Liegy—Mr. Charles E. occos,
name of Luey for, his liver and white cocker onco.
Nellie by Res.
Jerry—Mr. J. J. Donovan, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of
Serry for his Irish setter dog puppy, whelp d July 8, 1889, out of
Norsh by Rory O'More, purchased of Mr. W. A. Pierce, Peekskill,

London, Ont., claims the name of

N. Y. Media—Dr. J. S. Niven. of London, Ont., claims the name Media for Gordon setter bitch puppy, whelped September 19, 189 ont of Venus by Change, purchased from Mr. James Moore, out of Toledo

10. een.—Dr. J. S. Niven, of London, Ont., claims the name of In for Irish terrier bitch puppy, whelped October 19, 1880, out

Alleen for Irish terrier bitch puppy, whelped October 19, 1880, out of Norah by Joe.

Datay II.—Mr. J. Wesley Young, of Portsmouth, N. H., claims the name of Daisy II. for red Irish setter bitch puppy, whelped August 30, 1880, out of May by Echo.

Phothet II.—Passed asst. surgeon Arthur C. Heffenger, U. S. N., Portsmouth, N. H., claims the name of Plunkett II. for red Irish setter dog puppy, whelped August 30, 1880, out of May by Elcho.

Dancan and Danold—Mr. Theo. Butt. 30, 1880, out of May by

Eleho.

Duncan and Dugald—Mr. Thos. Blyth, of McIntyre, Pa., claims the names of Duncan and Dugald for dark red Irish setter dog

puppies, whelped October 26, 1880, out of owner's Nellie Hattarick (Dick Hattarick-Tyke) by owner's Joel (Champion York-Diffenduf-fer's Bess).

Bred.
A. Godeffroy's champion Gordon setter

Breuty-Glen-Mr. E. A. Godeffroy's champion Gordon setter Beauty to Dr. Aten's Glen. Belle II-Brag-Mr. J. Otis Fellows' black cocker dog Brag to Mr. Robert Walker's black and tan bitch Belle II. Gipsey-Joel-Mr. Thos. Blyth's Gipsey (Rodman's Dash-Fan) to owner's Joel on December 31, 1880.

owner's Joel on December 31, 1880.

Willers.

Feather—The Riverside Cocker Spaniel Kennel Club's (Claremont, N. H.,) imported Feather, whelped July 5, 1880, five liver and white puppies, three bitches and two dogs by imported Snip, Mande—Mir. Thos. Biyth's (McIntyre, Pa.,) red Irish setter bitch Mand (champion Eleho-Imported Stella), whelped December 16, 1880, eleven puppies, seven dogs and four bitches by owner's Joel.

Wildair-Sara Bernhardi Whelp—Mr. J. Otis Fellows, Hornell Cocker Kennel, Hornellsville, N. Y., has sold a liver cocker puppy, whelped October 17, 1880, out of Sara Bernhardt by Wildair to Mr. J. Smith, New Buffalo, Pa.

Robin Adair-Fannie Whelp—Mr. J. Otis Fellows, of Hornellville, N. Y., has sold an all liver cocker bitch puppy, whelped October 27, 1880, out of Falmie by Robin Adair to Mr. W. M. Bowes, New York etty.

N.Y., has sold an all liver concentration of the Nr. W. M. Bowes, non-York etc.

27, 1880, out of Fannie by Robin Adair to Mr. W. M. Bowes, non-York etc.

Paris-Belle Whelp-Mr. H. B. Harrison, of Thisonburg, Ont., chanda, has sold to Dr. A. B. Clayton, of Chatham, Ont., a blue Belton bitch puppe by L. H. Smith's champion Paris (Ledesster-Dart) out of Belle (Pride of the Border-Kirty). Sold from Mr. G. Boron - Mr. J. F. Kirk, of Toronto, has purchashe, whelped Febrary 8, 1880, imported by Mr. Eramble, and bred by him out of Ruy-Hint prize, Alexandra Palace, London, 1879-by Bob, bred by T. Sayers, West Tarring, Sussex, Bob by Knaker out of Lady. Imby by Speck out of Rex. 2,163). Rex by Rock (4,402) out of Sappho. bred by T. Sayers, News across (2,163). Rex by Rock (4,2400), cut of Sappho.

Lady. Ruby by Speek out of Rex (2,163). Rex by Rock (4,2400), out of Sappho.

Mr. C. E. Lewis, of Ningara, the liver and white cocker bitch Rose by Nash's Rake out of his Busy.

Medigenout—Messra, C. E. Cummings & Son, of South Alstead, N. H., have sold cocker spaniel dog Wedgewood (Snipe-Liol) to Mr. C. Whitmarsh, Nashua, N. H.

PRESENTATION.

Vernicultown, N. C., has

Mr. C Whitmarsh, Nsalus, N. H.

PRISSENTATION.

Joe-Boyn Whelp—Dr. G. A. Tools, of Warrentown, N. C., has presented Mr. H. G. Williams, of Portsmouth, Va., with a pointer puppy out of Dora by Joe.

Réce-Nellie Whelp—Mr. Charles E. Scott, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been presented by Mr. Robert Walker, of Franklin, N. Y., with a beautifully marked liver and white cocker bitch puppy out of his Nellie by Res.

Snipe-Ruby H. Whelp—Mr. H. B. Richmond, of Lukeville, Mass., has presented Mr. Julius E. Wilson, Manchester, N. H., with a lemon and white pointer dog puppy, whelpod August 26, 1880, out of Ruby II. (Snapshot-Ruby) by Snipe (Sensation-Collum Belle).

Deaths

Pallas—Westminster Kennel Club's imported lemon and white pointer bitch Pallas (General Prim-Powell's Queen).

A LATE NOVELTY on the stage is the introduction of live bloodhounds in the everlasting play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The brutes are very ferce on the show-bills, but in the theatre warranted perfectly harmless and inoffensive.

-Auburn, N. Y., boasts of many superior setter dogs, but there is not a pug within the city limits.

LIKE WINE, GROWS BETTER WITH AGE .- A COTTESPONDENT LIKE WINE, GROWS BETTER WITH AGE.—A correspondent writes: "Forest and Stream is a most welcome weekly visitor. Like wine, grows better with age. It already wields a large influence with the best and most intelligent portion of the sporting fraternity in this county. There is need of just such a paper, and that you may abundantly succeed is my hearty and sincere wish."

hearty and sincere wish."

DI. PURNELL'S PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—It seems that the prairie chickens that Dr. Purnell brought to and let out in Sussex County, Delaware, have raised some young, one of which, at least, was shot and brought up to this city. It being about half grown its identity was doubted, but it was afterward settled that it was a young prairie chicken. A writer in FOREST AND STREAM mentions that there were grouse some thirty years ago in the Pocono mountains, in Mooroc County, Pa, also in Burlington County, N. J. This is true, as we conversed with sportsmen who had shot them in both places, also several deer on the Pocono mountains. We were told, some twenty years ago, that there were both deers and bears in the wild parts of Long Island.—Germantown Telegraph. town Telegraph.

Connecticut—Granby, Jan 1.—Foxes are very plenty here this winter and can easily find trail any good day. Rabbits are also uncommonly abundant. N. E.

Sour stomach, had breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

HOLABIRD Shooting Suits. Upthegrove & McLellau, Valparaiso, Ind. Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and are cure is Hop Bitters-rely on it.

OUR HOLIDAY GIFT. - Rolled Gold Solid 18 K. Rings, with initial or motto engraved, sent on receipt of 75 cents in postage stamps or currency. Read advertisement of G. Pettibone & Co. in this isene

## The Bifle.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. R. A.

THE annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Tuesday eyenat the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Tuesday evening last with a very liberal attendance of Life Members. Gen. Geo. Wingate occupied the chair in the absence of the President. Judge Gildersleeve made some remarks on the work of the associstion during the past year. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of \$114,22. Secretary Donaldson read his report as fol-

To the National Rifle Association of America:
Mr. President and Gentlemen—This annual Secretary's Report

nbraces the year 1880, an epoch in the history of the Association remarkable both for its successes and reverses. In the early spring, the President appointed the usual standing committee for the year, as follows :

Range—Gen. Geo. W. Wingate (Chairman), Col. Jos. G. Story and Col. Geo. D. Scott.

Finance—Maj. D. B. Williamson (Chairman), Capt W. C. Casey, and Mr. James Grant.

Prize—Col. John Ward (Chairman), Maj Henry Fulton, and Col. J. H. Cowperthwait.

The resignations of Directorships of Messrs, Williamson and Casey necessitated a reorganization of two of the above Committees, which was accordingly made, in the month of March, as follows:

Finance—Mr. Jas. Grant (Chairman), Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, and Col. John Bodine.

Prize—Col. John Ward (Chairman), Mr. N. P. Stanton, and Maj. Henry Fulton.

The vacancy in the latter Committee, caused by the resignation as a Director of Major Fulton, has not been filled. There have been held, during the past year, twelve regular, seven special, and two adjourned meetings of the Board of Directors, and four meetings of the Esceutive Committee. This Committee has remained intact, no resignations or changes having been made. Of memberships, there is to be recorded an addition to the roll of sixreen gentlemen becoming members for life, of whom thirteen paid the usual fee, two were offered and won as prizes at the last fall meeting, and one was honorary, having been conferred by vote of the Board. Two deaths have occurred among our life members, those of Maj. Chas. A. Coffin, and Gen. Frederick Vilmar, the total number remaining upon the roll at this date being 382. The annual memberships fall below last year's figures by about thirty-five new. Eleven of this class were effered and won as prizes.

five men. Eleven of this class were offered and won as prizes. But five rifle clubs or Associations have affiliated with us in 1880. The Amstern Rifle Club of New York, the Empire Rifle Club of New York, the New York Butle Club of New York, and the Ilion Ride Association of New York, and the Pennsylvania State Rifle No military organizations (regiments or companies) joined the Association at the balf rates permitted by the By-laws. Three life members' badges were a numbered respectively 97, 98 and 99. The Committee which been appointed at the last annual meeting (1880) to consider the advisability of securing a Managing Director, at a competent salary, to take charge of the affairs of the Association, submitted a written report to the effect that they considered "the objects desired could best be obtained by the passage of a resolution authorizing and directing Lieut. A. H. Weston, the present Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, to represent this Board at all times and in all places, in the absence of any regular Director, with the same power and authority as a director, and that he submit at the Board meetings, from time to time, reports of matters of interest," etc. The report was finally adopted, and the salary of the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer was made the same as that of the Range Superintendent, until Dec. 1, when the salaries of both oil ers were reduced to \$50 that month, and thereafter at the same rate until April 1, conditional upon funds being received

On Nov. 9 the following proposed amendment to the By-laws was submitted (duly signed by ten life members, as required) to the Board of Directors, and by that body approved, and its passage duly recommended, viz.: "Amendment proposed to Article III, of the By-laws management to be paragraph 6, viz.:

"Sec. 6. Any of the permanent or honorary ex-officio Directors named in paragraphs two and three of this article may, by a writing filed with the Secretary, from time to time, designate one of their staff or other subordinate officer to represent them at any meeting of the Board of Directors, such officer to have the same powers at such meeting as his principal would have had if personally

The Committee appointed Sept. 2, 1879, to revise the Regulations of the Association made a final report on March 2, last, submitting a draft of the proposed new regulations. The same, being approved, was adopted, and 2,000 copies were printed and most of them distributed. No changes have been made in same up to this fine.

The elected members of the Board of Directors in January, 1880, was as follows:

Terms expire 1883—Col J. G. Story, Col. G. D. Scott, Mr. James

Grant, Gen. G. W. Wingate and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve. Terms expire 1892—Major G. S. Schermerhorn, Capt. W. C. Casey, Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, Major D. B. Williamson and Mr. F. J. Donaldson.

Terms expire 1881—Hon. D. W. Judd, Col. J. Ward, Major Henry Fulton, Col. E. H. Sanford, and Col. H. G. Litchfield.

On March 2, Major Williamson resigned, and Col. John Bodine was elected to fill the vacancy. On the same date Capt. Casey's resignation was accepted, and Gen. E. L. Molinens was elected in his stead. Business engagements, however, preventing the strict performance of his Directorship duties, Gen. Molineux resigned three months later, and was ancoceded by Gen. Robert Olyphant. Major Fulton's resignation was received on Nov. 9, and followed by the election of Col. H. S. Jewell, who declined to serve, and the granney has not been filled.

On Jan. 13, Mr. N. P. Stanton, ex-President of the Association, was elested an Honorary Director for life, and on April 6, a like distinction was conferred upon Mr. E. A. Buck, editor of the Sprit of the Tines. For the regular three year term, Hon. Levi P. Morton and Gen. Anson. G. McGook were elected to Honorary Directorships on April 27.

The resolution passed, early in 1879, laying aside as a sinking fund to be used upon the range for repairs, etc., all moneys received as dues from now life members, was rescinded during the past year, the receipts from this source not being large enough to make the resolution operative according to the original intentions. The offices at No. 23 Park Row were vacated on Dec. 1, for a less commodions, though almost equally seviceable room, at 37 Park Row, whereby a very considerable reduction of rental was obtained. Two thousand copies of the annual report of 1879 were printed in April last, and most of them were distributed to riflemen and organizations throughout the States and Canada. It was hoped that the receipts from advertisements therein would cover the expenses of publication, but, though no canvasser's commission had to be paid, they fell short by over \$150. The regular monthly programmes of matches were issued in larger numbers than ever before, from and to November inclusive.

The Thanksgiving Match of Nov. 25, and the Christmas Match Dec. 18, were announced in special programmes. The Long

Island Bailroad Company, claiming to have been much imposed upon by parties, other than those intended, availing themselves of the railroad tickets sold to members of the Association, for transportation to and from Queens and Creedmoor, at reduced rates, devised and put into operation a system of certificate of membership cards which, while fully protecting the railroad company, gave, J believe, general satisfaction to our members. This company, at the beginning of the senson, turnished passes to many of our directors and officers, and ran trains direct to Creedmoor, at convenient hours, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. And the Secretary here wishes to acknowledge the uniform courtesy of Mr Chas. M. Heald, the General Ticket Agent of the line, who, upon several occasions, has evinced his interest in the Association, by accompdating your Secretary in matters over which he has control.

The troops of the National Guard of this State have used the range almost continuously upon three days in each week, from June 1, to Nov. 1, as in former years.

It is gratifying to note the growing interest taken by the United States Army in ritle practice, and also the increasing producincy in marksmanship, as seen in the scores of the army teams at Creedmoor during the last Fall Meeting.

moor during the last Fall Meeting.

The Secretary is pleased to record the names of Maj-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic and Col. J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adintant-General on the staff of the Commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, both United States Army officers, to whom we are indebted for their earnest co-operation in the objects of the Association. During the past year there have been shot at Creedmoor 111 N. R. A. n nineteen of which were embraced in the Fall Meeting, and the re maining minety-two being monthly and special matches. There was no Spring Meeting, it being surmised that, by its omission, the Fall Meeting would be added to in importance and greatness. That this course was wise and advantageous has not been proven. though the Secretary is of the opinion that a spring op-April, with one or two popular matches and a large number o as, would be preferable and more successful than the aucient, brons spring meetings. The Fall Meeting commenced on cumbrous spring meetings. Tuesday, Sept. 14, and lasted four days, for records and statiaties of which you are respectfully referred to the officer's reports and the tabulated scores in the Annual Report. During the past year the following monthly matches were concluded, the prizes being finally won according to the conditions—viz: Remington Rifi-Match, thirteen competitions, six shot in 1880; Remington Shot gun Match, 12 competitions, 8 shots in 1880; Secretary's Match, 7 competitions, all shot in 1890; Champion Marksman's Badgo Match, 7 competitions, all shot in 1880; Alford Match, 20 competitions, 16 shot in 1880; the Winchester Rifle, the Remington Gold, the We Will, and the Ballard Rifle Matches hold over for another At the beginning of the season, with a view to encourage long-range shooting, a series of matches were inaugurated under the auspices of the Association, known as the Weekly Long Range Subscription Matches, the first competition for which was announced for and contested on May 1. Since that time and until the month of September they were published in the regular programme, though not again shot, owing to the failure of two or more competitors to appear. The monthly and special matches of the year, with the number of entries in each and the amounts reentrance-fees therein is shown :

Individual off-hand—Competitions, 18; entries, 685; e fees, \$683. Team, off-hand—Competitions, 6; cutries, 64; entrance-fees, \$256. Secretary's—Competitions, 7; entries, 397; entrancefees, \$198.50. Winchester Rifle-Competitions, 1; entries, 25 entrance-fees, \$6.25; Remington Gold -Competitions, 3; entries 20 contrapos-foos \$60 We Will-Competitions, 7: entries, 37 entrance-fees, 818.50. Ballard Rifle—Competitions, 8; entries 134 : entrance-fees, \$67. Remington Rifle-Competitions, 6 : en tries, 54; entrance fees, \$27. Alford—Competitions, 16; entries, 552: entrance-fees, \$276. Remington Shot Gun—Competitions, 552; entrance-tees, S2tb. termington some tuni-compensions, 8; entries, 55; entrance-fees, \$110. Weekly Long Range-Subscrip-tion—Competitions, 1; entries, 8; entrance-fees, \$24. Champion Marksman's Badge—Competitions, 7; entries, 1,081; entrance-fees, \$512. Any Ride, Individual—Competitions, 1; entries, 195; entrance-fees, \$97.50. Any Rifle Team—Competitions, 1; entries, 20; entrance-fees, \$80. Thanksgiving—Competitions, 1; entries. 348; entrance-fees, \$207.50. Christmas-Competitions, 1; entries, 662; entrance-fees, \$348.50. This gives 92 competions, with 4,602 entries (of which there were \$4 teams of 4 men each), and \$3,003-Add to this \$149.15 net proceeds of pool tar-.75 in entrance-fees. gets run, during monthly or special matches, \$19 fines and forfeits and \$11,25 net balance proceeds of First-class Match, and we have the total receipts, \$3,183.15. The following will be of in Prizes.

matches.	Prizes.	Cash.	in Value,	of Prizes.
19 Fall Meetings 92 Monthly Matches	, etc., .642	\$762 00 2,482 38		87,721 50 3,703 93
111 Meetings By comparison wit will be seen, thus:	h the match	\$3,244 93 PS of 1879,	\$5,180 50 a large inc	\$11,425 43 rease in 1580
1879.		72 - 11 7 5 0 - 4	1880.	02 25 541 50
Spring & Fall Meeti 182 prizes (include Gatling Gun, value	ling 32,-	92 Monthl prizes	y Matches,	3,703 93
62 Monthly Matches	\$11,747 89		ing, 19 Mate e fees	nes, 2,071-35
prizes ducluding Ev	ery-	92 Monthl	y Matches,	(.602
body's Match	1,925 44	entries.		3,003 75
Spring & Fall Meet 33 matches, amoun	t of			
entrance fees	2,150 00			
62 Monthly Meetings				
602 entries				

This shows gains for 1880 over 1879, outside of the meetings, of 30 matches, 378 prizes, \$1,775. 48 cush and value of same, 2,000 entries, and \$1,640 entrance-fees receipts. You are familiar with the facts in reference to the selection of an American rife team to shoot a friendly match with Irishmen upon their own soil, and the meaqualled victory achieved by that body at Dollymount, on June 29, is still fresh in your memories, and I need but to add what, perhaps, you already know in this connection, that our success uperhaps, you already know in this connection, that our success upon that occasion was largely due to the able captainship or "Old Rehiable."

After a service of seven years, our faithful Assistant Secretary,

After a service of seven years, our lattiful Assistant Secretary, Mr. Weston, has handed in his resignation. This is loss that all riflemen acquainted with him will deplore, more especially by those who have experienced his uniform courtesy and kindness at Creedmoor, where his pleasant voice and face always seemed to be a

welcome to the shooters. Mr. Weston, I am sure, leaves the N. R. A. with the best and heartiest wishes of all connected with it, and with a record for kindness, courtesy and thoroughness in all he undertook that we are, indeed, proud of. He goes from us, after these seven years' autining industry in the interests of the Association, leaving behind him none but friends, and we part from him with regret, and with the hope that, in his new walk in life, he may have unbounded prosperity.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of the Life Members to the necessity of being represented by Directors, who will take an active, not a passive, interest in its a flairs, for there is every probability that during the ensuing year the Association will have only itself to look to for the necessary expenses to keep Creed moor open. Therefore, your new Directors should be selected with a view to obtaining those who will exert themselves to obtain prizes as well as subscriptions, if Creedmoor is not to be a thing of the past. As general dissatisfaction exists with the management, and as many of the more prominent frequenters of Creedmoor have expressed themselves to the effect that the best interests of the Association would be conserved by the election of an entirely new Board of Directors, and not wishing to be a stumbling-block in the way of such a change, I cheerfully tender my resignation as Director. Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. DONALDSON, Secretary N. R. A.

The last paragraph raised a storm of objections, and some loud talk was indulged in, ending in the adoption of the report with the exception of that paragraph. The election of Directors resulted in the choice of J. R. Andrews, F. H. Holton, W. W. Judd, A. Alford, Geo. G. Scabury for three years each, and Col. Porter and W. H. Murphy for the one year vacancy term. On motion of Major Henry Fulton it was Resolved, That this Association consider it inexpedient to accept the invitation of Earl Stanhope for a match at Wimbledon in July next. This motion he said was made because the Palma was yet in American hands, and this, and this alone was the championship emblem. Col. Cowperthwait seconded the motion and it was carried.

The Board of Directors organized in the choice of E. A. Buck, as President; Geo. W. Wingate, Vice-President; D. W. Judd, Treasurer; F. J. Donaldson, Secretary, and W. H. Murphy, Geo. H. Schmerhorn, Jr., and Col. J. H. Cowperthwait on the Executive Committee.

## RANGE AND GALLERY. BOSTON, Jan 7.—Mammoth Rifle Gallery.—The opening week in

the New Year Rifle Match, at the Mammoth Gallery, has shown some very fine shooting for so early in the month, and the crack of the Maynard, Bailard, Wesson, Stevens and Remington rifles have been incessant. Mr. J. Merrill, of the Massachusetts Rifle have been meessam. Att. J. merrin, of the anassamments thin Association, was successful in getting a clean score of eight con-secutive bullseyes, and receiving 315 for the same. He made eleven consecutive bullseyes, the same number that Mr. N. W. Ar-nold made in the any-rille match in December. These two gentlemen are as yet the only ones who have made clean scores since the new targets were put in the gallery, and to Mr. Merrill and Mr. Arnold should be awarded all praise for their skill and accuracy. Mr. Merrill followed his cleau score with a 39, which was a remarkable performance. The proprietor, Mr. W. W. Newton, wishes to announce that he is ready to pay \$15 to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. This places Mr. Marrill in the lead with five scores which will be hard to exceltwo thirty-eights and two thirty-nines and a forty, making 194 out of a possible 200. Mr. A. L. Eames is second on the list with 189 Mr. Eames is a member of the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield Mass. Mr. Geo. D. Edson is third with 179. Mr. A. C. Gould, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, is fourth with 178, followed closely by Mr. C. R. Bartlett with 178, but outranked by Mr. Gould. Mr. J. J. Ross is sixth with 177. Mr. Newton has lately purchased a new Maynard rifle of .22 cal., and he has now a complete set of gallery rifles. Any one can find their favorite rifle there, and to all who have a Maynard stock, and not a .22 barrel, can bring the stock and fit the gallery barrel to it, and no doubt many will avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Forner and Stiegam rifle match has not had many entries

The Former AND STREAM rille match has not had many entries as yet, it being early in the mouth, and, as the prize is a very handsome meerschaum prie valued at \$50, it no doubt will prove an incentive for fine shooting before the match ends, and large sores will be in order.

The following are the leading competitors to date in the New Year rifle match (50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40, five scores to win

	or possible 200) :				
	1 Morrill 38	38	39	39	40 - 194
	A T Farmes	36	36	37	37 - 152
ì.	5 C Gould	36	36	37	37 - 181
	Geo. D. Edson	36	36	36	36-179
	D Bartlett	35	36	36	37-175
	f I Ross	3.5	35	35	37 - 177
	A C Goodspeed	35	35	36	86-177
	F J Snow	35	35	35	36-176
	C WarrenS4	35	35	35	36 - 175
)	O T Hart34	35	35	35	85-174
	D H Toley	34	35	35	35 - 173
	H. K. Knowles34	34	34	35	35 - 172

Pistol Practice,—This favorite arm has also been lively during the week, and the match which began January 1 is fast becoming popular, many availing themselves to practice at this favorite range. Mr. J. Ames, of the Massachusetts Rife Association, has shown good helding with this arm, and leads the list with 104 out of a possible 120. Mr. F. J. Rabbeth is second with 103, and Mr. J. R. Scott is third with 100. The shooting for so early in the month is good, as the following scores will show (50 feet, rounds 8, possible 40, three scores to win or possible 120):

F. J. Rabbeth	31	36 - 103
J R Scott	33	84-100
F J Snow	33	33- 99
O T Harf	33	33- 95
L. T. Folsom	32	32- 96

MAGNOLIA RIFLE GALLERY.—The shooting has proved quite attractive. In the No. 1 match Mr. Farnham is at the front. In the FOREST AND STREAM match for the elegant pipe, Mr. Edwards is ahead with a good 47. Mr. Wright takes the lead in No. 2 match with 44. Mr. Gilman, with 117 for the pistol, leads all comers for the past week. The following is the result for the meetings since January 1;

ZETTLER RIPLE CLUB.—New York, Jan. 9.—Monthly prize shoot at Zettler Rific Gallery, 207 Bowery. Conditions—22-cal. rifle, Creedmoor targets, possible 50; 10 shots off-hand; 5 cash prizes; first four best aggregate scores takes first prize; second four scoond prize, etc. A premium of \$10 for a full score, and \$1 for six consecutive bullscores.

P. Fenning49	47	46	46
M. B. Engel46	45	45	45
M. L. Riggs	44	44	43
J. C. Creamer45	44	43	43
N. D. Ward42	44	42	38
H. Holges41	40	39	39
M. Dorier44	44	41	41
J. Levy46	43	40	38
J. H. Brown	45	43	
R. Zimmerman42	41	40	
Wm. Wigandt	39	40	33
		M. B.	E.

The Nashua Clur.—Mr. H. G. Bixby, who won the prize at the amateurs' match at Walnut Hill, Dec. 11, with a score of 46, is a member of the Nashua kifle Club, and is one of the reliables.

BEACHMONT, Jan. 8 .- Although to-day was cold and dreary, the enthusiastic riflemen of the East Boston Schuetzen Corps as-sembled at Beachmont to engage in their weekly competition. The scores are subjoined : Massachusetts Target (Off-hand).

J. F. R. Schaefer12	11	9	11	11	12	11	10	9	10-106	
H. Max11	12	10	- 8	10	7	10	10	11	11-100 (	
C. M. Gueth11	9	8	9	10	- 8	- 9	- 9	12	9- 94	í
H. Wllfert						10	9	10	11 90	ı
Massachuse	tts	Tar	get.	(Re	st).					ı
J. F. R. Schaefer12	11	12	10						12-114	
H. Max11										١
C. M. Gueth 9	5)	11	10	10		12			11-106	ı
H. Wilfert12	10	11	12	9	10	11		11	11-106	ı
F. L. Smith 5	11	9	11	10	12	10	10	5	6- 89	l
P. Bruns 8	11	8	11			9		8	7— S7	l
I. C. Barrett 9	9	15	8		12			G	9- 86 4	
Geo. Schmidt 9	11	9	11	8	9	9	7	5		i
t' Also 5	- 5	77	8	9	8	- 5	4	4	6- 61 9	

WARRIELD, Mass., Jan. 8.—The owl match sustains its interest. and the popping at the white bullseys through the darkne night still continues to be liberally followed. To-day, in the aftermoon, we had shooting with some close leading scores, and in the evening, when wind and elevation had once been secured, it seemed no trouble at all to pour in the bullets to the bullseye. The scores stood:

Afternoon Match—200 yds.	}												
W. B. Daniel4 5 5 5 4 5 5 33 T. Baxter4 4 4 5 4 4 5 31 D. Corcoran5 4 5 5 5 4 5 33 D. Walker	(:												
Illuminated Targets.													
I. Baxter 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—32 D. Ogilvle 5 4 4 4 5 4 5—31 George Cheney 4 5 4 5 4 5—31 D. H. Walker 5 5 4 4 5 3 5—31	1												
W. B. Daniel 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—33	1												

Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.—The final day of the several matches on the Walnut Hill range drew out a large body of shooters to-day and the pavilion was more than comfortably full. In the early morning the sky was cloudless, the wind hard to control, unsteady and at times approaching almost a gale. Added to this was the most provoking mirage produced by the bright sun upon the white In the afternoon the weather conditions were more pleas ing to the contestants, as light, fleecy clouds prevented the mirage from being so dazling and rested the eyes of all the iris-seekers. from being so dazing and rested the eyes of an life insecents. Splendid work was now done. Captain Jackson closed high man on the ring target (rest). Mr. D. Kirkwood took first honors on the Massachusetts target (off-hand) for a total of 10c. F. J. Rabbeth heads the list for 46 on the Creedmoor target. Mr. Severance made the excellent score of 116, Massachusetts target (rest); and made the excenent score of 110, Massachusetts target (rest)
Ames, with good holding and judgment, scored 82 on the rin
get, off-hand—good work in the erratic wind of to-day. Massachusetts target (rest) get, oft-hand—good work in the erratic wind of to-day. Mr. J. Cram took the lead before the amateur target for 47, outranking Mr. Gould, while Grant and Faunce both put in two 46s. The prizes in this match are gold and silver association medals. Mr. Crant will wear the gold trophy and Mr. Gould the silver one. The entries to-day were many, and as all the gentlemen are trying to improve their scores, only a few finished. The shooting was so heavy that it was impossible to arrange the prize-winners. The names will be given in next week's issue. The subjoined summary will give the results of to-day's meet:

Massachusetts Turget (Rest).

Massachusetts Turget (Rest).

D.	Kirkwood11	11	11	12	10	12	13	11	11	11112
E	L. Dodge11	12	10	9	11	12	10	10	10	11 - 106
TP.	Dwight	12	12	9	11	10	9	11	10	11-106
E	A. Borel12	11	9	11	12	10	9	10	10	12 - 106
C	Richards 6	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10-100
	Ring Tai	rget	(01	f:ha	nd).					
	Ames 9	8	10	6	12	6	9	7	S	7 - 82
Α.	Nichols	10	9	9	S	9	9	9	3	6- S0
4.	Max9	1	10	8	12	7	10	7	5	6- 75
11.	Gray11	10	10	6	6	6	2	3	- 8	5- 70
щ.	B. Fellows9	43	7	6	6	12	ű	4	8	8- 63
J.	H. Fellows	10	5	6	11	1	â	7	0	7- 57
C.	Richards 6	70	4	6	-8	ô	3	0	4	1- 44
11	Severance								4	1-41
	Massachusett									
D.	Kirkwood10	10	12	11	11	12	11	9	0	12-106
II.	Severance10	9	9	11	11	9	10	9	11	11-100
J.	F. R. Schaefer	9	10	10	10	9	11	11	10	9-100
11	Gray11	1	10	11	11	11	70	10	70	8-100
(4	Warren10	9	7	11	10	12	7	10	19	11- 99
C	Richards 8	9	11	11	10	11	8	9	9	11 97
11	Max12	8	- 9	12	7	9	6	11	11	8 91
J	B. Fellows 5	7	12	8	11	11	8	8	10	9- 89
Δ.	L. Burt 5	6	6	11	7	9	11	11	12	10- 88
F	D. Wright 9	8	10	8	- 5	10	9	8	8	10-85
C.	H. Eutebruck12	6	7	4	10	3	4	9	- 8	6- 69
0.	Ring	arg	et (	Rest	.).					
***	. H. Jackson12	12	11	11	12	11	9	11	9	10-108
75	Severance	12	9	10	12	12	11	10	12	10-107
H.	C. Adams	10	8	12	10	12	10	10	9	8-103
A.	C. Adams	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	10	10 97
TT	Gray	11	12	7	10	9	9	11	6	11- 96
H.	Max10	8	12	10	10	7	7	11	12	11- 60
C.	Richards 8	0	12	70	10			4.4	1.00	11- 00

	Creedmoor Mat	ch.								
Е	. J. Rabbeth	5	4	б	4	94	4	5	5	5 - 16
B	. Max5	5	4	4	-1	5	5	4	ō	5-46
C	. Richards4	-4	-4	4	-57	5	4	5	5	5 - 45
11	. Gray5	-4	5		5		4	4	4	4 44
E	. Whittier4	5	4		4	5			4	5 - 43
A	. B Archer4	5		8	4	4	5	5	4	5 - 43
F	I. May	5	5	4	4	5		4	5	4 -43
(;	. Warren4	4		5		-4	4	4	5	4-42
	H. Dunlan4	4	4				5			4-42
E	. A Borel 4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	+	5 - 40
G	E. Field4	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	339
1	Amateur Mate	ch.								
1	. Cram5	4	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	5 - 47
A	. C. Gould	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5 -47
10	. H. Grant	5	5	5	5		4	-1	4	546
F	3. Faunce	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5-46
Î	I. Gray5	4	5	4	.5	5	-4	4	4	4-44
1										

ANNUAL MEETING.-The Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association for the choice of officers for the year 1881, and the transaction of any other business, was held at 608 Washington st., on Tuesday, January 11, at 7 P. M. and a report will appear in our next issue. Pending the organization for 1881 there will be shot each Saturday, commencing January 15, a subscription handicap match under the following conditions: Massachusetts target, ten rounds, three scores to win. Surplus of entry fees over expenses to be divided into eight prizes-25, 20, 15, 12, 10, 8, 6 and 4 per cent. Entries unlimited. Match to close and prizes distributed at 4:30 P. M.

WHEELING, WEST VA.—In a recent match shoot of the Wheeling Rifle Club Richard Stewart, at 200 yards, Mass. target off-hand, without sighting shots, put in the score of 11, 12, 11, 12, 11, 11, 12 9, 12, 12=113 in a possible 120.

BROOKLYN LONG RANGE GALLERY,-During the past week P. Ronaldson, T. S. Case and M. B. Hull each accomplished a score of 50 in a possible 50 at the 200 yards (reduced) Creedmoor target On Monday next a new match will be started, the prize being a .22 Ballard rifle, open to all comers, 10 shots, 300 yards reduced target. The matches to close each week and the highest aggregate of 3 scores to be declared the weekly winner. Two winnings before final ownership.

#### SCHUETZEN NOTES.

THE JERSEY SCHUETZEN CORPS .- Jersey City, Jan. 6 .- At the arterly and 192d meeting of the Jersey Schulzten Corps, A. B. Hardekopf, Captain, a full report of the ball committee was re-ceived, which shows that the members have made great prepara-tions for the ball, which will be held in Cooper Hall, Jersey City, on the 20th of this month. New candidates were elected and seven new ones proposed, and other usual business was transacted.

THE HOBOKEN SCHUETZEN CORPS, Captain John Brehmermann, will have their tenth annual ball on February 7, 1881, in Odd Feb lows' Hall, Hoboken.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

12 No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

R. G. C., Brooklyn.-1. Bogardus claims the championship. 2. Eugene has shot with the shot-gun.

S., Cleveland, O .- The President of the New York State Association is Mr. Abel Crook, Bennett Building, New York City.

W. H. W., N. Y.—Will you give me the name of the distributing agent for carp for the State of New York? Ans. E. G. Blackford Fulton Market, New York City.

U. B. M., Raleigh, N. C .- We should advise you to get for gener ral shooting a modified choke-bore gun, No. 10 or 12, the weight to depend somewhat upon your own build.

D. C., Belvidere, Ill.-1. Few such barrels made now, The English gunmakers use some of them, but you will not find many. Send to Leggat, Beekman st., New York, for the book.

W. N. W., Madalin, N. Y.—The guns are equally good, except so far as the action is concerned. You may select that which suits you the best, and in other things it will be equal to the maker.

B. F., Meriden, Conn.-The law is substantially as you have it. We have failed to find any material alteration. We have published from time to time able data relative to shooting resorts in the State.

C. W., Minnesota Junction -1. We know nothing of the firm 2. The gunmaker's address is Philadelphia. 3. For Vennor's Almanac write to H. G. Vennor, Montreal, Canada. The price is, we think, 35 cents.

J. M., Poughkeepsie.-1. So far as our dealings with the man go he has given satisfaction. We know nothing beyond that. 2. Sensation 2d by Sensation. We do not know the present owner. 3. Subscription expires April 7, 1881.

G., Flatboro, Pa.-1. For flight of projectile see next paper. 2. The gun is good enough, but its action seems to find httle favor among sportsmen. Aside from this the arm is excellent in every respect. 3. A cocker will run a hare by scent.

W. B., Syracuse, N. Y.-You will find much useful discussion in our rifle columns from week to week about rifles. In selecting one you must be guided by the kind of shooting you propose. See late issues. For guns, see our advertising columns.

L. S., Charleston, N. H .- Can you give me the address of any one who is raising minks, or keeps any live minks? Ans. Phillips & Woodcock, Caneadea, N. Y., used to breed minks for their furs. Whether they are still in the business or not we do not know.

T. C. C., Kingsville. -1. Is there a duty on American beef in ingland? 2. Did the first American ritle team commence firing England? off-hand at 1,000 yards? Ans. 1. No, but many oppressive laws are vigorously enforced nominally as a precaution against the intronuction of cattle diseases. 2. No.

W. N. T., Vermilion, O.—There are many first-class breechloading guns made that it is simply impossible to select one of them and claim that it is the best. By dealing with any of the leading gun dealers—they are all advertised in the Forest and Stream—you will get a good gun.

S. H. W., N. Y .- Have the Game Protectors of the State of New H. Max. 10 11 12 7 10 9 9 11 6 11—6 Tork any althority on Lake Champlain? Ans. They have author-C. Richards. 8 8 12 10 10 7 7 11 12 11—60 ity everywher e within the limits of the State, and therefore it ex-

tends over such pertions of Lake Champlain as may lie within the State of New York. There can be no doubt whatever on this point.

J. C. S., Swansea, Mass.-1. What kind of game is there in North Park, Colorado? 2. Also in North Platte River, Nebraska? 3. Which is the best place for game? 4. Is there any timber on North Platte River? Ans. 1. Antelope, elk, deer, bear, mountain sheep and a few bison. 2. On the North Platte deer, antelop perhaps some elk. 3. North Park. 4. None of any account. 2. On the North Platte deer, antelope and

TRAPPER.—A receipt for tanning mink and muskrat skins is given as follows: First weak the hide in warm water and remove all fleshy and fatty matter. Then soak it in the following mixture: Ten gallons of cold soft water, to which is added eight quarts of wheat bran, one half pint of old soap and one ounce of borax. If the hides have not been salted add one pint of salt. Green hides should be soaked eight or ten hours, and dry ones till they are soft. For tan liquor, to ten gallons warm soft water add one half bushel of bran. Stir it well and let it stand in a warm room until it ferments; then add slowly two and one half pounds of sulphuric acid, stirring all the time. Let the hide remain i hours, then take out and work over a beam until dry. Let the hide remain in about four

—Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want 2 any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Boston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying It will pay you to try them .- [Adv.

## Hachting and Canoeing.

POUGHKEEPSIE ICE YACHT CLUB.

POUGHKEEPSIE ICE YACHT CLUB.

The club was organized 1861. The officers for the season 1880-81 are. Commodore, J. A. Roosevelt, Vice-Commodore, The V. Vanhasta, Secretary, Thos. H. Banown; Teasurer, The Secretary Thos. H. Banown; Teasurer, The Secretary Thos. H. Banown; Teasurer, The Regatia fug is blue with P. I. Y. C. in white, and the club signal is a pointed burgee, scarlet field without device. The Commodore files a broad, searlet penant; the device, a blue centre one third the width. The following regatias have been fixed for the winter, and will be carried out as near as the weather will permit: For Club colors won by the Haze, Jan., 27, 1872; by the Restless, Jan., 27, 1873; and by the Bhows Bird of the Zeath Club on the Hadson River. This pennant was won by the Icicle of the P. I. Y. C. Jan. I7, 1872, and by the Show Bird of the P. I. Y. C. Feb. 14, 1879. No challenge is pending for this prize at present. A Recutt will also be sailed for on call from the Commodore. Course not less that the liber to become the property of that yeach's owner. If it different yachts should win the first and second regatias, a third race shall be sailed, and if either of the winners of the first and second races win the third, the filler to become the property of that yeach's owner. Should the third regatia be won by a yacht which has not won either the irist or second race, then the winners in the third, the filler to become the property of that yach's owner. Should the third regatia be won by a yacht which has not won either the irist or second race, then the winners of rany & Co. The silver tiller is I'lin. long, with gold ord where the hand rests, and has never been sailed for. There will be also a regatia for a silk pennant, 15ft. long, with gold ord where the hand rests, and has never been salled for. There will be also a regatia for a silk pennant, 15ft. long, with gold ord where the hand rests, and has never been salled for. The Foughkeepsie foe Yacht Club have challenged the Namera. This prize has been offered by

YACHTS OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE I. Y. C.

				AA TOLETT	Area or
		Extreme	Length of	Between	Sails in
Name,	Rig.	Length.	Frame.	Runners.	
Advance			9	6	11936
Eolus	S1000	40, 6	15.11	15. 4	3663
Avalanche	46	50,10	20, 6	18, 6	5381
Cyclone			16. 6	16	417%
Echo			11, 5%	12, 7	245
Ella			18, 9	15. 3	439
Fairy			12. 6	11, 3%	248
Flying Dutchman,			18, 4	16	41236
Gracie			20. 5	18. 6	49314
Gypsie			12, 5%	14. 2	248
Hall			19, 4	18, 7	464
Haze			21.10	22	715
Ick.e			29. 3	25, 7	1.070
Jessie			12	11. 7	213
Norseman.			12	8	365
Restless		.45	18, 8%	18, 4	457
Sappho			17	13. 6	475%
Snow Bird	Cat		16	11.11	182
Snow Flake	Sloon		19, 4	18	444.5
A Legetrale			16	15	886
Virginia			20, 5	18, 7	493 %
Viva			9	11. 8	145
Z1p					****

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting the following members were elected: Commodore, W. A. W. Siewart; Vice Commodore, C. S. Lee; Rear Commodore, M. Rosevett Schuljer; Secretary, O. E. Cromwell; Measurer, A. Cary Smith; Fleet Surgeon, Benjamin F. Dawson; Chaplanns, William Irwin, D. D., and George R. Yandewarter, D. D.; Regatts Committee, Robert Center, C. Wylbys Betts, Louis P. Bayard, Girnul Foster and James H. Elliott, J. M. Beekman and J. Frederick Laws were re-elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Trusters. W. S. Alley, Albert B. Boardman, Sidney De Kay, John Crosby Brown, C. Baldwin Fosdick, J. Halsey Haight, F. C. Lawrence, Jr., and Albert W. Thuries were elected members of the club.

Thuries were elected memores or the call.

Yacuts Phoros.—Brentano, of Union Square, keeps a full line of all photos of American and English yachts. The American lot includes several very handsome specimens of the art, notably those representing the schooner Nellie G., the sloop See Bird, a fine deck riew of the latter, and the sloop Rebie. We wish that some one onld be found with enterprise enough to photograph New York pachts, there would be a small mint in the undertaking. As it is, we must depend upon Boston for a supply of representative illustrations.

trations.

Sands fittings.—Mr. A. B. Sands, of Beekman street, has so long made yacht plumbing a specialty that he may now be said to have captured the entire American market. His work is uncounsiled in strength and finish, and his long experience in titting yachts of all sizes renders his methods and suggestions of great value, a fact which yacht owners recognize generally.

value, a fact which yacht owners recognize generally.

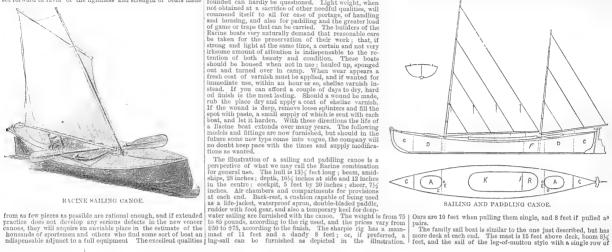
COMPARISON OF XACHTS —The paper of Mr. Hyslop, in the FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 16, on stability of different models, I regard as valuable. He could have madelt of more value, however, if he had made his calcalations on indichiny sections of the same displacement, as displacement cannot be left out in comparisons between different models. Another element, the wet surface exposed to frictional resistance, demands serious consideration, as the resistance due to friction probably amounts to as much in some models, as that due to other sources, of which the midship section is the chief factor. The problem for yeach designers to solve is this: As water lines are supposed to be perfect, or as near perfection as they will probably ever be, to inclose the required midship section by a line which will give the greatest possible

stability with the smallest possible surface exposed to frictional resistance, and permitting a form productive of the least wave making resistance at the same time.

Nautrous.

#### RACINE CANOES.

M AKING boats by machinery has certainly been brought to a high state of perfection by the Racine Boat Company, whose headquarters and salesrooms are located in Chicago. The claims set forward in favor of the lightness and strength of boats made



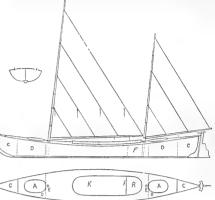
are about one-eighth of an inch thick, will not warp, and are sufficiently elastic, with a strength far in excess of the strains a canoe or boat is likely to be put to. With fair usage these boats ought never to leak, and, when supplied with water-tight compartments at the eids, marked A in the cuts we present, they are life-boats to all the contract of the contra

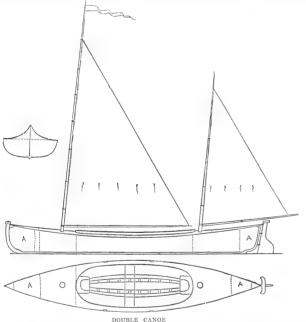
be relied upon in all emergencies. These compartments, we believe, are fitted to every boat turned out from the company's factory.

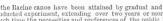
That the claims of strength, lightness, beauty and speed, made for boats manufactured on the plan described, are well founded can hardly be questioned. Light weight, when not obtained at a sacrifice of other needful qualities, will commend itself to all for ease of portage, of handling and boasing, and also for padditing and the greater load and the greater load. The best set of the facility of the second of the facility of the facility of the second of the facility of

Of deck, 5 inches; cockpit, 7 by 2 feet; weight, without rig, 100 pounds. The badger is finished in five different styles, painted dry grass color, with one or two sails, varnished and brass trimmed and rull finish throughout. The prices vary accordingly from \$50 to \$75.

For general pleasure purposes the Racine family boat has all the qualities desired—light pulling, stiff, handsome, buoyant and unstituded to Length, 16 feet; beam, 38 inches; depth, 12 inches amidships and 7 inches shear; weight complete, 120 pounds.



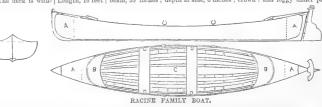




of the Racine cance have been attained by gradual and carefully conducted experiment, extending over two years or more, during within the step the necessite and preferences of the public have also been carefully noted, so that in the models now offered the originators can fairly expect to meet existing demands with the timost confidence. The undertaking was a bold one, for all old methods were so widely departed from that next to nothing in the way of precedent existed, and we believe it mainly due to the undertaking as a bold one, for all old methods were so widely departed from that next to nothing in the way of precedent existed, and we believe it mainly due to the undertaking as the exertions of Mr. Durant, the superintendent of the Racine Hardware Co., that so thorough a success has been achieved in something so original. The principal peculiarity in the "main-facture"—for the new cances cannot be said to be built—is that they are stamped out much in the same way that thinware is, by special machinery, and special additional and the proper stating and framing required. The veneors are combined in several thicknesses through the intervention of waterproof fillings and varnishes. The boats are stamped out makes and joined under the keel, where the only seam is to be found, both bow and stern being neatly sheathed with brass, after the manner of paper-racing shells, giving at once a strong binding-ends which will stand chafe and wear—and a stylish hinks. The boats are stamped out makes the summer of paper-racing shells, giving at once a strong binding-ends which will stand chafe and wear—and a stylish hinks. The sides, when varmshed, are like the finest carriage work in smoothness are shown at A. A, the bulkheads of the manner of paper-racing shells, giving at once a strong binding-ends which will stand chafe and wear—and a stylish hinks. The total stamp is a strong binding-ends which will be sufficiently and the summer of paper-racing shells, giving at once a strong binding-ends which will be sufficiently as

reef points. She will carry five persons and float that number when filled with water. The varmished boats show the grain of the birch and are very attractive to the eye. Besides the models enumerated, the Racine Boat Company build open cances of 50 pounds weight. They make a specialty of all the fittings belonging to a full coupment, among which we may make special mention of their file preserver, \$2 inches long, which serves as a little over one pound. It is sold alone for \$1.50, or with the boats as part of their outfit.

We have recently received the "lines" of a new and improved Shadow model, which the company are now prepared to put upon the market. A sample of this cance was recently on exhibition at the American Institute Fair, and attracted much attention by her well-digested model and fine thish. Commodore C. E. Chase, of the J. G. C., may with justice claim some of the credit of her production, a fact to which, we believe, the Racine Boat Company tour padding and sailing the beautiful attracts and allowed the production and the stream and lakes of Wisconsin last year in his well-known Bubble, gave the Racine builders the benefit of his experience, which was cordially accepted and worked up into one of the best models for a "paddleable sailing cance" in existence. She looks to us like a very slet, siff boat, without the very flat floor which makes the Eastern Shadow slow and loggy under paddle. The masts are stepped 42 inches from bow and speed of this Racine Shadow are very satisfactory. Racing shells have been turned out on the same principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but in them we principles, but RACINE BADGER.



ELECTRICITY AND SALTED HERRINGS.—Had any scientific enthusiast of the last generation announced his behalf that the progress of electrical science would directly affect the supply of herrings to those inland Catholic countries where they are—when salted—in such demand for food on fast days, his friends would have been anxious concerning his cerebral welfare. As a matter of fact, this now the case. The Norwegian coast is girdled by 1,900 miles of herring telegraph wire, and telegraph stations are established on the barren rocks of the Lofodden Islands, and in the hollows between the dark precipitous cliffs that form the Arctic face of Europe. Here, among the screaming seabirds, a watch is kept of the movements of herring shoals.

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KEEP'S Shirts, the Best.

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KEEP'S HORGKWEAR, lates novelties.

KEEP'S RECKIWEAR, latest novelties.

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## HAND-MADE REELS.

All these reels are made with best quality screws, so that they can be taken apart if necessary. Any of these reels may have either clicks or drags added, or be nickeled at 75 cents for each addition:

apacity	of reel	20 YARDS.	25 YARDS.	30 YARDS.	40 YARDS.	60 YARDS.	80 Yards.	100 YARDS.	150 YARD
	brass plain handle with stop	.65	.70	.75	.80	.85	.95	-	_
+ +	" balance " no "	_	.75	_	.90	1.00	1.15	_	_
4.4	with bushed bearings, click	_	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.65	1.95	_	_
6.6	hard rubber, bushed bearings, click				2.75	3.00	3.25	-	_
4.4	best q'y, (Abbey pattern)	_	_	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	-
14	brass, plain handle, multip'g with stop.	_	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.75	_	
6.6	" balance " " better q'ty	_	2.20	_	2.40	2.60	2.75	3.25	3.75
6.6	" best ".		3.00	_	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.25	4.75
4.4	G. S. balance handle, " " "	_	4.50	_	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25	9.00
5.0	hard rubber balance handle, multi-								
plvi	ng, best quality, steel pivot, with ad-								
	able click (Imbrie pattern)	-	_	_		11.00	12.00	14.00	16.00

A complete line of common reels always in stock. Also full assortment of Extra Quality Cuttyhunk and Salmon Reels.

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Used by the best duck shooters. Is simply a device for holding the dead duck in a natural position in the water, on the ice or on land, as a decoy. They weigh complete from three to six pounds per dozen, you can carry two dozen in your hunting-coat pockets. We make three sizes: No. 1 for mallaris, plustils, etc.; No. 3 for teal. Sent to any address, C. O. D., on receipt of money, draft or post-office order, at \$4 per doz. For sale by all gunsaints or by F. A. A LLEX, Mos-



#### ALLEN'S NIGKEL-PLATED DUCK

Will not shrink. Can be tuned to any desired pitch. The smallest, easiest blowing, and most natural duck caller in the world. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1.

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#### REMOVAL.

All communications intended for the LACHIN KENNEL CLUB must be addressed to GEO. D. MACDOUGALL, Secty. Jan13,tf P. O. Box 18, Whitestone, L. I. for the LACHINE for Sale.

POR SALE a No. 12 Remington breech-loading to blot-gun, 81¢ libs.; one carridge bag, loading to blot-gun, 81¢ libs.; one carridge bag, loading pockets for shells and cleaning tools; cost \$60; a good shooter, an excellent duck gun. Price \$23. Address ROBERT WALKER, Franklin, Del. Ox. Y.

T WO LIVE DEER FOR SALE—A buck one year, a doe four years old; the latter in kid; has bred six kids in three years. Inquire of OTTO E. C. GUELICH, 14 Liberty Street, Ulca, N. Y. Jan6,8t

The Rennel.

"PSYCHE."

For sale, the well known orange and white pointer bitch Psyche, six years old, and is the hand somest pointer bitch in the coluntry. Broken on all game, and is a first-class retriever. For further particulars address H. NORCROSS,

P. O. Box 773, N. V.

IN THE STUD.—Gordons: black and tan Sire Rupert, imported 187, by Shot, Jr., 189, E RC 8 R. ex Ruona, 189, E R C 8 R. dard Willin, Stock dards imported Duke and Gypsy. Fee \$35. Duke Grid-Gutt Vising Dide and Gypsy. Fee \$35. Duke Sire, Toxicio Sennet Club's imported Grouse, E K C 8 B 667, e Sire, Gruce, 3 dprize winner Glimores, 1879. Fee \$35. Tibs from the above and others of best brook

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE a Gordon setter, bree by A. E. Godeffroy (used last season, a rattler) for foxhound (must be true and a laster) or goo rifle. Address A. J. LIGHT, Sherburne, N. C. Janis 1t

POR SALE an orange and white setter dog, and black, white and tan setter blich, ten months old. Price and pedigree, address S. WEMICK, 615 Race street, Harrisburg, Pa. Janiš, it

E NGLISH SETTER PUPS FOR SALE: field stock; full pedigree. Private stable, 28 East Thirty-second street, New York. Jan13,16

POR SALE a very handsome red Irish setter bitch puppy, eight months old, from the kennet de Horace Slisky, Est, Seneca Falls. Her strest Dan and her dam Maud, and is granddaughter of the renowned Eleho, bred in St. Petersburg, Russla, and valued at \$10,000. Address J. P. P., hils office, Lanistr.

RED IRISH SETTER PUPPLES FOR SALE.— Bred from famous prize witners. Address ESSEX COUNTY HUNT, Montelair, N. J. Jan13,21

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Col. Pl & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.25 A.M.,
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Far Thockaway, 833, 11 A.M., 435, 535, 7P.M. Rockaway Bench, 11 A.M., 435, P.M. Sundays, 94 A.M. and 6.35 P.M. Great Neck, 6.30, 7.55, 11.53 A.M., 4.35, 5.35, 6.35 P.M. Saturday nights, 12.15. Sundays, 935 A.M., 5.35 P.M. Saturday nights, 12.15. Sundays, 935 A.M., 5.35 P.M. Saturday nights, 12.15. Sundays, 935 A.M., 5.35 P.M. Saturday, 12.15, 13.53, 5.35, 6.35 P.M. From Flatbush av. daily, except Sunday, and from Hunter's Point, Wednesdays and Sundays only from Flatbush av. Wednesdays and Sundays only from Flatbush av. Glat Cove, Locust Valley, Glon Head and Rosyn, 8, 10 A.M., 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35 P.M. Sundays, 0.4 M., 6.35, P.M. Sunday

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(Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1981, by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.)

Terms, \$4 a Year. 10 Cts. a Copy. Six Mo's, \$2. Three Mo's, \$1.

EDITORIAL :-

#### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

#### THE REFRIGERATOR AMENDMENT.

THE proposal to sell game all the year around in the New York markets has aroused the indignation and alarm of sportsmen throughout the State. We are in receipt of private letters upon the subject which show that the view of the case advanced by the Forest and Stream last week is that view which appeals to the most experienced sportsmen of the land. We publish in another column communications from gentlemen who understand thoroughly what such a law means, and we have on hand other letters of like tenor which will be printed next week.

Of the evil effects of such a system there is but one opinion, and that a very decided one, that the effects of the open game market would be ruinous to our game. We trust that the public sentiment, which is so unmistakably in opposition to the proposed amendments, may be sufficient to deter the promotors of the bill from presenting it.

---THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.-It must be regarded only as a misfortune if the invitation of the British riflemen for as a long-range match at Wimbledon curing the coming sum-mer be allowed to drop into neglect. At any rate, those sending the kindly note for a contest are entitled to something more than a hazy intimation that we find it "inexpedient" to send over a team. There is too much appearance of studied avoidance of a square issue in the use of such indefinite phrases If we cannot afford to send over a team, then let that be said fairly and openly. If the point is made that the Palma represents the championship of the world at long-range team work and that we will stubbornly refuse to acknowledge that any other match is to be thought of so long as this remains in the way, then the issue is a plain one, and there will be no difficulty in getting an expression of opinion that the Palma has been a stumbling-block from the start and seems destined to become the greatest incubus ever laid on American rifle practice. Let the new Executive Committee of the N. R. A. take the matter in hand regarding the a fair, open, American reason for sneaking away from the only match ever offered us by the only other National Rifle Association in the world.

THE MICHIGAN STATE SPORTMEN'S ASSOCIATION WILL MEET at Lansing, January 25.

#### THE HATCHERY AT NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN

E recently visited the hatchery station of the U. S. Fish Commission at Northville, Mich., where the whitefish (Coregonus) are being so extensively hatched for distribution in the lakes and to such other parts as is deemed necessary. The Superintendent, Mr. Frank N. Clark, showed us over the establishment, and we were much pleased with it. It is situated on a slope across the road from Mr. Clark's house, and the roof of the hatchery is no higher than the road; the building is a single story frame, with side windows, and is eighty feet in length by thirty wide; in one end is the office and a workshop, while the filters and ice room are in the rear.

The question which agitated fishculturists some years ago concerning the hatching of the whitefish in spring water, thereby bringing them out earlier than in the colder waters of their native lakes, still has its partisans, and Mr. Clark has hit a medium course. By making a cooling pond and carrying the water from the spring to the further end of it in a shallow trough exposed to the air, and then further exposing it in the pond he gets the temperature down as low as is possible in the coldest weather, using ice if warmer, and so retards the hatching until toward spring. Mr. Clark has been bred a fishculturist, his father, the late Nelson W. Clark, being one of the pioneers in the business, and his success with the shad and whitefish has been uniformly good.

The hatchery is equipped with five troughs, each fifty feet long and a foot wide, divided into thirty-two compartments, seventeen inches long, filled with the "Clark hatching box." Each of these compartments contains seven trays capable of holding 10,000 eggs each. Besides this there are sixty "Chase hatching jars," six inches in diameter, sixteen and a half inches deep, with a metal top two and a half inches high, capable of holding 125,000 eggs each, making the capacity of the house 25,000,000 eggs, which can be increased, if necessary. At the time of our visit, December 17, there were only 13,000,000 eggs in the batchery on account of the storms and bad weather which prevailed during the time when the fish were spawning, many eggs having been frozen, it having been a most disastrous season for the fish culturists generally who attempted to gather the eggs of the whitefish. Our readers are familiar with both the "Clark box" and the "Chase jar," and so we will not enter into an explanation of them. It was curious to note the different appearance of the eggs from Lake Erie from those of Lake Huron, the former appearing light colored and the latter a decided yellow; and Mr. Clark says that the fish differ, those from Lake Huron having black fins and a black back, while the Lake Eric fish have pale fins and a greenish back, and he claims that their heads are shaped differently. He keeps these eggs separate and will plant each in its own locality, for it is said that the Lake Huron fish does not sell as high in New York market as the other. The Lake Huron eggs are taken at Alpena, Thunder Bay; they are transported to the hatchery in flannel trays. In the practical working of a large hatchery the "self pickers" require assistance, as many good eggs will pass out of the gate with the bad ones, and a siphon of glass is used to remove most of the dead; but this also picks up some good ones, and so they are put into a jar by themselves for future picking when the bad ones get worse and can be more readily separated; still it is an improvement on the old-fashioned picking with nippers which is very tedious. The jars are arranged on the sides of these troughs which are placed over each other, the top one supplying the top tier of jars which empty into the second trough which suplies the lower jars, which in turn empty into the bottom trough. White fish eggs measure, according to Mr. Clark, eight to an inch, and 36,000 to a quart.

Retarding the development by ice is a favorite experiment with the superintendent, and we saw his refrigerator filled with eggs where the thermometer stood at 31 deg. Fahr., as it had done for the last twenty days, and the eggs were quite icy on the outside, often being surrounded by a film of ice, which had made on their surfaces without the egg itself be ing frozen, owing to the circulation of the blood developing heat enough to resist a temperature no lower than that. eggs lay upon canton flannel trays in a double box well packed with fine ice. His father had a box of this kind patented

and the son has improved but not patented it, he having concluded that fishcultural patents are not good. He thinks he can keep the eggs for six months and then batch them; the only care he gives them is to see that the trays are kept damp.

The house is also used for the breeding of salmon and trout, many thousand quinnat-salmon being hatched and distributed here as well as a few of those Western brook trout (Salmo iridea), which have so many common names that we cannot select one, and so we are waiting for some one in authority to choose one for us, for we will not call them "California trout" for the reason that we object to the same name for the salmon; it is not its name in its own home, and there are a half dozen salmons and trouts in that State. young iridea in the ponds are lively and healthy, and may be kept for breeders; they were hatched on the 17th of last May, and belong to the U. S. Fish Commission, as do also a few adults Other ponds contain yearling quinnat salmon and a few brook, trout and altogether the establishment is in good shape and excellent working condition.

#### THE SHINNECOCK BAY DEATH-TRAP.

OUR readers will remember that this beautiful bay on the south side of Long Island was closed by a storm which filled the inlet with sand about the middle of September, and that we cried aloud to have it opened, so that the millions of young fish which had been bred in its waters might go forth on their migrations and return to breed, instead of perishing in their prison and polluting its waters so that breeding fish would not enter it next season. Many other papers took up the cry, and those in authority made a stir as if they would do something, but afterward agreed among themselves that this something should be postponed until their fall plowing was completed and the fish had a chance to die. The bluefish, weak-fish and other migratory species died, obstinately refusing to wait the leisurely motions of their jailors, and thus by their foolish prejudices against being frozen, in water which was becoming fresher than suited their palates, deprived the people of Long Island and New York not only of the amount of food which they would have grown to, but also of a crop of young fish which might have descended Perhaps the Commissioners appointed to locate from them. the inlet, after seeing the perverseness of these fish, became indignant and refused to dig. If so their dignity prevented them from plowing up the sand to let the sea-water in, and to the fishes let their sands of life run out.

It was Mr. William N. Lane who proposed to make a lane to the ocean at his own expense, if allowed, whereby the fish could travel from the Good Ground of the Island to the better ground of the Atlantic, but this offer was not accepted by the Commissioners, who may have had good grounds for declining an offer which brought them in no fees; and so things ran along until some three weeks ago old Boreas bored a hole through the beach in the western part of the bay and let in some sea-water, but too late to save the fish, which were in a bad pickle already.

Mr. Lane writes us that this inlet is in good running order, and is the best one they have had for years, being over one hundred yards wide and a good depth from bay to sea, and all that now remains to be wished is that the flow may be great enough to purify the bay before the arrival of the spawning fish now absent in warmer waters.

THE WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION has undertaken a most laudable work, and none too soon, in its endeavor to check the steady diminution of the game and fish in that State. The meeting of the Society at Milwaukee, of which a report will be found elsewhere, brought together a company of earnest men whose discussions and transactions showed that they appreciated the importance of the stated objects of their organization. If the same spirit pervades the subsequent meetings of the Association Wisconsin game will be

Among the laws which the game committee of the Society proposed was one restraining the exportation of venison. This provision we hope to see presented to the Legislature and passed: for this is the only possible way of checking an export trade in game which, unless stopped in some such way, must inevitably deplete the Wisconsin forests once and

## The Sportsman Tourist.

THE LOG OF THE FAVORITA-(NO. 2.)

GROSS SOUND, 10Y STRAITS.

Poort Frederick, Aug. 18, 1880.

YESTERDAY morning, having successfully accomplished all of the results we had hoped to attain by our visit to the Kootz-noos, we left Kot-e-sok carly, crossed Chatham Straits and at noon rounded the bold headland Point Augusta, and entered Cross Sound, through which we made our way to the westward, and at 8 r. m. made harbor in the port, which is just to the westward of Point Adolphus, on the southern shore of Cross Sound, and is known among the natives as "Kom-tok-kon."

Our parting with "Jake" and "Andrew" was a most diplomatice as "Kom-tok-kon."

Our parting with "Jake" and "Andrew" was a most diplomatice ene; each party lauding the other with "assurances of the usost profound regard," in addition to which the two Tylees gave to us renewals of their promise that the war between themselves and the Stickienes at Port Wrangel should not be renewed, and we gave to them, instead of promises, each, one of those valuable commodities, "apaper," in which we certified to the main facts of our interview, and informed all future white men that these two chiefs had pledged them. each, one of those variable commodities, "a paper," in which we certified to the main facts of our interview, and informed all future white men that these two chiefs had pledged themselves to friendly intercourse with whites; and to Jake, by his own request, we gave a handle to his name, bused upon the most important event in his life, namely, his inforced journey to San Francisco some eleven years ago, upon which occasion I had bad the opportunity to serve him, and as the trip was in the U. S. S. Saginaw, he received her name, and in future will be known as "Saginaw Jake."

A few navy buttons, some yellow tape as a substitute for gold lace on the trowser-legs, and "Janestown" cap ribbons bound them to us forever.

Cross Sound deserves a little description. This hody of water separates the island of Chichagoff from the mainland to the northward, and runs nearly parallel with Peril Straits to the South, and in many respects the two straits are very similar.

similar.

A study of the chart of this region gives the impression that in some distant period the southeast coast of Alaska extended in an unbroken line, bordered by high hills and mountains, from Mt. Fairweather on the north, to Cape Pox on the southern extremity. And with this impression a further study of a general chart will include in this unbroken line the western coast of our continent as far south as the Straits of Fuea and the southern terminus of navigation in Puget Sound, from which point, in latitude 47 deg. N. to Portage Bay in the Chileat region latitude 59 deg. N., an almost continuous, deep and narrow channel, named, as we go north. Puget Sound, Hecate Strait, Clarence Strait and Chatham Straits, with intervening short sections with other local names stretches for over a thousand miles, and through which a large steamer can navigate with safety, and during the entire trip be in smooth water and land locked, except for perhaps in the whole distance about one hundred miles when she passes the mouth of straits, which running to the eastward, admit to this great canal the tides of the Pacific, and make islands of portions of this peninsula; of these the most important are, beginning again at the southward, Juan de Fuca Straits, Quece Charlotte Sound and Dixon's Enfrance. The latter divides our possessions in Alaska, from British Columbia; our southern point, Cape Fox, being in latitude 54 deg. 40 min. north. A study of the chart of this region gives the impression that

40 min. north.

It seems almost certain that once the islands of Baranoff, It seems almost certain that once the islands of Baranoff, Rivedf and Chicagoff were parts of a peninsula nearly two hundred miles in extent to the south, and less than forty miles wide at its base, ending at Cape Ommany on the south, and that through some great convulsions of nature the strong tides have forced their way through the valleys, turning them into channels, and the mountain peaks into the Alexander Archipelago.

Two of these valleys are now.

tides have forced their way through the valleys, turning them into channels, and the mountain peaks into the Alexander Archipelago.

Two of these valleys are now occupied by Cross Soundland Peril Straits, in both of which the entrance from the Paeido is to the northeast till about the centre, then R. E. to Chatham Straits. In both the tides meet at these centres, and produce violent rapids, whithpools and eddies, and the power of these rushing waters is to this day sufficient to wear away any resistance less firm than solid rock.

Cross Sound has been but slightly explored, and still more slightly surveyed. The northern shore is described by Prof. Davison, of the C. Survey, as a "region but slightly explored, but from every indication evidently the home of the glaciers." Few keels deeper than those of canoes have furrowed its surface, for even the hardy prospectors and adventurous Indian traders have been deterred from venturing within its limits, by the reputed dangers to be encountered. Icchergs and floes, eddies, whirlpools and dangerous Indians, have all been held prominently forward by the Sitka "merchants" to prevent a probable competition in trade.

I know that these dangers have been exaggerated.

The western part of the sound is undoubtably an uncomfortable place for navigation, for here is developed a new feature from which this portion is justly named fly Straits; for, drifting to and fro with each change of tide, a solemn procession of icchergs gives a new character to the seenery, and now and then a new and decidedly exciting sensation to the mariner, when the surfaces of resistance of probably greater area than is to us visible, and as in some cases, this upper and visible portion was judged at least a half-mile square in extent, it is easy to calculate that, even with but slight velocity, the other factor of momentum, viz., weight, was quite sufficient to render a colliding match between us and it, decidedly a one-sided affair; and owing to their great depth, in comparison with our own, there can

announces that an undertow has been encountered, and, directly against the surface tide, the mouster makes for us and then our only resource is to depend upon the element, which makes it dangerous, as our hope of safety. A berg drawing a hundred feet cannot chase a steamor drawing but eight a great ways when shoul water is in the vicinity. In some well-sheltered bays many of these bergs and floes had stranded during some unusually high tide and strong whid, and lying well back on the beach, crasted a most beautiful eight; the yellows and and black, water-worn granite boulders of the beach, and the dense green of the evergreen foliage of the forest background formed a rare contrast of colors, and the forms too, were beautiful; the ice, varying in solidity, had been penetrated to varying depths by the sun's rays, and

while the projecting pinnacles glowedand sparkled like burwhile the projecting pinnacles glowedand sparkled like burnished silver, the arches and chasms reflected all hues of the rainbow, among which ultra-marine and lapis-lazuli predominated. By moonlight the effect was superb and weird. But a little fancy was required to people these lonely bays with ice gnomes who had here built a city of crystal.

On the summit of the floating bergs many sea-fowl perched, and on terraces worn into their sides hair seals basked, and from these terraces well-worn sildes showed where they had melted with their bodies warmth, and friction while enjoying their games of coasting.

At about the centre of the sound there extends from the southern short the bold headland of Point Adolphus, and here

their games of coasting.

At about the centre of the sound there extends from the southern shore the bold headland of Point Adolphus, and here an off-shore current proves to be a boundary line, beyond which the icebergs seldom venture, and thence to the junction of the sound with Chatham Straits the dangers from ice are climinated. But others are substituted, among which, and the most important, is a rocky patch which, nearly a mile square and at low water, projecting from three to five feet above the surface, has failed hitherto to attract the attention of hydrographers, although, from its postion (nearly in the centre of the junction of the two bodies of water), it is a source of great danger to any vessel pavigating these seas; for at high water there is on it a cover of eleven feet, and a stranger, in endeavoring to avoid the possible dangers near the shores by seeking a mid-channel route, would stand a good chance of discovering, by hitting it; a method of sounding, which from personal experience I can vouch, is a very uncleasant one. Armed with his sextant, compass and lead-line our hydrographer, undecreted by the violent eddies and tide rips which surround it, and by the spray flying over, boldy attacked, captured and deprived it forever of its greatest power of doing mischief, viz., that of being unknown, for henceforward Hanus Reef—named for its captor—will have a recognized existence.

The run across Chalbam Straits from Kootznoo would have.

for henceforward Hanus Rect—named for its captor—win have a recognized existence.

The run across Chatham Straits from Kootznoo would have been devoid of incident—for the day was thick and foggy and no scenery visible—but for our overtaking the cance of our friend Hoonah Dick, in which were stowed himself and a

Gross Sound 

Stare, his wife and another woman, three children and a dog. Dick gladly accepted our offer of a tow and, stopping for a few minutes, the whole party except the slave, who was left to steer the cance, was transferred to our decks.

The two women squatted immediately in the gangway, took out calico thread and needles, and until we arrived some hours later at their village, employed themselves most industriously in manufacturing clothes for the children, who also squatted close to them and sat as still as mice throughout the squatted close to them and sat as still as mice throughout the day, shy at first and timid, as evinced by shrinking closer to the woman as we approached, and by rapid winking of their bright eyes, but never by a cry or scream, even when well-meant but rather rude attempts to fondle them were made by the sailors. Our Chinese cook was to them a source of unending wonder. Dick himself soon made friends with all hands and gave to us some quite valuable information in regard to the inroad of the "Sim-sims" and upon certain illegal traffic which had been taking place. To me he also gave many items as to the bunting of sec ofter and seals, and he assured me that "Kah-hoo-doo-sak," the old chief of the Hoo nabs, would be very pleased that we had come. In spite of all this friendship, Capt. Vanderbil', in giving the cance a tow, incurred considerable risk, for had it met with any accident while in tow, the s' camer, according to Indian law, would be leid responsible
No accident, however, occurred, that is of any magnitude,

No accident, however, occurred, that is of any magnitude, to any of them, unless a very little one, which followed my feeding to one of the babies fifteen lumps of white sugar in rapid succession can be so termed.

rapid succession can be so termed.

rapid succession can be so termed.

As we steamed along, here and there on the shore the smoke of a camp-fire indicated the temporary home of a family, and at one place on the eastern shore of Chatham Strait there was quite a village.

At 3 P. M. we entered the harbor of Kom-tok-kon, or, as by the charts, Port Frederick, and let go our anchor abreast of the principal village of the Hoonahs.

This tribe is one of the most powerful and warlike of all which inhabit the Alexander Archipelago. They are essentially coast Indians, or as termed by Professor Dall, Orrarians

Their villages are scattered among the various skeltered bays and inlets of Cross Sound, and generally in the immediate vicinity of salmon rivers and halibut banks.

In winter they all gather into the uniar village, Kom-tok-kon, on return from cance trips, for trading and visiting, to Silka and Wrangel and other places.

They have also a summer resort to the northwest of Cape Spencer, in the vicinity of the breeding ground of sea otters, off Latuya Bay.

on Latuva Bay.

The Hoonals, according to various estimates, number from five to eight hundred people. I am inclined to believe that the largest estimate is nearest to the truth. Dick told me, "Plenty people, more as Sitkas;" but the Indian ideas of numbers are vague.

They are bold, enterprising and intelligent, far more so than the Siwashes of Sitka, and until very lately have been classed as "dangerous." So far as I can judge by my own intercourse with them, and the testimony of Dick Willoughby, who has lived among them for some months, and by that of others who have come casually in contact with them, this is not a just classification, although in one respect it has proved advantageous to them, for deterred by fear, but few whites have as yet visited their country, and the demoralizing effects of whisky and debauchery, which through contact with low orders of whites have seriously lowered the morods of the Sitka Indians, have not as yet affected them. They are robust and healthy, and are the most expert canonem and sea otter hunters of all the tribes on the southeast coast.

Such contact as they have as yet had with the whites has tended to their improvement. Many of them wear our style of clothes and use the blanket only as a hunting or fishing costume, or for a cloak, and in their main village I noticed one house in which an evident attempt to improve was shown. A panel door and two windows, will giass, were substituted for the round holes which, in purely native architecture, furnish egress and ingress, and for the hole in the roof through, which ventilation is secured. And in one cance which came alongside sat a very good-looking Klootchman, carrying over her head an alphac umbrells, and in her arms a light-complexioned, blue-eyed, red-haired haby, and her costume consisted of a calico dress, shoes and stockings and a hood. Evidently the tide of civilization was advancing northwestward.

hood. Evidently the tide of civilization was advancing northwestward.

Kom-tok-kon consists of about twenty-live large bouses, built of hewn logs from a foot to eighteen inches square. The outer surfaces of these logs are hewn so smoothly with the axe that at a little distance it would be thought they were planed. In some cases planks of hemlock, three inches thick and over two feet in width, covered fishing, but although quiet and deserted, the village looked neat and tidly. The news of our arrival soon spread, and those nearest came flocking home in hopes of trading, which hopes, however were disappointed, as no trading was permitted upon this trip. They furnish the fure of otters, fur and hair seals, and of some land animals, and the oil of whales, porpoises and walrus, with now and then a little ivory. The oil is stowed in hadders, which hold from one to four gallons. The whale oil is procured from occasional whales, which by receding tides get left embayed in shoal water and are there shown.

shot.

Kom-tok-kon is just to the westward of Point Adolphus, and the village is on both sides of the land-locked bay, which is quite large and includes within its boundaries several level places of several acres each in extent, on which ore cultivated successfully potutoes, kale, turnips and cabbage. These levels are apparently the terminal moraines of ancient glaciers, and here as elsewhere seen to be composed of rich aluvial soil, needing only cultivation to make valuable.

These vegetable patches are owned in common, as at the village itself, the immediate background of high hills prevent agriculture, while they shield from winds.

These vegetators provided the provided the provided the vegetator willage itself, the immediate background of high inus prevent agriculture, while they shield from winds.

Dick invited our inspection of the internal arrangements of his house, which was one of the largest. He received us most hospitably, and his wife and children were attired to garments which were clean and tidy as was the house. On each side of the entrance there was a large human face.

On each side of the entrance there was a large human face, are wight that the provided from wood and trimmed with human hair. These

On each side of the entrance there was a large human face, carved from wood and trimmed with human hair. These faces were upside down and the hair, I learned, grew upon the heads of the warriors who, having been slain by Dick, were thus commemorated.

The principal industries of the Hoonahs are fishing and hunting the sea otter. Their employment for the year is about this:

The principal industries of the troonaus are usuing and hunting the sea otter. Their employment for the year is about this:

As early in spring as the breaking up of the ice will permit, the canoes gather upon the bailbut banks, off Cape Adolphus, and there at times a hundred of them are at once engaged in fishing. They do not anchor; the hook, which is a complicated structure of wood, with an iron spike (shown in cut and described in your paper of July 30, 1879), is baited with herring, and let sink to the bottom; the inner end of the line is fastened to an inflated bladder, which acts as a buoy, the fisherman holds the bight in his hand and permits the canoe to drift. When a fish is hooked, and there is but like, if any, delay between bires, it is if a small one, say of less than 70 lbs, hauled at once to the side of the canoe, stumed by heavy blows, and garled over the side; if a large one it is permitted to amuse itself, towing the moy until exhausted, when it is bauled in, killed and secure.

The fish run from 30 to 200 lbs, weight, and are very delicious, more so than are those caught on our'e astern banks. That opinion may, however, be due to my never having eater of the Korthwest.

The supply of hailbut in these waters is practically inexhaustide, and the number taken yearly is regulated by the

of the Eastern Bill, as Ircshiy caught specimens, as I have of those of the Northwest.

The supply of halibut in these waters is practically inex-haustible, and the number taken yearly is regulated by the demand alone. So at least I believe, and at the risk of being considered as competing for that big dish-hook you once offered as a prize, I'll give you one of my reasons for so

demand alone. So at least I betieve, and at the risk of being considered as competing for that big fish-hook you once offered as a prize, I'll give you one of my reasons for so believing.

I reached these banks in August, long after the fishing season had ended, but wherever we went our anchor had hardly reached bottom, at one end of our vessel, than a good sized halibut left bottom at the other end, and was soon floundering on deek, doomed only to lose his fins, of which we corned down a large quantity, for when once accustomed to them few articles of fish food exceed halibut mis in excellence. Upon one of these banks Dick Wiloughby and I, each with a sailor to help gaff into the bost our captures, fished against each other just one hour. In that period we had lying on the boat's bottom forty-seven fish, which by estimate fell very little short of a lon in weight, we weighed several, large and small, and they ran from 30 to 50 lbs. We called the average forty pounds.

At first I fished with two hooks, but soon had to give that up. The water was about eight to ten fathoms deep, and even with this comparatively slight depth and moderate weight of each fish, certainly four-fifths of our time was socupied in hauling up the fish and rebuiling. The sinker would hardly touch the bottom when the slight tug which proclaimed a bite was felt, which seldom failed to be a profitable one. We were using the ordinary cod fish hook, which I like better than the native look, that is when fishing on a bulk where dog lish donot abound; when they are plentiful the Indian hook, on which they cannot fasten thenuselves, is preferable. The bait with which we caught these fish consisted of not quite two salmon, which we cut into pieces, about 2 by 4 linches.

quite two salmon, which we cut into pieces, about 2 by 4 inches. These salmon we procured right alongside the boat, by fishing with hooks attached to lines about six feet long, which were buoyed, and a line from the bnoy to the loat

permitted us to haul it to us when we saw it dip, and bring permitted us to hanl it to us when we saw it dip, and bring up a ten or fifteen pound salmon which had swallowed the horring and the hook. These herring were caught by two small boys, who were engaged about one hundred yards from the shore (we were about itve hundred) in jerking through the crowded schools, which their cance was floating among, sticks armed with projecting sharp nalis. Nearly every jerk brought from one to a dozen herring to basket. I bought of these boys a basketful, perhaps a couple of dozen, for a cod fish book, and when through fishing our return for thus power server for heir and a doller to be having GOZED, for a con fish hook, and when through fishing our re-turn for that penny spent for hait, and a dollar to the Indian who showed us to the bauk, was nearly a ton of fine halibut, six or seven salmon and a dozen or more herring. The water was chilly, the work soon became hard, and we were all glad when our hour was up and we could start for home. The Indians assured us that all the year the fish were causily abundant.

The water was chilly, the work soon because main, and newere all glad when our hour was up and we could start for home. The Indians assured us that all the year the fish were equally abundant.

That evening, after a comfortable supper, as I sat smoking my pipe, I could but fall to musing and contrasting my position with that of other men, who had spent all of the same day, perhaps, in labor of the same nature as had thred me thoroughly in an hour. I in the cosy and tidy cabin of the Favorita, and she moored safely in a land locked harbor, not over a mile from the fishing banks, where I had for mere sport caught halibut at such a rate, that were I able to withstand the physical strain of eight hours a day of just such labor, a single month would suffice for me, single handed, to give a hundred ton schooner her fare. Eight of us, working together, at the same rate and within two weeks of her leaving Portland, the schooner could have her catch in the market.

And while catching these fish I underwent no more hardship, nor as much, us a basket of trout has often cost me, and had experienced no more dangers than had I been still fishing for bass in the St. Lawrence or Ontario. And my expenses -a cent for hait, and with that hait plenty of fun thrown in (for the catching of balf a dozen fine salmon is not an amusement to be despised), and my dollar to the Siwash—was but slight interest on the money I have paid to guides for far less services.

for fur less services.

I contrasted all this with the cost to our Gloucester men, with far less less results in proportion. I thought of the begrinned and blood stained decks, and close, gressy and foul smelling cabins, where the captain and the mates and the cooking stove and the bunks crowd each other; of the pitching and toosing to the ground swell on the banks, the drifting and dragging and fouling in icy northeasters, and of the fate of those who through gales or ice-bergs, or being run over by steamers, failed ever again to glide in past the "Ten Pound Island" light, and for whom wives and children wait vainly until they are sure that they have become widows and orphans.

Of the five hundred vessels which compose the fishing fleet of Gloucester, and the five thousand of their crews, every year takes from them a large percentage, and, if I remember correctly, one year thirty of the fleet and over two hundred and forty-three men perished and thirteen vessels were lost.

These five hundred vessels bring to market over three nillion dollars worth of fish yearly, but these fish cost heavily in life and properly. for fur less services.

I contrasted all this with the cost to our Gloucester men,

e and property.

In Alaska the yield, if an equal number of vessels were em-

ployed, would be nearly as great, and the expense and danger

ployed, would be nearly as great, and the expense and danger less.

From 1873 to 1876 inclusive, an average of eight vessels yearly, with tonnage from forty to one hundred and forty, averaging eighty tons, have fished upon the Shumagin banks. Their catch in the seven years was over four million pounds of fish, worth in San Francisco four cents per pound or \$160,000.

The vessels belong to the Pacific Fish Co., have a station on Popoff Island and a curing establishment opposite to Sau-celtie in San Francisco Bay, obtaining salt at Redwood City.

The above results are from summer fishing alone, and on this coast, thanks to the wisdom of of Mr. Seward, there is no heavy bill to pay for bait and privileges.

But while the mass of our people adhere to the prevalent belief than in Alaska we have obtained a sterile, barren, worthless, ice bound land, too poor to even be entitled to a government or the profection of law, the Hoonaks will remain in unmolested possession of their banks, and draw from them their yearly tithe, and at home their women and children will continue to gather undisturbed all that they wish of splendid herring, which are in myriads, and to collect the spawn on bushes planted at low tide, encrusted an inch deep after a few overflowings with a most esculent food.

When the fishing season has ended, by the Indians having taken all that they wish, it is followed by the first season of sea-otter hunting.

sea-otter hunting.

I will not do this noble animal the injustice of more than

I will not us this none arminat the principle of more man introduction at this end of my letter. In my next I will tell you about him, his habits and the mode of capture, as told to me by "Hoonah Dick," Pisgoo.

#### THE OLD "SPIRIT" COTERIE

THE OLD "SPIRIT" COTERIE.

In the excellent articles of Col. Thos. Picton, Gen. Sibley ("Hal, a Dacotah,") and Isaac McLellan, referring to the old Spirite of the Times, is tall editor and gifted corps of contributors, a few notable ones, still surviving, who wrote of the columns of that rare old journal, received no mention. Among the most conspicuous is "Ned Buntline," the hero of three wars, and still one of the popular writers of the day, whose contributions adorned the old Spirit in its palmiest days, and later of the Forest and Stream. As an angler "Ned Buntline" is an flat, and his adventures with gun and rod in all parts of the Union would fill a large volume. His picturesque home, the "Eagle's Ness," near Stanford, N.Y., is a spot of romantic interest. The name, it is stated, is the same as that of a little hermitage wherein he once dwelt in the Adirondack wilderness, where he was one of the earliest campaigners, and whose lakes and streams, many of them, bear the natures he gave.

Another notable, then known under the nom de plume of "Young America," is Col. Alban S. Payne, the identical man who "struck Billy Patterson." Col. Payne, or "Nicholas Spicer," as he is now more familiarly known, is an eniment physician, or e of the professors at the Southern Medical College and a capital writer, whose contributions to various sporting journals have rendered his name famous. Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, author of "Superior Fishing." "Gause Birds of the North," and other works of rare interest, was also one of the "free lances" who wrote for the old Spirit in his youth, and in later years has written voluminously for the journals advected to sports of field and stream. Mr. Roosevelt is known as an enthusiastic sportsman, who has assisted in the organization of several societies for the protestors.

Francis A. Durivage ("The Old 'Un") and Geo. P. Burnham ("The Young 'Un"), joint authors of that humorous work "Stray Subjects," and both popular contributors to the old Spirit, are still living—the former in New York, the latter at Melrose, Mass.

Among those who have recently passed to the "shadow land," and who formerly belonged to the brotherhood alluded to, memory recalls several distinguished gentlemen, notably James Oakes, ("Acorn"), the warm friend of Frank Forester, Edwin Forrest and Hawthorne; Thos. B. Thorpe, the famous author and artist; Genio C. Scott, author of "Fishing in American Waters," E. E. Jones, one of the proprietors of the Spirit during the later years of its existence; and C. A. Bristed ("Carl Benson"), the classical writer.

Of the earlier writers, whose names are familiar as household words among the sportsmen of the land, suffice it to say that they were the peers of the leading sporting authors of

that they were the peers of the leading sporting authors of England and that, as Herbert once truly stated, Nimrod, Telrey, Berlsford and other popular writers upon field sports in Britain, would lose none of their laurels to be compared to their trans-Atlantic brothers of the quill. W. W.

## Matural Distorn

PROTECTION OF SONG AND INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

THAVE read Mr. N. Pike's letter to farmers in Forest and fully agree with him that some of our smaller birds should be carefully protected and cherished; yes, I will say all birds, until they are proven conclusively by scientific research to be noxious. Birds, especially such as are sungers or beautiful, even if they are strictly neutral so far as we are concerned, neither doing us harm nor good, should be protected by stringent laws and by the sense of decency and common consent of all. But birds that are proven very noxious to one or more classes of our rural people should have no protection, any more than rats or mice.

I write this to say that I find Mr. Pike advocating the same error that the great majority of people do who have not in-

any more than the same in write this to say that I find Mr. Pike advocating the same error that the great majority of people do who have not investigated the subject, to wit, that because a bird is strictly insectivorous in its food habits, therefore it is most certainly beneficial and should have protection. Now, there cannot, in my opinion, be a greater mistake than its. It is true the vestigated the subject, to wit, that because a sure is strictly insectivorous in its food habits, therefore it is most certainly beneficial and should have protection. Now, there cannot, in my opinion, be a greater mistake than its. It is true the martins, swallows, swifts, whip-poor-wills and night-hawks martins, swallows, swifts, whip-poor-wills and night-hawks feed entirely on insects, but the question very naturally occurs to the scientific man, What species of insects? For the entomologist knows full well, to a certainty, that the great enemy of noxious insects, their great destroyers, are other insects—parasitic and cannibal insects; and he also knows it to be an absolute fact that birds do not eat, and therefore destroy, the insects generally known as the most noxious. For instance, what birds are known to destroy the five, prominent potato beetles, or the chinch bug, the canter worm, the tent caterpillar, the squash bug, the cucumber beetles, the croton bug, the cotton worms, the codling moth, the plum curculio, etc., etc., etc., to any appreciable extent? And it is also a fact that many of these above named most destructives.

tent caterina, the square one of the cooling moth, the plum curculio, etc., etc., etc., to any appreciable extent? And it is also a fact that many of these above named most destructive insects have very few effective insect enemies. But there are hundreds of other equally or more destructive insects that are only kept in check by their insect enemies, and not by birds. Now, it Mr. Pike's society will only teach the birds to destroy our insect enemies, and not our insect frends in the shape of cannibal beetles, ichneumon wasps, chalets, and other parasitic flies, ladybugs, etc., te., we will all go to breeding and protecting the birds. But we know that this cannot be done; therefore, until it is definitely settled by scientific research into the food of insectivorous birds, and in this way decided conclusively whether a certain species of bird does or does not destroy more of our friends among thed by scientific research into the food of insectivorous birds, and in this way decided conclusively whether a certain species of bird does or does not destroy more of our friends among the insects than it does of our enemies, we cannot safely recommend the conservation or the destruction of any of our birds. And I will here boldly say that it is my belief that the strictly insectivorous birds named above, which feed on the wing, entirely on insects, are the most noxious birds we have. Their food will be found to be made up in great part of our best friends without which we could not probably exist, to wit, gnats, flies and ichneumons, which in their love flights fill the upper air in myriads. And I am happy to state that the subject of the food of birds is being carefully and scientifically investigated by Prof. S. A. Forbes, of the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal, Ill., under the auspices of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. He is a most competent person, and has taken hold of this heroulean task with all the ardor of a true young scientist. And I would recommend Mr. Nicolas Pike's most commendable society to procure his reports so far as published, and rend them.

Lacon, Ill.

A review and abstract of Prof. Forbes' important paper on "The Food of our Thrushes" will be found in FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. xv., p. 244.

#### IN THE PHILADELPIA ZOO.

THE Zoological Society of our city has a very rare and extremely interesting animal in their collection, a lemur, which has been caged in the monkey house for three years. I am told that there is no other in this country. Mr. A. E. Brown, the superintendent of the garden, states that the group of lemurs is remarkable for its combination of forms, and it is very difficult to place satisfactorily as it has alliances in three directions with Primates (monkeys), with \*Hodentia\* (gnawing animals), and with \*Insectiona\* (moles, shrews, etc.). By most of the recent systematists they are considered as a subdivision of the highest order of mammalia as follows:
Order, Primates, Sub-order—Anthropidae, man; \*Siminadae, apes; Lewurdae, lemur-

subdivision of the highest order of mammalia as follows:
Opter, Primates, Sub-order—Inthropidae, man; Simiadae,
apes; Lemurdae, lemurs.
This little animal is about the size of a large squirrel, and
remains quietly sleeping most of the day, becoming very active toward evening and during the night. Much resembling
the monkey in form of body there is still a marked similarity to our flying squirrel in shape of head and texture of coat.
It is carnivorous and possesses canine teeth, and is very difficult to keep in confinement. Anxious to know how the animal was fed I asked Rolling, the keeper, the question, and
learned that it was given a variety of food, sweet potatocs,
bananas, and now and then an insect.
Inticed in the nonkey house in a separate cage a beauti-

Indicated in the monkey house in a separate cage a bear ful specimen of the moon-eyed monkey, one of a genu-nocturnal monkeys found in the Brazilian forests. It sembles the lemurs, and is similar in habits as is usual w se in a separate care a heautinight feeding animals, and both the specimens I mention

ave large eyes. Philadelphians who take an interest in zoological matters Philadelphians who take an interest in zoological matters are pleased with the prospect of the successful rearing of the young orang-outang at the zoo. This will be the second winter it has passed in this country, and it appears to be in the best of health, great care being taken to keep the apartment where it is confined at the proper temperature. Last summer it had at times the full range of the garden, and around the visitors but the ravid memory in which it made summer it had at times the full range of the garden, and amazed the visitors by the rapid manner in which it made its way from limb to limb of the forest trees in the inclosure, swinging itself from branch to branch so quickly that it required some effort to keep up with it. The orang-outang is now about four years old.

The two chimpones are the proper temperature. Last

quired some effort to keep up with it. The orang-outang is now about four years oil.

The two chimpanzees purchased by the Philadelphia Zoological Society are dead, having succumbed to the change of climate they underwent in being brought to this country. They had furnished great amusement for nincten mouths, which is, I believe, the longest time a chimpanzee has been kept in the United States.

During the present month the specimen of female gorilla—adult size—which was sent to Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, in a barrel of rum from Africa will be dissected in the presence of a number of scientists. It is the invention of the missionary who shipped this specimen to Dr. Morton to forward on his arrival at his station in Africa, which is in the heart of the gorilla country, a full grown made in good condition. Decomposition having taken place before the female referred to was put in spirits, caused the falling out of almost the entire coat of hair, a small patch on the breast being all that remains. that remains.

A few days since a hawk was observed sailing in circles

A lew days since a hawk was observed saling in circles over the centre of our city, and finally to swoop down and desterously pick a pigeon from a flock that were resting on a housetop. This is an illustration of what a hungry bird will do when forced by stress of weather and dearth of ordinary provender. Snow falls still continue, and last night rain, which has caused a crust to form on top of the snow, rendering it more difficult for the quall to glean a scanty livelihood.

#### THE MOUNTAIN OUAIL.

Ветиленем. Ра.

Betulenem, Pa.

You're correspondent, S. H. C., of St. Joe, Mich., wants to know "all about the California quail—both kinds." To use his own expression I "have been there." They would do well "to divide the burden of 'carrying off shot' with their cousin Bob White." Both kinds afford good sport; both are good eating. For my own part I never was able to discover much difference between the flavor of Bob White and the quail of California. I am aware, though, that some, whose judgment is perhaps better than my own, say that the flavor of the California bird is inferior. But if these birds could be raised here I think that most sportsmen would find great pleasure in hunting them, and would find little fault with them upon the score of flavor.

But the winter, "there's the rub." The mountain quail might, and probably would, survive moderate winters, his habitat being the mountains, at an elevation of about four thousand feet. In such localities there is snow in California, and of course severe cold too at times. But the fact but his home is in the mountains and at such an elevation introduces I think an element of difficulty into his introduction into the Eastern States. Would be be content with the lesser altitude in which he must live if he is to be of any use to the Eastern sportsman? Might he not be disposed to leave the rolling lands of the Eastern and the prairies of the Western States and take up his abode in the highest parts of our mountain ranges? If so he would be of no use to us, and in addition would probably be killed by the rigors of the winter. States and take up his above in the ingliest parts of our mountain ranges? If so he would be of no use to us, and in addition would probably be killed by the rigors of the winter. And yet spite of all these difficulties I should certainly advise that the experiment be made. It would cost but little either that the experiment be made. It would cost but little either in money or troub'e for some sportsama's association or game protective society to import and set free a number of them and observe the results. If their Western labitat is any indication as to where the experiment should be made here, there can be no doubt that it should be done in the near vicinity to mountains. By all means let the matter be tried. I should have great hope of its success.

As to the valley, qualit I think nothing could be done with it in any of our Northern States. Its habitat on the Pacific slope is the valleys. It is true I' is sometimes found at an elevation of two thousand feet, but I think this is always in the warm weather. I am not aware that it is ever found out

elevation of two thousand rece, we the warm weather. I am not aware that it is ever found out of the valleys when snow falls on the mountains. I am quite certain that the snow and cold of our long, hard Eastern winters would kill every valley quail brought here. I feel especially sorry for this for I am indebted to them for many an hour's rare sport in their native haunts, and I would find great pleasure in renewing my acquaintance with them in my mattre haunts. They are beautiful, bright, cunning little fellows, who by their tricks and habits would give a deal of enjoyment to sportsmen who enjoy a new experience. Should any one attempt the introduction of the mountain quail I would advise that it would be done in the early summer.

C. B. I am not aware that it is ever found out

WATER Brg. - I am sending you by this day's mail an animal I call a water beetle, for want of the true name. It was handed me by a lad of more than usual intelligence who says handed me by a lad of more than usual intelligence who says he saw it catch young trout two inches long, and carry them into his hole. The boy dug it out, fish and all. The boy tells me he has seen others like it, but of dull brick color. He says also that he has seen (and will bring mo one) a bug much smaller, with four legs and a pair of stout arms, that catches little tish like tim. Will FORER AND SEREAM please tell us the name of the one forwarded? And have they any knowledge of their habits?

Dec mber 23, 1880.

The bug has been received. It belongs to the genius Belostoma, and is very destructive to young fish. It is found everywhere throughout the country in more or less abundance. The specimen sent belongs to a different species from our Eastern Belostoma grandis. See Forest and STREAM, Vol. XII, pp. 125 and 205.

Black and Gray Squerels.—Denver, Colorado, Jun. 9.
—Editor Forest and Stream: There are two or three questions before the Forest and Stream debating club upon which I feel competent to offer a few remarks.

My youthful days were spent in the Buckeye State and upon a farm. Squirrels were a great pest in the corn-planting season and plentiful at all times to afford the best field sport we had. Seemingly every hollow tree in the woods sheltered

a family of young squirrels in the proper season, and that family was popularly believed to consist of from three to five gray ones and one black one. I do not know that this was the universal rule, although so recognized, but I do know that such was a very common fact, my knowledge being that such was a very common fact, my knowledge being gained by watching the daily gambols of families of young squirrels whose houses were in sight of my father's door.

Such were frequently caught for pets, several gray and one black being taken from the same nest. Except in color they were apparently the same in size, weight and action. Adult squirrels in the woods were in the proportion of one black to four or five gray.

A Pale Dove.—A correspondent, I. H. J., of Macon, Ga., sends us a specimen for identification. He says: "I send you by mail the skin of a dove killed fifteen miles from our city, area aris for our section. I had made an effort to mount it, but secured it too late to preserve it. There was another big killed at the perserve it. another bird killed near here almost entirely white, except little portion of the wings, which were of the natural do little portion of the wings, which were of the natural color. Will you please inform me as to their identity?

The skin is that of a turtle dove (Zenædura carolinensis) It is, however, very pale in color, being of a delicate ligh brown, paler toward the extremity of tail and wings-in a bleached specimen, which might be called a partial albino.

Winter Birds—Niagara, Jan. 7, 1881.—Day before yesterday I saw the first robin of the season. The poor little fellow is very early or very late. I saw him in the church yard among the pine trees. About a mile from here on a friend's farm there has been a meadow lark for the last two. Theory's first there has been a meanow make for the last beweeks. Just before Christmas a young friend told me saw three cow birds. The coldest weather we have here we eight below zero.

Niagara.

WEIGHT OF BLACK-TAILED (MULE) DEER .- Toward the Weight of Black-Taled (Mulk) Derr Toward the close of a favorable season, in August to October, when deer are at their best and the fat on a buck's rump is from an inch to an inch and a half thick, it is not rare to find them weighing, gross, from 250 to 300 pounds. An occasional one may pull down a few more pounds than the highest figure named, but, I think, never more than 325. They are not so large in New Mexico as further North. (By the way, I do not like the name "mule deer.")

Early (?) Kingfisher—Hornellstille, N. Y., Jan. 10.—I saw yesterday p. m., January 9, a kingfisher (Ceryls alegon). This is the latest or the earliest I have observed them in this County. There is no open water on the river except whe the current is very swift. I should think fishing with t temperature ten and twenty degrees below zero would rather discouraging.

J. Oris Fellows.

## fish Gulture.

THE CENTRAL FISHCULTURAL SOCIETY.

[CONTINUED.]

R SHAW: "This writer who, judging from his argument is a mill owner, states the whole case for the opponentof fishways and gives in full what he thinks to be the grievances to which dam owners are subjected by the fishway law, and being a good argument from his point of view, i deserves a careful and a candid consideration from the

public.

He says first: "I am a citizen of the United States and desirous of showing willing obedience to the laws thereof. I derived my title from the United States Government, clear of any and all encumbrance, without any reservation of erecting or upholding fishways for the benefit of other parties," and claims protection from any law that will hamper, endanger or depreciate the value of his property, without payment in full for all damages sustained.

To his argument I made the following reply:

The writer overlooks the fact that he is but one of several hundred that have obtained titles exactly alike from the General Government to the banks of the Waspiphineon River, and that by making the river impassable for fish he has been depreciating the value of their property, thereby doing individually to all those parties just what he now complains the State should not do to him.

We hold those principles to be well settled by usages and

State should not do to him.

We hold these principles to be well settled by usages and decisions so many that, we find it impossible in a short article to quote but a very few of them:

1. In any grant from the public to individuals, any privilege which is not expressly granted is withheld.

2. A river is a public way.

3. The right to the water and fish in a stream is a joint one to all the owners, and must be so used by each as not to unreasonably interfere with the rights of others.

4. The passage of fish in a river is a public right.

5. The Legislature has the right to make such laws as will protect the public from injury by an improper use of any of these public rights.

To partially prove the correctness of these positions we will submit a few decisions.

"Every owner of a dam holds it on condition or limitation that a sulficient and reasonable passage we shall be al-

"Every owner of a dam holds it on condition or limita-tion that a sufficient and reasonable passage way shall be al-lowed for fish. This limitation, being for the benefit of the public, is not extinguished by any inattention or negleet in compelling the owner to comply with it." (Stoughton v. Baker, 4 h sas, 528.)

In that case there was neglect to build a fishway from 1634

In that case there was neglect to build a fishway from 1002 to 1789; but it was held that the duty continued.

"The preservation of fisheries is for the benefit of the public. The right to have the fish pass up the river is a public right. The right to each the fish is in the owners of the soil; but the right to have the fish there, so that they can be caught, is a public right." (Commonwealth v. Essex Co., 13 Gray, 247.)

Commonweath v. Essec. Co., 1st Gray, 247.)

"The grant of privileges and exemptions to a corporation is strictly construed against the corporation, and in favor of the public. Nothing passes but what is granted in clear and explicit terms." (Ohio Life Ins. Co. v. Debolt, 16 Howard,

"Ownership of the banks and bed of a stream gives to the "Ownership of the banks and bed of a stream gives to the proprietor the exclusive right of fishery opposi e his land, as well as the right to use the water to create power to operate mills; but neither the one nor the other, nor both combined, confer any right to erect obstructions in a stream to prevent the free passage of fish up and down the river at their accustomed seasons, as such obstructions would impair and ulti-mately destroy all such rights owned by other proprietors both above and below the obstruction on such stream. "Such water-power is everywhere regarded as public

water-power is everywhere regarded as public "Such water-power is everywhere regarded as public right, and fisheries, even in waters not mayigable, are so far public rights that the Legislature may ordain and establish regulations to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish, and to promote the usual and uninterrupted enjoyment of the right by riparian owners." (Commissioners v. Holyoke Water-Power Co., Supreme Court of United States, December Term 1879)."

Water-rower Co., supreme Court of United States, December Term, 1872.)

This Holyoke case is the most noted that has ever been determined in this country, and was especially favorable to the dam owners, as a moment's glance at what was claimed by the defendants will show.

It was claimed for them, as has been claimed by our corre-

It was claimed for them, as has been claimed by our correspondent, that they had a good title from the Government, and so were entitled to use their property as they saw fit.

It was claim d that they had used the water-power, as they were using it, for a long period of time, and so had obtained the right to use it by statute of limitation.

It was claimed that they had expended \$2,000,000 in improving their power, and so it was against public policy to compel them to put in a fishway. Also, that they had paid owners of fishing or riparian rights above their dam \$20,000 for those rights and that that fact should relieve them.

But more especially it was claimed that they had a special charter permitting them to build just such a dam as they had

owners of fishing or riparian rights above their dam \$20,000 for those rights and that that fact should relieve them. But more especially it was claimed that they had a special charter permitting them to build just such a dam as they had built from the State Legislature.

We have not time or space to go over this case, but will simply say that all that was claimed for the defense was proved or admitted; that it was argued by eminent counsel, both before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and the Supreme Court of the United States; that on August 31, 1872, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts entered a decree against the defendants, compelling them to put in a fishway; that upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the decree was adfirmed at the December term, 1872, and that the owners were complete to put in a fishway. We could cite dozens of decisions bearing up in the question and in all our reading know of mo one decision that has not borne in the same direction. So we consider the question wirtually settled, so far as the courts are concerned.

The Judiciary Committee of the House and Senate of the Seventeenth General Assembly of lowa, composed of the best of legal talent, so determined and reported, after a full investigation, when this law was before them for their action. Outside of this question of law, there is one of right or "justice." Originally all the purchasers of property along a stream pay the same price for their lands. Fish were abundant along the streams and are the property of the post of fish; but as they are plenty, no one objects. The mill power brings wealth to the owner, until he boasts of its value. The dam brings barrenness of fish to the stream, until the mill-owner, scorning the little that is left, says: "I would give considerable money if there were not a fish in our viver." Now those who have suffered these losses ask those who have suffered these losses ask those whe have suffered these losses ask those whe have suffered these losses ask those whe have suffered these

pass by the streams intough the waste water that hows over their dam, in order not to entirely annihilate the fish—know-ing full well that what they ask will only partially restore to them their rights, but being willing to suffer this much rather than to injure in the least the water-powers that furnish the motive power for an industry which is fully and justly appre-motive power for an industry which is fully and justly appre-

motive power to: an investion would occupy more ciated.

The fair discussion of this question would occupy more space than we have at our command, but we think that what we have said covers the case fully, where the builders own the land wholly upon which their dams are built. But, it might be added, in meandered streams, like the Wapsipnincon, a portion of the land upon which the dams are built—that is, the bed of the stream—has never been bought or sold and belongs as justly to the poorest person in these United States as to the parties who assume to own the dams that are upon them; and there is no question, as a matter of fact, but that an action for their entire removal could be sustained in the proper courts if sufficient cause were shown for so doing. What we have written is in the kindliest of feeling toward mill-owners, but is what we believe to be the facts and the hav in the case and what is being demanded by the masses of our people at the hands of owners of dams.

The Fish Commissioner claims to have made plans of fishways, as far as he was able, so that they shall not interfere with the water-powers (as they only use the waste water), and that, in his opinion, they will add strength to the dam, while they are as cheap as durability and efficiency will permit.

B. F. Shaw.

#### REPORT OF THE TEXAS COMMISSION

THE first report of the Commissioner on Fisheries for the State of Texas is before us. This State is the youngest of all in the work of fish culture, its Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Dinkins, having been appointed in September, 1879, and being without a cent of either salary or appropriation to work with, he naturally has not been able to accomplish much, and therefore confines himself mainly to recommendations for the future. His case is the same as that of many other commissions; he has to educate the legislators up to the point of seeing that whatever brings in a ton of food to the people from sources hitherta many decivers. the people from sources hitherto unproductive enriches the

the people from sources hitherto unproductive enriches the State to that amount.

One would suppose that the successes of fish culture in other States would reach the ears of the Texas lawmakers, and that they would not require to have a Fish Commission rehearse the alphabet of this branch of political economy any more than they would need to be told of the benefits of agriculture, railroads or telegraphs.

The Commissioner calls their attention to the fact that Texas has a large population, and it is fair to presume that they set and that other States have invested largely in re-

they eat, and that other States have invested largely in restocking their waters, and found it profitable. He eftes extracts from Mr. George H. Jerome, formerly of the Michigan Fish Commission; Mr. S. G. Worth, of North Carolina; from the reports of the West Virginia, Maryland, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Carolina, Massachusetts and Minnesota Fish Commissions; quotes an article on the carp from the American Agriculturiet, and publishes his correspondence with Professor Baird, from whom he received 150 German carp, which were distributed to persons in Texas in lots of ten each. Concerning the growth of these he says: "These flish have done well in our waters and grow rapidly. When they were received they were only three or four inches long. stocking their waters, and found it profitable. He cites they were received they were only three or four inches long, and now they are by actual measurement twenty inches

long, and it is thought that they have already spawned, as the ponds and pools where they were placed are now full of young fry, unknown before the carp were placed in them." He also mentions that "the United States Commission, through Prof. Baird, and without any expense to the State whatever, deposited in Texas streams, up to July 4, 1873, 423,000 young shad and 194,000 young California salmon." A calculation is made of the water surface of the lakes and rivers, which gives a total of 166 square miles, or 106,-561 acres, which it is claimed would swell to 200,000 if the smaller ponds and lakes were added in. The list of Fish Commissioners of the different States is published and credited to Forest and Sterkam, where the list is revised annually. After writing his report the Commissioner received 7,650 more earp from Prof. Baird through Mr. Ellis, which will be distributed, but there are no funds to accomplish more be distributed, but there are no funds to accomplish more this season

#### SENDING YOUNG EGGS PERFECTLY DRY.

This known that fish eggs die quickly in water which is not in circulation, but that they will live several days on of it, and here is the advantage of the so-called dry impregnation. It is also known that freshly impregnated eggs do not bear transportation well, especially on long journeys. It occurred to me that dry impregnated eggs which had never been in water, and in consequence had their development retarded by remaining dry, might be better adapted to long journeys than when placed in water before their youare.

yage. To prove this I had Messrs. Fr. Glaser & Son, of Basil,

To prove this I had Messrs. Fr. Glaser & Son, of Basil, Switzerland, send me some salmon eggs and milt, tied up in the bladder of a hog, without a drop of water.

Twice this was done, and each time they were accompanied by a lot of eggs packed in the usual manner. The journey lasted three days and the temperature was high; but on both occasions the dry packed eggs came through in good condition, looking beautiful and red, while the others, packed in the usual manner, were all dead. I will experiment to find out if eggs with the embryo far advanced are also better if sent in the bladder of an animal than if packed in the usual manner.

Max von dem Borne.

Berneuchen, Germany. Berneuchen, Germann.

THE CONICAL SYSTEM OF HATCHING .- The Fischerei Zeitung, of Stettin, Germany, thus notices our Fishery editor: "Mr. Fred. Mather, who has since the Berlin Exposition drawn much nearer the German fishculturists, is again in New York. He is now in charge of the fishery department of FOREST AND STREAM, the great American journal of field sports and fishculture. We take this opportunity to mention a matter in which Mr. Mather deserves honorable mention. The conical system of hatching is of his invention, but has been called the 'Wilmot hatcher' in Germany. Mr. Wilmot patented it in America, July 18, 1876, and it is No. 180,085, while from a report of Prof. Baird for the year 1876 we learn that Mr. Mather made and used the cones in experiments in 1875. It is not necessary to enter into details of this matter, but if necessary it can be done."

WHERE AND WHEN DO BLUEFISH SPAWN?-Concerning the spawning of the "bluefish," or "tailor" (Pomatomus sal tatrix), there seems to be some confusion of dates, and in this connection we are allowed to publish the following:

this connection we are allowed to publish the following:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FIGH AND FIGHERIES, Workbygton, D. C., Dec. 29.— DEAR MR. BLAGKFORD: Mr. Earli,
in his interviews with the fishermen along the Jersey coust,
was informed that when bluefish first come in numy of them
are full of ripe spawn, and that this spawn constitutes an article of sale in the loarket. Is this in accordance with your
own experience, and do your men ever remember to have
found ripe ovaries when cleaning bluefish at any season of
the year, especially in spring? If your recollections are not
clear on this subject, will you not make a note in some of
your books, or paste a memorandum in your office to look
into the matter when the time comes? It will be a very interesting problem. Yours truly, SYENGER F. BAIRD,
TO E. G. Blackford, Esq., 80 Fulton Market, New York.

Mr. Blackford informs us that the snawn is not sold in

Mr. Blackford informs us that the spawn is not sold in market, but that young bluefish are often found among whitebait, in May and June. We have found the young, of an inch or two inches, from May to August, and large ovaries (unripe) in July. Correspondence on this subject is in

order.

A PRIZE FOR FISHCULTURISTS.—We find the following in a late number of the Fischeric Zeitung of Stettin, Germany, which we translate as follows: Berlin, December 5.—The committee of the German Fish Society has determined to offer a premium of 500 marks (1 M. = 23 2.3 cents) for the best work or the following subject: Of those fish eggs which are used in latching, especially the eggs of the salmon, the fungus well known to the fishculturists as "Byssus," or formations of mo d, which partly belong to the Saprolegniacea, partly to the Schizonyceto, destroy a significant percentage. An exact botanical description of the species and kinds of these fungi, their biology and propagations, the manner of their introduction into the fish-breeding apparatus, the conditions which favor or impede their development, as also a description of how they injure the eggs, is desired. To this should be added a discussion on the question whether and by what means it might be possible to prevent their appearance among the eggs, and if one introduced into the breed, what is best to he done to prevent the further spir ading of the evil. The competition for the premium is to be international; the said work to be sent sended and provided with motto, or brading, to the Bureau of the German Fish Society, Leipzig Plac e, No. 9, until October 1, 1882.

Lime FOR PONDS—Bernenchen, Germany.—For severa

LIME FOR PONDS—Berneuchen, Germany.—For severa years I have used a large spring reservoir of about 3.16 ha (hectare) to raise a brood of trout in one summer. The pond contained many little stickle-backs, and in consequence thereof the losses on trout were very noticeable in the course of the summer, reaching as high se eighty per cent, and therefore, in the fail of 1870, I put in all the spring channels which supply the pond, after having let the water flow off, so much thinly slackened lime that all the sickle-backs were killed. The success was surprising. In the spring of the

present year I placed 1,500 California salmon in the pond and at the fishing in the fall I caught 1,402 lively salmon; more than twenty (I am sorry that I did not count them) had perished while fishing. The loss in the course of the summer, therefore, was very insignificant. In the fall, after fishing, I poured into the channels of all my ponds lime-milk (that is, lime thinned with so much water that it resembles milk) to kill stickle-backs, beetles and other unwelcome guests. The lime is of no further effect when the pond is retilled, and it can at once be occupied by fish. M. von dem Boens.

Connecticut Does Not Contribute.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "The intelligent Fish Committee of the last Connecticut Legislature advised against joining with the Commissioners of the United States, Massachusetts and Maine in stocking the rivers of the State with salmon. United States Commissioner Professor Baird, however, unwilling to see the work interrupted, has given the Connecticut Commissioners 240,000 ova of Penobseot salmon. They will be distributed from the Pequonock hatching house. The Legislature should be shamed into continuing the work next year."

Black Bass for Illinois.—The Fish Commissioners of Illinois have thirty thousand young black bass (sp.?) from four to eight inches in length, for free distribution within the State, now in ponds near Quincy, in charge of Commissioner S. P. Bartlett.

## Sea and River Hishing.

THE MORTALITY OF THE GULF FISHES.

OTWITHSTANDING the many notices of the whole sale deaths among the fishes of the Gulf of Mexico and the manner in which their carcasses have polluted the air, until fears have been entertained of diseases being engendered among the inhabitants near the shore, people at a distance do not seem to realize the extent of the loss to the fishermen whose occupation is gone, nor the misery which may result from the continuation of this plague.

We have received a letter from Professor Baird on this subject, in which he incloses a letter from one of his correspondents, which we publish below:

lents, which we publish delow:
United States Commission, Fish and Fisheries,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the year 1878 the pages of Forest and Stream, as also the proceedings of the National Museum, contained notices of a remarkable mortality among the fishes and marine animals of the Gulf of Mexico, the quantity of fish perishing being something truly enormous

1 to suite authors. on the subject.

on the subject.

It is considered a matter of so much importance that the
National Board of Health has detailed Doctor Ginteras to
visit the region an 1 make a thorough investigation in regard

Among the various communications that have reached the Among the various communications that have reached the Smithsonian Institution I inclose one of the most detailed, from an extremely intelligent observer, a resident on the west coast of Florida. At present the cause of the evil is unknown, but a careful comparison of the data, supplemented by the special investigations of the Board of Health, may enable us to solve the problem. The occasion is a very serious one to the fishermen, and indeed to the people of the Gulf coast generally, as a vast amount of animal life, cast in a putrifying condition on the shores, must be a source of injury to the multic health. alth

public health.

It is desirable that any observations of facts connected with this phenomenon should be published.

Spencer F. Baied, Commissioner.

Indian Rook, Fla., Dec. 21.

Indian Rook, Fla., Dec. 21.

Professor Baird:

Knowing your interest in everything connected with fish, etc., I take the liberty of giving you all the facts I have been able to collect in reference to the late mortality among the fishes in Tampa Bay and adjoining coasts. Had I known before I began my cruise of the extent of this mortality and splendid opportunities afforded of collecting specimes of strange and perhaps unknown species, I might have gone better prepared for collecting specimens, but I had only heard a few vague rumors, and I was little prepared for anything further than a collection of facts in regard to the matter.

On leaving Clear Water, November 20, I sailed south through Boea Clega Bay, and encountered the first dead fish floating on the water near B rI Key, a little southeast of Pass a Trillo. These were mullet, and as we progressed to the south and east I began to encounter toadfish, cels, putflish and cowlish in immense numbers, and on attempting to land on the extreme point of Pt. Pinellos for the night I was driven to my boat by the stench of thousands of rotting fish upon the beach. The next morning I went ashore and found the dead fish drifted ashore in countless numbers. The cels appeared most numerous followed by puffish, cowfish, sailor's choice, and small fish of every shape and variety. After these followed groupers, and sharks. Other varieties appeared most numerous followed by puffish, ownshe, sailor's choice, and small fish of every shape and variety. After these followed groupers, and sharks. Other varieties appeared hist, stingrays, and sharks. Other varieties appeared is at, stingrays, and sharks. Other varieties anknown to me were mixed atom, the same varieties appeared, while at Tampa I saw but few dead fish, and they were principally gars and catish. From Tampa I proceeded the death of the fishes. I subsequently visited the towns of Manatee, Palmetto, Bradentown, and proceeded thene to Minatee, Palmetto, Bradentown, and proceeded thene to Minatee, Palmetto, Bradentown,

I saw many fish in every stage of sickness from the first attack to the end. All were affected in nearly the same manner. The fish, apparently active and healthy, would be swimming along when suddenly it would turn on its side and shoot to the top of the water, gasping as though out of the water, apparently unable to control its notions, often lying on its side on the bottom for five or ten minutes notionless, then suddenly shooting hither and thither without aim or object, and finally ending the struggle on the surface and floating off dead. Whole schools of mullet would suddenly stand upright on their tails spouling water, and die in five minutes. Gars would run for a long time with their snouts above the water and then lie motionless, as if dead, for ten or fifteen minutes. These generally lived an hour or more after being attacked. I obtained specimens of water from various localities, which I send herewith, marked to show whence obtained.

whence obtained.

Before giving the statement of others in regard to the matter, I will give you briefly the results of my own observation in a very brief manner:

1. The dead fish were most numerous on the outside beaches, and on the inside beaches of the outer line of keys.

That dead fish were least numerous about the mouth of creeks and rivers, decreasing gradually as one approached

of creeks and rivers, decreasing gradually as one approximates such places.

3. That the poisoned water was not diffused generally, but ran in streams of various-sizes, as proven by fish dying in vast numbers instantly upon reaching such localities.

4. That the fish were killed by a specific poison, as proven by the sickness and death of birds which ate of the dead

issh.

5. The fish began dying on the outside beaches first, as Mr.
Strand, assistant light-keeper, at Egmont, reports 'hem
coming up first on the 17th of October, while Mrs. Hoy observed them first on the first or second of November at little

Manatee River.

6. The examination of many hundred recently dead fish revealed no signs of disease. The colors were bright, the flesh firm and the gills rosy. The stomach and intestines appeared

venled no signs of disease. The colors were bright, the flesh firm and the gills rosy. The stomach and intestines appeared healthy.

In my haste I have neglected to state that I saw a good many dead birds during the trip. At Tampa ducks were dying. I saw dead vultures at Anna Maria Key, and at Passage Key large flocks of cormorants were sick and dying. I also saw the carcasses of terns, gulls and frigate birds. The cormorants sat on the beach with their heads under their wings and could be approached and handled.

It might be also proper to state that on Monday morning, December 14, about one hour before day, I heard a roaring southwest of Passage Key, apparently far out at sea, resembling the "blowing off" of a steam boiler. The noise continued some ten minutes and ceased. After daylight I heard a similar rearing, which lasted about five minutes. There was no steamer in sight in the direction of the sound, and I observed no swell in the sea following it. After I got under sail I heard the noise a third time. Wheth r this was followed by the death of fish I am unable to say, as I did not stay to see. I mention this incidentally as a corroberation of Mrs. Hoy's statement, which is hereto appended. Whe ther, however, either of these disturbances of the water had any connection with the mortality among the fishes the theory of sub-aqueous cruptions of poisonous gases is extremely plausible and reasonable.

S. T. Walker.

Statement of Mr. Williams, of Pt. Pinellos:

The fish began dying about the last of October here. All kinds die except red tish. Eels and sea-toads are most numerous, though all kinds die. I have seen only a few sheeps, heads. I think it is caused by a black scun on the water resembling soot. When a school of mullet get into water covered by this black scun they die at once. Oysters are affected by this also, and those who eat of them are made very sick.

Statement of Mr. Spencer, of the Tumpa Tribune:

I went out last Sunday (November 28) expressly to see for myself, and, if poss ble, to account for the dying of the fishes in Tampa Bay. I feel certain from what I saw that it is caused by fresh water from the creeks, rivers and marshes. The water where the fish are dying looks black and slimy-very different from the usual color of the bay water. You see there has been an nunsual amount of rain this fall, and this becoming impregnated with the poison of decaying vegetation, is poured into the bay in unusual quantities and poisons the fish. This is my opinion, and I give it for what it is worth. The oyster saloons here were obliged to close, as the oysters came near killing several people.

Is worth. The oyster shoons here were obliged to close, as the oysters came near killing several people.

Statement of Mrs. Charles Hoy, of Little Manatee:

The fish began dying here about the first of November. About 8 o'clock on the evening of October 28, or thereabout. I was sitting on my front gallery, the air being perfectly still and the bay calm, when I heard a heavy splashing of the water in the direction of Gadsten Pt. This continued for a few minutes and was immediately followed by a roaring sound, such as might be made by the wheels of a side-wheel steamer near at hand, though the noise seemed to be several miles away. This continued for about a quarter of an hour, as near as I could guess, when it suddenly ceased Some twenty-five or thirty minutes afterward heavy swells began to come up the river, such as come in during a heavy blow from the northwest. These continued for a bong time, gradually becoming lighter until I went to bed. In three days the fish began to come up the river dead and dying I caught several mullet that were standing upright in the water sick, and each had three black spots on the back, which gradually faded away. I opened the fish and could see nothing the matter with them. The desh was natural and firm and the gills were normal.

In regard to oysters I have had a rather rough experience, and can with certainty say that they are poisonous. A few days after the fish began dying I had a quart of fine oysters for dinner. I had a lady visitor on that day, but she did not like oysters and ate none. My daughter and I at heartily of them and after dinner I took my gun and went out to a pound to shoot some ducks. I took a colored woman (ny cook) along, and before I had gotten half way I began to feel weak and a mist came before my eyes. I kept on, however, to the pond, and when I reached it was so blind I could not see the ducks, although the water was covered with them. With the assistance of the colored woman I got home, when I found my daughter similarly affected and unable to walk.

Statement of Messrs. Fogarty and Whittaker, smackmen, of Bradentown

Brudentown:
We own a smack and fish off the coast from Egmont south to Charlotte Harbor. Our business is about ruined by the death of the fish. They are dying off the coast as bad as inshore. Our fish die after we put them in the well, frequently in five minutes. We cannot say what causes it, as we have no meaus of ascertaining. The poisoned water runs in streaks, for often when three or four smacks are in company one or two will lose all their fish in a few minutes, while the others, a short distance off, lose none. In one instance, three heing in company, two lost all their fish, while one lost none, the vessels being only a few hundred yards apart.

Statement of R. B. Strand, assistant-keeper of Egmont

Light:
The fish first came up dead on the 17th of October, in the following order: eels, cowfish, teadfish, small fish, such as sailor's choice, minnows, etc., terrapins, ducks and other sen birds. The water has the appearance of being very slimy.

Incident related by Mr. Hendricks, postmaster at Palmetto : Mr. Dolly threw a cast-net into a school of mullet, which appeared active and healthy. Before he landed them they were all dead in his net, and looking back the whole school was floating dead on the surface.

Orders knows how to fashion a rod and tie a fly. He is cile and deft. The fish favor his flies and anglers praise his facile and deft. rods, and between the two the creel is well filled

## Game Bag and Gun.

"THE REFRIGERATOR AMENDMENT."

WHAT IT MEANS AND HOW IT IS REGARDED.

Rew Yoek, January 14.

Faltor Forest and Stream:

New Yoek, January 14.

The marketmen of the city are making another attempt to emasculate the game laws, an attempt which they have made on every possible occasion for years past. The plea for this is ingenious, and to persons, even sportsmen, who are not aware of their "tricks and their manners," is deceifful and alburing. They tell us amiably that great improvements have been brought about in refrigerators, so that they can keep birds and fish and ment an entire year without injury; and ask, with a simple and honest expression, why should they not be allowed to sell at all times what they can keep so nicely? Of course they add virtuously that they would never, no never, sell or buy, or hold or touch any game killed out of season—not they. At least some of our game dealers say this, especially those who have been sued, year after year, by the Association for the Protection of Game for selling game at prohibited times.

There are as good men in our narkets as out of them, who do not commit frauds themselves and do not wish others to do so, but who must have game on their stands if their neighbors do; and these men wish their business protected on the same ground that we wish our sport protected—that both may last longer than our day and generation. It is fair to say such men would oley a law though it gave them large ficense, but usually it is not safe to make a person judge of the law in his own case; and to trust a man to sell game during the close season, leaving it to his honor to make sure that only game killed at proper times be so sold, is surely string the largest license, but on the same sure that only game killed at proper times be so sold, is surely string the largest licens, our of the law, and then there were few convictions for selling game out of season. One invoice will cover any number of birds or fish or deer; there is no earmark by which one quail can be distinguished from another, nor can it be proved whether one woodcock came from Maine or F

brought from the wilds of Maine; but such shades of difference would not be recognized in court and could not be explained to a jury.

If game is to be sold all the year through, it may as well be killed all the year through and the game laws abolished. The pot hunters have a big enough pull on the sportsmen mow in the difficulty and rarity of their conviction; do not nake the law wholly in their favor; do not let all the digs loose and tie all the bricks fast. If any such amendments as those proposed are passed there will be no more convictions for infractions of the laws, and we may as well all go in and have a good time while it lasts.

As to the pretense that there is more game killed in the open season than can be sold, it is no more than a pretense. Of course the game killed toward the end of the open time cannot be sent to distant markets, but that result is a necessary result of any law and would equally exist under the refrigerator provisions if those provisions were to be honestly obeyed, that is if no game whatever was to be purchased after the commencement of the close time, and only that sold which was actually refrigerated before. Apart from this, there is market for all game that is legitimately killed and more than for all that should be. People forget that game cannot be cultivated like tame animals, that we cannot replace pinnated grouse when once exterminated, as our Long Island and Nantucket Plains testify; that we cannot raise quall as we raise chickens, nor ruffed grouse like ducks, nor deer like sheep, but that the supply is limited by nature, and if exceeded by man's destruction will coul in certain annihilation. If the marketmen's statement were true, we ought simply to reduce the time for killing, as game is disappearing if exceeded by man's destruction will end in certain annihilation. If the marketmen's statement were true, we ought simply to reduce the time for killing, as game is disappearing rapidly enough already. The proper law would be to forbid the sale of any game after the first day of the close time. This is the rule abroad. Why should it not be so here! The only exception to this might be made in the case of venison, which only exists in our State in a few localities and could there be protected by local laws, with the consent and cooperation of the residents, and which, when it comes from the far West, the principal source of market supply, only reaches New York city in primest condition in the latter part of December of fore part of January. I write this hastily, that I may reach you in time and under the hope that you will take prompt notice of this insidious attempt to dearror

the protective work so long carried on by our best and most self-denying sportsmen. ROBERT B. ROSEVELT.

New York, Jan. 12.

Originally the means of taking game permitted only a moderate amount to be captured, sufficient for the use of the captors for a few days only. Since then fixed ammunition and percussion caps and breech-loaders have been invented, increasing the capacity of destruction a hundred fold. Furthermore, the whole of the United States has become wholly or partially cultivated, and game has no longer its fastnesses. Then American ingenuity invented nets by which all the quali in a county can be trapped within a month, and all the fish in a river can be captured during a season.

The wealth of a prairie is the grouse; the value of a stream is its fish; the charm of field and water is the regular enjoyment year by year and generation by generation of the sports of the moorland and river. It is that which gives manhood to the growing boy and youth to old age, and makes the autumn of the year vocal with the cry of familiar birds.

To preserve this continuity of pleasure to our children we have enacted laws limiting the killing of most kinds of game

the attumn of the year vocal with the cry of familiar birds. To preserve this continuity of plessure to our children we have enacted laws limiting the killing of most kinds of game to four months in the latter part of the year.

Now comes the plea of the trapper and the trader, asking that they may capture all the game they can from your fields and your streams by any known invention and sell them during all the year, providing only they freeze them. Putting aside all the loss of the curd that is frozen out of the fish and all the juice that is dried up in the birds, the question of right to be decided is whether men who do no not own either the land or water, and who in most instances are varguits.

right to be decided is whether men who do no not own either the land or water, and who in most instances are vagnusts from a disrance shall be authorized to capture all this game and ship it to distant cities and there sell it all the year round for what price soever it may bring, and failing to sell it there to ship it to other States or foreign countries. We may admit that trapper and trader would each make large gains which the law prevents, but we know that some one's fields and some one's streams are left unpepted and diminished in beauty and pecuniary value in order that the trappers and traders can make this gain. If we desire that races of conspicuous birds and fish and deer shall remain as part of the soil, as much a part of it as the snucal flowers and the the soil, as much a part of it as the sanual flowers and the music of the waters, we must see to it that their use shall be the thoughtful, moderate use of the intelligent man, and not the use of the trader that has annihilated the beaver and the buffalo.

#### WISCONSIN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

THE second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Sportsmen's Association was held at Milwaukee, January 10. The following members were present: R. M. Boyd, W. G. Barker, C. W. Smith, A. Pugh, Geo. Rickeman and A. H. Amos, Gun Club of Racine; A. K. Delaney, Mayville; Sam. Ffifeld, Ashland; T. S. Powers, Tomali; H. W. Weischer, Madison, and S. J. Williams, Fred. Rictbrock, Stewart Murray, J. G. J. Campbell, O. W. Robertson, M. P. Carpenter, O. W. Wight, Prof. G. W. Peckham, G. Preusser, B. Liedersdorf, C. Fernekes, Judge, J. A. Mullory, J. M. Neil, T. S. Gray, C. Simmonds, J. G. Wells and W. E. Mann, of Milwaukee. New members elected were: F. E. Pond, of Westfield; John A. Dutcher, Louis Auer, August Luening and C. A. Hart, of Milwaukee.

S. Gray, C. Summan, Milwankee. New members elected were: F. E. Foun, on Milwankee. New members elected were: F. E. Foun, on Westfield: John A. Dutcher, Louis Auer, August Luening and C. A. Hart, of Milwankee.

President Fred. Riechrock delivered the following address: "The Association is organized for the purpose of securing the enactment of judicious and effective laws for the protection of wild game of fur, fin and feather, and of insectivorous Theory and Company of the production." enactment of judicious and effective laws for the protection of wild game of fur, fin and feather, and of insectivorous birds, and for the enforcement of all such laws. The organization was effected at so late a day in the session of the last Legislature that it was not deemed expedient to put forth any effort to influence the enactment of laws calculated to curry out the objects of the Association But I think it was carry out the objects of the Association — But I think it was generally understood at our first meeting that our committees on laws should at their leisure consider the whole subject of generally inderstood at our rost meeting that our outliness on laws should at their leisure consider the whole subject of game and fish laws, and a practicable mode of securing the enforcement thereof, and at the present session lay before you the results of their work. Two of such committees recently held a joint session, and will to-day make recommencently held a joint session, and will to-day make recommendations on various subjects which I hope will mete with your approval, and that you will take such steps as will prevail on the members of the Legislature to enact them into laws. In the southern portion of the State the quail and prairie chicken, which were once abundant, are becoming very scarce; would it not be well to suspend the killing thereof altogether for two years, so as to allow the depleted sections to become restocked.

for two years, so as to allow the dephreus sections to decoherestocked.

"Snipe, woodcock and duck are migratory birds, but they find their natural breeding ground in our State. Should we not forego the pleasure of spring shooting altogether, so as not to kill or disturb any of those birds when they are pairing and making ready to hatch their broods. I suggest that it would be well to hold at some early day, if possible, a meeting of sportsmen from the whole Northwest, to devise a uniform system of laws for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, in so far at least as spring shooting is concerned. In wild game or fish there is no species of property; at least not until it has been reduced to possession; but the taking, disposition and use thereof is properly within the control of the State. Should the Legislature not be prevailed upon to enact against the exportation of every species of game from this State? In the northern half of the State deer are still abundant, but are skin by the hundreds every fail for the hides and saddles alone; the exthe State de hard of the State deer are still abilities, and saddles alone; the port demand only making it profitable to slay them in signeat numbers. Nor should the Indians, in my judgment of the state of the sta great numbers. great numbers. Nor should the Indians, in my judgment, be exempt from the statutes enacted by white men. I am credibly informed that toward the northern border the Indians have fallen into the practice of building fences or traps, miles in length, by which they are enabled to slay them in large numbers, and that they do this largely for their hides alone. It seems to me that the time has come when the Indians should in this State either follow the pursuits of civilized people to secure a livelihood or be kept on their reservations. During the last few years the State has done much by way of propagating fish and bringing to our waters species not indigenous here. Our State is remarkably well watered by Greeks, rivers and lakes, and most of these are abundantly stocked with native fish as gamy and delicious as any that can be planted in them. Many of these waters have, however, been very much depleted by net-fishing and by other unsportsmanlike practices, such as disturbing the spawn, spearing during the spawning season, and the angling thereof far beyond actual capacity to use them and only for the musement the catching thereof may have afforded. Would it not be economy if the State were to expend \$100 for the protection of our native stock of fish against such rayages exempt from the statutes enacted by white

every \$1,000 that is expended in the propagation of species not natural to our own waters? Since the organiza-tion of this Association our Secretary has traveled to various parts of the State and been in correspondence with members of the Association and local clubs, and by his personal en-deavors has awakened much interest in the object of our society. Indeed, from every portion of the State we have deavors has awakened much interest in the society. Indeed, from every portion of the State we have received encouragement in the good work that we have commenced. Let us then hope that the Legislature about to convene will give us an intelligent game code, one that will meet the approval of the mass of the people who interest themselves in the subject, and that the true sportsmen will so compromise their differences of opinions and wishes as to give them their united support."

The committee on game then read the following report: How much soerer we may wish it were otherwise, Wisconsin has not been exempt from the all-pervading destruction of game. In the southern portion of our State it is gone, except, perhaps, two or three species of game birds. From this

cept, perhaps, two or three species of game birds. From this section the deer, that noble monarch of our primeval forests section the deer, that mode monarch of our primeval forests, has long since disappeared from the presence of his deadliest foe, civilized man. Of our game birds, the prairie chicken and the quail are well-nigh extinct. The ruffed grouse, that gamiest of all game birds, once so plentitul in our groves unitsi part of Wisconshi, now rarely startles us with noisy wing and impetuous flight from cover and darts from view no sooner seen than lost from sight. Woodcock, if not d minishing in numbers, are barely holding their own. Snj are unquestionably decreasing in numbers, owing chiefly destruction they encounter each spring during their gration northward gration northward. The prompt, decisive "quack" of the mallard and the wild, weird note of the woodchuck are sounds maliard and the wild, weird note of the woodchuck are sounds which less and less frequently greet the car as the seasons come and go. Thousands of lakes, streams, marshes and bayous in Southern Wisconsin, which a few years ago teemed with them, are now tenantless the livelong year.

All these facts point to one unmistakable result. They

mean extermination

In view of these facts, the apathy, the rather want or in-terest in this matter, which characterizes a large majority of our people, my well be a subject of astonishment. This lack of interest on the part of our people generally has become so universally understood and recognized that every person who In view of these facts, the apathy, the rather want of inour people, may we to be a complete generally has become so universally understood and recognized that every person who has given the subject the slightest consideration has reached the conclusion that the final hope for the preservation of game rests with the fraternity of sportsmen. If they do not take some action toward game protection and preservation and to arrest the march of externination, the future will be a repolition of the past, and gentlemen who in the golden autumn of each year gladly snatch a few days from the active pursuits of life to indulge in the soul-stirring delights of field sport, will find the pursuit of their fave rite recreation leading th m year by year toward the setting sun. It should be, then, not only the duty, but the pride, of every sportsman to assume the responsibility thus presented and meet the case with such remedies as its exigencies seem to require. Two things are imperatively demanded: First, stringent laws for the protection of game; second, their relentless and stringent enforcement. Toward the accomplishment of those re-ulis sportsmen must take the initiative and persevere, and it is confidently believed that with the interest which is rap-

its confidently believed that with the interest which is rap-itly awakening upon this subject, Wisconsin will not be long without an efficient system of game laws which shall be rig-orously enforced.

But too nutch in the way of good results must not be ex-

But too much in the way of good results must not be expected. Even after the realization of these two objects in this State it is a question whether many species of our game birds will not continue to diminish in numbers, even under these favorable conditions unless similar steps are taken for their protection in our neighboring States.

A large proportion of the nigratory birds which are exposed for sale in the spring in the State are taken in other States and shipped here for a market. So long as the taking, killing and transporting is permitted in adjacent States, if our Legislature drives them from the markets of this State they will doubtless find a market elsewhere. The true and complete remedy lies in securing protection for and prohibition of traffic in all our birds of migratory habits in all the States traversed by them during their spring flight. By energetic and considerate action it is confidently believed this can be accomplished. Vour committee would therefore recommend that the association take such action as may seem best calculated to engage the co-operation of the, sportsmen best calculated to engage the co-operation of the spor and sportsmen's associations in our neighboring States sportsmer and spotsmen a sassociations in our neighboring states, we a view to secure laws on the subject of game protection their several States which shall be uniform, harmonious a co-operative and especially directed to the abolition of spring shooting.

In regard to legislation in this State, your committee are

of the opinion that all laws in relation to game should be codi-fied and reduced to a form which should embrace substan-tially the following provisions:

#### PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Shooting or taking, transporting, selling, offering for sale, having in possession, of all game animals, deer, hare, rabbits, gray, black or fox squirrels, and all game birds and wild fowl, prohibited except during a short open season, pro-vided ten or fifteen days after close of open season allowed

vided ten or interest days after close of open season anower to dispose of game on hand.

2 Prohibition of all taking by set-guns, traps, nets, snarcs, springs, and the use thereof for such purpose at any season of the year.

3. Exportation of all game out of the State prohibited.

4. Limitation of the number of animals or birds lawful to be taken in any one day by one person to be, deer, one; all other game twenty-five

other game twenty-five.

5. Shooting from punt or sneak boats, and the use of any battery, swivel or pivot gun, or any arm other than the common gun discharged from the shoulder prohibited.

6 No qual shooting for a term of three years.

7. Molesting or disturbing nests or eggs of all game birds with all demonstration.

and wild fowl prohibited.

8 Prohibition of shooting any bird, game or insectivorous bird from the trap.

9. Protection of minks, rats and fur-bearing animals, same as now provided by law.

10 Protection to the robin, martin, meadow-lark, and all

insect-devouring birds, their nests, birds and young.

11. Persons violating laws to be subject to prosecution in any country within or through which game is unlawfully taken or held in possession.

12. All sheriffs and denuties, constables, city and village

marshals and police force required to make complaint of any violations, and District Attorneys to attend and conduct

trials.

13. Appointment of game and fish wardens by the Governor are recommendations of this Association and the Wis-

consin Fish Commission, whose duty it shall be to see that

laws are executed, and make complaint of violations.

14. Penalties: Twenty-five dollars per head on deer; ten dollars on all other game animals; and fine from ten dollars to fifty dollars for other violations; one-half, in all cases, to

to fifty dollars for other violences, and go to the informer.

15. Open season: On deer from August 25 to Dec. 15; on all grouse, ducks and snipe from August 25 to December 15; woodcocks from July 10 to December 15; on hares, rabbits and animals from September 1 to February 1.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. Delaney, Preciser,

GUSTAVE PREUSSER, O. B. THOMAS. Committee.

By a suggestion of Judge Mallory an amendment was adopted making the infringement a misdenceanor. An amendment was also adopted to the paragraph numbered "4," by which "deer" was stricken out altogether. An amendment was also adopted to No. "6," classing prairic chicken with quail, so as not to be shot for three

Number "8" was stricken out.
An amendment to No. "11" made the penalty either five

An amendment to Mo. "It made the penalty cliner incomment.
It was also ordered to insert a clause prohibiting the catching of wild pigeons with nets.
Judge Mallory submitted the report of the committee ou "Enforcement of Game, Fish and Trespass Laws" as fol-

TO THE WISCONSIN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION: The com-TO THE WISCONSIN SPOTTEMEN'S ASSOCIATION: The Committee on enforcement of game, fish and trespass laws respectfully submit the following report:

In the opinion of your committee the first step to be taken for the enforcement of such laws is to appoint a committee

for the enforcement of such laws is to appoint a committee for the purpose of raising a special fund to be used for pay-

tor the purpose of raising a special tunt to be used for pay-ing expenses of prosecuting violations of such laws. Your committee further recommend that this Association make an effort to secure the passage of a law by which the Governor shall be authorized to appoint game constables or fish wardens in such localities as may be necessary, mak-ing it the duty of such officers to be watchful and diligent in their efforts to detect and bring to punishment all persons who may be committing violations of such laws; and requiring the prosecuting attorney of the county in which any violation of such laws is committed to prosecute cases against such offenders the further opinion of your committee that effort

should be made to secure the organization of local societies in every county in the State when such a society may be needed, for the purpose of assisting in the enforcement of the game and fish laws. Your committee do not make any recommendations as to

trespass laws, but suggest that subject for such consideration the Association may think proper to give it.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. Mallory, B. Leidersdorf, Committee.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

The election of officers resulted as follows:
President—Fred. Reitbrock, Milwaukce.
Secretary—O. W. Robertson, Milwaukce.
Treasurer—Stewart Murray, Milwaukce.
Vice Presidents—Chauncy Sinondos, Milwaukce; R. M.
Boyd, Racine; L. A. Winchester, Whitewater; R. H. Strong,
Barnboo; C. E. Norbeck, La Crosse; A. K. Delauey, Mayville; Chas. Felker, Oshkoch; Wm. Merrill, Pratrie du Chien;
M. T. Baily, Madison; G. W. Corning, Portage; T. S.
Powers, Tonnal; J. G. Rowell, Reaver Dam; B. F. Teal,
Eau Claire; W. A. Van Brunt, Horicon; Hon. S. Fifield,
Ashland; J. C. Neville, Green Bay; F. A. Turner, Stoughton; L. M. Wyatt, Fond du Lac; E. W. Jones, Wanpub;
John Laigh, Oconto; Peter Greeley, Mukwongo; M. J.
Egan, Franklin, Mil. Co.; H. A. Taylor, Hudson; Jacob
Kolter, Wausau; Lou Walker, Plainfield; J. H. Boyle, Winneconne; F. W. Sackett, Berlin.
The committee on game laws was instructed to codify the
same, and to prepare them in proper shape for presentation

same, and to prepare them in proper shape for presentation to the Legislature. The next neeting of the Association was appointed for the third Tuesday during the Legislative session at Madison.

#### HIGHHOLDS, SQUIRRELS AND WOODCOCK.

FAST CRESTER, New York, Jan. 10.

EAST CHESTER, New York, Jan. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream: I have been deeply interested reading the various contributions to Forest and Stream on the proposed revision of the game laws, and believe with some of the writers that enforcement of the law is more needed than revision. But that some of the sections are defective my perty effices of constable and game constable for the last couple of years have made palpably plain to me. I have succeeded, however, sufficiently well to cause the violations upon the land to be very rare where they were once frequent, and have entirely stopped the drawing of seines in Hutchinson's River, near Pelham Bridge.

This I effected two years ago last June by arresting four where they were con-drawing of seines in Hutchinson's River, near Pelham Bridge, This I effected two years ago last June by arresting four parties whom I caught in the act. They got off lightly, but have never wet their seines in the river kince. For this I re-ceived favorable mention in Forest and Stream at the time ceived favorable mention in Forest and Stream at the time ceived favorable mention in Foiest AND STREAM at the time and the thanks of the fishing fraternity generally. On different occasions since I have warned and driven off other parties without making an arrast; the laws in regard to salt water being somewhat vague and defective.

I would suggest that the rivers, salt water bays and estuaries emptying into Long Island "Sound be distinctly stated, and if fykes are allowed the square size of the mish to be plainly given, and that pounds be prohibited in Westchester County.

County—
Section twelve should have the swallow mentioned as well as the martin, as some so called sportsmen are up to she of swallows when assembled for glass ball and pigeon shooting. This section, as well as section thirteen, as amendeded in 1880. This section, as were as section that the section as were as the section as were as the section that the summary arrest without warrant, provided for in section thirty-five, is usel as, and as that is about the only way to bring non-resident offender a to justice, the killing of the birds should certainly be made a

misdemeanor.

I see that Col. Pike in his address to the Long Island I see that Col. I'lke in his orderes to the Long Island farmer proposes to abolish the shooting of meadow larks, highholds and "I suppose robins, under the head of song bird." Of course, they are all insectivorous birds, but so are the quali and ruffed grouse, and what these are to the wingshot the robin and highhold are to those who have never acquired the art of stopping the swift flying, game bird on the

wing. And the meadow lark, with his even steady flight, is a good bird for the beginner to practice on and fit him for the killing of nobler game. I do not write this from interested motives, for ever since the time when as a mere lad, nearly twenty-five years ago, with a terrier dog and a twenty-bore single barrel gun, I killed six woodcock one summer afternoon, I have disdamed the tesser game. But I write in behalf of wenty-live years ago, with a territer dog and a twenty-lore single barrel pun. I Rillet six woodcock one summer afternoon. I have disdained the lesser game. But I write in behalf of those who, confined in close, stilling offices in the cities, can occasionally get a day off during the open season. Notice one of these coming in from his day's sport, with what pride he displays his string of highholds and robins and if, by some lucky chance he has manuged to scure two rot three larks, then he is happy indeed. No big pockets for hint to hide his game. On, no! He wants every one to see that he is a gunner and has them strung out to make as much show as possible. You ask him where he shot those highholds and he will tell you, and truthfully too, that two-thirds of them were found itseding upon the dogwood, pepperage or ivy berries and frost grapes, and one-haif the other third upon the dried top of some decayed tree. I do not dispute the fact that the high-hold destroys insects, but it is no more to be compared as an insect destroyer with the small redheaded woodpecker than the imported sparrow should be compared to our native song sparrow. The robin is a great destroyer of grapes and other truit. The meadow lark probably destroys more insects than either of the others, and does little or no mischief, but he is pritty well able to take care of himself, and is so shy that very few of them are killed by the tyros. Alt zgether I think that the loss caused by the killing of these three birds during the months of October, November and December is more than counterbalanced by the billing of these three birds during the months of October, November and December is more than counterbalanced by the billing of these three birds during the months of October, November and December is more than counterbalanced by the billing of these three birds during the months of October, November and December is more than counterbalanced by the pleasure the hunting of them gives to the class of hunters above referred to, and to the small boys more than counterbalanced by the pleasure the hunting of them gives to the class of hunters above referred to, and to the small boys, who in hunting them acquire a love of field sports which is apt to last them through life; and the man who loves to shoot and fish is seldom a bad member of society. That these gunners sometimes kill the farmers' poultry is un-doubtedly true, but I think they are killed fully as often by those who are professedly hunting higher game, and there are layer to punish these marauders whether of high or low

have written at some length upon this subject, believing that the protection of the game will be more generally ac-complished by a liberal law than by a law for any special

ass. In regard to the proposal to issue licences 1 do not believe In regard to the proposal to issue licences 1 do not believe that any body of men sent to Altany by the people of this State will ever seriously consider such a preposterous question. If they have the right to pass such a law for Long Island they have the right to pass it for the whole State. It they have the right to have a license fee of two dollars charged they have the right to increase it to ten, twenty or fifty dollars, or more. It smecks a little too strongly of the English laws, when a man could be transported for killing a pheasant or hare, to ever finit favor in this country.

man could be transported for Rilling a pheasant or hare, to ever find favor in this country.

The proposed open season for squirrels is as much too late as the old one was too early; September 15 is late enough. The most of the squirrels are well grown at that time, though in isolated instances they have young very late, as on one occasion I killed a squirrel with milk in her teats in November.

casion I killed a squirrel with milk in her teats in November. But most of them are bred very early to the summer, some before the snow has left the ground in the spring. Most of thoe who hunt them, at least in this vicinity, still-hunt them in September and October. After that a dog is necessary and good squirrel dogs are very rare.

In regard to the proposed change in the open season for woodcock I should prefer to see it one month earlier than one month later. I have read most, if not all, the articles which have appeared in Forrs and Stream upon the subject and they have failed to convince me that woodcock are not better able to protect themselves in July than many quall are in November. With the exception of a few years about the time of the war, I have shot woodcock in the lower part of Westchester County for twenty-five years and tried to shoot. November. With the exception of a few years about the time of the war, I have shot woolcock in the lower part of Westchester County for twenty-five years and nied to shoot them somewhat longer and in favorable seasons. Taking into consideration the immense increase in the number of gunners and the wholesale destruction of their favorite covers and breeding places, they are as plenty as ever. My idea is that sufficient birds are raised in inaccessible regions where they are never hunted, to keep up the supply; that the place where they stop to breed is entirely dependent upon climatic changes and not upon their fondness for any special locality, as with some other birds; that the birds which, if the spring opens early, would breed in the northern part of the State, will, many of them, remain here if the season is late. I have never but once in the number of years mentioned found birds unable to fly in July, and they were probably the offspring of a bird that had her first nest destroyed, as I do not believe they habitually breed twice the same season.

In regard to the woolcock being an easy prey to the gunner during the summer I would say I have shot in company with many different men and have noticed that those who would kill three out of five birds, shooting at every one that rose in the summer were more rare than those who would kill four out of five in the fall.

One year ago last fall, from October 20 to November 23, shooting fourteen days alone, I killed ninety-three woodcock, and shooting in company with another party four days during the period we killed twenty-four. These birds were all killed within eight miles of the northere boundary of New York city, many of them within three miles and that after the ground had been repeatedly shot everduring the summer, ten being the most killed to any one day. Last fall with very little summer.

had been repeatedly shot ever during the summer, ten being the most killed in any one day. Last fall with very little summer shooting not more than one-half that number fell to my gun, nine, however, being killed on one occasion. The britds were quite plenty fifteen miles above here, Nelson Ferris and a friend named Horon killing sixteen and two or three grouse in one day hear Portchester. The weather changed suddenly very cold, freezing the ground, and most of the birds passed over here without stopping. In concluding I will only say that however much my views may duffer from those of others I shall do all in my power to protect the game and uphold whatever laws may be passed. had been repeatedly shot over during the summer, ten being the

#### A DAY'S DEER HUNTING IN CANADA.

"T"S no use, sir," said McKinlay; "the deer will hear you a mile off this morning. And we might just as well be in the shaaty as wandering about through these cursed briars and woods."

This remark was made to me by a backwoodsman whom I had hired to accompany me for a couple of days' still huntion.

The day was clear and pleasantly cold, without a breath of air stirring, so that every little noise re-echoed itself through the woods, making a man's progress even in moccasins far too noisy to enable him to follow a deer with any chance of getting a shot.

At least so thought McKinlay, but as my time was limited, I determined to go in spite of the unfavorable calmaes of the weather. So telling McKinlay to strike off in an easterly direction, I entered the woods, and after going north for a short distance I turned my steps to the east, so as to travel parallel with my companion at a distance from him of about half a mile. In less than twenty minutes I came suddenly on three fresh tracks, evidently those of good-sized deer, which had been feeding leisurely on a hill side, and to judge from the tracks the animals could not have gone far, and were most probably at that moment within hearing distance of me. For nearly an hour I followed the tracks, proceeding with the hope of seeing my three friends, as I now fel t tain that they must be but a short distance ahead of me.

I saw the tracks running up a hill on the other side of which lay a ravine, and further on a second hill of greater size than the first appeared, and I said sofily to myself they must either be in the ravine or on the hillside beyond. Creeping stealthily up through underbrush and fallen trees

must either be in the ravine or on the hillside beyond.
Creeping stealthily up through underbrush and fallen trees
I reached the top of the nearest hill, and here paused for a
quiet survey of the country beyond. Not a living creature
was to be seen in the rocky gully beneath me, but standing
immediately in front of me, at a distance of perhaps minety
yards, was a fair-sized buck. Further to the right I could
see the head and neck of a doe, but the third deer was not to
be seen, although I knew the missing animal must be somewhere close at hand.

be seen, although I knew the missing animal must be somewhere close at hand.

Both deer appeared to be looking straight at me, and I immediately fired at the buck. After the crack of my rifle I saw his legs waving a farewell to those he left behind him, and the next instant the doe was stooping over him, thus exposing nearly her whole side. Again my Spencer cracked, and I heard the dull "thud" of the bullet as it crashed into the side of the faithful animal. Never moving, she stood over her fallen lord, while once and again she calmly took my fire, and then, with three buils through her body, she knelt and 1-y down and died almost touching the dead buck. Re-loading my rifle, I made two or three steps forward, when the third deer started from a small thicket close to the curcasses of the deer I had killed. Getting glimpses every now and then of the nimble-footed beast, I tried hard to obtain a sufficient view to enable me to shoot, and at last, as

tain a sufficient view to enable me to shoot, and at last, the deer bounded swiftly over a beaver meadow to my left, fired almost a snap shot at a distance of upward of a hundr

nred almost a stap snot at a distance of upward of a manufed and fifty yards.

Simultaneously with the clear, pleasant ring of my rife I saw that the ball had taken effect. A moment more showed me the deer disappear in somecedars, but going at a slackened me the deer disappear in some cedars, but going at a stackened pace and on three legs, a pretty sure evidence that my ball had done mischief. I hastily cut the throats of the two deer and whistled for McKinlay, who was not long in joining me. Leaving him to clean the deer, I took the track of the wounded animal and ran until I saw blood shows warm, where the poor brute had stood under the shelter of a tre -top.

where the poor brute had stood under the shelter of a tre-top. The tracks now showed me that the pace was no longer a run, and clots of blood marked every step.

The woods became more open and I hurried on until I reached a marsh, through which the track ran. This swamp was several hundred yards in length and as smooth as a table, being firmly frozen by continued severe frost. When half was several number yatus in length and as smooth as a table, being firmly frozen by continued severe frost. When half way across I found the track turn suddenly to the right, and as my eyes glanced in the new direction I saw the deer (a fine, fat doe) get up out of the crisp rushes and make a dash straight away from me on the level surface of the frozen marsh. She ran slowly and apparently with great effort, but was very nearly two hundred yards off before I fired, of course burgely, and mixed. course hurrledly, and missed.

course hurriedly, and missed.

Click! click! went the guard, and another cartridge slipped into the breech. Spang! said my good rifle once more, and to my joy I saw the doe pitch on her head and lie

On examining her I found that my first shot had shattered On examining her I found that my first shot had shattered her left hind leg, and in her efforts to get away I fancy the other hind leg must have been sprained, as she hardly ran a mile after the first ball struck her. My last bullet (it was rather a lucky shot) had caught her squarely in the centre of the neck, and I don't know any spot more falst than the neck bone. I have shot plenty of deer in the water and have often remarked that if you place your ball properly in the deer's neck, just below the head, the animal dies almost without a

nder. was now quite satisfied with my morning's work, and af-

I was now quite satisfied with my morning's work, and after cleaning the doc I buried her under the snow, first fastening her fore legs to her nose by means of a piece of hard wood, a simple process which enables you to drag a deer through the woods with very little trouble.

Rejoining McKinlay, we managed, after three hours work, to get two of the deer out of the woods before dark. Bright and early the following morning we brought the other deer, now frozen stiff, to the Frontenac Road, and an hour afterwards I was en route to my home in the city of Kingston, a distance of forty miles from the scene of my still hunt.

Kingston, Dec. 14. RIDEAU.

#### GAME IN NOVA SCOTIA

New Glasgow, N. S., December, 1880.

PERHAPS some of the readers of Forest and Stream
might like to know how their brothers of the rod and
gun fare for sport in this the land of the Maydower.

gun lare for sport in this the land of the Mayflower. First and foremost we have the king of the bog and barren, the lordly moose. Next to him the caribou, the black bear, and of late an occasional wolf. Of game birds we have the goose and brant and an army of ducks, from the beautiful woodduck to the smallest teal, ruffed grouse, woodcok, spin and player.

cock, snipe and plover.

Of late sportsmen and the public generally have been pay. ing more attention to the game law, and although it is not yet all that a sportsman could desire, still a man has not now to travel the woods and barrens for a week before striking a

to travel the woods and barrens for a week before striking a fresh mose track.

In 1873 a law was passed prohibiting the killing of mose for three years, and since that time they have been on the increase. Previous to that a war of extermination was carried on against them, and some idea can be formed of the number killed from the fact that a single firm in Pictou shipped in one season over seven hundred moose bides, the deer mostly killed in the counties of Pictou and Guyshore. The writer knows an Indian who in one year killed one hundred moose, and I have while hunting in the Liscomb region in a single day come upon the carcasses of twelve moose, killed alone for their skins, and the flesh left for the bears or for any one who cared to take the trouble to carry it out of the woods. Happily this state of thing no longer exist. This is partly owing to increased vigilance on the part of the

game wardens, who are stimulated by receiving half the fine game wardens, who are stimulated by receiving nair the nno in case a conviction for a violation of the game law, and partly that the skins have fallen so low in market value that it hardly pays to hunt for them. No single hunter or party of hunters are allowed to kill more than three moose and five caribou in one season.

The practice of hunting with dogs is, I am glad to say, closed done away with and the greatest evil which

party of hunters are allowed to kill more than three moose and five caribou in one season.

The practice of hunting with dogs is, I am glad to say, almost done away with, and the greatest evil which now remains is the abnormal practice of "snaring," which is practiced by many of the settlers in the outlying districts, the modus operandi of which I may give at some future time. We are in hopes that in a little time we will be able to crush out this evil, but I must admit it is a tedious operation. A man who hunts with dogs or hunts out of season generally leaves some trace, but one who sneaks out generally after night, sets his snares and quietly returns, and does not visit them again or go near the woods for some days, and then not until darkness covers his evil deeds, is a more difficult subject to deal with, and it is not until some hunter or lumberman comes by accident upon the "spring pole," and sees the work the poor bruth has made while tang ed, that it is known that a moose las fallen in the toils of some vile snare. And this is generally all the evidence that is forthcoming, and I have no hesitation in saying that more moose fall in this way than to the rifle of the hunters either by "calling" or "still hunting."

The best district for hunting in this part of the province is the Liscomb Lake region, which extends from Sheet Harbor to the West River of Pictou, a distance of over seventy miles, nearly all woods and barrens. I have no doubt that some of the readers of this will remember with pleasure days enjoyably spent hunting or fishing in this locality. In this region is the Bg Barren, which extends nearly from Liscomb Harbor to the West River of Pictou, a distance of over seventy miles, nearly all woods and barrens. I have no doubt that some of the readers of this will remember with pleasure days enjoyably spent hunting or fishing in this locality. In this region is the Bg Barren, which extends nearly from Liscomb Harborus the Bg Barren, which extends nearly from Liscomb Timber of the principal of the

also appear to have followed the caribou as last season they were more plentiful than ever known before.

The Liscomb region is well watered by lakes the principal of which are Big and Little Liscomb, Rocky, Prince Arthur and Siloam, to say nothing of Henius, Porcupine and Chesholm, all of which abound with salmon-trout. If I were to tell of some of the hauls I have made on these lakes it would gladden the hearts of some of the disciples of old Izaak even to hear about them. If Mr. H—, of Boston, should read these lines it will carry him back to the days of "auld lang syne," some of which were spent upon these very lakes.

However, as the sailors say, Iam spinning too long a yarn. It was my intention to have given a few sketches and inci-

However, as the sahors say, tam spinning to long a jumi. It was my intention to have given a few sketches and incidents which have happened during some of the many moose hunts he has engaged in; the best weapons; the different dents which have happened during some of the many moosa hunts he has engaged in; the best weapons; the different modes of hunting and "calling," etc., which perhaps night interest some of the readers of Forest and Stream who may not have had an opportunity to engage in one.

Globe Sight.

#### FLORIDA QUAIL SHOOTING

Fernandina is situated on Amelia River. The principal struct—center—runs from the river to the color and in sistent at a many as twenty to thirty vehicles abreast. Fernandina is situated on Amelia River. The situated on Amelia River. The principal structure of the theory of the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated on the situated ciphteen miles one, somewhat triangular in shape, the ocean on one side and the Amelia and Nassau rivers on the other two. On the ocean we boast of the flower than the world, and do not say it in egotism, but simply state a truth. For fifteen miles on the beach at low tide we have a drive as firm as any parement and in width sufficient to accommodate as many as twenty to thirty vehicles abreast. Fernandina is situated on Amelia River. The principal struct—Center—runs from the river to the ocean, a distance of two miles. The road is shelled to the beach. About a quarter of a mile from the beach an arm of the sea makes into the island and gives us a beautiful marsh for snipe shooting, about the only good sport that we have on the island. On the mainland, however, about five miles from Fernandina, we have fine quall shooting, and it is there that my fun is generally had.

We left Fernandina on Tuesday morning about daylight with Dandy, my Gordon setter. We traveled about five miles, when we stopped. It was hard work to keep Dandy miles, when we stopped. It was hard work to keep Dandy we have stopped. It was hard work to keep Dandy we can be such as the side of the side of the principal states of the weather that my fun integration was the such and work to keep Dandy with the side of the principal states. FERNANDINA, Fla., Jan. 7.

We left Fernandinz on Tuesday morning about daylight with Dandy, my Gordon setter. We traveled about five mith Dandy, my Gordon setter. We traveled about five mith Eandy, my Gordon setter. We traveled about five mites, when we stopped. It was hard work to keep Dandy from bounding away, as he evidently winded birds, but he was too well-bred to go until he had license. We finally were ready, and in about ten minutes my beauty was as "stiff as a poker" in a bunch of weeds, unfortunately very near thick cover. We got in proper distance and I told 8, to be on the qui vise, as I would go in and flush. They got up in nice style, Dandy dropping to command. I got my bird, but S. scored a zero. We relonded and Dandy retrieved in nice style. As the cover was so thick, I would not go in after them, so we took another direction, and my dog bounded away like a shot, his head up and altogether, to a sportsman, presenting a most beautiful sight. When about a hundred yards away he quartered a little to the right, and although at full speed he dropped in an instant, turned his head to the right and I could see he had a bevy just under his nose. What a beautiful stand! we both exclaimed, and what a "love of a place" to get them up. I flushed and in a short while four cartridges were discharged. Four birds fell, and such a covey as it was! There must have been at least thirty birds in it. Dandy retrieved nicely and we went for the scattered birds. Fifteen fell under the ann of our breechloaders, and I scorde a straight ten out of ten shorts. S. making some poor shots and scoring only five to his credit. We went about half a mile further and Dan commenced growing very cautions. We looked ahead of us and there before our eyes we saw the cover running in almost every direction. Dan was in the midst of them and rather flustered, as he could went about hair a mile further and Dan commenced growing very cautious. We looked ahead of us and there before our eyes we saw the covey running in almost every direction. Dan was in the midst of them and rather flustered, as he could see them and did not know exactly how to act; he finally pinned them so closely that they squatted and he was true to his stand. We got three out of this bey and followed them up, bagging flye more before they reached cover. In a small

field, certainly not over an acre square, we got up three separate and distinct coveys, begging one dozen out of the three. We could have gotten a few more, but the cover was so thick that I could not see my dog, so we left for another field, before reaching which, in the open pine woods, Dandy found another large bevy. We had splendid sport for a while, adding to our hag sufficiently to make thirty-six in all. Not caring to kill any more than we needed, we concluded to retrace our steps. Dandy had hunted them four hours without any rest and when I called him in to go home he seemed as fresh as when he started. We reached home in good time and enjoyed our birds, for they were in excellent condition. The birds are more numerous this season than they have been for ten years.

#### NOTES FROM ONTARIO.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., January 1.

Bowmanulle, Ont., January 1.

HAVE neither very much nor very interesting news to up, and our sport has finished in this part of Canada until the spring duck shooting sets in. About fifteen or twenty of the boys went to the flats to-day, and indulged in all tille rifle practice to help pass the day. Some very fair shooting was done, but the day was rather too cold to make the sport pleasant, and the scores suffered in consequence.

In the Dominion organ and piano factory there are quite a number of sportsnen, and riflemen enough to turn out a very decent team. Our rifle shot in the institution who stands at the head of the team is Scott Russell, a genuine sportsnan and good shot either with the hunting or Greedmoor rifle. This gentlemen, and Dr. McLaughlin, our esteemed M. D., are annong the best long range shots in the Dominion. We are also organizing a gun club on a new footing, and as we have quite a number of good trap and field shots we hope to make the institution a success, and commence with a grand match at glass balls or pigeons.

I am afraid from what I see in your issue of the 30th that I have trodden rather hard on Nessmuck's toes in the beaver question. Well, if I have offended him by doubting his skill in woodcraft I sincerely applogize for it, and offer him the hand'of fellowship as a brother sportsman. His opinion for New York, Chicago, or in fact any other city, finds a ready echo in my heart, and I would sincerely like to have him on a tirrough the wilderness of Lower Canada as my "companion du vojage" in one of the bark shanties he speaks of. I think we could pass a pleasant time, and perhaps add to our bag a few of the beaver in question tor they are there in plenty as more than myself can testify to. I admit that he is correct as regards the Eastern, Western or Middle Shates, and probably the thirekly settled parts of Ontario, but as sind in my letter I can show him plenty of them yet, and States, and probably the thickly settled parts of Ontario, but as said in my letter I can show him plenty of them yet, and not travel a day's journey from the settlements, and I must say that the deer have almost entirely disappeared from these

say that the deer have almost entirely disappeared from these same places.

I see a small item on the wild pigeon from my friend "Jean," of St. Elie, one of the best fellows in existence. I am glad to see a squib from his pen again after a long silence. I am glad to see a squib from his pen again after a long silence. I am a fraid, though, that the pigeon like the other game of the country is doomed like the red man, the buffalo, and last, but not levst, our trout fishing. They are disappearing from the face of the earth, and even now in our backwoods they are to all intents and purposes a thing of the past. Oftentimes when I asked the habitants around the country the question if there were any pigeons the invariable answer would be "Jula vipus, sunsieur." At one time a good bag of them could be made at any time after the grain fields were cleared, but now Lejeu ne vaux pas le chandle. Au SAUBLE.

#### SAVE THE BIRDS.

Vall, Jowa, Jan. 10.

The intense cold weather and abundance of snow, qual, which have been getting more plentiful each year for several years. The farmer boys, too, are taking advantage of the opportunity to trap them, which they can now do nost effectually, as they are so huggy that that they will walk into a trap in a body to get something to eat. One young man caught five with his hands a few days ago. He flushed a flock and tracked them from where they lit into some bushes, where they sat in plain sight, and allowed themselves to be picked up rather than make any effort to escape. E. B. B. VAIL, Iowa, Jan. 10.

Essex Guy Cluu.—Nearek, N. J.—The regular annual meeting of this flourishing organization was held on January 12 for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen being chosen: Dr. W. N. Pindell, President; Joseph Belcher, Vice-Pres.; John Poineer, Treus.; Wm. Hayes, Secy.; Frank Watts, J. R. Burnett, R. H. Brientuall, John Illingsworth and J. B. Kinsey, Exce. Com. During the business meeting a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that no member of the club should shood on any team against the club except in matches of the State Association. This was done in order that in choosing teams the committee should know the club's full shooting strength and that the club might not be beaten by its own members. The Secretary was authorized to take such action as he deemed necessary to prevent the sale of game out of scason, and dealers may expect this energetic officer after them for any violation of the law. It is hoped that other clubs will follow the Essex in this the New York Association having declared it to be the most effective way of stopping illegal shooting. The Treasurer reported his department in good condition, that a handsoom balance was on hand after paying all debts. After other routine business the club adjourned to the dibinar-hall, where the proprietor, Mr. Kleb, had been the proprietor, Mr. Kleb, had been and debts. After other routine business the club adjourned to the dining-hall, where the proprietor, Mr. Kleb, had teen ordered to spread a collation. Various toats were drank, among which were the "Bssx Gun Club," "Sister Organizations," "The Officers elected and retiring," "The Gull Island Club."

Island Club."

Mr Hayes, the Secretary, said that it was unlikely that all the members understood the meaning of the "dec.," upon the notices of the meeting, but that this entertainment was the notices of the meeting, but that this entertainment was the explanation of it.

The meeting broke up at a late hour, well pleased with every one, themselves in particular.

Loxa Island Game—Good Ground, L. I., Jan. 6.—I wish to call your attention to the suggestions made by Mr. Pike in his speech delivered before the Long Island Sportsmen's Association and published in Forest and Stream of 16th Dec. In the first place he recommends prohibiting battery shooting entirely. This would be a hardship to the gunners on Shinnecock Bay, as our bay is not adapted to point shoot-

ing. Besides, we have a law here now allowing shooting only three days a week, which works very well. It gives the birds four days a week in which to rest and feed unmolested,

birds four days a week in which to rest and feed unmolested, and has proved very successful so far.

The next proposition made by Mr. Pike was to prohibit quail shooting on Long Island for three years. Now I do not think we want such a law here. There is so much thick cover that all the gunning we do here does not materially affect the birds. It is not the gun that is destroying the quail too fast. It is the snare and the snow. The hard snow storm, if it comes just right, will kill more quail than are killed by gun and dog in three years.

The next proposition was to stop snipe shooting here and let it continue everywhere else from Maine to Fforida. If anything is to be done to protect the birds around Shinnecock Bay let the law prohibiting the sale of trapped birds or net-

anything is to be done to protect the birdsaround Shinnecock Bay let the law prohibiting the sale of trapped birds or net-ted flocks be strictly enforced. If some one will attend to it at New York I will notify him every time any trapped or netted birds are shipped from here. It is not of much use to pass laws protecting the ducks in this bay so long as people are allowed to set nets for ducks. I believe it was the nets that drove out the ducks last fall and spoiled our late shooting. They come held but morable to see the state of ing. They came back, but would not go near the old feed-ing ground. If there were no market in New York for these captured birds it would not pay to net them—that business would stop and we would have good shooting once again. SHINNEGOOK

We have always claimed that if the markets were closely watched, the poacher's occupation would be gone.

Swan Captured in Washington.—Washington, Jun. 14.

—A few days ago while Mr. Albert Gaines, of the Quartermaster General's office, was passing Louise Home, Fifteenth street and Massachussetts avenue, he observed a large white object flying over that building, when, suddenly striking a telegraph wire, it fell plump to the ground and proved to be a beautiful white swan. It was rather stunned by the collision and the fall, and fluttered vainly in an attempt to rise again; but, after a struggle, in which on account of Mr. Gaines slight proportions, it was doubtful whether the swan would get away with him or vice versa, it was captured un-Gaines' slight proportions, it was doubtful whether the swan would get away with him or vice vera, it was captured unhurt, and is yet alive and thriving heartily. In the tussle it dapped its wings viciously against Mr. G.'s head, demolishing a new Dunlap tile, won on the Maine election and making severe scalp wounds. It is supposed that the swan flying southward missed sight of the wire on account its similarity in color to the expanse of snow beneath.

southward missed sight of the wire on accountor its similarity in color to the expanse of snow beneath.

The cold weather and continuous deep snows in and around here have nearly exterminated the quait, and it will be a long time before there will be any good shooting in "Old Virginia, are that whole coveys of quait are found frozen, and rabits and other small game and wild turkeys are being killed daily without regard to future sport and supply. Bears are reported numerous in and around Wood's Mountain, Virginia, andk the tracs of a "drove" were recently seen in that vicinity, and judging from the size of their tracks were able to take care of themselves.

Near Fredericksburg, Virginia, the cold weather and heavy snows have had the effect of driving deer into the barn yards, through want of food, and are easily killed. Blue Wing.

The Butler Association—Butler, Pa., Jan. 6.—We started here last June an association for the protection of game and game fish, and so far have done very well. We entered suit against nine or ten persons for violating the game and fish laws, and have been successful in all but one. We have also ordered two thousand black bass for the Connequenessing, Slipperyrock and Shornereek, which will be put into these streets in the spring the streets also not renoquenessing, Slipperyrock and Shorncreek, which will be put into these streams in the spring. We have also put notices in the different papers in the county offering twenty cents per pair for all the live quail we can get for the purpose of keeping them over winter and liberating them upon the farms around Butler in the spring. We have had three fish wardens appointed for this county. We intend to make it hot for pot hunters. We have also invited farmers to co-operate with us, and not to allow any person to hunt on their farms without permission, and to notify us of violations of the game laws. We also intend to try to have a law p-ssed this winter offering a bounty of twenty-five cents for small hawks and owls, and fifty cents for arge ones and one dollar for foxes.

G. W. Z.

North Carolina—Ridgereay, Jan. 14.—The snow has all disappeared down here and shooting has been very fair. Messrs. Case and Crossman of your city are here at the present time. They killed twenty-ix quail on Wednesday, twenty-eight on Thursday. There is a good hotel here, and they try to make it pleasant for all, besides the proprietor has control of 7,000 acres of the best shooting grounds in this section and protects it for the benefit of his c shomers. Any persons wishing information, if they will address me at this station, I will attend to giving them all the details.

T. E. Smith.

Poisoned Game Flesh.—At this time it will be somewhat dangerous to partake of broiled ruffed grouse, especially if they have been shot (trapped most likely) in sections where "laurel" grows, for it is known that this bird will feed on the buds of the rhododendron when obliged to, and there are cases recorded of persons being poisoned after partaking of it, the flesh having become thoroughly impregnated with the poison. Forester or Lewis mentions cases where it has occurred.

Kennebec Association.—The annual meeting of the Kennebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held at Augusta, M., January 6, and the following officers elected: President, Hon. P. O. Vickery, Vice.—President, J. E. Badger, Esq., R. W. Black; Executive Committee, Hon. P. O. Vickery, J. E. Badger, Esq., Daniel Whitehouse, S. B. Glazier, Ira L. Mackler; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Pierce. The Society, now two years old, has an active membership of 123, and has done much efficient work in the protection of game and fish.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS CUN CLUB .- The annual election of officers of the above club took place at their club rooms on the 12th inst, with the following result: Dr. J. Q. Bird, President; B. S. Payne, Vice-President; A. Herltage, Freasurer; Dr. P. W. Levering, Secretary; Geo. B. Eaton, J. Van Gelder and F. Mitchell, Executive Committee.

OTTER IN New Jersey—Tom's River, N. J., Jan. 15.— James Chamberlain, while out gunning on Thursday last, discovered an otter in the creek, near the flood-gates, a short

distance west of the town, and succeeded in killing it. The animal measured nearly six feet in length.

The Monroe County (N. Y.) game law is now the same as e State law, the Supervisors having repealed the County

GAME LAW COMMITTEE.—The standing committee on game laws of the New York Legislature are Messrs. Gorseline, of Herkimer; E. A. Carpenter, of Suffolk; D. A. Wells, of Fulton and Hamilton; Binninger, of Jefferson; Sheeby, of Essex; Roberts, of Oneida; Yan Buren, of Montgomery; Benedict, of Ulster; Cock, of Queens.

#### SHOOTING MATCHES.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, there was a pigeon match between Mr. Sheppard, of Yorkville, and Mr. H. Watson, a member of the T. G. C., 50 birds each, 21 yards rise, 50 yards boundary, H and T traps, T. G. C. rules, for \$100. The match came off at Severn's Parm, about two miles from the northern limits of the city. The weather was exceedingly cold, several de-grees below zero, and the friends of the contestants felt constrained to make some provisions for their confort and warmth. Some of the spectators had either their noses, ears or fingers frozen. John James acted as judge for Watson, and Joe Taylor as irozen. John James acted as judge for Watson, and Joe Tayloras puller; J. Webster judge for Sheppard, and John Olcott puller; R. Tinning, Jr., official scorer, and Mr. George Wright referee. Sheppard had the first shot and killed his bird. Watson also killed his first bird. At the conclusion it was found that Watson had nis lifet bird. At the concusion it was found that Watson and killed 39 birds and Sheppard 33, as the following score will show: Sheppard...101106111011-33.

Watson....1011101111311-33.

Watson....1011101111311-11132.

The T. G. Club's veteran shooter, aged 66 years, Dr. W. Smith, shot a match with his nephew, Mr. George Smith (same conditions as previous shoot), on 11th inst., for \$20, ten birds each, at the Woodbine Park. Each killed eight birds out of ten, and on shooting off the tie at 26 yards the ancient doctor killed three out of five and his nephow two, the veteran thus winning by one bird: Geo Smith..... Dr W Smith..... ......1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8 The large number of spectators on the ground congratulated

the Doctor on the victory.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Jan. 13.—Our club will go up to Richmond on the 18th inst., by invitation of the Richmond Gun Club, to wit-ness a match between Capt. A. H. Begardus and a member of that club (Mr. Mitchell) of 100 birds each.

Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores, cures and

## The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

St. Johns, N. B., Bench Show Jan. -Rock River Valley Poultry and Kennel Club show—Sterling, Illinois, Feb. 10, 11 and 12. R. B. Commerford, Sec.

THE COCKER CLUB

HE Cocker Club list will be open one week longer for the addition of new names. The propose, I members already registered represent a wide area, and give sufficient proof that there will be nothing sectional about the Club. Next week we shall close the list and proceed to call for the votes for the committee. It is desirable that all who are desirous of joining the Club, and have not yet forwarded their names, should send them in before next Wednesday.

BOBSAWYER. - On Friday last Mr. J. P. Barnard, Jr., received from Mr. Wm. Stockwell, Halifax, England, the young bull terrier dog Bob Sawyer. Bob is all white, has a very fine head and long nose for his weight—twenty-eight pounds. He is one and a half years old and very promising.

Bonnie Bon.-We have received an excellent picture of Mr. J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s, bulldog Bonnie Boy. The Boy is by Slenderman out of Sal O'Shoreditch and appears to be, from his picture, a splendid animal. His nose is less than an inch long.

Photograph of Rover.—We have received from his owner, Mr. J. R. Raymond, a capital photograph of this prom ising young dog. As our readers will remember, he did most excellent work at Robin's Island and took third money in the Nursery Stakes there. He is now about a year old and is a very handsome dog.

Rover was trained by G. Herbert Newton, of Smithtown,

COUNTESS BEAR.—Countess Bear, the pointer hitch re-cently purchased by Mr. R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin, was shipped by Mr. Jos. H. Dew on Monday, Jan. 10. She reached this city in good order on the 13th and was at once sent on board the steamer Wyoming, of the Williams & Guion Line. On Tucsday last she left these shores again. She is consigned to Mr. G. T. Teasdale Buckell for Mr.

#### THE ENGLISH POINTER.

d from advance sheets of Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog," shed to the Forest and Steram by the author, through ill, Fetter, Galpin & Co., publishers, No. 596 Broadway, York.)

Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., publishers, No. 506 Broadway, New York.)

THERE are very few varieties of dog which owe more to the institution of dog shows than the modern pointer does. Up to the commencement of canine-shibitions the majority of the admirers of this I read appear to have devoted the greater portion of their attention to breeding for sporting purposes, and to a certain extent seem to have ignored appearance. Now things are so far changed, by a wider knowledge of the pointer having been extended to the public, that most breeders seem to regard good looks more favorably than formerly. It must not, however, be thought that a litose who br dpointers were unimpressed with the desirability of producing a handsome dog, or that they were by any means indifferent to the symmetry of their strain, for many gentlemen have used great exertions in improve their dogs by every means in their power. The imanguration of dog shows, nevertheless, has done a great deal in the way of obtaining uniformity of appearance in the pointer, though it mus: freely be confessed that more than one type is supported, and we may add that it is always likely to be so by the various judges.

With reforence to the appearance of this breed, it may, we think, be fairly taken for granted that it is the offspring of the old Spanish pointer referred to in the preceding chapter, and the lighter variety of foxhound, to which allusion bas already been made in former pages. The introduction of the latter blood was unquestionably the result of a desire on the part of the Donder Searly breeders to increase the pare and stamina of the Spanish pointer, for, as before observed, his forder was nooe, not pace. The hounds selected for the purpose of crossing with this dog were, we consider most probable.

or was nose, not pace. The formula selected for the purpose of crossing with this dog were, we consider most probable, chosen as light-formed as possible, and probably some attention was paid to their color as breeders, no doubt, preferred to get their puppies well marked with white, as such are more easily their pappies well marked with white, as such are more easily seen at work than liver or dark colored dogs. The precise period at which the pointer was intro-duced into this country is, of course, unascertainable, as he is, as he at present exists, a manu-factured breed, and consequently factured breed, and consequently made his appearance gradually. That the introduction has been, comparatively speaking, of recent date, is, however, an almost pal-pable fact, as no mention is made of the pointer in the earlier works on canine subjects. Dr. John or the pointer in the earner works on canine subjects. Dr. John Caius, for instance, though fully recognizing the spaniel and the setter, makes no allusion to the pointer, and this he most certainly madd been done if the bread

setter, makes no allusion to the pointer, and this he most certainly would have done if the breed were in existence here in his time. He particularly alludes to the Spanish origin of the spaniel; and, as the earlier pointers were inquestionably imported from that eountry, he would have remarked upon that fact at the same time beyond a doubt. Gervase Markham, too, gives prominence to the setting dog, but ignores the pointer, and in fact it is only in the writings published toward the commencement of the present century that we find allusion to the latter. This is no doubt due to the fact that shorting was only becoming a popular recreation about this period, and this it clearly proved in the preceding chapter. Up to this circus the setting was the

popular recreation about this period, and this is clearly proved in the preceding chapter. Up to this time the setter was the sportsman's dog, as his peculiar mode of working was found to be of more service when birds had to be driven into nets that were spread out for their reception. The general introduction, therefore, of fireners into field sports may, we think, be correctly taken as the final cause of the pointer, and, no doubt, on his first appearance the setter fell into temporary disuse, as it probably never struck our fathers for some considerable period that the sottler's abilities could be so easily moulded to suit the novel innovations introduced by the use of firearms as future events have testified. However, about the period referred to ample mention is made of the improved pointer; and Sydenham Edwards, writing in 1893, speaks of him in the following words:—

"The sportsman has improved the breed by selecting the lightest and gayest individuals, and by judicious crosses with the foxhound to procure courage and flectness. From the great attention thus paid has resulted the present elegant dog, of valuable and extensive properties, differing much from the original parent, but with some diminuition of his instinctive nowers. He may thus be described—light, strong, well formed, and very active; about twenty-two inches high; head, small and straight; lips and ears, small, short and thin; coat, short and smooth, commonly spotted or fleeked upon a white ground, sometimes wholly white; tall, thin and wiry, except when crossed with the setter or foxhound, then a little brushed.

"This dog possesses gaiety and courage, travels in a grand anner, quarters hig ground with great rapidity, and scents

This dog possesses gaiety and courage, travels in a grand "This dog possesses gaiety and courage, travels in a grand manner, quarters his ground with great rapidity, and seents with accuteness, gallops with his bannehes rather under him, his head and tail up; of strength to endure any futigue, and an invincible spitit. But with these qualifications he has con-comitant disadvantages; bigh spirit and eagerness for the sport render him intractable and extremely difficult of educa-tion; his impatience in company subjects him to a desire to be foremost in the points, and not give time for the sportsman to

come up; to run in upon the game, particularly down wind. But if these faults can be overcome in training, if he can be made staunch in standing, drawing and backing, and to stop at the voice or token of the hand, he is highly esteemed; and those who arrive at such perfection in this country bring

those who arrive at such perfection in this country bring amizing prices.

"There is a circumstance worthy of notice in pointers, that some of them have a deep fissure in the centre of the nose, which completely divides the nostrils. Such are termed double-nosed, and supposed to possess the power of scenting better than others.

double-newer, and supposed to possess use power of securing better than others.

"The most judicious cross appears to have been with the foxhound, and by this has been sequired speed and courage, power and perseverance, and its disadvantage, difficulty of training them to be staunch. I believe the celebrated Colonel Thornton first made this cross, and, from his producing excellent dogs, has been very generally followed."

There frequently occur now in modern fitters of pointers, puppies malformed by a "double nose," as described by Sydenham Edwards. We use the expression malformed advisedly, as, in our opinion, such a development is not only unsighly, but positively injurious to the animal's power of seent. In certain quarters we are aware of the existence of a lingering superstition to the effect that a "double-nosed" pointer has superior scenting powers, but for our own part we cannot agree with the theory, and have never seen it proved in practice. we cannot agree proved in practice.

would seem that the large proportion of hound blood which then existed in the pointer caused him to be very headstrong in the field, and completely changed the character of the old Spanish pointer, whose extreme steadiness was one cause of his being so popular with sportsmen. According to the "Sportsman's Cabinet," it will be seen in the quotation given below, that the pointer was supposed to have been imported from Spain about the year toldy, but, at the same time, it will be observed that no idea is given as regards the possible period when the Foxbound cross was first instituted. It is, however, we should imagine, most probable that this was not resorted to until the use of firearms in the field became a custom, as when nets only were employed in the pursuit of winged game it is probable that a slow hunting, keen-scented dog was hore valuable to the sportsman than a feas and high-couraged one, who would naturally be more liable to flush the birds. The ideas on the elementary education of the Pointer which were held by sportsmen in the early years of this century are thus expressed in the "Sportsman's Cabi-

which were held by sportsmen in the carly years of this century are thus expressed in the "Sportsman's Cabinet!"—

"The pointer, notwithstanding the beautiful uniformity of his frame, the decility of his disposition, and his almost unimited utility, has been less noticed by naturalists than any other individuals of the species; hence it may be fairly inferred this particular breed was formerly unknown in Britain, and that the stock was originally of foreign extraction. A combination of circumstances tends to justify the predominant opinion that they were first introduced into this country from Spain (very little more than two centuries since), and that the heavy, awkward, slow and somiferous appearance of the Spanish Pointer is nearly lost in what may be candidly considered to foreign a present of the predominant of pointers was nearly white, or most variegated with liver-colored spots; except the celebrated stock of the then celebrated Discks were considered superior to all in the kingdom, and sold for immense sums after his death. But so great has been the constantly increasing attachment to the sports of the field, particularly of the gun, that they have been since bred of every description, from a pure white and fleather the production of the color of the field particularly of the gun, that they have been since bred of every description, from a pure white and fleather the production of the tion, from a pure white and fleabitten blue or gray, to a complete liver color or perfect black. After every experiment that can have been possibly made by the best judges and most energetic analeums in respect to size, it seems at length a decided opinion with the majority, that when bred for every species of game and every diversity of country, both extremes are better avoided, and the line of mediocity more advantageously adbered to; overgrown, fat and heavy dogs very soon get weary in the lot and early part of the season; the smaller sort are likewise attended with inconvenience in hunting high turnips, heath, ling and broom fields."

"The art of breaking Pointers was also considered a most difficult and mysterious concern, many of those demoniared dogbreakers having nearly derived their sole subsistence from such employment; that colorably well-bred flohier poppy may have the groundwork of all his future perfections theoretically implanted in the parlor or kitchen of the dwelling-house before he once makes his appearance in the field. The instinctive impulse of this breed is frequently seen to once makes his appearance in the field. The instinctive impulse of this breed is frequently seen to once makes his appearance in the field. The instinctive impulse of this breed is frequently seen to once makes his appearance in the field. The instinctive impulse of this breed is frequently seen to once makes his appearance in the field. The instinctive impulse of this breed is frequently seen to once makes his appearance in the field, the instinctive impulse of this breed is frequently seen to once makes his appearance in the field, the instinctive impulse of this breed is frequently seen to once makes his appearance in the field, the process and even sparrows upon the ground, by sight, before the once makes his appearance in the field of the process in the process of the seen of the decided on the process of the seen of the seen of the decided on the process of the seen of the seen of the seen of the seen of the se

DOGS AND GAME, BY DESPORTES (ABOUT 1700), SHOWING THE RABLY FOUNDING AND POINTED CROSS IN PRANCE

Apropos of the "amazing prices" which Sydenham Edwards dilates upon, reference may be made to the preced-ing chapter on sexters, from which it will be seen that at the sale of Daniel Lambert's dogs the pointers fetched lower prices than the setters. On the other hand, in 1848, thirteen prices than the setters. On the other hand, in 1848, thirteen pointers were sold by auction, and though only two of them had been shot over, the large total of 256 guineas was secured. The following is the catalogue:—

256 guineas

Lots 12 and 13 were shot over in England and Scotland

Lots 12 and 13 were shot over in England and Scotland; the olhers were well broke.

It may be remarked that Bloom, the dam of Swap and Snake, had previously been sold for 80 guineas.

Subsequently to the appearance of Sydenham Edward's work, all the writers on canine subjects make special reference to the pointer, and nearly all of them give special directions for his training. From the remarks which appear, it

display itself in subjects no more than three or four months old; where, in still and uninterrupted situations, puppies may be observed most earnestly standing at chickens, pigeous, and even sparrows upon the ground, by sight, before the olfactory powers can be supposed to have attained maturity to prompt a point by scent.

"When a whelp of this description has reached his sixth or seventh month, the process may be proceeded upon in the following way; and either a single dog, a brace, or more, may be managed with equal ease in any convenient spot, room or yard, at the same time, with no other assistance whatever than the alternate expression of 'To ho!' 'Have a care!' and 'Take heed!' (having the small field whip in hand to impress attention and enforce obedience) although the most attractive ment is tossed before them in every direction. The commencement of the ceremony consists in throwing a piece of bread at some small distance before the dog, who, upon making his effort to obtain it, must be instantly checked by a quick exclanation of 'Have a care' and the assistant terms alternately repeated, to keep him in a patient point of perseverance, till, having given ample proof of his obedience to the injunction, and stood time sufficient to demonstrate his comprehension of the restraint be must occasionally encounter, a wibrative, low-toned whistle, accompanied with a mild ejaculation of 'Hie on', will prove the signal for proceeding, which the whole will quickly learn to obey; and it will be found by practice that one or more may, at the very moment of seizing either the bread or the meat, be as instantly stopped and made to renew their point by a repetition of either of the verbal cautions previously observed. Some there are who consider it a qualification in a Pointer to bring the game to foot when killed, and those

who wish it, will find it easy of attainment, by teaching them to fetch and carry before they are at all secusioned to the field; it is a mode of being employed they are much de-lighted with, and never forger, but is attended by the chance the field; it is a mode of being employed they are much delighted with, and never forcet, but is attended by the chance
of one inconvenience annexed to the experiment; if they become hard-mouthed, and take to breaking both flesh and
feather, it is a fault, or rather crime, which generally becomes incorrigibl, and is hardly ever obliterated without incessant trouble and much distressing severity. This circumstance, so naturally likely to occur, it is more necessary to
bring to memory, because punishment is at all times unpleasant to the humane and liberal-munded sportsam, who will
coincide with the writer in opinion, that prudent prevention
is preferable to the uncertainty of cure; and that a slight
and satulary o rrection to-day, may sometimes render unnecessary the doubly and trebly enhanced deserts of to-morrow."

The noove remarks are essentially practical, and show that
considerable attention had been paid to the habits and breaking of the pointer. Of a very different nature is the ancedue told of the worthy pricsi, in the following extract from
the "Sportsman's Repository"—in fact, the story hears with
the impression that it was mertive a playful invention of

ing of the pointer. Of a very different hauter is the ancedote told of the worthy prics, in the following extract from
the "Sportsman's Repository"—in fact, the story bears with
it the impression that it was merely a playful invention of
the author of the work, to excite the feelings of those re-ponsible for the story of the staunchness of Juno and Plutor,
when Mr. (ilipin was executing their likenesses; we therefore give the extract for what it is worth, merely observing
that the story told of the price given for the pointer Dash,
and the conditions under which he was disposed of are, we
believe, perfectly correctly referred to, as they are accepted
as facts by other writers of that period, who themselves express no doubt of their veracity. The staunchness of Pluto
and Juno, is of course, possible; but we should venture to
suggest that the balance of probability lies in favor of it being
slightly exaggerated. However, it is valuable as showing
that, in the first place, breeders began to recognize the fact
that too much loxibcund was undesirable in their pointers, as
it rendered them headstrong; and, in the second place, that
the dogs had become more staunch, or any foundation for the
story could not have existed.

the togs had become none stander, or any foundation for the story could not have existed.

"For something very extraordinary in the sporting way we must have recourse to the practice of Colonel Thornton, whose high and laudable ambition it has ever been, but he deviate fain the co-mono road and to excel; and he has undeviate fam the coronal deviate families and many which will go down with eelat to sporting posterity. We suppose that the Colonel himself meditated and carried into effect the crosses necessary to produce his famous pointer, Dash, which is, as we have before observed, in all probability three-parts foxhound. Dash, in his day, was held to be the edipse of pointers, a character sanctioned by his high ranging over the moors, the vast expedition with which he cleared his ground, and the intuitive, heaven-born method, said to be almost incredible, in which he hunted inclosures for birds, which was by at once scenting and advancing upon them, without the credible, in which he hadded inclosures for birds, which was by at once scenting and advancing upon them, without the previous labor imposed upon other pointers, of quartering his ground; add to this, he was a most staunch and steady previous abor imposed upon other pointers, of quartering his ground; add to this, he was a most staunch and steady backer or seconder of other dogs. Dash was sold by Colonel Thornton to the late Sir Richard Symons for one hundred and sixty pounds worth of champagne and burgundy, bought at the French ambassador's sale, a hogsbead of claret, an elegant gun, and a pointer; with the annexed stipulation that, if any accident should betall the dog, which might render him unfit for hunting, he was to be returned to the Colonel at the price of fifty guineas. This latter agreement accually took place: Dash had the misfortune to break his leg, and was returned to Colonel Thornton, who considered him in that state a great acquisition as a stallion.

\*\*Exalted as was the reputation of Dash is a state of the colonel and the property of the propert

turned to Colonel Thoruton, who considered him in that state a great acquisition as a stallion.

'Exatted as was the reputation of Dash, it seems nearly impossible that he could have exceeded in point of steadiness the merit of a brace of other pointers, the property also of Colonel Thornton, Pluto and Juno. Pluto has also been stready cited as a famous deer hunter. It is recorded that this slog and bitch, being taken at a point, kept, their point upward of one hour and a quarter; namely, until the late elebrated Mr. Gilpin could take the sketch from which they were painted for thich proprietor, an elegant engraving of which we find in Mr. Daniel's 'Rural Sports.'

'Many morry jokes have been passed in our hearing, by sportsmen, on the above account, with the view of promoting the cause of ridicule, comparing it with another still more marvellous and well known, given on the authority of a grave and most respectable member of the priesthood. For our parts we really believe both the possibility and probability of

and most respectable member of the priesthood. For our parts we really believe both the possibility and probability of the staunchness of Pluto and Juno as just related; and although Gijnic cannot be referred to as have quitted—we hope for a better—this painting and plastering world, there are yet survivors to whose authority an appeal may be made. It remains to back the above story with the well-known one (but the repetition on this occasion will be pardoned) of the Rev. Theophilus Verity. On a certain Christmas Day this gentleman was rising but ang from his parish church, which was at considerable distance from his dwelling-house, and his way have over the most private snot of a secluded and needleded. man was riding his nog from his parish church, which was at considerable distance from his dwelling-house, and his way lay over the most private spot of a secluded and neglected heath. In the deepest recess of this wild he espict a pointer by himself, standing at a covey of birds. He looked, admired, pondered on the wonderful and inscrutable instinct of the brute creation, blessed himself and passed on. The cares and studies necessarily attendant upon his calling, however, soon expelled every vestige of this occurrence from his mind, until he was awakened to fresh admiration and benedicti in by a renewed and stupendous view of the same objects. Exacily on the above day twelve months, passing the same way, his second astonishment wasfar greater than the first; for he saw, upon the self-same spot, the dog pointing at the birds in precisely the same attitude he had left both parties twelve months before; with this difference, however, that they were then living and breathing, one party treacherously circumventing, the other apprehending; whereas now they were in a state of skeleton, fit for a lecture in anatomy, and doubtless, as the reverend gentleman supposes, the partridges were held to their destiny by the well-proved and well-known power of fascination enlited from the eyes of the dog. Now, we particularly request that no light-minded person will attempt to make a joke of thie, well convinced, as every rational man ought to be, that there are wonders of which, never having had the experience, he cannot have any adequate conception."

This extract is valuable as corroborative testimony that the

tion."
This extract is valuable as corroborative testimony that the This extract is valuable as corroborative testimony that the introduction of the foxbound cross was first due to the enterprise and judgment of Colonel Thornton; as lovers of the modern pointer will no doubt be glad to know to whom they are indebted for the improvement in their favorite breed, their later exertions having unquestionably been rendered mere casy by the good he orginally wrought upon this variety of dog. But, looking back to the year 1811—that is, eleven years after the publication of the account of the peinter by Sydenbam Edwards in "Cynographia Britannica," we find the following description of the pointer given in the "Shoot-

er's Guide," by B. Thomas, or rather, to give the author's correct name, by Thomas B. Johnson.

"The pointer g-nerally to be recommended is of the middle size, well made, active, light and strong. It will easily be perceived that a dog of this description will bear a vast deal of hunting; whereas a small one, however good he may be, is by no means calculated for a piece of of strong turnips or potatoes, strong and stiff stubbles, or mountains where the heath is strong and to good of the contrary, it is generally supposed that a large dog is much sooner tired by his own weight than one of the middle size, consequently the latter are in general to be preferred, and indeed I would by all means recommend them. But, at the same time, I would not reture a large dog for no other reason than his size, as, however large a dog may be, it often happens that he has strongth according to his builk.

"With respect to color, nucle may perhaps depend upon

With respect to color, much may perhaps depend upon "With respect to color, much may perhaps depend upon francy—and no doubt there are very good dogs of all colors. However, those I would recommond are the liver or brown-and-white. A white dog is to be preferred on account of his go d temper, and being naturally less subject to disease than others, which arises from the predominancy of phlegm in his constitution. He has an excellent nose, is a curious hunter, is full of strategens and cunning, and may be seen at a great cisance. Pointers of a brown or liver color are generally good ones, but they are certainly difficult to be seen at a great distance, particularly on a mountain, which gives the sportsman sometimes a vast deal of trouble. At the same time, a brown dog will bring you nearer the game, and is particularly useful when it will not lie well. Birds will suffer a brown dog to approach them much nearer than a white one brown dog will bring you nearer the game, and is particularly useful when it will not lie well. Birds will suffer a brown dog to approach them much nearer than a white one, which arises solely from his color approximating more nearly that of stubbles, etc., among which he hunts, and consequently renders him a less distinguished object.

"A deg of the lemon or red color is generally of a giddy and impatient nature, as choler is found to be the most predominant humor in him. In fact, in general, white and brown, or these colors mixed, are to be preferred. If a dog has much white upon him it is an indication of good temper."

The opinions of this writer certainly seem to be largely upon conjecture, for, as far as our experience goes, we have no reason to sgrees with him that white, or nearly white dogs.

upon cinjecture, for, as far as our experience goes, we have no reason to sgree with him that white, or nearly white dogs, are by any means better in constitution or temper than pointers of any other shade. There is this much, however, to be said with reference to Thomas' theory, and in defence of any ideas he has formed, that it must be borne in mind that there is every reason to believe that foxhound blood was very largely contained in the veins of pointers about that period, and consequently the lemon or red colored dogs, to which he alludes, may possibly have been more nearly allied to the hound, therefore more headstrong than the livers, which parand consequenty the temon or rea colored logs, to which he saludes, may possibly have been more nearly allied to the hound, therefore more headstrong than the livers, which par-took more of the nature of the siteady-going Spanard. His ideas on the subject of color are certainly sound, as far as they refer to the working of dogs in the field, for it is palthey refer to the working of angis in the held, for it is pal-puble that a white dog can bejseen farther off than a liver-colored one; and also that the latter is less likely to disturb birds than a light-offored one. His reasonings upon the amount of phlegm which he asserts to exist in the white dogs are merely conjectures on his part, and given as they are, unsupported by any practical reasons for the assertion, may watch be set as also when the conceins. birds than a de when the question of colors is to be dis sately be set aside when the question or colors is to be dis-cussed. No reference to such advantages possessed by one color over another is made in "Kunopedia," an excellent work on breaking the pointer and the spaniel, which was written by William Dobsoo, Esq, of Eden Hall, Cumber-land, in 1814, and this, we are of opinion, would surely have been done if it were by any means a generally popular idea at that period that a white dog was constitutionally superior to a dark-colored one. to a dark-colored one

to a dark-colored one.

The foxhound cross has been resorted to by Irish sportsmen of the day for the purp so of increasing stamina and giving a wet-resisting cost suitable to the moist climate of Ireland, and these results were well exemplified in specimes, we saw exhibited at a Dublin show, bred and shown by a thorough sportsman—an appreciator of every branch, but whose specialities are hunting and shooting.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### THE PITTSBURG BENCH SHOW.

#### FROM OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.

THE officers of the society are to be complimented for L the commendable spirit they have shown in undertakcongratulated that the show is in every way a success. by far, as regards the quality of the entries, the best that has been ever given in this city, and it compares in this respect with the best shows in the country.

At first it was estimated that the entries would not exceed one hundred and fifty in number, but the official catalogue informs us, that, thanks to Mr. Lincoln, two hundred and eighty two were booked.

The city was alive at an early hour this morning with the The city was alive at an early hour this morning with the backing of dogs, the crowing of co ks, the quacking of ducks, the coping of pigeons and the gabbling of geese. At eight precisely the doors of the old City Hall were swung open to the public, and the unearthly racket overhead announced that the show was being held on the second floor building.
large well ventilated hall, fairly adapted for the

nose, the drgs are benched. Three long double rows of pens, extend the whole length of the room, and in these the sportcarient the whole tength of the room, and in these the sporting and larger non-sporting dogs are stalled, while the small non-sporting dogs are boxed in front of a stage that stretches across the north end of the hall. On each side of the dogs the ponitry exhibits are caged, but although both sides of the hall have a number of large windows, the light early in the afternoon was insufficient whereby to see the animals, and the atternoon was insufficient whereby to see the animals, and the gas had to be lighted. The benching in all respects is similar to that adopted at the New York shows, and many of the pens are tastefully decorated, prominently those of the "Laverack Kennel," of Messrs. Shellenburg and McConnel, of New Brighton, Pa., and "superior Kennel," of Messrs. Henricks and Stayton, of Allegheny City, Pa. These have large compartments, so that several does can be taken in at the great signs. The senitary arrangements are well as a second process.

large compartments, so that several does can be taken in at the same glance. The sanitary arrangements were well cared for and there was an absence of all doggy smell. The majority of the dogs were in admirable condition, and as the judge was instructed in the bench-show rules and regu-lations to make allowance for dogs that had been worked this season, a proportionate number of Field Trial dogs put in an

appearance.

Turning to the catalogue we find that the classification is

somewhat faulty, the red Irish and red and white setters are pooled under the head of "Irish Setters;" this should not be, there should be two distinct classes. In Class 31 three field spaniels got mixed up with the Irish water spaniels and were raide out. Class 49 truned out to have no legitimate entries, as its three entits belonged to the rough-coated collie class, no smooth coated dogs being present, the entries were therefore judged with class 48, rough-coated collies. Classes 33, 38 and 37, beagies, contained both the bench or boy-legged and the straight legged dogs, and there was a large number of the former type of dogs present, which represent a large class of the old stock of Maryland dogs, which has been kept pure with grest care for many years; and as the two typea are so different and wide a part Dr. Twaddolf, bucked by Dr. Maddux, of Baltimore, and Genl. Bond, of Maryland, petitioned the executive committee to allow two typical classes to be detablished—name y: one headed under the name Maryland, the bench-legged beagle, and one for the straight legged beagle. The committee's omsent was at once obtained, and the Pittsburg show of 1881 will have the honor of assisting in instituting a precedent that we trust to see observed at all future shows. This, if done, will hereafter bring a large number of entries in both classes. It is full time that harriers should not be classed with beagles, as they were at last years "New York show, and now that our game birds are rapidly disappearing in the East, there will be sportsmen who will turn to other field sports for their anusement. somewhat faulty, the red Irish and red and white settlers are sportsmen who will turn to other field sports for their amusement. One of the most popular of these will be hare shooting, and with well-bred beagles this sport can be enjoyed to the urmost. To obtain well-bred dogs, distinct classes for them must be opened at our shows, and it is the suegestion of Dr. Twaddell that it might be also well to open classes for dogs under and over twelve inches height of shoulder. Of this, however, more in the future; we shall at once publish pictures of dogs of each type, and as this distinction had to be made sooner or later, we consider that there is no better time than now for the discussion of the important subject.

have already stated that the premium list was a good We have already stated that the premium list was a good one, but we must not forget to mention that the donations from outside contributors were liberal. To dispose of two of these prizes two special prize lists were opened that certainly could have been arranged to better advantage. We refer to specials A, "for the best setter dog or birth of any strain," and B, "for second best dog or birth of any strain," The special A, as it will be seen in the subjoined entry list, closed with five entries, namely, with three English setters and two red Irish. To ask any judge to select the best, where the standards of the two types are so entirely different, is really asking too much of any man. Special prize list B would inter that none but second-rate dogs would be entered and the lucky one therefore would go before the world as a winner in a second class. This, however, is not the case, as all the ena second class. This, however, is not the case, as all the e-tries are of first-class dogs.

tries are of trat-class dogs.

The judging began at 2 p. m., both sporting and non-sporting dogs being judged simultaneously. The former were taken to a large room on the third floor at the south end of the building and the latter were reviewed on the stage. The attendance was very large and much interest was taken up to the end of the judging, at 6 o'clock. The show remained open until 11 p. m.

JANUARY 18

JANDARY 18.

The judging was continued at half-past nine this morning and at the close of the day had been completed. The judging was ended at 0 r. x., and both Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky, the judge of sporting classee, and Dr. L. Henry Twaddiell, of Philadelphia, deserve great credit for their care and excellent decisions. Major Taylor gave every dog recognition, and there was not one dog brought before him that was not handled by him and carefully looked over. Among the exhibitors Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, carried off the greatest number of prizes. He had twenty-five entries, of which fifteen were sporting and ten non-sporting dogs. This tentleman won-every special prize but one—six in all. His exhibit was one of the fluest ever seen in this country, and his kennelman. Benjamin Lewis, who used to be in Llewel. exhibit was one of the fluest ever seen in this country, and his kennelmap, Benjamin Lewis, who used to be in Llewel-liu's kennels in England, certainly deserves credit for the ex-cellent bench show condition he had prepared the dogs. The Baltimore Kennel also sent eight dogs, under charge of their efficient kennelman, A. J. Keily. There stock was in fine or-

der.

As the following list will show, there were very few absentees: The following does were not present: Nos. 3, 16, 26, 41A, 50, 68, 94½, 117, 121, 124, 185, 175, 178, 187, 204, 218, 219, 2344. 26, 414, 50, 68, 94‡, 117, 121, 122, 150, 110, 110, 101, 102, 103, 254‡.

We publish below a full list of the awards, reserving any detailed comments on the show until our issue of next week.

#### (Special to Forest and Stream, )

PITTERDAGH, Jan. 19.
A committee meeting of the society will be held this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of deciding upon a name for
the two new classes of beagles. It is quite probable that the
name Maryland will be changed to America, but as yet this
meeting is unfacided.

AWARDS.

Class IV—Imported English satter bitches, v c b, Minerva. VIII—Champion Irish setter dogs. 1st, Berkeley. X—Champion Irish setter dogs. 1st, Berkeley. X—Champion Irish setter bitches. 1st, I.o. 01. XI—Irish setter dogs. 1st, Biz; red, Raleigh; v h c, lint; h c, Conn; c, Bob II. XII—Irish setter bitches. 1st, Gussie; 2d, Norah; v h c, bbey W, Kathleen; h c, Aonabel Lee; c, Juno. XIII—Irish setter dog puppies. 1st, Flash; v h c, Ned; c. Red Bangel.

c, Red Ranger.

XIV—Irish setter bitch puppies. 1st, Red Lion

XVIII—Gordon setter dogs. 1st, Red Lion.
XVII—Champion Gordon setter dogs. 1st, Bob White.
XVII—Gordon setter dogs. 1st, Goldsmith Kennel Club;
i, Subble; v hc, Cheek; hc, Grouse II.
XVIII—Gordon setter bitches. 1st, Jessie; 2d. Nell; v h
Grand Duckes.

c, Grand Duchess.

Grand Duchess.

XIX—Gordon setter dog puppies. 1st, Grouse II.

XX—Gordon setter blitch puppies. 1st, Grouse II.

XXIII—Champion pointer dogs, under 55 lbs. 1st,

XXIV—Champion pointer blitches, under 50 lbs.

Lady Romp.

XXV—Pointer dogs over 55 lbs. 1st, Banjo; 2d, Tom;

XXV—Pointer dogs ovet 55 lbs. 1st, Banjo; 2d, Tom; hc, Twig.
XXVI—Pointer bliches over 50 lbs. 1st, Nellie R.
XXVII—Pointer dogs, under 55 lbs. 1st, Duke; 2d, Dick; hc, Rover.
XXVIII—Pointer blitches, under 50 lbs. 1st, Rue; 2d, Cleo; v hc, Clymont; hc, Queen,
XXIX—Pointer dog puppies, 1st, Garfield; v hc, Faweett's Duke; hc, Lewis Duke.

XXX-Pointer bitch puppies. 1st, Fan; v h c. Neil.

XXX—Pointer bitch puppies. 1st, Fan; v n c, iven. XXXV—Beagles, 1st, Fly; 2d, Harry. XXXVA—1st, Major; 2d, Dyke. XXXVI—Beagles. 1st, Lolle and puppies; 2d, Nancy; v h c, Dot and Venus; b c, Lucy. XXVII—1st, Dell; 2d, Jennie. XXXVII—Beagle puppies. 1st, Belle; v h c, Beulah and Nancy; c, Oleopatra. XXXVIII—Daeshunde. 1st, divided, Max and Fan and Nancy; all Gretchen; v h c, Jim.

MARQUETIE 28, Gretchen; v h c, Jim.

XLV—St. Bernards. 1st, Tiger; 2d, Snowball.

LII—Skye terriers, 1st, Gip; 2d, Tuck; v h c, Scottish

Marguerre ; L. Bernards. 1st, Tiger; 2d, Snowball.
LII—Skye terriers, 1st, Gip; 2d, Track; v h c, Scottish
Queen; h c, Nip; c, Isla,
LIII—Pags. 1st, Young Sooty II; 2¹, May; h c, Jack.
LIV—Scotch terriers 1st, Coptain; 2d, Sir Walter Scott.
LV—Black and tan terriers. 1st, Nell; 2d, Frinnie,
LVI—Xorkshire terriers. 1st, Jimmy; 2d, Flint; v h c,

LVIII—Italian greybounds. 1st, Cream; 2d, Pearl; c,

Crissic.

LIX—Miscellancons. 1st, Tip; 2d, Flash II; v h c,

Daisy, Bess Dickson, North and Pete; h c, Sarah Bernhardt

and Royal Jim.

and Royal Jim.

Special Prizes A, Moore's Berkely; B, Moore's Leicester; O, Moore's Berkeley; D, Orgill's Rush; E, Moore's Bob; F, Moore's Leicester; G, A. H. Moore.

#### LIST OF MONDAY'S AWARDS,

For a detailed description of each winner see list of entries. Class I. Champion English setter dogs—1st, A. H. Moore's Lei-

cester.

II Champion English setter bitches—1st, P. H. Bryson's Peep

Eor a detailed description of each winner see list of entries. Class I. Champion English setter dogs—1st, A. H. Moore's Leicester.

II Champion English setter bitches—1st, P. H. Bryson's Peep or Day.

III. Imported English setters—1st, Snellenburg and McConnel's Thunder; 2d, A. H. Moore's Duke of Beautort: v. h. c., Moore's Temple Bar: v. h. c., Yandword's Rock, t. c., E. Moore's Dukh. IV. Imported English setter bitches—1st, Vilson's Spark; 2d, Hardwor king, v. h. c., Sandlenburg and McConnel's Martiner English setter bitches—1st, Vilson's Spark; 2d, Hardwor king, v. h. c., Sandlenburg and McConnel's Mark Laverses, v. h. v. Kativo English setter dogs—1st, Snellenburg and McConnel's Mack Laverses; 2d, sance womers Duke Laverses; v. h. c., Wolfenden's Young Belton, J. Hennessey's Daniel the Prophet, S. C. Hunder's Sam II., Henricks and Stayton's King Dash; h. c., T. Maddux's Marquis of Lorne, D. C. Phillips' Toney, Henricks and Sayton's Relical The Henricks and Stayton's King Dash; h. d., T. Maddux's Marquis of Lorne, D. C. Phillips' Toney, Henricks and Sayton's Relical Theory, No. 1988 (1998). The Marquis of Lorne, D. C. Phillips' Toney, Henricks and Sayton's Relical Theory, No. 1988 (1998). The Marquis and McConnel's Mack Laverack, v. b. c., Snellenburg and McConnel's Mack Laverack, v. b. d. Snellenburg and McConnel's Mack Laverack, v. b. uff's Dip, P. Wolfenden's Nettic; c., Henricks and Stayton's Frince Lotty, J. Givens' Dashing Bob; v. b. c., Henrick and Stayton's Frince Lotty, J. Givens' Dashing Bob; v. b. c., Henrick and Stayton's Frince Lotty, J. Givens' Dashing Bob; v. b. c., Henrick and Stayton's Frince Lotty, J. Givens' Dashing Bob; v. b. c., Henrick and Stayton's Frince Lotty, J. Givens' Dash; v. b. c., S. F. Sper's Rohmdo; c., J. W. Stevenson's Toss, J. M. Hunter's Princi of the Nose titer bitch puppiss—1st, G. W. Moore's Duly, v. b. c., Sanchenburg and McConnel's Lin Laverack, Baltimore Kennel Club's Countess Ann. W. A. (Hove's Munera. XXXII. Irish water spaniels—2d, S. Cowley's Major; v. h. c., sa

L. Bull dogs—1st, J. Mortimer's Doctor; 2u, G. W. Floore's Turk. Li. Bull terriers—1st, J. Mortimer's Silk II; 2d, R. C. Elliot's Rose; v. h. c, W. E. Garing's Bell; c., W. Veal's Belle.

#### LIST OF ENTRIES

Class 1.—Champion English Setter Doge (\$20)—1 A. H. Moore, 1711 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Leicester, lemon and white, whelped 1873; Dan-Lill II 2 Dr. S. Pleet Speir, 162 Montagne street, Brooklyn, N. Y., St. Elmo, black, white and tan, 4 years; Prile of the Border-Herzberg's Jossie.

- Montague sirect, Brooklyn. N. Y., St. Elmo, Lices, Molack, white and tan, 4 years; Pride of the Border-Herzberg's Jessie.

  Class 2.—Champion English Setter Bitches (§20)—3 A. H. Moore, Roey Morn, black and white, whelped 1879; Paris-Pearl. 4 P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tem., Peep O'Day, black, white and Lan, 21 months; Glädstene-Clip.

  Class 3.—Imported English Setter Doga (first, \$20; second, \$10)—5 A. H. Moore, Temple Bar, Jemon and white, whelped 1877; Paris-Pearl. 6 A. H. Moore, Dake of Beanfort, black, white and tan, whelped 1878; Pride of the Border-Fairy H. 7 Philip Wolfenden, Canonsburg, Pa., Young Belton, black, white and tan, 22 months; Rock-Vixen, 8 R. T. Yandevort, Pittsburgh, Rock, Dake Belton, 4 years and 9 months; Belton-Dimple. 9 Howard Hartiey, Pittsburg, Rake, black and white. H. E. Moore, East End, Pittsburgh, Dash, white and liver, 3 Philip Money, East Chapter, Champing, Chapter, 11 S. Mortan, 165 Cheshutt Arrect, Paris, 11 S. Moore, Last Chap, Pittsburgh, Dash, white and liver, 3 Philip Money, 18 See 19 Jun
- Class 4.—Imported English Setter Bitches (first \$20, second \$10)
  —14 Snollenberg & McConnel, Peeroses, lemon Beiton, 5 years;
  Prince-Lill II. 15 Howard Hartley, Pittsburgh, Ruby, black
  and white, 2 years; Rake-Juno. 16 A. H. Moore, Chry, whelped
  1872, sister to Champion Leicester; Dan-Lill III. 17 A. H.
  Moore, Countess Kate, black and white, whelped 1878; Blue
  Prince-Arnastrong's Old Kate. 18 A. H. Moore, Lass O'
  Gowrie, blue Beiton, whelped 1877; Paria-Pearl. 19 Dr. S.
  Fleet Speir, Wanda, blue Beiton, 3 years; Paris-Pearl. 20 B.
  F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Spark, white, 2½ years; CarlowitzMacdona's Magnet. 21 E. A. Givens, Pittsburgh, Minerva,
  black, white and tan, 33 montles; Leicester-Wellie. 22 Paul
  H. Hacke, Philbsburgh, Dumple, black and white (Dem of Sauborn's Nellie). 23 Buttimore Keunel Club, Baltimore, Mid.,
  Countess Nellie, 23 Buttimore Keunel Club, Baltimore, M.,
  Countess Nellie, black and white (25 years; Count WindersNovel.
- Novel.

  Class 5.—Native English Setter Dogs (first, 520; second, 510)—94
  Philip Wolfenden, Casionsburg, Pa., Yoning Belton, black,
  white and tan, 23 months; Rock-Firstn, 25 W. F. McDade,
  Verons, Pa., Dash, black and white, 3 years; Don-Pat. 26 K.
  Sleeth, Pittsburgh, Kimrod, black and white, 18 mouths, 27
  Naysmith & Williams, Pittsburgh, Skyler, black and white, 5
  years. 29 James Hennessey, Cloveland, Ohio, Daniol the
  Prophet, black, white and tan, 20 months; Dan-Nell. 29

James Hennessay, Cleveland, Obio, Tony, chestnut, white and tan, 13 months; Dan-Nell. 30 Dr. T. Clay Maddux, 28 West Monument street, Baltimore, Marquis of Lorne, black, white and tan, 16 months; Belton-Glenella. 31 Thomas E. Gamble, Pittsburgh, Ross, liver and white, 4 years; Frank-Nell. 32 J. M. Hunter, Pittsburgh, Rock, Jr., white, black and ticked, 2½ years; Carlowitz-Queen Bees. 33 Edward Gray, Pittsburgh Don, black, 2½ years; Balk-Romp. 34 Samuel C. Hunter, Allegheny City, Sam II., black and white, 29 months; Don-Cora. 35 William John. Allegheny City, Frank, black, white and tan, 20 months; Don-Cora. 36 D. C. Phillips, Bramagham, Pittsburgh, Toney, white, 2½ years; Leicester-Nelhe. 37 L. M. Gircus, Pittsburgh, Chief, black and white, 7½ years; General Kate III. 38 Henricks & Stayton, "Nuperior Konnel," Allegheny City, Belton III., black, white and tan, 2½ years; Belton-Pose. 39 Hericks & Stayton, "Nuperior Konnel," Belton-Pose. 30 Hericks & Stayton, "Nuperior Konnel," Allegheny City, Belton III., black, white and tan, 2½ years; Gelfon-Pose. 30 Stellenburgh & McConnel, Mack Laversek, Jenon Belton, 10 months; Thunder-Pecress. 44 Stellenburgh & McConnel, Dick Laversek, blue Belton, 20 months; Thunder-Pecress. 44 S. N. Dodge, Duke, blue Belton, 2 years; Carlowitz-Capt, Littleton's Patsey, 44 John Faweett, McKoesport, Pa., Jim, liver and white, 3 years.

- Belton, 2 years; Carlowitz-Capt, Littleton's Pafsey. 413 John Fawcett, McKoesport, Pa., Jim, liver and white, 3 years.

  Class 6.—Native English Setter Bitches (first, 520; second, 540)—42

  Snellenburg & LicCouncel, Lady Laverence, lemon Belton, 20

  months; Thunder Peeress. 33 Snellenburg & McCouncel,
  Daisy Laverack, lemon Belton, 20

  months; Thunder Peeress. 33 Snellenburg & McCouncel,
  Daisy Laverack, lemon Belton, 20

  months; Thunder Peeress. 43 Snellenburg & McCouncel,
  Daisy Laverack, lemon Belton, 21

  months; Thunder Spot; divided 1st prize at the Pennsylvania
  Trials; divided 3d prize in the Derby (National American
  Trials). 45 Henricks & Stayton, "Superior Kennel," Allegheny City, Floss II, blue Belton, 25 years; Belton-Floss,
  46 Henricks & Stayton, Skip, black and white, 3 years; Dog
  Whip-Daisy Dosan, 47 Wilson Duff, Rittanning, Pa., Dip,
  black and white, 17 months; Rake-47pt, 48 W. L. Carr,
  Wooster, Ohio, Lucy, brown, 25; years; Belton-Lucy, 49

  Jaues Hennessey, Ina, black, white and tan, 20 months;
  Dan-Nell. 50 Theo. Schwartz, Jut, Jouisville, Ky., Fay,
  Ulack, white and tan, 3 years, Rob hoy-Juno, 51 E. A.
  Green, Etheologia, Mr. Cra, Jacks, white and tan, 30 months;
  and orange, 4 years; Mach-Pitt, 35 Joseph Lewis, Apollo,
  Pa., Nell, Jemon and white, 41 months; Drux-Pian, 54

  Samuel C. Hunter, Allegheny City, Core, black and white, 4
  years; Sam-Queen, 55 Philip Wolfenden, Canosburg Pa.,
  Nettle, 1 year and 11 months; Rock-Vixen, 56 Dr. S. Fleet
  Spelin, Lizzie Lee, blue Belton, 21 months; Drud-Wille.

  Class 7.—English Settor Dog Pruppes, Under 12 Months (20)—57

  Soulbankure & McCouncil Mek Laversch Lewon, Tator.
- Settle, tyeer and II months; thock-tyken. 56 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Lizzie Lee, blue Belton, 21 months; Druid-Millie.

  Class 7.—English Setter Dog Puppies, Under 12 Months (8:10)—67 Snellenburg & McCouncil, Mack Laverack, lemon Belton, 10 months; Thunder-Peeress. 58 Henricks & Stayton, Prince Lofty, lemon Belton, 10 months; Lofty-Mand Muller. 59 Chas. Hig, Wexford, Pa., Mack, black and white, 6 months; Rake-Daisy; full pedigere. 60 Geo. W. Stevenson, Kittanning, Pa., Toss, black, white and fan, 9 months; Rock-Dot. 61 Chas. Gesche, Wooter, Ohio, Mullinght, black and white, 5 steep, 10 months; Rock, Dr. G. S. Stayton, Chas. Gesche, Wooter, Ohio, Mullinght, black and white, 5 street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Rolando, white ticked with a fittle black, II mouths; St. Elmo-Lucy, 63 Bathimore Kennel Club, Dashing Bob, blue Belton, 8 months; Dash III.-Countess Nelly, 44 John Givens, Dan, black and white, 9 months; Rock, Jr.-Minerva. 65 David Dalzell, Allegheny City, Pa., Don, black, 9 months; Got, Mr.-Minerva. 67 I. P. Graham, 165 Chestun street; Pitsburgh, Pa., Fido, black and white ticked, 8 months; Fun-Lou. 68 D. D. Evan-, Elkton, Ohio, Jim, white and black; 8 months; Troney-Patch ton, Ohio, Jim, white and black, 8 months; Troney-Patch ton, Ohio, Jim, white and black, 8 months; Toney-Patch ton, Ohio, Jim, white and black, 8 months; Toney-Patch ton, Ohio, Jim, white and black, 8 months; Toney-Patch on the property of the property o
- Toney, by Loicester-Nollie; Patch, by Belton-Pera,

  (Bass 8.—English Settor Blitch Puppies, Under 12 Months (\$10)—
  63 Snellonburg & McConnel, Lu Laverack, Jennou Belton, 16
  months; Thunder-Poeross, 71 Philip Wolfenden, Canonsbritish and State of the Patch State of the State of the State
  Vicen, 71 Philip Wolfenden, Canons-bry, Proceedings, 19
  hits and tan, 9 months; Dash-Viren, 72 Geo. ett. Nocko
  white and tan, 9 months; Dash-Viren, 72 Geo. ett. Nocko
  Puttsburgh, Pan, Dolly Day, black, white and tan, 10 months
  Belton-Boo. 73 W. L. Carr, Style, black, white and tan, 1
  months; Belton-Bury, 74 James Hennessey, Kitty M., black
  white and tan teked, 7 months; Sport-Lady Burdett Contts
  75 Baltimore Kennel Club, Countess Anns, bine Beltonmonths; Dash III.-Countess Nelly, 76 W. A. Givens, Min
  erva II., black and white 9 months; Rock, Jr.-Kimerva, 77
  L. P. Graham, Spot, black and white ticked, 8 months; FunLou.
- Lou. 88 9.—Champion Irish Setter Dogs (best, \$20)—78 A. H. Moore, Berkley, red, whelped 1876; Elcho-Loo H. 79 Baldi more Kennel Club, Derg, red, 5 years. Going's Bob-Niall' Fan.
- Moore, Berkley, red, whelped 1876 'Elcho-Loo II. 79 Baltimore Kennel Club, Derg, red, 5 years, Going's Bob-Nial's Fan.

  Class 10.—Champion Irish Setter Bitches (best, 220)—80 Edward Greeg, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nellie, red, 4 years : Erin-Gypsy; 1st at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nellie, red, 4 years : Erin-Gypsy; 1st at Pittsburgh, Ba. A. Moore, 1,711 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa., Loo II., red, whelped 1874; Groune-Maybe.

  Class 11.—Trish Setter Doug (best, 520); second best, 810)—82 Class 11.—Trish Setter Doug (best, 520); second best, 810)—82 Class 11.—Trish Setter Doug (best, 520); second best, 810)—82 Class 11.—Trish Setter Doug (best, 520); second best, 810)—82 Class 11.—Trish Setter Doug (best, 520); second best, 810)—82 Class 12. A. N. Y. In aged class, 83 D. McKay Lloyd, Pittsburgh, Pa., Ned, red, 2 years; Stoddard's Bob-Gregg's Nellie, 84 Edward Gregg, Pittsburgh, Pa., Bob II., red, 2 years; Stoddard's Bob-Gregg's Nellie, 85 W.A. Strother, Jyncholurg, Va., Flint, red, 2½ years; Elcho-Flounce. 85 Gilbraith Silti, Apollo, Pa., Duke, red, 14 months; Pimikot-Stella, 87 Geo. W. Moore, Red Grouse, red, 3 years; Druid-Peggy. 88 Class, Glass, Now Castle, Pa., Ulater, red, 18 months; Cash-Ailleen. 89 A. H. Moora, Philadelphia, Pa., Raleigh, red, whelped 1878; Elcho-Ronne, 9 James Hennessey, Conn, Gart; red, 2½ years; Bob-Noora, 81 J. C. Hebbangh, Greenville, Pa., Tipperary, red, 20 months; Rufns-Fan; full pedigree 94 George Suppson, Pittsburgh, Pa., Doc, red, 15 months, 160-Bridget, 94½ J. N. Dodge, Bob, red, 2 years; Illos-Flounce, 83 J. C. Hebbangh, Greenville, Pa., Tipperary, red, 20 months; Rufns-Fan; full pedigree 94 George Suppson, Pittsburgh, Pa., Doc, red, 15 months, Sub-Bridget, 94½ J. N. Dodge, Bob, red, 2 years; Illos-Bond, Polin, 1811, Pala, Pala, 1812, Pa
- Class 13.—Trish Setter Dog Puppies, under 12 months (best, \$10)— 102 Chas. It. Dayton, Peekistill, N. Y., Flash, red, 55g months, Rory O'More-Norah. 103 Dr. C. Spalar, Bridgeville, Pa., Red Ranger, red, 7 months, Rory O'More-Queen Bess. 104 Regi-nald H. Bulley, Canton, Ohio, Ned, red, Con-Nati

Class 14.—Irish Setter Bitch Puppies, under 12 months (best, \$10)

—105 Chas. H. Dayton, Red Lion, red, 5½ months, Rory O'More-North. 106 W. A. Givens, Red Bess, red and white, 8

months, Red Gronse-Quail III.

Class 15.—Champion Gordon Setter Dogs (best, \$20)—107 A. H. Moore, Hob, black and tan, whelped, 1577; Lang-Floss. 108 "Goldsmith Keimel," care W. J. Farrar, Toledo, Ohio, Rupert, black and tan, by cere; E. K. C. S. B. (4315), Am. (849), by Shot (1630), out of Rhoma (1630).

- Class 16.—Champion Gordon Seiter Bitches (best, \$20)—109 A. H.
  Moore, Stella, black and tan, whelped, 177; Laug-Floss,
  Class 17—Gordon Settor Dogs (best, \$20) second best, \$10)—110
  D. O. C. Patterson, Boaver Falls, Pa., Chock, black and tan, 4
  vears, Tom-Wonder,
  Pa., Stubble, black and tan, 22 menths, Double comis factor,
  112 "Goldsmith Kennel Club," menths, Buck and tan, 24 menths, Buck and tan, 25 years, Ned Pannic, 114 Dr. H. H. Hopkins, Groune
  11., black and tan, whelped, 1878; Marble's Groune-Tileston's
  Lou.
- Lou.

  Class 18.—Gordon Setter Bitches (best, \$20; second hest, \$10)—
  115 R. W. Ardary & Bro., Jessic, 21 months, Dan-Patch. 116
  A. H. Moore, Nell, black and tan, whelped, 1876; Bruce-Juno.
  117 A. H. Moore, Lady Rapid, black and tan, whelped, 1875;
  Reuben-Rosa. 118 Ed. L. Mills, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Grand Duches, black and tan, 2 years, Malcolm-Eatchelder's Belle.
- Class 19.—Gordon Setter Dog Puppies, under 12 months (best, \$10)—119 James Hennessey, Grouse II., black and tan, 7 months. Harvey's Grouse-Gyp.
- Class 20—Gordon Setter Bitch Puppies, under 12 months (b. \$10)—James Hennessey, Gypsy II., black and tau, 7 mont Harvey's Grouse-Gyp.
- Class 21.—Champion Pointer Dogs, over 55 lbs. (bast, \$20)—121 E. H. Gilman, Detroit, Mich., Gumbo, imported, lemon and Class 21.— Champion Pointer Dogs, over 55 16s. (nest, 520)— E. H. Gilman, Detroit, Mich., Gumbo, imported, lemon white.
  Class 22—Champion Pointer Bitches, over 50 lbs.—No entries.
- Class 23.—Champion Pointer Dogs, under 55 lbs (hest, \$20)— A. H. Moore, Donald, liver and white, whelped, 1877; Sappho. 123 Edmund Orgill, Rush, lemon and white, 4 ye Flake-Lilly.
- Class 24.—Champion Pointer Bitches, under 50 lbs. (best, \$20)—
  121 A. H. Moore, Rose, Jemon and white, whelped, 1876; Flake-Lilly. 125 A. H. Moore, Lady Romp, liver and white, whelped 1878; Francis Prince-Belle. 126 "Ballmore Kennel Club," Comorn, Jemon and white, two years, Flake-Lilly.
- Comorn, Jemon and white, two years, Flake-Lilly.

  Class 25.—Pointer Dogs, aver 55 lbs. (best, 226; second best, 310)

  127 J. M. Taylogs, Alleghony Gity, Twig, Iver, two years and 7 months; Tennative, Alleghony Gity, Twig, Iver, two years and 7 months; Tennative, and the state of the second prize, Sallie. 128 A. H. Meure, D. M. G. Wer and white, whelped, 1876; Drake-Grecina Bend. 129 Harry Reynolds, Kittanning, Pa., Tom, liver and white, 3 years. 130

  John Faweett, Joe, liver and white, 8 years, Shorthose's Sama-Flash 131 W. J. McCrickart, Pittsburgh, Pa., Kentucky, dark liver, 2 years.

  Class 26.—Pointer Bitches, over 50 lbs. (best, 520; second best, 510—132 A. J. Ealy, New Albany, Indiana, Nelhe R., Fawn, 3 years, Loe-Fan.
- years, Lee-Fan.

  Jess 27.—Pointer Dogs, under 55 lbs. (best. \$20; second best, \$10)

  —133 Chs. Hilg, Ned, liver and white, 3 years, from import of
  stock. 194 Nayemith & Williams, Duke, lemon and white, 4
  years, Dake Nell. 135 A. H. Moore, La Guy, liver and white,
  liver and white, 16 months, Panel-Decos Hennessey, Vandal,
  liver and white, 16 months, Panel-Decos Hennessey, Vandal,
  liver and white, 16 months, Panel-Decos Nell. 135 J.
  C. Hobaugh, Greenville, Pa., Dick, liver and white, 5 years,
  Jack-Kate. 139 Dr. C. Spahr, Bridgeville, Pa., Rover, liver,
  Class 28.—Pointer Bitleber and Panel Spanel.
- 15 months, Rover-Victoria.
  Class 28.—Pointer Bitches, under 50 lbs. (best, \$20; second best, \$10)—140 Chas. Hilg. Nell, liver and white, 5 years, from imported stock. 141 W. A. Sleeth, Pittsburgh, Pa., Queen, Liver 30, 30; and a second best of the property of
- 18 months. Snapshot-Enby.

  Class 29.—Pounter Dog Punpies, Under 12 Months (best, 5:10)

  14 Joseph Lewis, Apollo, Pa., Rover, Jennon and white, 5 months; Faweett's Disko, lemon and white, five months; Faweett's Disko, lemon and white, five months; Faweett's Disko, LC arr, Rup, lemon and white, 9 months; Prince-Daisy, 13 John Faweett, Duke, lemon and white, 1 months; John Class, 13 John Faweett, Oak, lemon and white, 1 months; Joe-Noll II. 153 Win, Duenn Rush, liver and white, 8 months; Pete-Rose, 154 A. M. Hawn, Alliance, Ohio, Ben, brown, 7 months. months.
- months.

  Class 30.—Pointer Bitch Puppies, Under 12 Months (hest \$10)—
  155 Snellenburg & McConnel, Mazeppa, liver and white, 7 mouths; Entton-Fan. 156 Joseph Lewis, Nell, lemon and white, 5 months; Duke-Nell, 157 Joseph Lewis, Fan, lemon and white, 5 months; Duke-Nell, 158 W. L. Carr, Lalla Rookh, lemon and white, 9 months; Prince-Dnise.
- Rookh, lemon and white, 9 months; 1 Prince-Daisy.

  (Rass 31.—Trish Water Spaniels (best dog or bitch, 8:10; second best, 85)—159 Samuel Cameron, Beaver, C. H., Pa., Lew, liver, 13 months. 160 Samuel Cameron, Beaver, C. H., Pa., Dot, liver, 13 months. 161 R. C. Swatzwelder, Soutckley, 12th, Bob, brown, 2 years. 162 Samuel Cowley, Allegheny, City, Dau, liver, 4 months. Samuel Cowley, Allegheny, City, Dau, liver, 4 months.
- Class 32.—Cocker Spaniels (best dog or bitch, \$10: second, \$5)—161 A. H. Moore, Nell, dark liver, whelped, 1378, Bob-Nell. 165 Thos. D. Adams, Frankin, Pa., Bob, black, white, liver and tan, 3 years; Sam-Mollie, 166 Thos. D. Adams, Flora, liver and white, 4 years; Captain-Caper. 167 Thos. D. Adams, Flo, liver and white timperted (V. H. C.,) at Detroit.

- Ologge s Dolly.

  Class 3T.—(For the best beagle puppy under 12 months, dog or bitch, \$10)—188 John Bittner and Bro., Allegheny City, Beulah, black, white and tan, 11 months; Gallup's Sport-Martinet's Fan., 189 Dr. T. Clay Maddux and Gen Frank A. Boud, Smart II., black, white and tan, 7 months; Dyke-Dreey's Vespex, 190° Dr. T. Clay Maddux and Gen. Frank A. Bond, and Smart II.

Dell, black, white and tan, 4 months; Dyke-Imp, Kattie. 191° Dr. T. Clay Maddux and Gen. Frank A. Rond, Dale, black, white and tan, 4 months; Dyke-Imp, Katte. 192 Chas, Illig, Sanco, black, white and tan, 4 months; Dyke-Imp, Katte. 192 Chas, Illig, Sanco, black, white and tan, 6 months. 191 J. A. Scovell, Nancy, black, white and tan, 7 months; Custer-Inp. Charmer. 195 Robert M. Baker, Belle, white, black and tan, 4 months; Rattier-Fan. 196 Fottinger Dorces, Now Market, Md., Lucy H., black, white and tan, 8 months; Major-Lucy. 197 Fottinger Dorces, V. Cleopatra, black, white and tan, 9 months; Bradburry & Major-Dana. 198 J. N. Dodge, Roxy II., black, white and tan, 11 months; 170-degs itingwood Dodge's Spides, 85)—189 Jack Westker, A. Mack, Black and tan, 2 years; imported. 200 Jahob Wieiskincher, Pan, black and tan, 2 years; imported. 201 J. A. Scovell, Gretchen, fallow red, 15 months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, year months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Grapperite, black and tan, 2 year months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year mindths; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year months; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year mindths; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year mindths; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year mindths; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year mindths; Unser Fritz-Owner's Music. 202 J. A. Scovell, Marguerite, black and tan, 2 year mindths;

years ; imported.

years; imported, ss 39.—Fox Perrier Dogs (best, \$10; second best, \$50)—201
James Mortimer, New York, Yandal, white and tan, 3 years;
Torment-Venus. Full Pedigree. 200; Land W. Rutherford,
New York, Bowstring, white, black and tan, 4 years; champion
Turk-Vixen, 206; L. and W. Rutherford, and tan, 2 years; champion Buff-Activity, 207 James Mortimer, Shot, white, black and tan, 18 months; Tartar-Nell,
winner of 1st New York.

winner of 1st New York, as 40.—Nor Terrier Bitches (best, \$10 ; second, \$5) - 208 James Hennessey, Vixen, black, white and tan, 1½ years imported. 200 Frod. W. Fleek, Sew York Gity, Gipp, white, tan and spetted, 20 months; Clinchy-Kate; thill extended pedigree. 210 L. and W. Rutherford. Active, white, black and tan, 3 years; Camester-Gypy, 21 L. and W. Rutherford, Twissle, white, black and tan, 2 years; Joe-Venus. 212 L. and W. Rutherford, Chance, white, black and tan, 32 years.

Rutherford, Chance, white, black and tan, 3½ years.

Class 41.—Fox Terrier Puppies, Under 12 Months (best dog or bitch, \$10)—213 Fred. W. Fleck, Prince, white and tan, 8 months: Vandal-Suss; full extended pedigree, 214 L. and W. Rutherford, Sally, white, black and tan, 8 months: Flash-Tussle. 215 L. and W. Rutherford, Joker, white and black, 6 months; Nailor-Active. 216 L. and W. Rutherford, Allamuchy Nell, white, black and tan, 6 months; Nailor-Active. 216 Las of Gardner, Flitsburgh, Susse 6, white, black and tan, 6 months; imp. Baff-lup, Vic (Vic winner of 4 prizes).

Class 42.—Greytounds, blest dog or bitch, 8:10—218 L. C. F. Lotz, Chicago, Spring, light brown, 8 years: Flash-Nell; full pedagree; winner of Contennial Medal and 24 at New York, 219 L. C. F. Lotz, Mand II., brindle, 2 years; Prince-Mand.

Class 43, -Scotch Deerhounds-- No entri

#### NON-SPORTING DOGS.

Class 44. - Mastiffs - No entries,

Class 44.—Mastulis—No entries.
Class 45.—St. Bernards (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, \$5)—220
William L. Jonos, Pittsburgh, Snowball, tawney and white, 3 years; imported Fido or Fino, out of imported App; full extended pedagree. 221 Fred. George, Allegheny City, Tiger, light brown, 3 years, 223 John Their, Pittsburgh, Pearson, liver, 3 years; bred from imported stock.

avet, a years; usen from imported stock.

Class 46.—Newfoundiands (best dog or blich, \$16; second, \$5)—
223 W. C. Meyer, Sharpeburg, Pa., Pluto, black, 4 years, 224
Affred Jossup, Pitt-Surjerh, Lion, black, 43; venars; CaptainKata. 225 J. D. Williams, Camelton, Beaver Co., Pa., Lion,
black, with white points.

Class 47.—Siberian or Ulm Dogs—No entries.

Class 47.—Siberian or Clim Dogs—No entries.

Chess 48.—Shephard Dogs or Collies (best rough-coated dog or blich, \*101 vectord, \*8)—226 Jacob Drako, Mansfield Valley, Pa., Loucy chestunt, 6 vears; from imported stock, 22 Robert Belt, Mansfield Valley, Pa., Shop, tan, 4 vears; from imported stock, 229 David Foster, Mansfield Valley, Pa., Ring, white and tan, 2 vears; from imported stock, 229 Dr., J. W. Downey, Tweed II., black and tan, 54 years; fweed—Maddie, 230 Dr. J. W. Downey, Lass o' Gowrie, sable and white, whelped 1879; Mr. Miles Toss-Mr. J. Swift's Lassy; wmner of 1st, St. Louis, 1880.

winner of 1st, St. Louis, 1880.

Class 49 -Shepherd Dogs or Collies (best smooth-coated dog or bitch, \$10; second, \$5)—231 (eo. S. Houghton, Pittsburgh, Stells, fawn and white, 2 years; Mac-Helou; full pedigree 222 (teo. S. Houghton, Bruce, black, white and tan, 4 months; Scutt-Zaidee; full pedigree, 232 (eo. S. Houghton, Bruce, black, white and tan, 4 months; black and white, mixed, 5 months.

Class 50.—Bull Dogs (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, collar, value \$5)—234 James Mortimer, Doctor, brindle and white, 4 years; Champion Alexander-Puss. 235 Geo. W. Moore, Moore's Turk, brindle and white, 7 years; bred from imported

stock.

Class 51.—Bull Terriers (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, collar, value \$5)—236 James Mortuner, Silk 11., white, 13 months; Silk-Pues, 237 R. C. Elliot, Pittsburgh, Rose, white, 3 years; Tuker-Kata, 238 Wm. Veal, Cleveland, Ohio, Belle, 2 years; Crib. 239 W. E. Garing, Pittsburgh, Bell, brindle and white, 16 months; bred from imported shock.

2 years; Crib. 239 W. E. Gaving, Pittsburgh, Bell, brindle and white, 16 months bred from imported stock.
Class 62. —Slyc Terriers (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, collar, value \$6.9.—240 J. G. Wyman, Allegheny City, 6jn, 2 years. 241 Gibbert Rafferty, Pittsburgh, Mack, steed grey, 4 vears; Mack, by Champion Sam (4635)—Guick; winnings—V. H. C., Hanover; 3d Burton-on-Trent; V. H. C., Bristol; V. H. C., Crystal; 1st Boston, England. 22 Harry Gordon, McKeesport, Pa., San, 4 years; Champion Prince-Cream. 243 Harry Gordon, Smart, 3 years; Champion Derlice-Cream. 243 Harry Gordon, Smart, 3 years; Champion Derlice-Cream. 243 Harry Gordon, Smart, 3 years; Champion Jodc-Silk, 244 Paul H. Hacke, Pittsburgh, Isla, steel grey, 18 months; Piper II.—Boggie. 245 A. H. Moore, Np. black blue, whelped 1878; Pratt's Piper-Lass of Gowrie. 246 A. H. Moore, Track, sky blue, whelped 1876; Wetter's Sam-Lass of Gowrie. 248 L. G. Hanna, Cleveland, Otto, Judge, blue and Lin, 3 years; Dan-Flora; imported. 256 Lin, blue and tan, 3 years; Dan-Flora; imported. 250 William Veal, Cleveland, Olito, Topsy, 2 years.

Class 53.—Pugs (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, \$5)—251 A. D. Stewart, Hamilton, Ontario, Bob, fawn, 20 menths; Dixie-Dolly; winnings—let at Toronto; let Montreal; 1st 8t. Louis. 252 A. H. Moore, Jack, whelped 1877; Punch-Dot. 233 A. H. Moore, May, whelped 1876; Hetter Carrier-Deafey, 2544; J. Fred. Gross, Pittsburgh, Timey, Fawn, 10 months; Willoughby strain.

Class 54.—Scotch Terriers (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, \$5)—255 Gibbert Rafferty, Pittsburgh, Cantain fewn, 8 years.

loughby strain.

Class 54.—Scotch Terriers (best dog or bitch, \$10: second, \$5)—
255 Gilbert Rafferty, Pittsburgh, Captain, fawn, 3 years;
Imp. Captain by Greton's Sylabio; (E. K. C. S. B. S37), Gretton's Nellie (191): winner of 1st prize at Pittsburgh. 256 E.

H. Gillanan, Sir Walter Scott, fawn, 3 months; Imp. Dandy-

Imp. 10psy.
Class 55.—Black and Tan Terriers (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, \$5)—257 Jacob Drake, Prinnie, black and tau, 4 years. 256 Daniel Bittner, Allegheny City, Nell, black and tan, 2 years: from imported stock.

from imported stock.

Class 66.—Yorkshire Perriers (best dog or bitch, \$10; second, \$5)

—259 A. A. Hutcheson, Pittsburgh, Flint, blue and tan, 4
years; imported. 260 Gilbert Rafferty, Dad, blue and tan, 4
years; imported. 261 Paul H. Hacke, Pattie, blue and tan, 2
years; imported. 262 A. H. Moore, Jimmy, blue and tan, whelped 1875; Mozart-Nell. 263 A. H. Moore, Beauty, blue

By a new classification entries Nos. 174 and 177 were put into new class 354—Maryland bouch-legged beagle; Nos. 182 and 190 into new class 364—Maryland bench-legged beagle bitches; Nos. 189, 191 and 196 into new class 874—Maryland bench-legged beagle

and tan, whelped 1879; Charley-Gyp. 264 James Honnessey Sport, bine and tan, 2 years; imported. 265 Robert M. Baker Detroit, Mich., Vic, formerly Dandy, blue and tan, 3 years imported.

Class 57.—King Charles, or Blenheim Spaniels—No outries.

Class 58.—Italian Graphounds (best dog or blich, \$10; second, \$5)—266 A. H. Moore, Cream, fawn, wholped 1878; Tiny First, 267 A. H. Moore, Pearl, fawn, wholped 1878; Tiny First, 267 A. H. Moore, Pearl, fawn, wholped 1878; Tongsider, Crawa, 268 Wm. Montgomery, Pittsburgh, Crissie, fawn, years, 269 James Hennessey, Derby, white and fawn, it Vests

years. 299 James Heinessey, Derby, white and fawn, 3 years.

Class \$9.—Miscellaneous and Foreign Class—for all dogs that have not been assigned a separate Class (best dog or bitch, \$10: eecond best, \$5)—270 John Bitther and Bro, Allegheny City, Thp, white, 7 years; Guban Hoodle, bred from imported stock.

271 Daniel Bittner, Allegheny City, Nell, white and black for the property of the control

SPECIAL PRIZE ENTRY LIST.

Parker Brühers, of 79 Chambers street, New York, offer double breech loading gun, valued at \$150, for the best Se ter Dog or Bitch of any strain.—Entries: 273 Snellenburg McConnell, Thunder. 280 A. H. Moore, Berkley. 281 Dr. FleetSpeir, St. Elmo. 282 P. H. Bryson, Peep o' Day. 2. Jahn N. Melradah. Biz.

ter Dog or Bitch of any strain.—Butries: 279 Sudlemburg: McCounell, Thunder. 280 A. H. Moore, Berkley. 281 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St. Elmo. 282 P. H. Bryson, Peep o' Day. 283 John S. McIntosh, Biz. J. J. Saedlenburg, of New Brighton, Pa., offers a first-class velveteen or cordurey hunting suit, made to measure, valued at 250, not to be competed for by the donor, for the second best Setter Dog or Bitch of any strain.—Fintries: 294 R. T. Vandovort, Rock, 285 A. H. Moore, Leicester. 286 A. H. Moore, Leicester. 286 A. H. Moore, Roy Morra, 270 Tr. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 288 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. To. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 288 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. To. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 288 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. To. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 288 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. To. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 281 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. To. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 281 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. To. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 281 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. To. S. Fleet Speir, Wanda. 281 P. H. Gryson, Peep o' Bay. W. A. Strother, Plint. 291 Geo. W. Moore, Red Grouse. 292 A. H. Moore, Berkley. Por the best Gordon Setter Dog, Laflan & Rand's Powder, value 510.—Entries: 293 K. W. Ardary & Bro., Stubble. For the best Gordon Setter Dog, Laflan & Rand's Powder, value 510.—Entries: 297 Snellenburg & McConnej, Thunder. 288 A. H. Moore, Rob. For the best English Setter Dog, Laflan & Rand's Powder, value 513.—Entries: 297 Snellenburg & McConnej, Thunder. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fleet Speir, St Elmo. 288 A. H. Moore, Leicesster. 299 Dr. S. Fle

#### DOGS THAT TREED GROUSE.

POINTERS VS. SETTERS.

FOINTERS VA., SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream: STRINTON, Va., Jan. 7.

I have seen several communications in late issues of your valuable paper touching subjects which I think I am able to throw some light on, and others about which I would like to have "my say." Of the first class of subjects is the phensant dog—the dog that will tree pheasants (ruffed grouse). These dogs are like poets, born and not made. In an active experience as a sportsman of twenty-five years, I have never seen more than two really good pheasant dogs of this kind. One was a half terrier, the other half cut up into sixteenths of every variety of no account dog in the world; and the other was a fine-bred hound bitch, the best deer dog I ever saw besides, so that you may infer that there is nothing in the breed. Nobody could tell how either of then ever arrived at the perfection for which they were noted—as no attempt at training was made on either—they just "took to it."

The quality which distinguished them from all other dogs. I ever saw hunt pheasants to tree them was this, that the moment the bird was seented they commenced to bark vigorously and run the trail or body seent as fast as they could, until the bird was run in upon. All the other dogs I ever saw tree pheasants never barked until the bird was son the wing. The first method was so sudden and violent that the bird never had time to collect hinself sufficiently to determine upon the line of flight or the point of lighting (as in the other case he had already done before starting to fly), but would be so startled and confused that he would seek the fast shelter offered, which was generally the friendly branches of an overhanging tree or bush. The result was that fully

the other case he had already done before starting to fly), but would be so startled and confused that he would seek the first shelter offered, which was generally the friendly branches of an overhanging tree or bush. The result was that fully 80 per cent. of all the birds I ever saw either of these dogs flush lit in trees not five rods from where they were flushed, so that neither the dog nor the gunner had any trouble in indig them. As to their sitting still and letting you kill them, one after another, by shooting at the lowest one on the tree, I never found any of that breed. I m-ver killed more than one from the same tree in my life, except from grape-vines when feeding. Then, with a small rifle, or a shot-gun with a light charge, I have killed two or three before the others would fly. So much for what I know. Now for what I think and believe on other subjects.

I am glad to see from the results of the late field trials on Robin's Island that the pointer is beginning once more to get his dues. I welcome such intelligent and vigorous champions of this noble-t of all dogs—as "Back Ned" and South Side." I have sat in mute astonishment for the several years I have been reading your paper at the crazethat seems to me to have taken possession of our Northern (and to some extent our Southern) sportsmen about the setter. Now don't be alterned! I don't intend to go all over the threadlare discussion of the whole merits and demits of the two breeds, but I wish to give my experience of the two for what it is worth. I started bird bunting more than twenty-five years are

ed! I don't intend to go all over the threadbare discussion of the whole merits and demits of the two breeds, but I wish to give my experience of the two for what it is worth. I started bird hunting more than twenty-five years ago. My first love was a setter. I have broken and hunted four others up to this time, and have owned and broken three pointers in the same time. They were all of good native stock, but as pure as the best "imported." My setters passed with sportsmen for first rate dogs, but I honestly confess that not one single one of them ever "filled my eye"—they never came up to my ideal of a good bird dog—while of the three pointers each one was all I could wish him to be.

It is said that they haven't got the speed or the style of the setter. I can tell "Black Neal" for his comfort that we have here a strain of bold, "shashing liver and white pointers," that have for eight or ten years past shown the way to all the setters that have been brought against them, and can do it yet. They are as fast, have more nose, as much bottom, are stauncher and back prettier from the very start than any settered that over were seen here. They do not take heavy brier that over were seen here.

thickets like some setters I have seen, but they will take water at any season, and are natural retrievers. But outside of all this there is a quality in the pointer that I have never seen this there is a quality in the pointer that I have never seen mentioned by any one in writing of the dog, a quality that is not put down on the scale of points in field triats, but which they possess in a much higher degree than the setter, and which in my opinion is worth more than "style," "quartering," "dropping to shot," and all those fancy trimmings that are put on dogs by professional trainers, and that quality is what an old friend of nine (and the best sportsman I ever knew) need to call "bird sense." It is that instinct, which, after the property of the prope are pit on togs by processional trainers, and that quanty is what an old friend of nime (and the best sportsman I ever knew) used to call "bird sense." It is that instinct, which, after a few years hunting, canables the pointer to go into a thirty or forty acre field, and go straight to the most likely places in it to look for the birds, and nine times in ten find them, while the setter is "fussing" around, quartering and putting in his fancy licks over an acre of ground. The strain of dogs of which I have spoken have this faculty to an uncommon extent. I never saw a setter have a particle of it in my life, and never saw a pointer that has been hunted two or three seasons that din't have it to a greater or less extent.

I fully concur with you in your remarks about the tendency of modern broeders and trainers to sacrifice everything to speed. Good speed when combined with good nose is a good thing, but of the two give me the dog wift the nose, and other things being equal in a day's hunt I'll take my chances for a bag over him. I don't think field trials or bench sho 's will prove a permanent success in this country. There are too many purely arbitrary rules, and too much left to the prejudice and bias of the judges.

If merit in a dog could be brought down to the same fixed rules that govern in horses then the best fielders in the country could be seen, and the best dog would be sure to win, for there wouldn't even be the same chance for "jockeying" that sometimes disgraces horse racing. But to express it mathematically as the matter stands, there are too many quantities in the problem for the conditions, and the result is indetermination.

tities in the problem for the conditions, and the result is indetermination.

I maye had considerable experience in this line as ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting was my principal sport. I used at this time an Irish water spainel, imported; the same dog that took second prize at the Westminster show of 1877. He had no pedigree that I could ever ascertain. He was presented to me by a colored man named Tuckett who was at the time a valet for some officer stationed at the Montreal Garrison, Canada. The officer had imported the dogs for his duck shooting on Rice and English lakes, Canada, and this was one of the first litter they produced in this country, and as the officer would neither sell nor dispose of this stock the aforesaid valet, through some means best known to himself, managed to -muggle one of these whelps away. Upon leaving Canada he opened a barber-shop in Saratoga Springs, and it was soon after that I became possessed of old Spot.

He would take the trail of ruffed grouse and run them up a tree and stand at the bottom barking all the while until I would come and shoot the bird. Not a very sportsmanlike way of shooting I admit, but I merely relate this to sho v what the dog would do, and further how the birds would in almost every case when flushed by Sport take refuge in the pines and hemlocks. This dog was one of the finest woodcock dogs I ever shot over. He would range and beat the ground around me for about a circle of forty to sixty yards, never going beyond this limit, and nothing could escape his nose, and the moment he winded his game he would commence barking or giving to gue moderately, and the hotter the scent grew the louder and more volvent the barking, until he flushed inc bird, when his yelping was almose continuous and as if every energy was exerted in announcing the fact. It was beautiful shooting, especially in corn and where the birds were plenty, and many a royal days sport I enjoyed over him. It took a live man to follow him, and one had to be on the constant qu'e view with ever

He was all a pure liver, with long ears covered with fine ringlets of bair fine as silk, and measured from tip to tip twenty-nine inches; his body was covered with tightly curled crisp culls; a tail like a pointer's, thick at the root and coming to a string-like point. It also was covered with the same curls and hair as his body, except about four inches of the end, and that was as clean as any pointer's. He was strong as an ox. I have seen him retrieve five wild goes from the Rock River in Illinois, and bring them ashore, lifting them botily as easily as if they were ruffed grouse. He had an oil next his skin that never allowed his hair next to the ekin to become wet. Such was old Sport or old Injun Sport, and old Nigger Sport as he was familiarly called by all the boys His endurance was beyond belief unless scenand appreciated. He left no worthy sons or daughters, and died at my resi-

old Nigger sport as he was miniarly called by all the boys. His endurance was beyond belief unless seen and appreciated. He left no worthy sons or daughters, and died at my residence in Platbush, at the age of twelve years, from injuries received no one knew how. He was the pet of every one, from the aged to the children. He had traveled nearly all over the Union.

In northern New York, around Warren, Saratoga, Hamilton and all these adjoining counties, ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, will tree invariably whether floshed by man or dog, and the common bellef in this section is, that any dog that approaches the color of our common red fox is not minded by the ruffed grouse, as they take him for a fox, and merely flirt up in the trees to escape reynard's aristocratic taste for toothsome game tid-bits, and my experience has gone a long way to prove the same as any one can easily see how much more readily a good bag can be made over a dog of a red color than any other (i. e., the ruffed grouse tree better and nearer to where flushed.). I hope this fourteen years' experience on this most lively of our game birds may lielp to prove and establish some definite result.

Batta NED.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club was held January 13. The following gentlemen were present: Mr. F. N. Hall, Mr. W. A. Coster, Dr. J. W. Green, Mr. Geo. T. Leach, Mr. F. R. Ryer, Mr. H. N. Munn, Mr. H. E. Hamilton, Mr. H. T. Danforth, Mr. E. A. Herzberg, Mr. J. Von Lengerke, Mr. Max Wenzel, Mr. H. W. Livingston, Mr. Jacob Pentz, Dr. I. C. Muuroe, Mr. J. Otto Donner, Mr. P. H. Morris, Mr. E. A. Spoener and Mr. T. F. Connolly, The following centlemen were unanimously elected members: Dr. H. N. Bunks, Messrs. Richard O. Cheney, Charles S. Cheney, J. H. Meyers, John C. Higgins and H. Walter Webb. The election of officers for the coming year ensued. It was decided that the members should vote as their names were called from the roll, either by ballot or by proxy. Messrs. Livingston end Specong were appointed tellers of the clution

The following are the tickets that were balloted for:

Demont, Jr., Martin van Buren, Travis van Buren.

The whole number of votes cast was seventy-eight, of which the first ticket received forty-one votes, while the last ticket received thirty-seven.

It was resolved that the finance committee should be requested to dovise a system to govern the Secretary and Tressurer in regard to the financial business of the club. The meeting then adjourned.

#### FIELD TRIALS CRITICISM.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.

In my article commenting on the National Association Field Trial Rules I promised in my next to speak my mind of the bad taste of an interested field-trial reporter in trying to run Count Noble to the front and some irregularities at the trials at Vincennes. I now address myself to that duty. I may be wrong in saying that this newspaper man tried to run Count Noble to the front, but as a close observer I simply say what my impressions are from what I have seen and heard. I have of 'en heard it intimated—and I venture the assertion many sportsmen have heard the same—that the National Association Field Trials were run in the interest of certain men and strains of dogs in which they were interested, and that this newspaper man was active in running these to the front. I confess my observations for two years trials have led me to believe that the charge is not without some foundation. At Vincenness the changes were rung on Count Noble and Gladstone, Gladstone and Count Noble, and you could hardly hear anything else. Pools sold high on them, and talk loud and continued in their favor; and to add to this (as I am informed), this man at the conclusion of the heat between Count and May publicly on the field announces an offer of \$1,000 for Count Noble. I say it was in very bad taste for him to have done so. It is said he was authorized to do so by a Mr. McDonald. But suppose he was, does this fact make it appear any better? Very few thought the offer a brant fide one, and I was told a significant wink went the rounds at the time annong those present.

By the way, was it not the same McDonald who once offered \$1,500 for Gladstone? Pity he cannot make an offer where his money would change hands.

I say it was not the fair and square thing to do under the clircunstances, and in this I believe all disinterested sportsmen will agree.

Now, let me ask, what was the object of this \$1,000 offer and of the president let and heav? Was if not a next of a few contractions and the next enter the next of th

encommances, and in this I believe all disinterested sports. Now, let me ask, what was the object of this \$1,000 offer and all this persistent talk and brag? Was it not a part of a concerted plan to influence the judges and carry these dogs to the front in the "Derby" and "Pree for All"? If I did not believe it was intended to create a popular sympathy and influence and remind the judges if their awards were adverse of the "viols of wrath" to be poured upon them, then I believe the judges influence? is the question which naturally arises. I must say I believe the judges meant to do the square thing, may have gone home thinking they had, but so subtle was this influence the sequel seems to indicate they were not proof against it.

ence the sequet seems to indicate they were not proof against it.

In my previous article I claimed that Count Noble was beaten by two entries. I referred to May and Daisy Laverack. The heat between May and Count was only continued about fifteen minutes and the award made on the first fault of May; Count Noble, as far as I could learn, made several flushes, secured but one positive point, and was credited for several doubtful points. May fairly outquartered Count Noble, and her bursis of speed were immense, so much so that this reporter, in his account, was forced to say "she showed Count Noble her heels." She flushed and pointed, as Count Noble did, but refused to back, which, it was reported the judges said, if she had done the heat would have been hers. Now, I whis here to call attention to a little fact that was not noted in this account of the trials, namely, Count Noble's huddling.

judges said, it sae had other the near would have been hels. Now, I wish here to call attention to a little fact that was not noted in this account of the trials, namely, Count Noble's huddling.

After pointing he deliberately left his point to go round his birds, meanwhile May came down on them in the position he left and pointed staunchly before "Count Noble" pointed again. So apparent was this that I am informed that Whitford insulied Sanborn who overheard him saying to Short, the handler of May, at the supper table, referring to the opportunity: "There was where you made a mistake Short, you should have walked right in and flushed your bird before Count Noble secured his point again." But Short did not do this, and after a while Count Noble got his point and the judges allowed both a point. Now, I claim, considering that, that Count Noble should have been cut for staunchness first allowed a point, and this, considered in connection with May's superior speed and quartering in a heat but fifteen minutes long, proved her the superior.

But the work of Daisy. Well may your kennel editor express regret that Daisy did not have an opportunity to meet Count Noble. Her work was perfect and as brilliant as a meteor and without a mistake; continued for nearly two hours under most adverse circumstances (sore feet), and yet when it was left to the judges to make the awards, it proving impracticable to finish the trials, they give Count Noble first, Daisy second, and threw May back with three others for third, throwing Abbe W. out, a smart little Irish bitch, who had done very clerer work and won her heat, and brought in for a division of third a dog that had lost a heat.

Now why the judges concluded the heat between May Laverack and Count Noble in fifteen minutes under the circumstances related, and yet compelled Daisy Laverack to run hearly two hours with sore feet against continued blundering from the first on the part of Peepo' Day I fail to see, miess it shows that Count Noble would have been licked in a two-hour h

them twice over before the jndges would concede it. So much for the subtle influence."

Mr. Aldrich in one of your issues says "Whitford is a trickster, and Gladstone a trick dog." There is a great deal of truth in this, but this reporter calls Whitford's tricks with his dogs "nice generalship." I say, out on such judgment that will allow such tricks. If time would permit I would show how Davidson was imposed upon here. Your Eastern trials were not free from the like, and did not reflect as much credit on the judges.

reads were not the fludges.

I say, let the best dog win regardless of man or blood. Grand style may be well enough with other qualities, but give me the dog that will find and point his birds staunchly in preference to all the style imaginable in a flusher. So says

#### LEONBERG DOGS.

THE account of the Leonberg dogs in your issue of Dec.

LEONBERG DOGS.

THE account of the Leonberg dogs in your issue of Dec. 30 induces me to send you a description of several of the same breed now in my possession, to which reference was made in your valuable journal of May 9, also July 31, 1879. In February of that year I received by steamer Nederland, direct from the kennel of Count Essig, two magnificent specimens of his celebrated breed of dogs, Sultan and Para, then pups of three months old. Despite the utmost care, the voyage and change of climate proved almost fatal to the young animals. Para, considered the most promising of the two, finally succumbed and died the following May, not, however, until both he and Sultan began to show signs of that remarkable size and beauty for which the race is noted. Dog fanciers from far and near were loud in their praise and frequently visited the growing animals. Efforts were made to have them exhibited in the Philadelphia Bench Show of that year, but it was not deemed advisable to subject them to the excitement, etc., of a public exhibition.

Informed Baron Essig of Para's death, when, in the kindest manner possible, he sent me a half-brother of Sul an. Crear, sired by Marco, one of the most celebrated Leonberg dogs of Europe. Crear was eight months old when he arrived by steamer Zeeland, in July, 1879, and although not so large as Sultan, is perhaps one of the finest specimens of the canine race in America. In color and appearance he resemblea young lion, as full of courage as he is of gentleness and as affectionate as a child. Sultan is methaleness of the canine race in America. In color and appearance he resemblea young lion, as full of courage as he is of gentleness and as affectionate as a child. Sultan is methaleness of the canine race in the merican tools and appearance he resemblea young lion, as full of courage as he is of gentleness and as affectionate as a child. Sultan is much larger, standing hirty-five inches high, his head reaching nearly four feet; he is seven feet in length from tip to tip; in color he

of the house. As evidence of their sagacity, it may be mentioned that the present race of so-called St. Bernard dogs in use at the Alpine Hespices are in reality a cross between that breed and Count Essig's celebrated dogs. S mey years since, when, through accidents and an epidemic that attacked the dogs of the Hospice, the staff of life-saving brutes were reduced to a single animal, Count Essig presented the Rev. Prior Father Deloquise with two dogs from his then already celebrated kennel. From these three, two Leonberg and a Mount St. Bernard, are descended the present dogs, of whose galant services to benighted travelers amid the snow-bound fastnesses of the treacherous Alps the public are frequently made aware through the columns of the newspapers. One of these dogs was presented to the Prince of Wales when he visited the Hospice, and this dog has taken numerous prizes at the bench shows of Great Britain.

The breed varies in color, but the most valuable may be considered to be the rich brown-colored ones, shaded more darkly over the read and neck. Differing from other breeds of dogs, these animals take a much longer time to fully develop, and furthermore, require indulgent treatment in their youth, rarely attaining their full growth until they are three years of age. I am now about to import four more Leonbergs, with the idea of maintaining a complete k mel of this rare breed. My experience in the matter, however, teaches met he folly of sending for pups, as they will seldom survive the hardship of the trip, and a grown dog is not desirable to import. I therefore intend to visit Germany and accompany the dogs myself.

port. I therefore intend to their state of the dogs myself.

I might add that Sultan and Cæsar were especially invited to visit General and Mrs. Grant at their rooms at the Continental Holel, Philadelphia, December 22, 1879. The General was especially delighted, presenting each with a gold medal and promouncing them the largest and most magnificent dogs he had over seen.

W. E. Sterling.

had ever seen. New York, Jan., 1881.

Belton.—An erroneous impression seems to prevail in regard to the origin of the term Belton, as applied to setters. Beltons are so called from Belton, a place in Northumberland, and hence the word should be written with the initial letter capitalized.

What is a Cocker-Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 11—I have been very much intere-ted in the articles which have appeared in your paper on the cocker spaniel, and the proposition for the formation of a club and sat sfactory standard receives my hearty endorsement. The standard, however, ough not to be in the interest of any particular strain of this breed, but breeders all over the country should present points on their dogs for the guidance of any committee appointed, that thereby a more general standard could be established. I have been a lover of the cocker for many years and have bred them very carefully. I have now in my possession six very fine specimens. Their color is seal brown and white, and lemon and white. The father of my dogs was imported from England and from one of the best kennels. The bitch was bred in Philadelphia. I submit the points on one of my dogs as representing my strain: Tip of tail to mose, 30 in.; tail, 9§ in.; chest, 28° in.; height, 10§ in. From tip of one ear to the other, not counting feather, 16 in. Dis-

tance between centre of pupils, 3 in. From tip of nose to beginning of forehead, 33 inches. Shape of head, roundish, coat very glossy seal-brown and wh te. Color does not fade by constant exposure to sun and water. Hair along the back is about two inches long and decidedly wavy; legs and toes well feathered and tail full. For hunting qualuties in thick cover I prefer the cocker to any dog I have ever used. And as for the most part it is that kind of hunting in this State, it is a wonder to me that they have not come into more general use. As retrievers I find the cocker as intelligent and sure-scented as any and more persistent than most of dogs.

gent and sure-scented as any and more pressure.

of dogs.

Let it be understood that while I am in favor of a standard for the cocker, yet if, as one of your correspondents says, a standard already exists, I should be in favor of proving, first, that such standard fails to neet the requirements. The force of that will appear to those who have used great care in trying to retain the points in breeding of those dogs which they have procured from a standard kennel in Eugland and elsewhere.

PETE.

South Aevorth, N. H., Jan. 13.—We wish to become members of the Cocker Club and would recommend every breeder and owner of a cocker spaniel in the United States and Canada to join the club. It will be the salvation of the cocker if rightly managed. We hope all breeders will take hold and join at once and get the wheels to rolling as soon as possible.

C. B. CUMMINGS AND SON.

Not So Very Large.—I see by a late number that you call General Hancock's dog (125 pounds) "undoubtedly the large-t specimen of the canine race in the United States." Issace Benson, of this place, has a dog two years old ("General") who weighs 130 pounds, and now growing fast as ever. His mother was a St. Bernard and his father a New Foundlard. He is a tall, "rangy" fellow, and bids fair to go to 150 pounds by the time he is four years old; is very good-natured, intelligent, friendly and a good faithful watch dog. Have you any larger "two-year-olds?" A. Condersport, Pa., Jan. 10.

The article you refer to was a reprint. Many dogs go over 130 pounds in weight. We have seen within a week a Leonburg edg, ciritteen months old, said to weight 600 pounds.

Leonburg dog, eighteen months old, said to weigh 160 pounds.

Off for the South.—Mr. W. Titus sailed January 15 for Savannah. He will locate for the winter at some point in Georgia near the Florida line.

ADDED HONORS FOR ELOHO.—I see by your extract from London Field, that there is "one more" added to the list of honors won by the get of Elcho, in the winning of first by his daughter Ailleen at Manchester, England Dog Show. You will remember she is the bitch that after taking first at Cork, Ireland, 1876, was brought over to this country by her owner (who came to shoot in the Irish Rifie Team) and carried off from all aspirants the valuable silver tea set gi en by your paper as champion prize at the Centennial. She has since her return to Ireland been winner both there and in England. Yours,

Jan. 15.

CIRE FOR MANGE—Editor Forest and Stream: Incorporate equal parts of pine tar and lard or grease with gentle heat; when nearly cool thicken to consistency of paste with flour sulphur. With carbolic or laundry soap give the animal a thorough lathering; when dry, apply the ointment with hand, vigorously rubbing against the hair. Don't forget the tail, and if a housekeeper, don't you forget to chain that dog out of the house if the madame's hair is inclined to the pink tint. An old fox-hunter many years ago gave me the above specific and but once have I found the second application necessary to a cure.

Mill Springs, Ky.

Western Pennsylvania Dog and Poultry Society.—
The annual meeting of this organization was held at the City Hall, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the evening of January 10, 1881, when the old board of officers was re-elected for the ensuing year, namely: President, Mr. Edward Gregg; Vice-President, Mr. Palmier O'Neil; Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Stevens; Secretary, Mr. C. B. Elben. Board of Directors—Messrs. Thos. Booth, Isaac R. Stayton, W. C. Myer, J. J. Snellenburg and Jenry H. Phillips.

Lost.—November 17, 1880, a Gordon setter dog; black, with tan spot over each eye; tan on jaws, legs and under tail; white on chest and each foot. Reward will be paid for return to W. Chisholm, Prospect avenue, near Westchester road, Morrisania, N. Y. Had on when lost a black leather strap collar, with buckle and ring.

#### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

44 F. L. H.-My black cocker spaniel, eight years old, has what as what spears to me to be an attack of rhoumatism, or paralysis in his lome, affecting his hind quarters. He is very tender to the touch and cries out when patted or pressed with the hand; has lost all his liveliness and seems to have considerable difficulty in raising himself after lying down. He is in good condition, rather too much so. I am feeding sparingly on milk and porridge, and giving an occasional dose of castor oil. What do you think is the matter?
How shall I treat him? Ans. Doubtless rheumatism. Pursue same treatment, that is, low diet, exercise and occasional doses of oil, or, what is better, Epsom salts in the morning. Keep your dog where it is dry and moderately warm, and avoid exposing him in damp and wet weather.

45 C., Mass.—1. What would be the proper weight for a "heavy weight" pointer dog? 2. How high should said dog stand at the shoulders? 3. What would be the correct length of head and eurs? 4. My dog's feet are cut, resulting from hunting him on crusted snow after keeping him on the chain for about a month, shall I do for them? Ans. 1, 2 and 3. We answer your questions regarding the measurements of a large size pointer by giving those regarding the measurements of a large-size pointer by giving those of Mr. Price's celebrated Wagg: from those you can draw your own conclusions: Wagg when full grown weighed 70 lbs.; his height at shoulder was 24 ims.; length from nose to set-on of tail, 44 ims.; length of tail, 13 ims.; girth of head, 31 ins.; girth of head, 17 is ins.; girth of head, 17 is ins.; girth of head, 17 is ins.; girth of head, 17 is ins.; girth of head, 17 is ins.; length of head. from occiput to tip of nose, 10 ms.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose 10 ins.; length of cars 6½ ins. 4. Keep your dog's feet clean by washing with castile soap and warm water, and grease them with mutton tallow. Should the thick cuticle covering

the sole or pad have become worn down apply warm fomentations and poultices of bran and bread scalded together. Aperiant medi-cine is advisable with rest. A wire muzzle maybe worn to prevent the dog from tearing off the poultice.

A Case or Directional. - Early in December last a large liver setter was brought to this office for examination. The animal appeared to have some paralysis of the lower jaw and looked very badly. Some of the symptoms seemed to point to rabies, and as the case was an obscure one we recommended the owner to take the animal to Dr. H. J. Dancer, which was done. Some time later we received from the owner the following letter:

PATERSON, N. J., December 16.

I brought home my retriever from Dancer, last night, almost entirely well. He was a very sick doggie and I think his cure very creditable to Dancer, as the case seems to have been something quite out of the usual line. Dancer was modest enough to confess he was pretty well puzzled at first-which I liked-but he brought close observation of the patient and intelligent treatment in accordance with the symptoms to bear, with very gratifying re-

I am much obliged to you for sending me to him-no less than for your courtesy when I saw you.

At our request Dr. Dancer has prepared the following report of the case. It is very clear and deserves the careful consideration of all dog lovers and especially of medicine men. The report is as

the case. It is very clear and deserves the careful consideration of all dog lovers and especially of medicine men. The report is as follows:

On Wednesday, December S, a dog was brought to my office presenting the following symptoms: Great general enanciation; fance planched; expression anxious; tongue covered with a thick yellowish white seum, extending into pharyns; throat very tends of the winds come, extending into pharyns; throat very tends of the winds can extend the pharyns; throat very tends of the was expressional tenhors, a ropy subscription of the tends of the was expressional tenhors, a ropy subscription of the tends of the was expressional tenhors, a ropy subscription of the tends of the was expressional tenhors, a ropy subscription of the muscles of mastication and deglutition, as well as the bucking completely gone. The three latter symptoms were due to paralysis of the muscles of mastication and deglutition, as well as the bucking completely gone. The three latter symptoms were due to paralysis of the muscles of mastication and deglutition, as well as the bucking of a nervine and stimulant. It passed down readily, the weight of the material forcing the glotti down, a circumstance readily understood by any one understanding the anatomy and physiology of the part.

It passed down readily, the weight of the material forcing the glotti down, a circumstance readily understood by any one understanding the anatomy and physiology of the part.

It passed down a case is an follows: He had been taken sick four days before, showing the same symptoms, only in a milder form. They kept getting worse until they reached their present exaggerated state. He had been taken to several veterinary surgeous of repute, but all had failed to either alleviate the animal or see what was the matter with him, was nuchanged, except that the animal or see what was the matter with him, as nuchanged, except that the animal or four him that foll of a more ropy consistency. I now diagnosed diphtherns. Up to this time I was unwill

days.

ew remarks on diphtheria in the dog may not be out of
, they will at least show what a rare disease it is, and how

mace, they will at least show what a rare disease it is, and how tatal.

It has been mistaken for dumb rabies; some of the symptoms resemble those of that affection. Mr. Robertson, of England, mention out of the strength of the symptoms of the strength of the symptoms o

of fluid.

In Aug., 1875, cases similar to the above cropped out in England
In Aug., to taken at first for dumb rabics, and many animals were
killed before the true nature of the disease was discovered.

J. H. DANGER, V. S.

We may repeat here what we have previously said, that the Columbia Veterinary College, No. 217 East 34th st., this city, has kindly offered to make post mortem examinations of any specimens sent them, and to report on the same through our columns. The animal must be boxed and sent to the college by express, charges prepaid. This arrangement will admit of our treating diseases of an epidemic character in the most direct way, which may lead to the saving of many valuable animals of the same kennel.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

\* \*\* Breeders and owners of sporting dogs are invited to send memoranda of names claimed, bred, whelps, sales, etc., for insertion in this column. We make no charge for the publication of such notes.

#### NAMES CLAIMED

NAMES CLAIMED.

Bronzo-Mr. P. W. Aldrich, of Readville, Mass, claims the name of Bronze for Gordon setter dog puppy, whelped August 11, 1880, out of Nellie Horton by Doane's Yom.

Gozon-Mr. James Lindsay, of Jersey City, claime the name of Glowan for his black, tan and white Scotch collie dog puppy, whelped Gotober 1, 1880, out of Downey's Lassie (Hamish-Troi) by Rec (Carlyle-Elcho). First New York, 1880.

Jos-Mr. H. G. Williams, of Portsmouth, Va., claims the name of Jos for his pointer dog puppy by Joe out of Dora.

Juke III.—Mr. Fred. Kooller, of Litchfield, Conn., claims the name of Duke III. for his red Irish setter dog, whelped June, 1879, out of Jule by Duke, Jr.

Petro-Mr. Heuvy II. Sawyer, of Charleston, Mass., claims the name of Pedro for Gordon setter dog puppy, whelped August II, 1880, out of Nellie Horton by Doane's Tom.

Jan and Elco-Mr. Autsin Maini, of Brownville, Tenn., claims the names of Dain and Elko for setter pupples out of Nellie by Flash purchased from the Marshallown Remol Cluib.

Wallace-Mr. W. W. Oase, of Taylorrille, Ill., claims the name

of Wellace for dog puppy out of Nell by Prince purchased from Mr. O. F. Cromwell.

J m.—Mr. W. H. Linn, of Decatur, Ill., claims the name of Jim, for dog puppy out of Nell by Prince purchased from Mr. O. F. Cromwell, Taylorville, Ill., which is the purchased from Mr. O. F. Cromwell, Taylorville, Ill., which was a straight of the property of the principle of the property of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the Border.

Jack Kirk-Mr. J. H. Winslow, Baltimore, Md., claims the Jack Street.

The content of the co

PERCHASER.

DRAFT FROM MR. LINCOL'S KENNEL.—Mr. C. Fred. Crawford, of Pawtroket, R. I., has purchased from Mr. Charles S. Lincoln, of Warren, Mass., champion rod Irish setter Arlington; English or ange Belton setter Afton; English blue Belton setter bitch St. Gecala and pup by Lincoln, and Hellyar's imported Frank RI. Irish water spaniel St. Regis out of Lady by imported disampion Barney Red Irish setter pup out of Lincoln and Hellyar's Floras by Arling.

ton.

Mr. W. W. Swayne has presented me with three liver and white bitch pups out of his Fanny (Sensation-Juno) by my champion Rush. They are marked very evenly and are very handsome.

Enwand Desill.

Jim-Mr. W. H. Linn, Decatur, Ill., has presented Mr. W. A. Rugen with his dog puppy Jim out of Nell by Frince.

WHELTS.

Judy—At the Beacon Kennels, Boston, Mass, Mr. J. P. Barnard's bull bitch Judy, wholped ten puppies, eight dogs and two bitches, all alive but one bitch.

Wignne—Mr. W. H. Shuster's (Philadelphia,) setter bitch Wynne, whelped, December 7, 18%, seven puppies, two dogs and five bitches, by Mr. Harr of Campion's Glidereleeve setter Don. One Aora—Mr. A. A. Sampson's (Troy, New York,) red Irish setter bitch Nora Celcho—Freiby gave birth Christmas morring to nine puppies, three dogs and six bitches, by champion Berkley.

Minna—Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr. s. (Cotesville, Pa.), bench show bitch Minna (Rock-Kurby), 445 N. A. K. S. B., whelped, November 20, 1880, five pups, two dogs and three bitches, by Nixon, he out of Sanborn's imported Nellie by Leicester.

#### BRED,

BRED.

Mr. H. W. Livingston's (New York) Rose to champion Rush.

Maida-Rush.—C. T. Pierce's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Maida to Mr.

Edmund Orgill's champion Rush on January 10, 1881. Maida's sire was Rake II. while her dam was Miranda III. imported: both owned by Mr. J. W. Coffin, of Providence, R. I. Miranda III. was selected in England by Rev. J. C. Macdona and thought by him to be as near perfect as could be found in that country for breeding purposes. She was imported by the late Mr. Wm. M. Tileston in 1877, and has had one very tine hiter in this country; she is now in whelp for the second time.

Gussie-Chief.—Mr. W. H. Pierce's red Irish setter bitch Gussie (Pratt's Dan-Hobart's Ruby) to Mr. Max Wenzel's Chief, winner of first prize puppy stakes, Robin's Island, 1880, on January 10, 1881.

1881. Place Popp.

See Superscript States, when the superscript States are superscript States and superscript States are superscript States and superscript States are superscript States and superscript States are superscript States and superscript States are superscript. States are superscript States and superscript States are superscript.

Fan-81 Emmo—Br. 6. react-jp. St. Elmo South Bank-Bonnie Boy—Mr. P. Barnard, Jr.'s (Boston, Mass.) imported bull bitel South Bank (Sir Anthony-Boyer's Nettle) to owner's imported Bonnie Boy (Slenderman-Sal O'Shoreditch) on the 13th inst.

Sales.

SALES.

Ship—Mr. W. H. Watts, of Philadelphia, has purchased from the Hon J. Fitch Mallroy, of Jersey City, the black, tan and white Switch colic doer Shep.

Rake-Rose Weips—Mr. Gardner G. Hammond, of New London, Count, has sold to Mr. James C. Jordan, of Portland, Maline, two Chesapeake Bay dog pupples, dog and bitch, whelped June J. 1880, ont of Mr. Hammond's Rose by bhis Rake. Rose took first prize at New York and Boston, 1878.

Rake-Rose Watep—Mr. M. U. Borland, of New London, Count, has purchased from Mr. Gardner G. Hammond, a Chesapeake Bay do puppy, whelped June 4, 1880, out of Rose by Rake.

Dash III.—Minite Whelp—Mr. Walter H. Beebe, of this city,

has sold to Mr. F. N. Hall, a liver and white bitch puppy, whelped August 29, 1880, out of Minnie by Dash III.

Afton, St. Cecctia, St. Regis, etc.—Mr. Charles S. Lincoln, of Warren, Mass., has sold to Mr. O. Fred Crawford, of Pawtukek, R. I., his orange Belton setter dog Afton, blue Belton setter bitch St. Cecclai, Irish water spaniel dog St. Regis and liver and white setter whelp by Frank II. out of St. Cecclai. Registand liver and white setter whelp by Frank II. out of St. Cecclai. Racket—Mr. Geo. E. Poyneer, Dayton, Iowa, has purchased of Mr. James Shotwell, Owasso, Mich., his black and white tokee English setter Racket, half Took Boy, quarter Pickles, quarter Mell. Boom—Mr. Geo. E. Poyneer, of Dayton, Iowa, has purchased of Mr. S. W. Paul, St. Louis, Mo., his liver and white ticked pointer dog Boom (champion Sicaford-Dawn).

Paris-Belle Whelps—Mr. H. B. Harrison, Tilsonburg, Ont., has sold the following whelps by Paris (Leieseter-Dart) out of his field trial setter beth Eelle (Fride of the Border-Kirby) to Mr. T. Davey, Loudon, Ont., a white and black ticked dog. To Dr. Clayton, Chatham, Ont., a willie and black ticked bytch. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Chat, a white and black ticked dog. To Dr. Clayton, Chatham, Ont., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Chat, a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willie and black ticked dog. To Mr. T. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a will an all the Mr. T. Chaney, Houston, Mr. Mr. Davey, Lordon, Ch., a willian Whelps. Mr. Bregen Powers of Gordanath.

Texas.

Mignon-Wildair Whelp-Mr. Engene Powers, of Cortlandt, N.
Y., has sold to Mr. Burr Hollis, Hornellaville, N. Y., a black and
white cocker blick puppy out of Mignon by Wildaur.

St. Regis -Mr. C. Fred. Crawford, Pawincket, R. I., has sold to
Mr. John Ramabotton, of Central Falls, R. I., his frish water
spaniel 8t, Rogis out of Lady by imported champion Barney, whelped
Oct. 1, 1880.

spaniel St. Regis out of Lady by imported enampion Dance; non-ofet. 1, 1889.

St. Cecclia and Whelp—Wr. C. Fred. Crawford, of Pawticket, R. I., has sold by Mr. Frank D. Freeman, of Central Falls, R. I., th English blue Belton bitch St. Cecclia and one of her whelps, born November I, 1889, by Frank II.

Arlington—Flora Whelp—Mr. C. Fred. Crawford, of Pawtucket, R. I., has sold a red Irish setter pup, whelped September, 1889, by Arlington out of Flora to Geo. II. Pinkham, of Central Falls, M. I.

Boils, Pumples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood,

# The Bifle.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY

Conlin's Gallery, 1,222 Broadway, N. Y.—The first week's competition, ending 15th inst., of the pistol shooting fournament for the champiouship of New York for year 1881 was in every way a success. After a very close contest, in which the foremost shots of the city participated, Mr. Wm. M. Chase won the championship of string measurement shooting by the following extraordinary score, ten shots at each distance :

10 yards. Total measurement, 5 2-8 inches 15 " " " 6 2-3 " 6 2-8 9 3-8 Total....

The Coulin's ready measurement paper target was used, by which each shot can be measured from centre of bullseye to center of shots to within the sixteenth part of an inch. Judging by the interest taken in the first competition and the

large number of expert pistol shots competing for the honors, this tournament promised to be the most successful and popular indoor match ever inaugurated. Col. H. (4. Litchfield, Col. J. Dunn, H.W. Wickham, Hon. Sherman Smith, P. Lorillard, Jr., H. J. Brown, D. A. Davis, T. Fitz, J. B. Miller, Capt. L. C. Bruce, W. C. Southwick, J. Medhurst, R. S. Gifford, G. Work and many more gentlemen whose names are equally familiar to the shooting public are taking an active interest. The winner of the title of champion will win only by superior skill and nerve, and it is very probable that his victory will be earned by a very hard and close struggle, The plan of the tournament is a new one and is acknowledged to be a perfect method for determining who can justly claim the honors of being the champion pistol shot of the metropolis.

The tournament is held for ten weeks, and the championship for each style of pistol shooting, such as string measurement, word shooting, bullet shooting, fancy shots, etc., etc., is shot for during a specified week of the tournament; the winner of the most championships to be declared the champion. A competitor win-ting a championship of any of the styles of shooting to be presented with a gold badge. In case he wins an additional cham-pionship he will be presented with a gold bar, suitably inscribed, which can be appended to his badge; and the competitor winning accord place to be presented with a gold expert pistol shot badge. During the second of the tournament, January 17 to January 22, inclusive of both dates, the championship of bullet shooting will be contested for. The competitions are open to all comers.

JAMES S. CONLIN.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15. — A new temporary subscription handicap match was opened at Walnut Hill to-day, and it will be handresp match was opened at wanter lift occupy, and it will be run until the new programme of matches has been perfected. A perfect winter day prevailed, clear, quite cold, with a cloudless sky and a strong north wind from 11 to 12 o'clock, hard to control and vacillating. Large scores were not in order, although good and vacuating. Large scores were not in order, attentinging good results were obtained off-hand at 200 yards on the ring target. The spectators were numerous, but the attendance of riflemen was smaller than usual, most of those present being the new Board of Directors elected at the last annual meeting. The conditions for the new match on the Massachusetts target call for ten rounds, three scores to win. The summary gives only the best scores made: Handicap Match.

J. H. Williams10 11	12	0 9	11 12	71 10	9-104
R. Davis	13.1	11 10	11 10	10 5	10-103
If C Gould	10 1	10 8	11 11	9 5	112-102
1 D Pollows 9 9	1 0 1	11 10	11 12	19 34	9-709
T D Roberts 2 2	) ]] ]	10 11	9) 2	11 16	12-101
I. E. Dodge 8 7	10 1	0 11	12 9	11 10	12-100
I S Report	1111	3 8	10 10	12 11	7 - 100
in Politing	9 1	0 8	9 11	10 10	12- 98
A D Archer	10.7	10 6	10 9	- 11 - 2	11-03
m F Calling 9 10	) 9 ]	11 10	10 11	12 1	8 9 - 07
t D Fortor 9 12	1	9 9	11 11	9 10	10-95
o thicia	9 )	11 5	12 11	9 14	9-94
I IN E Lane	1 4	7 19	9 8	11 7	9 B1
1 D France	5 11 1	12 9	70 7	4 :	) 9 <u>—</u> 87
G. E. Field 8 6	3 3	9 7	10 i	S 1	5 H- 69
F. E. Grant	6 9	7 7	8 8	5	ő- 67
Amateur Match	1.				
A C Could	4 5	4 1	5 .5	5 5	5 5-47
12 A Cuetis	0 0	4 1	5 4	5 5	4 5-46
G. C. Arthur4	4 5	4 1	4	5 4	5 5-15
G. C. Mithum.					

The list of prize winners of the Novelty and Creedmoor matches, closing January S, have been completed by the Secretary as fol

Creedmoor Match.

E L Dodge, 147; H Max, 148; J B Fellows, 143; H G Bixby, 143;
E F Richardson, 142; J S Bennett, 141; R D Archer, 141; C R Griffing, 140; J Nichols, 185; A B Archer, 133; G W Bullard, 189; S S Fogg, 188;

F J Rabbeth, 137; A L Burt, 136; C H Eutebouk, 138. Prizes for large

Bud R D Archer.

Novelty Match

E F Richardson, 429; J N Frye, 437; O M Jewell, 425; W H Jackson, 429; F I Robbeth, 496; E L Dodge, 429; L Bennell, 421; A C Adams, 312; H G Bixby, 418; F Dwight, 418; E D Archer, 437; L Sannades, 436; A L Burt, 412; G W Ballard, 410; A F Borel, 401; J B Fellows, 406; H Max, 388; H 8 Harris, 380; C R Griffin, 575; S Fogg, 355; Fixes of largest humber scares shot: W H Jackson, J N Frye, G W Bullard and H Max.

MAGNOLIA GALLERY-The second week at the Magnolia gallery has been patronized by the gallery devotees, and really good work has been done in all the matches announced. W. H. Farnham has the been done in all the matches announced. W. It. Furnamental ac-recorded 48 in Match No. 1, as has also Wright and Gilman. In Match No. 2, Wright and Gilman take first positions for 45 respec-tively. In the pistol match Mr. Dunn takes the honors with 128. In the Fonest AND STREAM match Mr. Edwards is ahead of all comers with a total of 49—a capital showing, in fact. All the shoot-ing in this match has not been below 47. The best scores in all the matches are assembled. the matches are appended :

toe macenes are appended:

No. 1 Maten.—W. H. Farnham, 48; C. Wright, 48; C. Oliman, 48; S. Fogg, 4; J. Stewart, 46; A. Law, 48; J. R. Dially, 45; E. Cumings, 46; B. Edwards, 45; C. Williams, 45; P. Jones, 46; W. Edwards, 44; A. Lawrence, 44; E. Taylor, 44; E. Stevarns, 43; J. Anderson, 42; No. 2 March.—C. Wright, 46; C. Gilman, 46; W. Hunter, 44; W. H. Fainham, 48.

Formst and Stream Match.—B Edwards, 49; J Edwards, 47; W H Parnham, 47; C Gliman, 47; C Wright, 47.
Pistol Match.

		ristor.	11111111 11+		
C Dunn	42	43-129 39-117	O A Gross35 G C McGoy34	31	36-102 33 99
W II Farnham38	39	39-115	F Worth32 C White33	83	33- 95
C Wright37			C Wilite,	02	52 81

Medford, Mass., Jan. 10.—The last shoot in the Gold Ba Match over the Bellevue Rango took place to-day, and against a very bad showing of weather, F. Hollis put up a perfect score, making mall 13 consecutive bullsoves:

making in an is consecutive bunseyes.	
F. Hollis	
re-entry 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—34 H. Withington4 5 4 4 5 4 4—30	
F. Jones 5 5 5 5 4 5 4-83 J. Richardson 3 5 5 4 5 4 4-30	1
J. R. Teel 4 5 5 5 4 1 5-32 W Edwards 3 4 5 5 4 5 4-30	
E. Whittier4 6 4 4 5 4 5—31 W. Jacobs4 4 4 4 5 4 4—29	Ι.
E. Williams4 5 4 5 4 4 5—31	

At the close of the match the directors awarded the prizes in each class which were as follows, 5 best scores to count:
First Class. Second Class

F.	Hollis	H. Withington
		J. Eastman161
E.	F Richardson167	A. W. Webb
E.	Whittier164	J. R. Tect
C.	11. Russell	W. Jacobs 154
Α	C. Gould	S. II. Johnson 154

New Benford-Mass., Jan., 14-The monthly shoot of the New Bedford Rifle Association took place at Bay View Range to-day. The attendance was large considering the day. With the poorest of conditions for large results, Mr. Eggers did capital work, securing a good 45. Mr. C. A. Gray worked bard to equal the same amount, and only fell short one point—44. Only the best bubicaces are mean

E. Eggers																	
C. A. GIBY.	 				. ,			.5	5	4	-3	4	4	4	5	5	4-44
T. A. Smitto																	
H. P. Babco																	
G. Fee		 						1	3	4	4	-1	-3	4	-1	ō	5-41
W. E. Cum																	
T. W. Cole.								4	- 5	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	4-40

Wakeffeld -Mass., Jan., 15.—An afternoon and evening match was enjoyed to-day by the Wakefield Amateur Ritle Association, with some excellent scores at 200 yards, as follows:

T. Baxier							
Huminated Target.							١.
W. B. Dantel	5	4	5	4	-1	4 - 30	1

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 11-The Lake View Rifle Club and the picked team of Co. D., 2d Regt., Iowa N. G., was shotat Washing-ton, Iowa, with an allowance of two points per man for the military s used by the Washington men. The score stood :

Lake Viev	v T	ear	n.						
Macauley4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4 - 43
Bradley3	-4	4	ñ	4	4	4	4	5	5-42
THE	-4	ō	4	-4	-4	5	4	5	8-42
Cram4	-4	-4	- 5	ŭ	4				5-45
Bangs4	- 4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	8-42
inng	-\$	3	4	4	ñ	б	3	4	4-39
Chaineld4	ű	4	5	4	4	4			4-44
Clarke4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	-1	4-41-339
Military	T'e								
McCulcheden	-4	4		4	4	4	4	4	5-42
Cole	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5-41
Whiteomb4	3	3	5	4	5	4	4		4-40
Kellogg4	3	4	4	3	4	-4	4	3	4-87
Comman:4	3	5							4-42
Codman8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4 - 39
Holso 3	-4	4	3	5	3	9	5	4	3-39
Hubber B	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	8 - 80 - 319
Points allowed					٠.,				16

Ague, biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice and rheumatism, Hop Agne, buloustiess, Bitters removes easily.

# Pachting and Canoeing.

THE S. S. YOSEMITE.

THE S. S. YOSEMITE.

THE Yosemilo is the second largest steam yacht built in America
In her salient features she represents at last a new depar
ture. The everlasting flare-sided cockle shell model, the high
blige, light fart and low freeboard which have so long ruled as the
highest attainable among the modelers of steam yachts have at
last heen discarded and something more fit to the work has taken
their place. Like our sailing fleet, our steamers have suffered
from the prevalence of river and smooth water features long after
the yachts had been put to service in reaches and stretches comparatively open and demanding sea going qualities in no small
degree. Mr. Belden's new steamer is in reality the first of the
kind which can fairly be classed as a sea-going steam yacht, and
even in her some points of the able cruierr have been neglected
more than they ought to in view of her small bunker capacity. In
noting the Yosemite as the first sea-going atmoser in the fleet we

see not overlooking the Edgar Stuart, the America, the Henriettle, es-Shaughraum, the Bertyane and the Vidette. The latter, though a field and careful and the reason of the product of th

sail area is indispensable in a cruiser, and we think this can be supplied to vessels of the Corsair class without materially inter-

sau area is immspensable in a cruiser, and we think this can be supplied to vessels of the Corsair class without materially intertions of the control of t

sharp cutrance, and a good clearance, so that with small beam and a liberal supply of power, a high rate of speed aught to be expected.

The Yosemite is built of iron according to Lloyd's Rules, and in some respecte exceeds the requirements of the surveyors, as expense was less a consideration than a rigid structure to take the thrists and vibration of powerful machinery for long voyages without danger of straining or shaking rivers losse. The workman could hardly of straining or shaking rivers losse. The workman could hardly be imagined. She is 18sft, over all; 18ft, on deek; 17ott, on load line; 24ft, beam; depth of hold, 12ft, and draft at 12ft; draft midslips, 94t, and forward, 84ft. The stemhead, spin out into a stump bowsprit, is 18ft outboard. The engines are of the tripple compound type, similar to those of the Britannie of the White Star Line. Two low pressure originalers of 40in, and a high pressure of 248in. Stroke, 33in, whice), 11ft, diameter, with a pitch of 17ft. Two cylindrical boilers, each 12ft, in diameter and 11th long, the shells being sign, thek. Height of stack, 25ft., with 44ft, diameter. Engine latch, 1986ft, is boiler hatch, 1986ft, with 41ft diameter. Engine latch, 1986ft, is boiler hatch, 1986ft, two substitutes of the substitute of the subst

is in a single forging. Keel plate, %; garboards, 9-16th; side plating, 4 and 7-16th; the plates diminishing alightly at the vessel's ends. Middle line keelson 10th; stiffened with single irous \$1,35%, Deck beems of bulb iron \$8,%, with angle irons \$2,82,85-16th. Stringer plates are worked over the beam ends and second home to the outside plating, being secured to the latter by short lengths of angle iron and having a continuous angle iron fayed against the reverse frames on the inside. The plates are 20x%. The dock is covered with lighthiron. Dismeter of rudder head in, the rudder being a forged frame with plating each side. The bull is further stilled by diagonal bracing from 6th etc. The bull is further stilled by diagonal bracing from 6th the accommodations below are both richly and elegantly furnished, besides being well arranged, a matter of no pract difficulty is so large a vessel. The companion leads down from the smoking room or chart house just forward of the mainmast, and land you into a sort of anti-chamber to the main saloon, the landing, or in naval parlance the "country,"

Lotes	200	10 4	Wood, Lawler, Chelsea.	7 & 7x8 Vertical.	3.5x5.5 10 Bay
Gleau	1100	10 to	Composite, Herreshoff, Bristol.	10.5 & 18x18 Coll, 5.8ft, diam.	Pole Schr.
Emu	24 17.5	6 7.5	Wood. Pine, N. Y.	10x10 1 tubular,	5x8 13 River
Ideal	130	E .	Wood. Van Dusen, N. Y.	200	Schooner, 13 Bay.
vidette	100	on on	Ward, Stanton, Newburgh.	20 & 20 & 15x94 1 tubular,	Schooner. 16 Coasting.
Rhada	156	no eno an uo	Ward, Stanton, Newburgh,	26 & 26 & 26x24 1 tubular,	7.5x12.5 Schooner. 16 (?) Coasting.
Polynta	150	0.5	Ward, Stanton, Newburgh.	32 & 32 & 24x24 2 tubular,	Pole Schr. 16 Coasting.
Henriette	190	12	Ward, Stanton, Newburgh.	45 & 85x40 2 tubular,	10.5x16 Tops, schr. 14 Seagolng.
Corsalr	185	14	Cramp & Son, Phila.	44 & 24x24 2 tubular,	9x13 Schooner. 16 Seagoing.
Yosemite	186 170 24	125	Roach & Son, Chester.	40 & 40 & 28.5x33 2 cylindrical,	Schooner, 18 (†) Seagoing.
Bretague	240 210 32.5	14	Reany & Malster, Baltimore,	28 & 50x33 2 return tube 12x10 5x18	13x21 Bark. 14 Seagoing.
	Length over all Length on load line. Beam	Draft aft.	Builders	Engines	Surew. Rig. Speed, knots. Class.

is hansomely finished in true Eastlake. State rooms, 8x5ft., open into this steerage or country, one on each side. Sliding doors, paneled in malogany, chony, maple and ground glass, lead into the main saloon, 20x20ft., a most handsome specimen of the joiner's art, firsh in color, yet well blended and harmonous in effective their quota to the delightful and almost surprising pleasure of the eye. Overlead the deck is finished in ash burn panels, with trimmings of satin wood, amaranth and holity. The mainmast is encased in panel work to correspond with the rest, and a grand buffet, broad looking-glasses and sumptious furniture lend enchantment, comfort and luxury to these quarters. A passage of 34 ft. long and 3 ft, wide leads aft from the saloon, and into it the various staterooms open. On 14 ft. long and 6 ft. wide. This and all the other rooms are lighted by 12 in. air ports, the framing being nickel plated on the interior. Further aft are located two staterooms for guests, 9x7, with lower betths fixed and upper berths ready to let down on the Pullman-sleeping-car principle. Beyond these 1s the retiring room and a nursery for children across the stern. On the port side the arrangement is similar, a servant's room taking the place of the retiring room. Forward of the accommodations for passengers we find on the starboard eide, besides pranticy be-quarters for his assistants in a room for the chorungeer, is hansomely finished in true Eastlake.

boiler space. Just forward of these and located amidabips is the galley with a laundry attached, and next to it two small rooms for the oilers and cools. Then the captain's quarters accessible from the pilot house also, and a couple of staterooms for the oilers and cools. Then the captain's quarters accessible from the pilot house also, and a couple of staterooms for the oileres, and their mess room 10x6 ft. The forecastic, or rather "berth deek," is fitted up for a crew of fourteen well ventilated by four ports in the sade, and it by four deek lights above. The passageway on the proposed of the machinery and forward has been devoted to use as a "promoundo" dring bad weather. Twice, and will be four the promoundo" dring bad weather. Twice, and will be used as a "promoundo" dring bad weather. Twice, and will be used as a "promoundo" dring bad weather. Twice, and will be used as a "to make a set afford by an unreliable party who felt humself the states was set afford by an unreliable party who felt humself at the states was set afford by an unreliable party who felt humself at the same and the s

TORONTO CANOE CLUE.—A new club under this title has been formed in Toronto, Out., with the following officers: commoders, J. W. Bridgman; Vice-Commodors, Mr. Nicholson; Secretary, Robt. Tyson; Treasurer, E. M. Barrett. The next meeting is called for February.

Nob. Tyson; Treasurer, E. M. Barrett. The next meeting is called for February?

"LR YACHT."—Our esteemed French contemporary comes to use in a new drees and enlarged in its pages. We congratulate our French consins upon the possession of an enterprising organ of the sport which is a credit to its management and speaks volumes for the increasing popularity of yachting in La Belle France.

The Perrins Syerem.—One Dent, "late commanding steamer Anthracite," writes to the London Field that "of the many visitors in the United States (both nautical and mechanical), all were convinced that in a vessel of the same dimensions and the same indicated horse-power, no other engines and boilers could compete with those of the Anthracite." For this brainless statement the worthy Dent draws upon his imagination. It is out of whole cloth. No practical Americans are prepared to give preference to a system which, by the patentee's own showing, is more costly, heavier, requires more space, shows more wear and tear and is less economical than any other system in general use, including the ordinary tabular boiler and compound engine. What Dent states in the Field is a libel upon American engineers, not one of whom has indoned the Anthracite to the exclusion of all other systems. A literature of the Anthracite to the exclusion of all other systems. A convention of the contract that any one deal exception of the Anthracite to the exclusion of all other systems. A literature of the Anthracite to the exclusion of all other systems.

would be to their own interest.

CHICAGO ICE YACHTS.—A correspondent writes that a good deal of excitement is being created by a number of ice yachts on the lake, and that the fleet is growing in numbers.

VALUABLE EXPREMIMENTS.—Mr. Dixon Kemp has been selected by the Marquis of Exter to conduct an exhaustive series of experiments on models of wave lines and other forms, also of deep and narrow and wide and shallow models with equal displacement. These experiments will probably contribute more important and definite information on the subject of naval design than anything Yt undertaken. We await the results with the greatest interest.

NATIONAL YACHT (UDB.—At the annual election in Jersey City James King was elected Commodore, William Fortune, Vice-Commodore and T. H. Gibson, Corresponding Secretary.

WAN LOST.—Una gale off the coast, Jan. 5, the Nokomis lost a

modore and T. H. Gibson, Corresponding Secretary.

Max Lost.—In a gale off the coast, Jan. 5, the Nokomis lost a man overboard. The schooner was bound South with Mr. Paddle-ford on board. When in lat. \$2 deg. 55 min. N. and lon. 78 deg. 56 min. W. she took a gale from S. W. and was "knocked down." Before steerage way could be given a heavy sea boarded her forward, carried away flying jib boom and two men engaged in securing the sail. The cutter was seent after them and life buoys thrown to the men. One was research the othersank. The Nokomis illustrated, in her violent behavior and desire to "stand on end," the danger and discomfort of our flat-bottom style of building, and the Nokomis is one of the least-objectionable on that score in the fleet. There is danger in going to sea in yackits which can be knocked down, with doubts as to their righting. A few disasters will be needed to sharpen the intellects of many to comprehend the necessities of a crusing yacht.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

ty" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

SOUTH BEND .- J. T. B. Smith, Omaha, Neb.

H. D .- You will find article on canvas canoe in our issue of Aug. 7, 1879.

W. A. S .- Canoe Pilot will appear very soon. Will notice in our

CHALLENGE.—A foreign sloop, if over 30 tons, is entitled to challenge for the American Cup. See recent dates of this paper.

F. P. W.; Orange, N. J.—The gun is highly spoken of, and the only objection urged against its action is that it is inconvenient. There is some wear, but it is practically insignificant,

B., Belleville,—Mischief, 67.5 ft. over all; 61 ft. on w. l.; 19.9 ft. extreme beam; 7.75 ft. depth; draft 5.8. Hoist about 58 ft. Gracic, 79.10 ft. over all; 70.8 ft. on w. l.; 21.5 ft. beam and 6.7 ft. depth with 6.5 ft. draft.

T. S. Van Dyke, the favorite contributor to our columns on topics connected with the use of the hunting ritle, is to publish a book on the whole subject of game shooting, and uniting as he does a varied experience with an attractive and instructive method of writing, his book cannot but be useful and interesting.

Pamlico, Baltimore.—Kemp's Yacht Designing will serve your purpose. The principles underlying design are the same, of course,

for English and American yachts. You need not be bound by the lines of English yachts unless you choose. Nothing else of the kind published. Price \$15. Brentanos', Union Square, N. Y., or can send it to you upon receipt of price.

W. R. W.—The yacht to accommodate six in cabin and have two staterooms would have to be 50 ft. water line. Hefer you to any of our advertisers as the best builders. No other works published but those of Mr. Kemp which can be recommended. A work on ship building and Lloyd's Register of yachts would meet your wants. Do not know price asked for Polynia. Write to Mr. Jas. G. Bennett, care *Herald*,

A READER, Laconia, N. H .- I have a Newfoundland bitch which was served six days ago; the dog has been with her all the tune since until to-day. She escaped from the stable and was served by since until to-day. She escaped from the stable and was served by a cur. Can you tell me if it is possible for her to have puppies by the last dog, or if it can injure those of the first dog? it is possible that she may have pupples by both dogs, in which case each lot will be distinct.

N. R. A .- At the first intimation that he had been chosen as President of the National Ride Association Mr. E. A. Buck sent a declination on the ground that he would be out of town durng a large part of the year. Lieut. A. H. Weston, the very efficient Assistant Secretary, was induced to withdraw his resignation, and he will continue to fulfill his duties as usual. Among the life members chosen were Maj. E. A. McAlpin, H. R. Russell, J. W. Mangam and Ralph Troutman. A special meeting of the Directors on the 20th considered the question of the Presidency,

Vulp, New York City.—1. This morning upon visiting my litter of mastiff puppies I found one of them much swellen about the right side of the face. The swelling, which has come on within the last twenty-four hours, is quite hard and extends from the eye which is closed, to the lower jaw. The little fellow presents a very ludicrous appearance as he totters about, his head being nearly double its former size. He seems, however, to experience no pain and nurses as greedily as ever. My first impression was that the pup was afflicted with mumps, but the fact that he is the only sufforer seems somewhat to discredit this supposition. 2. Has such a case ever been heard of before? Ans. I. The swelling is either inflammation of the glands, or the formation of a chronic abscess; impossible to say which without seeing the youngster. Show him to a skillful surgeon in your vicinity. 2. Yes.

C. E. W., Nashua, N. H.-1. My puppy four months old passes worms. They are whitish in color, about three-quarters of an inch in length and flat in shape. 2. He also has a bunch under his lower jaw. It has been coming for four days and is nearly half as large as a hen's egg. Ans. 1. It is the maw worm that you have seen your dog pass with his excrement. The maw worm is the least harmful of the three most common. Give santonine from two to four grains, after keeping all food from the dog for ten hours. Follow later with olive, or castor oil. 2. From description we would term the swelling, or lump, goitre. It is especially It is especially a disease of old dogs, although it occurs in ill-fed and scrofnloud The treatment consists in applying the following ointment daily till the swelling disappears. Give cod liver oil in dosos of a teaspoonful twice a day for a month or two, or, in same way, iodide of potassium, in doses from two to four grains, in water, or decoction of sarsaparilla. Ointment: Take foldide of potassium, one drachm; lard, seven drachms. Mix and apply as directed

-Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., etc., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray. Sons & Co., Boston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying. It will pay you to try them .- [Adv.

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Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 cents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices on editoral pages, 40 cents per line—eight words to the Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday of each week previous to the issue in which they are to be inserted. We cannot receive new advertisements, nor alter standing advertisements into than Tuesday morning.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. Anonymous letters will receive no attendion.
Score for Clubs and Associations are invited to favor us with a fact of the publication of the pub

All communications, of whatever nature, relating to the business or editorial departments of this paper must be directed simply

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

New York City, N. Y.

—Scarocly less rare than a black tulip, a redhaired negro, or a four-leaved shamrock, is the amazing natural curiosity now being exhibited in the Berlin Aquarium, to the ma terial augmentation of that admirable institution's daily receipts. A milk-white raven, with pale pink eyes and red legs, received admission a week ago to the great central aviary in which se was observed but the receipt of

—The cricket field, the hunting field, the race course, the racket court, and the arona of athletic sports, says the London Lancet, all number a good many maimed, or even killed, among their votaries, but the undoubted value of athletic exercises to the individual and the nation more than counterbalances the occasional mishaps which must inevitably occur. While it is advisable to avoid anything approaching to brutality in our pastimes, it is equally necessary not to encourage effeminacy, especially in this age, when manufacturers of "gentlemen's corsets" flaunt their advertisements in the public press, and men of the modern æsthetic school write maudlin poems in praise of each other. There are many pastimes infinitely more ruinous to health than we have enumerated above. Dancing night after night in crowded non-ventilated rooms is among the most unwholesome and dangerous practices of modern life, and kills infinitely more persons (th ugh more indirectly) than either the "Rugby" or the "Association rules. The men who are killed by sitting in public houses or (what is very much the same thing) in club houses, playing billiards or cards till the small hours, and drisking "B." and "S." are not held up as warnings.

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RUSSIA, " " "			4.00	5.00		6,00		8,00			
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NEW STYLE (holding eight dozen files at full length) with patent clips. SAME, extra quality (The "South-Side")					2.00			6.00	5,00		
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Babylon, 8.25 A.M., 8.35, 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundays, 9.A.M. Col. Pt. & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.25 A.M., 2.85, 2.35, 4.25, 5.5.26, 6.265, 7, 7.25, 9.15, 10.45 P.M., 2.85, 2.35, 4.25, 5.5.26, 6.265, 7, 7.25, 9.15, 10.45 P.M., Flushing, 6.32, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.25 A.M., 2.25, 13.8, 5.25, 7.25, 10.11.25 A.M., 2.25, 13.8, 5.25, 7.25, 10.11.25 A.M., 2.25, 13.8, 5.25, 5.25, 6.35, 7.5, 7.26, 10.11.25 A.M., 2.25, 13.8, 5.25, 7.25, 10.11.25 A.M., 2.35, 13.8

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535, 6, 7 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and
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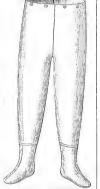
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### NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

Vol. 15-No. 26. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York.

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#### FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881.

THE TIDE OF TRAVEL is setting in to the equator. Many scores of tourists are on their way to Florida in pursuit of warmth, health and sport.

A LETTER PUBLISHED in our game columns shows how the proposed "refrigerator amendment" is regarded in the interior of the State.

The Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania reports a roll of nearly 200 members, that number being the limit allowed, a sound financial condition and increasing popularity.

ularity.

The officers elected to serve during the present year are: President, Robert Dalzell; Vice-Presidents, D. C. Phillips, F. H. Kennedy, S. B. Sweitzer; Treasurer, W. C. Macrum; Secretary, J. C. Brown; Naturalist, H. S. A. Stewart; Board of Directors, Ormsly Phillips, R. C. Gray, Howard Hartley, W. T. Dunn; W. C. Taylor; Election Committee, John Calwell, Jr., C. A. Carpenter, Chas. Hays, Edward Gregg, W. A. Melntosh, Henry Holdship, Benj. Bakewell

THE MIXTURE of sand or pulverized glass with gunpowder, in order to separate the grains of the latter and thereby make its transportation safer, is nothing new. It was tried as far back as 1835 by Piobert, in 1841 by Fadeiff, and again in 1855 by Capt. Riley and by Gale of England. The man who is alleged to have been exhibiting this device to "scientific and practical men in Jersey City," must have talked very loud to have made them believe that it was a "recent English invention," or else the company was not so "scientific and practical" after all.

THE COCKER CLUB.—We have received the names of seventy-five persons who have expressed their desire to join the proposed Cocker Club, and in accordance with the plan already stated, we send circulars this week to the members calling for the selection of a committee to perfect the organlzation of the Club. It gives us much satisfaction to congratulate the owners and breeders of cockers upon the promising condition of affairs and the assured success of the Cocker Club.

# GEN. HANCOCK AND RIFLE PRAC-

THE acceptance of the Presidency of the National Rifle Association by Gen. Winfield Scott Honcock puts a man with rare executive ability in a place where he can have a full exercise of it. The election was unanimous, and the General can rest assured that that feeling is shared by every member of the National Rifle Association. He is not an untried man, and for one holding a position of so many and such important responsibilities, he has found time to give considerable attention to the matter of rifle practice. He it was, first of all army officers holding commanding posts. who appreciated the fact that the volunteers were far ahead of the regulars in the matter of skill with the rifle. When the fact became apparent there was a frank acknowledgment of it, and Gen. Hancock instituted prizes and in various other ways set about supplying the deficiency which he saw existing among the men under him. The other departments fell into line, and with the establishment of the Hilton trophy, which might without impropriety, and with an entire regard for fact, be styled the Hancock trophy, the new president completed an effective plan of getting rifle practice on a firm basis in the army.

Gen. Hancock, too, will command the entire confidence of every class of the shooting men. Though an army man all through his life, he is thoroughly aware of the fact that rifleshooting is far more than a mere branch of the soldier's duties. He is a man of society and the world, and will appreciate fully what is being done to build up rifle practice throughout the country as a gentlemanly sport, free from all tendency toward gambling and questionable practices. It is entirely proper that the head of the National Rifle Association should be an army officer of high rank. The British National Rifle Association is presided over by the Commander-in-Chief of the British armies, and under the Duke of Cambridge the small bore men have had no real cause of complaint that their wants were not looked after. Ample provision is made in the Wimbledon programme for the shooting of any-rifle, all-comers matches, and Gen. Hancock will see to it that the division of the work of the N. R. A. is well looked after. Under Gen. Hancock the association may become truly national in extent, in influence and in power to unify and systematize rifle shooting, as well as in name. He has assumed the position with a very clear idea of the work to be undertaken, and he has declared his conviction that the association can be built up to a position of general respect, and be made a valuable adjunct to the army and its methods. Under such a presiding officer there should be no difficulty experienced in securing a liberal prize list, and with this the entry lists soon fill up; and while we are not over sanguine of ever seeing anything more than sudden rushes to Creedmoor solong as it remains isolated as at present, we do expect to see the year 1881 make a showing in target practice as fine as any of the preceding ten-years of the association's existence. The desire to enjoy the rivalry of competition before the bulls is as strong as it ever was, but in very few cases is it strong enough to induce men to make a toil of a pleasure, and sacrifice a day for an hour, to give up to riding and waiting about in railroad depots above five hours to secure an hour's prac-There has been too much of the laissez tice on the range. faire policy in the past, and with attention and zeal in place of neglect and apathy great results may confidently be

In Boston the Walnut Hill range shooters have shown an appreciation of things by the selection of L. L. Hubbard for the Presidency and A. C. Gould for the Treasuryship of the Mass. Rife Association. They are men well versed in the technicalities of rifle shooting, and it is certain that under them the wants of the actual shooters will be looked after; and Boston, if such a thing were within the probabilities, may be expected to surpass her own champion record.

Transporting Young Fish Eggs.—The letter from Mr. von dem Borne in our last issue on the subject of his experiments in transporting fish eggs which had never been in water, in the bladder of an animal, is worthy the attention of our fishculturists. If this can be done with eggs which are as delicate as those of the cod and shad or other floating eggs it will prove of great practical value.

#### THE MAINE SYSTEM.

ONE year ago the plan of making the Maine Commissioners of Fisheries Commissioner of Game also was an untried experiment. It is such no longer. The wisdom of the system and its efficiency are amply attested in the detailed report just published by Mesers. Stillwell and Smith. Portions of the report are published elsewhere. As the record of the first year's working of the new system it is worth a careful study.

There were serious obstacles in the way of the Commissioners. In the first place there was no adequate provision of funds to enable them to do the work as it ought to have been done. As soon as it became known that there were two officials whose duty it was to prosecute violators of the game law, a flood of complaints poured in upon the Commissioners from every part of the State. To attend to all of these separate complaints the writers of the report tell us was beyond their power, and the result was an imputation of blame where it did not properly belong.

But hampered as the work was, the accomplishment s most gratifying and creditable and full of promise for the future. The Commissioners have really done something. Men who have killed game out of season have been prosecuted and made to pay their fines. Others, who saw that the prosecutors meant serious work, came forward and paid their fines of their own accord; other cases are now on the docket awaiting their turn.

These prosecutions mean much more than the punishment of these individual violators. They are showing the people throughout the State that the game laws mean something and are not to be ignored. It is for this reason that we say that this first report of Game Commissioners of Maine is full of promise for the future.

If a system of game protection, whereby the laws are enforced by game wardens and a game commission, works well in Maine, why will not the same system work equally well in other States?

Michean Sportsmen's Association.—The special dispatch to the Forest and Stream, published in another column, reports a large convention at Lansing, and a meeting, which like previous assemblies of the Michigan sportsmen is characterized by a spirit of earnest work. The report of the papers read and the transactions of the society are necessarily too brief to warrant extended comment upon them now. We shall publish the proceedings at length hereafter, and meanwhile congratulate the people of Michigan that there are among them a number of sportsmen so intelligently and faithfully endeavoring to conserve the fish and game interests of the State.

The Present Demand upon the columns of the Forest and Streem is allogether unparalleled in the history of the paper. To do justice to the paper and to i's friends it has become absolutely imperative to make some provision where, by the capacity of the pages shall be increased. Next week, therefore, the first number of Volume Sixteen will appear with a change of type in several departments. This change will be equivalent to an addition of two pages to the paper, and with the increased facilities thus afforded it is hoped that the value of the Forest and Stream may be proportionately enhanced.

Our Alaska Letters.—The map which we republish with the "Log of the Favorite," is the first chart of that part of the Alsaka coast ever made. It is due to the writer of of these articles, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, of the United States Navy, to note here the wide interest awakened by his letters to Forest and Stream. (apt. Beardslee is to day the best informed man on Alaska affairs in the country, and his descriptions of the land, its products, fauna and inhabitants, are the most vivid and truthful pictures of that country to be found in print. The series, of which the present paper is the fourth, was begun in our issue of Nov. 25, with the account of the Chilcats and Chilcoots. It will extend through one or two more numbers, the concluding chapters being fully equal in interest and information to those already published.

Among those who called at the office of the Forest and Steeam last week was Hon. Jno. S. Wise, of Virginia,

# The Sportsman Courist.

THE LOG OF THE FAVORITE, NO. 8.

THE LOG OF THE FAVORITE, AV. 8.

GLACIER BAY, CROSS SOUND, AUG. 20, 1880.

WILESS you are provided with better charts of Alaska waters than I am, I am sure that you will be unable to trace out the locality from which I date this letter; for on all of mine an unbroken coast-line (dotted on some to show that the region is misurveyed) occurs when we have found, well hidden by over-lapping islands, the entrance to a great hay, through which we are now steaming at full speed, having spent the day in exploration and surveying. I inclose a sketch which embodies our results, and on it you will find names, as yet in their infancy; for the places have been christened by us within the last forty-eight hours—"Glacier Bay," "Mud Bay," "Sherman Island," "Wiloughly Cove" and others.

ay," 'Mud Bay," 'Sherman lower, ove" and others.

Through this bay we have steamed over thirty miles on through this bay we have steamed over thirty miles on Cove" and others.

Through this bay we have steamed over thirty miles on a northerly course, and found deep blue water; and have not found any hidden dangers which would prevent a steam vessel many times greater than the Favorite from safely traversing it; and when finally deterred from further progress northward by threatening wenther, we reluctantly furned to retrace our joute, we had good reason to believe that we could have added ten or twelve miles to our journey toward the Fole, for the local pilots who were with us—"Dick." Wiloughly and Indians—dampened our ardor for a cance trip to the head of the bay by the assurance, that its distance was fully three hours—the ardor being a natural result from the glowing descriptions they gave of the magnificent seenery which there existed, of mountain peaks, and immense canyons through which, from all directions, tremendous glaeiers converged and pushed their way over precipies into the sea.

We were lobt to leave these wonders unseen, but a dense fog bank, born evidently of the glaciers, hung over the north-

mense caryons inrough which, from all directions, tremendous glaciers converged and pushed their way over precipiezes into the sea.

We were both to leave these wonders unseen, but a dense fog bank, born evidently of the glaciers, lung over the northera horizon, shutting in all peaks and landscape, and possibilities of contact with the floes and bergs which resulted from the glaciers, rendered it imprudent to visit them in the Favorite, and probabilities amounting to certainties of a chilly, uncomfortable trip of perlaps twelve hours in open canoes made us hesitate and give up.

The curtains of ice, which through force of gravity detach themselves from the advacing glaciers, are the icebergs and floes which give to ley Straits its name.

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The cutrains of ice, which through force of gravity detach themselves from the advacing glaciers, are the icebergs and floes which layed the summer of the layer is apparently a point on the coast; the surface of the bay is apparently a point on the coast; the surface of the bay is apparently a point on the coast; the surface of the bay is sured us that several of them were rich in silver and gelena. Reports and specimens of ore brought by the Indians to Sitka, were the charms which lad drawn him from the more congenial atmosphere of the miner's camps and dance houses at Sitka to thee-remote and lonely regions, and he seemed to feel that his venturescene trip had met with full reward; to use his own language, "Yee struck it rich this time, you bet." I hope he has, but Dick has "struck it "in the same manner very often, yet is still "sparring for a stake."

He was very positive as to the existence of these deposits, and wanted us to land on some of the islands,

tremendous difference in the proportional quantity to saverand gold in a ton of rock as measured by the ideas of the finders, by the result obtained from an "assay ton," and the crushing of a real ton.

We had other things to attend to so we left the islands unexplored and, wishing blick's luck to prove true, kept on to the northward till we reached on the western shore the month of an inlet at the head of which we hoped to find a powerful chief who with his family made here his summer home, and to hold with him some little converse with the object of completing the sowing of good seed which we had begin the day before in interview with Kalt-hoo-doo sak, and other Hoonal chiefs, from which seed we hoped for a larvest in the shape of friendly and harmonious relations between the Indians and white men, and the prevention of a threatened war between the Hoonals and Sim-sims. We failed, however, to find this ranch, for as we turned into the mouth of the inlet the water shouled suddenly, and not over a hundred yards from where the last east of the lead gave sixteen fathoms we struck as many fect. "Stop her," and "Back her," were the orders, but before headway ceased the leadsman's nervous shout "Eleven fect, sir," showed us that the keel of the Favorite was in a very undesirable proximity to a hard bottom. As soon as deepening water showed a safe distance a boat was lowered, and the hydrographer started in search of a channel through the bar to the commodious bay we saw beyond.

He found a channel deep enough for usor a larger steamer, but before it could be examined sufficiently to justify us in attempting its rather tortuous course the dense bank to the northward began to advance toward us, shutting in point after point, and it was thought improduct to delay, so the boat was recalled and we started this search of a channel through and are now running in hopes of reaching a safe harbor for the night, and to-morrow, our business with the Hoonahs in-

We outspeeded the fog-bank, dodged the icebergs and cut through the whirlpools safely, and are now safely ensensed in a sheltered cove just to the eastward of Point Adolphus, which to-night will be our sentry and protect us from the intrusion of icebergs and strong winds.

We have supped royally on the fins of freshly-caught halibut and on the broiled belies of salmon, and we have sat comfortably for two hours, smoking and discussing the events of to-day and the plans for to-morrow.

Upon one thing we are all agreed, and that is that compared with that of the rest of Southeast Alaska the scenery of Glacker Bay is a failure, with but one redeeming point, and that is that in seeing what there is of it we have almost a monopoly.

oly.

There are no high hills or peaks bordering its coast line,

and such hillocks as do exist are bleak and barren stretches of rock and sand.

of rock and sond.

For and there in a gulch, a few stunted hemlocks have spring up and sarvived, through the shelter they have had from the tey blasts, which, starting among the canyons of the Fairweather Alps, have swept over the glaciers and partaken of their temperature. Elsewhere no trees are seen. We saw a few croppings of white stone and hastily pronounced them quantz, but on this point Dick soon undeceived us; the had been there, and the stone was marble—about as useful in Alaska as it might have been to Robinson Crusoe. We did not meet a canoe or see any sign of animal life, except a few shags and white-winged coots and now and then a flock of swimming snips.

cept a tew snags and white-winged coots and now and men a flock of swimming snipe.

It was dull work, and the dullness was intensified by the feeling that perhaps we had made a mistake in abandoning our exploration when we did. The fog bank which had secured us did not look balf so formidable when we found we could outrun it, and when presently it began evidently to recould outful it, and when presently it began evidently to re-cede and hitherto invisible points came again into view, we who had been too prudent were most unmercifully chaffed by our more adventurous—but in no way responsible for the safety of the bost—companions. The advance into a new country had at least excitement; our retreat over our old tracks none

acks none. I think that for the first time in my life I had felt a little I think that for the first time in my life I had felt a little of the sensation which such discoverers as Vancouver, Behrings and others must have felt strongly or they would never, in their old-time ships, have stuck to their work. There is a novel sensation in seeing what others have not seen and in treading where others have not tred.

and in reasing where others have not troot.

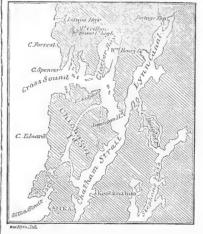
This sensation, though, was to us somewhat reduced when we learned from the Indians that we were not, as we supposed, the first white men who had penetrated the hay.

They told us of two who came before the salmon began to run, and in a canne. They described these men and I gained

They tota us or two who came control these men and I gained no idea as to their identity; they described their habits and I think I can place them. Unless greatly mistaken, the man who "lived on the glaciers" was Professor John Muir, the State Geologist of California, and his companion the Rev. S. Hall Young, a missionary who does not confine his mission work within the houndaries of comfort and civilization.

I have those two made a long cance trip to some hitherto

within the boundaries of comfort and civilization. I know these two made a long cance trip to some hitherto unknown region—Muir in search of his favorite game, the glacier, and Young to spread the Gospel teachings. And in thus recognizing our predecessors I add to the weight of our regret that we did not stay longer, go further and see more, and we feelthat we have lost a grand opportunity by fulling to visit the head of Glacier Bay.



In one of his lectures in San Francisco, Muir describes In one of his lectures in San Francisco, Muir describes vividly certain grand glaciers which he had visited upon a canoe voyage, which having their origin amid the canyons of the Fairweather Alps, found their way to the sea in an unaknown bay. One of them was over three seven wide at the mouth and moved a foot per hour, discharging leckergs over a wall into the sea; this ice river is about one mile deep. In our journey of over seven hunred miles in a canoe, fully one lundred were made by pushing our way through waters litterally crowded with ice. It was a strange sight to see ice rivers flowing through valveys lined with evergreens and bushes loaded with bright berries hanging over the frozen stream." And further: am." And further:
One side of this mighty river was filled with deep chasms

and yawning abysses; on the other there was used a smooth and gentle slope, on which, starring from the sea, five hundred horsenen abreast could, without drawing rein, gallop fifty miles without an obbstacle."

miles without an obbstacle." If his was the party who preceded us, and the above describes what they did and we didn't see, we can but mourn forever over our lost opportunities. If it be ever again my good fortune to visit Glacier Bay, I shall not leave until I have seen the whole of it.

In the same lecture quoted the Professor attributes to glacial action the erosion of the shore line of Southeastern

glacial action the crosion of the shore line of Southeastern Alasia. I yield to his superior knowledge, and accept this view as a substitute for myown, as given'in my last, that this cutting through was due to tides and currents. A glacier a mile deep and seven miles wide, advancing at the rate of a foot an hour, would have power to cut most anything. I am getting very anxious and impatient to see one of these ice-rivers, as are all of my companions, excepting the Doctor, who having been one of the secort to the pioneer party that last spring went up to Chilcat, has, while passing through Lynn Canals, seen so many of them that he now affects to be blase on the subject, and is evidently set up with his superior knowledge, and affects to be an authority.

blase on the subject, and is evidently set up with his superior knowledge, and affects to be an authority.

But while I am thus discoursing on glaciers, of which as yet I know nothing but by hearsay, my log is getting far behind hand. I will bring it up to date, and turn in. To recapitulate, we left Sitka on the 14th, remained at anchor in Peril Straits until 16th, reached Kotcosok on that day; left there on 17th, and arrived at Komtokkom that evening, and the next morning undertook to stand over to a large island

about ten miles distant, on which was encamped the most powerful chief of the Hoo-nahis; but a fresh southeaster got up a little more sea than was healthy for a small boat, and as usand with a southeaster the weather was thick and nasty. So after a fair try, we put back, and about moon again anchored in Kom-tok-kon, and whiled away a day in hallbut fishing, surveying, visiting Indians, and for the first time since starting on the trip, with a little shooting.

Along the edge of the advancing idde, where its blue waters encountered the muddy outset from several streams which flowed into the bay, there was a line of kelp over which the phalaropes (swimming snipe) hovered in myriads, and from these flocks a goodly number stayed with us after each discharge of our breech-loaders, and gave us promise of a delicious breakfast, a promise though to the eye alone, for they proved fishy and tough. And a few ducks rewarded us for a trip to the head of the bay, where the waters were black with them feeding; but as with the snipe, they were fairer to look upon than to eat—all were fishy.

August 19—Bright, clear northwest weather, and at 6 A. m. we started for Tschitch Island, where we were to meet Kahchoo-doo-sak, the "Hyas Ciotche Tyhee" of the Hoonahs. Two hours' run carried us over to the island, which is about seven miles long and three wide, and is reported to contain rich deposits of silver. I cannot souch for that, but do know that it is of the rock in which silver is generally found—mamely, granite. On the eastern side there is a harbor, which we surveyed and named "Willoughby Cove," after the prospector of that name, who is the first white man who has made his home among the Hoo-nah Indians, and who by his conduct among them has done much toward changing their feelings of hestility to friendship.

The island, which is already of considerable importance, it being the summer home of the head chief of the Hoo-nahs, and who has made his home among the Hoo-nah Indians, and who has made his home among the Hoo-nah Indian

long-drawn 'ala-la-la.' His story was a simple one, but was denly true.

For generations the sea-otter hunting grounds, upon which the Sim-sims had this spring and once before intruded, had belonged to his tribe and from it they drew their principal subsistence. They had been told that the White Pather had given the ground to them and they appealed to me, acting for him, to maintain them in their rights. Three cannes of the Sim-sims, carrying thirty men, had, with whisky, corrupted such Hoo-nabs as were at the time on the grounds, and with ritles slaughtered and frightened away the otters. Upon the receipt of my letter he had informed them that the Jamestown would come and drive them away, and they had then left, but with the threat that in he fall they would rotehun with sixty cances and six hundred men and then they would not leave for the Jamestown, which had no power over them. We gave them such assurances as we were able of future protection, and thus as delighted their hearts that the old tellow adopted me as his "father" and Karklee said I was a "warm blanket given to him on a cold day," with many other equally extravaguat expressions. I was a "warm blanket given to him on a many other equally extravagant expressions.

many other equally extravagant expressions.

At this interview we were gratified with the sight of the prettiest Indian woman either of us had ever seen. She was the young wife of Karklee—who is a tremendous big Indian about fifty years old—and she was evidently a great pet of his, for by our permission she sat throughout the allow of the floor by his side and amused herself fundling with his hand, which he raincovished to be Marchael Committee and the state of the sta which he relinquished to her. He seemed proud that we admired her

mired ner.

One of the white Tyhees expressed a willingness to exchange seats with Karklee, but his wish could not be grati-

Change sears with Kararee, but his wish could not be gratified.

This woman was about twenty years old and positively—not comparatively—handsome. Elderly Indian chiefs are somewhat Mormonish in their views, and in addition to the old wife who has grown up with them, and through whom their tribal connections are strengthened, and whom they keep at home, they generally provide themselves with a young one for a traveling companion.

During this interview I rather atomished Kah-hoo-doo-sak. Six months before he had had a dream which he had communicated to the Shamans and other wise men for an interpretation, which they had failed to give.

I had beard of this dream, but this he did not know. It was to this effect: Fishing one morning in the bay he dreamed

I had beard of this dream, but this he did not know. It was to this effect: Pishing one morning in the bay he dreamed that he booked a halibut, which on being drawn to the surface proved to be a very beautiful fish, very different from any he had ever seen. Just as he was about to kill and pull it into his canoe something warned him not to do so, and instead he unbooked and let it go unbarmed.

The next day the bay was full of these fish, which in every respect proved far more valuable than the ordinary halibut, and of which the Indians caught so many and so easily that they all got rich.

and of which the futurals caught so many and so easily that they all got rich.

I had heard of this dream as occurring to a one-eyed old Hoonah chief, and while I was listening to Kah-hoo-doo-sak it struck me that this was the dreamer, so when picturing to It struck he can this was the deather, so when picturing to him the great benefits which would come to them if they admitted and treated kindly the whites, I sprung on him his own parable of the fishes, and wound up my ramarks which I could see were telling, and had attracted attention as coinciding with the dream, by saying, "Dick is your fiew ballbut, by your good treatment of him you will draw the whites to you and together you will get rich."

Mr. Willoughby afterward in speaking of this interview remarked "that the Cap. played it low down on the old Siwash and raked in the pot," whatever that may mean. We had planued for an excursion to the glaciers, but an advance guard of icebergs which were drifting past the nouth of the harbor paused as it reached the western cape, reconsistered us, and whirling began to slowly advance upon us. The leader who was a huge fellow soon paused, for his foot came in contact with the bottom, but several smaller ones were not so considerate, and we came to the conclusion that it was best to respect their pre-emption claims and seek for a better shelter, so hurried up our anchor and started for Mnd Bay, where we passed a confortable night.

Ilaving thus brought the log up to date, I will devote a few lines to the sea after, which in my hast letter I spoke of as a noble animal. To mohe so seems, both from a commercial and sportsman's point of view.

cial and sportsman's point of view.

cial and sportsman's point of view.

The skin of the otter is worth more than that of any other animal excepting the royal ermine it brings in Alaska from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars.

Unlike all other skins of this country, it needs little assistance from the fur-dresser's arts; the black hairs are not dyed, and the white ones not sewed in the other skins of the country of the coun sewed in, therein differing greatly from the imitation called 'pointed beaver," and from the fur seal, the raw pelt of

sewed in, therein differing greatly from the imitation called 'rpointed beaver,' and from the fur seal, the raw pelt of which has no more beauty than that of a calf.

They are very wary animals and are worthy of being considered game, for none but the most expert hunters are successful in their pursuit. Unlike the fur seal, millions of which return annually in great herds to the Pryboloff Islands which return annually in great herds to the Pryboloff Islands where they are driven and slanghtered by clubbing, the otters go singly or in pairs, and their range is a large one. I believe they are found on the western shores of Behring Straits, and they have been plentiful from our westermosts. possession, the island of Atton, along through the Alled and only the Alled and the Indians of Vancouvers Island kill them on the western coast while in spring certifies the arms conversed.

white it is spring their way north.

Men of all nations join in their pursuit, and even undergo the hardships incident to marriage with native women for

The otter was to a certain extent protected. No white man could kill them, and no firearms could be used in hunting them, but with inadequate force to carry out the law i soon became a dead letter. A number of white men of va soon became a dead letter. A number of white men of various nationalities had settled upon the island of Ounga (near the south point of Aliaska Peninsula), and employed themselves in otter hunting. In 1878 the Treasury Department gave special permission to such whites as were married to native women, and intended to remain in the territory, to hunt them, which permission put otters at a discount and women at a premium. But very little ceremony was needed to give them full rights to both otters and women, which without it they had owned.

had owned. hese squaw-men by their steady bunting, frequently with

they had owned.

These squaw-men by their steady hunting, frequently with guns, are greatly reducing the supply. At Atton, where they were once adundant, but seven were killed last year, and in other resorts they are decreasing. A skin worth \$5 per square foot is worth working for.

The method of hunting the otter, as practiced by the Indians of Southeastern Alacka, and I presume much the same elsewhere, is as follows: The hunters go in companies of three canoes, each carrying ten paddlers, the one in the bow being armed with a spear or bow and arrows. Lately, muskets have been introduced, which are loaded with buck-shot; but this is illegal, and tends to drive the animals from their breeding grounds, which are on rocky islands close to the shore, just to the northward of Cape Spencer.

The animals seek these islets in May, and the hunters rendezvous at them. When an otter is seen approaching they endeavor to form a circle to seaward of it, as quietly as possible, and then close on it. When alarmed the otter dives and endeavors to make its way to sea. Although less able to remain under than the seal, its first dive will sometimes last for half an hour; but if quickly discovered and followed on reappearing, it soon becomes tallied, and falls to the lot of the boat which first wounds it. Great care is taken to hit it in the head, and some of the Indians are expert shots.

Any dispute as to ownership is referred to old Kah-hoodo-sate, who listens to all of the evidence, and gives a decision which is never questioned. Willoughly was present at one such arbitration. The old man gave the skin, worth \$70, to one of the contestants, who was to pay to the other verm blankets, worth \$21.

All capitalns of companies report to this chief the number

at one such arbitration. The old man gave the skin, worth \$70, to one of the contestants, who was to pay to the other seven blankets, worth \$21. All capitains of companies report to this chief the number of their otters, and he keeps a tally. This year 127 have been tallied, worth probably at least \$10,000. The Indians say that they don't kill the female at this spring season, but the skins of unborn sea-outer pups are frequently on sale. I suppose that they do refrain, fully as much as does the ordinary supporter of game have in New York from killing does when in the Adirondacks and out of meat.

In fall there is another short season, during which all adults are killed without distinction. On nearly every one of the Aleutian Islands, in several places in the Alaska peninsula, and in as many or more along the western coast, the Alaska Commercial Company and the Northwest Fur Company have agents stationed who practically monopolize the market in the vicinity.

Hoomath Dick admitted that some of the Alaska hunters used guns. I asked him why they did it, and he said that the English Indians used them, and unless they did also they could not get near enough to kill the otters by other means. He and Kah-hoo-doo-sak have promised to break up the custom.

stom. To-morrow we start for Chilcat and the glacier. Piseco.

#### ----FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM NOITTH CAROLINA.

It has been said that we, like Rip Van Winkle, sleep. I do not write to deny the charge, but to tell you how blue the sky and bright the sun under which we sleep. We do not know much about the excitements and turnoils which disturb a great city, nor do we swelter through a breezeless night among heated brick walls. We do not hear Mr. Beecher or Mr. Talmage on Sunday, or know about the last opera. We see the caricatures of Nast and occasionally read of the mud which your politicians and our own stir up, but happily we, the negro inclusive, no longer disturb our minds about it, but revel in the genial climate harvest fields, summer fruit, shady groves and soft winds, sweetly dreaming of the charms of the heautiful forest, "the mellow horn," "the violation of the heautiful forest, the mellow horn," "the violation of the heautiful forest of the morn" and the russiling wing—at the falling of the leaf. The United States of Notth America is probably by natural endowment the finest country in the world, and North Carolina is as rich in all that goes to make a natural life desirable as it is possible to

bring together in any one State. Why should we not be happy, and, if we wish, sleep? The game prospect is quite good. Most of the early broads are large (nongh to escape the recent heavy rains, so that quall shooting will probably be very fine. I understand there are a great many young turkeys, and no doubt the deer are doing well.

The State is divided that the three belts running northeast and southwest. The first is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles wide, and lying on the coast (sea) known as the pine belt, is a level country, and has for game qualt, turkeys, ducks, deer, and in the heavy swamps near the coast black bear. The middle belt is a rolling country and extends about one hundred miles further inland. Being a small grain country it has more quail and squirrels. Turkeys and deer are reasonably plenty. The next, the mountainous portion, has grouse, quall, turkeys, deer and bear. The middle and western portion, especially the middle, affords as fine quali shooting as any reasonable sportsman ought wish. There are an abundance of quall in the pine belt, but there are so many convenient swamps and thickets to which they usually take at the first flight that one need be somewhat expert in thick cover to make a good bag. Indeed, he need by no means be asbamed to bag only half his shots unless he is a poke who takes only open shots.

means be ashamed to bag only half his shots unless he is a poke who takes only open shots.

There is hardly a place in North Carolina where a true sportsman may not enjoy himself. The great trouble with those who come into this State for shooting is that through a long summer they have dreamed of and wished the time to come, until when they do start it is with inflamed imaginacome, until when they do start. It is that the magina-tions, and they are soon disappointed because they don't drop immediately into an Indian's heaven. Let one leave the false glare and glitter, the hollow show of a city life with a view to some weeks with nature and her charming loveliness, and he may be assured that will be find it, with fair sport added, in North Carolina. He can amuse blusself with ignorance as primitive as the most fastidious could desire or test his manners with intelligence and grace as courtly as adorns any home in America. He can see a "little speckled bull" in harness to the plow, and not a mile distant the most perfect modern machinery and implements of agriculture. Altogether we offer both a field of sport and interest. We are a peculiar people, with our "peculiar institution" gone, and although we have gotten used to the loss, we have not all learned the most profitable ways of the "new departure." It is sad to think that many years will come before a clear, round shape will be given to what should be the prosperity of a people so blessed in soil, climate and mind. The saying that it is hard to teach so old dog new tricks is as applicable to men as dogs, and I am inclined to think it especially so of men who live under a Southern sun. No condition, however, of climate, age or poverty seems to duit the senses of sportsmen for the fine points of the "new departure" in guns and dogs. In early autumn the sharp crack of the breech-loader is heard all over the State from the sea to the mountains. Those beautiful October days, when the blue hills seem sleeping in the distance, the faintest misty veil hangs over the gay woodkand, and the eye searches out, here and there, the fields of brown stubble, more beautiful to us than foliage or flower. "Tis blessed to have life on such a day, no matter now how much we "think what might have been." in North Carolina. He can amuse himself with ignorance as primitive as the most fastidious could desire or test his man.

# Matural Distorn

DOMESTICATION OF THE OSTRICH.

BY E. B. BIGGAR.

DOMESTICATION OF THE OSTRICH.

BY E. B. BUGGAL.

T' will perhaps surprise some of the readers of the Forest Nad Stream to learn that most of the ostrich feathers now used in the eivilized countries come from the hands of farmers and are clipped from tamed wings as wool is taken from the sheep. Yet such is the case, and as I have no doubt that all readers of the Forest and Stream would be glad to know something of these "farms," I will take them on an imaginary visit to one in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. It was here, about twenty years ago, that a Cape farmer, whose sheep had failed him through disease and drought, conceived the idea of domesticating the wild ostrich and breeding them for the sake of his feathers and of making a business of the industry. With much public spirit he advocated this for the benefit of his fellow-colonists as well as himself; but although some farmers had occasionally, from almost the earliest days of settlement, caught some wild chicken and kept it on their frams, no one seems ever to lawe thought of making it a trade or business. The farmer mentioned above, whose name was Kinmar, demonstrated that the sale of the feathers was profitable, but it was not unit about 1805 that other farmers began to adopt the business. In that year there were eighty tame ostriches in the colony in various districts, but so profitable did the business turn out and such a mania did it become that within the succeeding ten years that number has gain been doubled. It is now, therefore, a regularly settled industry, spreading through the other colones of South Africa. It is not the object of this article to tell all about the "trade," but rather to give some idea of the character of the farms and the kind of life the farmer leads. Imagine yourself planted down in an inland district, or as it would be called here, a county of the Cape, say Graaff Reinet. In one quarter of the horizon perhaps some craggy mountain rises high over the surrounding land, but on all other sides is a bare ocean of treeless

injurious dainties of the English "highly civil'zed" table, and he finds his dyspeptic miseries vanishing without medicine. But we have come to see his ostriches not to hear his life. "You hear that noise?" asks the farmer in seemingly irrelevent reply to our statement of the object of our visit. "Yes; it is like the low trill of a policeman's whistle. What is it?" "Here, Nasiwana, says the farmer, "take the cover off that box." Nasilwana, says the farmer, "take the cover off that box." Nasilwana, a stout, well-conditioned, colored girl, born probably in some wild-bash dell in Fingoland, removes a rug from a biscuit box in the corner, and up starts the head of a beautiful bird. You name three or four birds which on after-thought you conclude it isn't, and then you make up your mind it is some wild African bird you have never seen. And it is, for it is a chicken estrich. "And is that the way you hatch them?" you may ask. "No; that is a chick, the last of a whole brood. I suppose the old bird got tired waiting for it to come out, and left it to its fate. But the old birds are generally very careful hatchers, and when a chick is too feeble to pick through the shell, they help it out often by breaking it themselves." "I thought they hatched their eggs in the sand like a turtle." "No in this country. Many of them never leave their nests during the whole time of sitting, not even for an hour; but your life hatched their eggs and walk leath the total and will be table at their corner and will be table at their corner and will be table at their corner and will be table at their corner and we have a work life and while the total and the corner and we have their nests during the whole time of sitting, not even for an hour; but your life the part had been a child and will be table at their corner and we have a walk and we have a work life and the part will be table at their corner and we have a walk and we have a well as their corner and we have the and the and the same and the and the same and the same and the same and t the old bird got treat wanting for a to come an, and rea at to its fate. But the old birds are generally very careful hatchers, and when a clack is too feeble to pick through the shell, they help it out often by breaking it themselves." "I thought they hatched their eggs in the sand like a turtle," "Not in this country. Many of them never leave their nests during the whole time of sitting, not even for an hour; but some birds lay their eggs about, and will not hatch at all. Wild ostriches are often so disposed, they say, and this has been the origin of the notion among hunters that eggs were hatched in the sand. This little chick I brought out yesterday, and am making this box answer the place of a nether till to-day. When I bring the old birds up I will try to snuggle this bird among them, for they sometimes refuse to acknowledge a chick that is not their own, and frequently kill time—perhaps eat them afterward. "The chick is now set out on the floor, and what a beautiful creature it is to be sure. Its sealy legs, very stout, but not ugly, stand upon two toes each—two comical looking members, one large and one small, the large one terminating in a hooked nail that develops into a formidable weapon in the old bird. Its chumpy lody is already as large in appearance as a hen's and is covered with a down, yell-wish on the breast and brownish on the back, while over this down little porcupine-like quills, about an inch long, some dark and some light, stick out in all directions, as if chopped hay had been sprinkled over the creature's back. Its well-shaped neck is covered with a sort of fur like fine seal, prettily mottled and striped in black and brown, and this organ is surmounted by the most heautiful and shapely head possible to imagine in an undeveloped bird, covered with the same fur but darker brown in color. Its intelligent looking crown spreads above a pair of eyes remarkably full and expressive, and a most comely beak completes the picture. When placed upon the floor he gas completes the picture. When pla At this point we conclude that it will be better fun to sit titied and watch. The farmer would

At this point we conclude man it will be better that to sit outside and watch. The farmer smiles a grim and cruel smile and goes in alone with the 'tuck' in one band and the basket in the other. On approaching the great black bird, with his head high above the farmer's, slowly flaps his wings, smile and goes in alone with the "tuck" in one hand and the basket in the other. On approaching the great black bird, with his head high above the farmer's, slowly flaps his wings, like the deliberate swing of a punkal, and begins to his like a serpent. At the signal the chickens flutter, scatter and disappear in a most unaccountable way. The farmer, after an ejaculation of disappointment, edges the bird down toward where we are staying, and going to the spot near where the birds have disappeared, takes advantage of a moment when the old one does not seem to be watching and empties the chick out. Strange to say, the little fellow disappears, too, from my sight in the grass, which his back so much resembles. We now retire to a distance from the camp and await events. By and by, after the old birds seem to be the forgotten that we have not gone away, the cock bird lutters a plaintive sound, a sort of whoop without the p, and in a few moments the chickens, well knowing the sound, are again at his side. Rather to the surprise of the farmer, on counting them there is one more chicken than the original broad consisted of, so that the lately batched chick had come, too, in ready response to a call it had heard for the first time. And the old bird, as it afterward transpired, did not know or did not object to the increase in the family. Now we go to another "krall" or eamp. Here is another pair of birds whose pale legs, sickly beaks and poor-looking figures are pointed out as signs that they have finished their incubation, and their broods being taken away are recuperating their strength for another season. At this time they are quite tame, and there is seidom any need of the "tuck" when going among them. In another camp adjoining are a pair tout are hatching. They have just begun their labors, which take just twice the time of an ordinary hen, and their legs and beaks are crimson red in some parts. The hea is now on the nest and is not easily perceived, although there are so few bushes in the camp, and even those smal

seen. The nest is not a west in the ordinary sense of the term, but a spot of earth scooped out in the form of a saucer, the edge being formed simply by the day by-day work of the bird in scraping up the sand under her with her beak, thus forming a trench which serves the useful purpose of keeping out the water in case of a thunderstorm. These are events much to be dreaded, we are intermed, and in the case of hallstorms, which are not infrequent, birds are sometimes killed on the nest. The female is now sitting, but about four or five o'clock the male will come and relieve her and will occupy the nest all night and until eight or nine in the morning. As the color of the chicken's back evinese the design of a benificent Providence in securing the helpless little things from observation, so this protecting it from dangers. Its black color renders it least likely to be observed and it is braver and stronger in the fight; for we are intorned that it has many nemies, such as the wolf, the tiger and the wildcat. The latter is a most vibilizations plunderer, and comes upon the bird at inght in the most sneaking ways possible, he and the wolf ever seeking to draw the bird off its nest, with the object of springing among the eggs. The farmer and his neighbors are well aware of this multine ways in the most is easier to be a such as a continuous plunter ways in the most such as well aware of this multine ways in the such as a continuous plunter ways and the wolf as well aware of this multine ways in the such as a continuous plunter ways and the wild as a continuous plunter ways and the wild the ways the wolf the most sneaking ways possible, he and the wolf as well aware of this multine ways in each of the same and the wolf and the work of the most sneaking ways possible, the and the wolf as a continuous plunter ways and the wild the wolf and the wolf as a continuous plunter ways and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf and the wolf a most sneaking ways possible, he and the wolf ever seeking to draw the bird oil its nest, with the object of springing among the eggs. The farmer and his neighbors are well aware of this and they provide seasonable dishes of meat and stryclinine, deposited at intervals about the nest, with the result that every two or three mornings the bloated careass of a wildcat or wolf is found in the vicinity of the camps. Other birds in pairs are to be found in other camps and in a large camp or field are more than fifty young birds, hereded, if such a term can be properly used, by a Hottentot boy. Here they are running about, each busied to the utmost in snatching up grass and insect food about the veldt. They are of all sizes, some appearing to be fully grown, others to be scarcely larger. are running about, each oussed to the utmost in shatening up grass and insect food about the veldt. They are of all sizes, some appearing to be fully grown, others to be scarcely larger than turkeys. On some of the small ones the bristles on their backs are fewer and on the larger ones they have nearly or altogether disappeared and given place to feathers, more or less downy, and turning gray or black, according to sex. Color in this respect, we are told, is fully shown at a year or two, when the cock is quite black and seems to be about as large as he ever gets, yet complete development, as shown in the rise of the pairing instinct, does not take place till three or four years. In the meantime two or three clippings of feathers have been taken from them, the first at the age of a year. The farmer informs us that if we wait ill morning we will see the young birds waltz, and as we feel sure that an ostrich dance will possess as much interest as the dances of beings gifted with reason, we will wait to see what it is like.

[TO BE CONTINGED.]

#### A PET ARMADILLO.

A SHORT time since the six banded armadillo (Dasypus and in order to muse it properly I took it into my office, where, as it gradually improved, it became a most interesting pet indeed! On its convalescence I had become so accustomed to having it for my sole companion during the long winter evenings that I was losh to transfer it to its old quar-

where, as it gradually improved, it became a most interesting pet indeed! On its convalescence I had become so accused to having it for my sole companion during the long winter evenings that I was loih to transfer it to its old quarters. Piggy "generally passed the day asleep in a shallow wooden box in one corner of the room, but just before durk he would begin to stir about so as to get thoroughly awake when the keeper appeared with his supper. After eating he would scarch the floor for any flies which during the day had been killed and thrown under the chairs and tables. When he became satisfied that he had secured all of them he would tumble over all the boots and shoes in his search for a stray roach. Frequently he would start one and drive it outside into the bright light when I would have afthe exhibition of his wonderful power of seent. The rooch would scarcely cross the sill of the door before Piggy's nose would come into sight following every twist and turn of his prey, sometimes hearly across the room before it was captured. Occasionally it would be a cricket instead of a roach, and then Piggy would generally cone off second best, as there would be a hiatus in the seent whenever he would get so near his game as to cause it to jump. The waste-paper basket was regularly overhanded, and its contents scattered in every direction. One night while investigating it an unfortunate cricket was routed out, and in its hurry to escape sprang against the wall falling back on the floor. Piggy was equal to the occasion, and by a sudden rush secured his quarry before it could recover and attempt a second spring.

One of his favorite foraging places was underneath the seft, and I was anused several evenings at his awkward at tempts to climb up between it and the wall. Finally he succeeded in seconding a short distance when I heard a faint squeek and caught a glimpse of a mouse darting into the closet. Piggy came down "all of a lump," but managed to horing done in his rounds at night the watchman would kill a rat and b

I am surprised that one so correct as Mr. Packard should I am surprised that one so correct as Mr. Packard should have made the following sweeping assertion. In his "Zoolo-gy," p. 580, he says: "By rolling into a ball these singular creatures (Armadillos) become thoroughly protected from their enemies." I believe that it is well authenticated that some of the species are capable of rolling themselves into balls; but certainly not all of them, my little pet, for in-stance, as his structure absolutely forbids any such feat. The most that he can do is to tuck his head down between his front levs, and the moment has does so the investigation of The most that he can do is to tuck his head down between his front legs, and the moment he does so the inhibitation of the plates is so slight, he exposes a series of parallel bands of soft, velvely skin to the attacks of any predatory mammal or bird. With the pangolin it is different, as I know to my cost. One evening, while in the interior of Java, as I was sitting in front of the hotel, in pijamas and stockingless feet thrust One evening, while in the interior of Java, as I was sitting in front of the hotel, in pijamas and stockingless feet thrust into slippers, enjoying a post-praudial cheroot and trying to keep cool, my attention was attracted by the statuesque figure of a Malay, simply clad in the national sarong and enormous umbrella hat, just in front of me. In the twillight I saw a spherical body lying at his feet, which I picked up for the purpose of closer inspection. It proved to be a pangolin (Manis pentadactyla) I think, but I did not finish my examination. In turning it over, it slipped from my grasp, and in attempting to catch it I received from one of its scales a nasty, wire-edged wound, just across the middle joint of my forefinger, producing a sharp, burning sensation, very similar to one experienced years before in my boyish attempts to manufacture a "cornstalk fiddle." I immediately glanced up to see the effect on my native friend, but not a ripple of mirth or a quiver of pity crossed his swarthy features. He quickly stooped down, picked up the animal, and noiselessly strode away in the rapidly-increasing darkness, while I sprang back on the plazza, venting matedaness, nam noisenessy stone away in the happort-increasing dark-ness, while I sprang back on the piazza, venting malodi-tions on my stupidity and the characteristic imperturbability of the entire Malay race. Frank J. Thompson.

#### DOMESTICATION OF QUAIL.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 8

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with interest the articles in the Forest and Stream stop of the stream of t

West. I once sent to Connecticut for some Southern quail, and out of three dozen, one-halt or their arrival were dead and the other half were so feeble that they all died. The first point is to have healthy birds. I turned out most of the birds. Four pairs went to the Hon. Moses Webster, on the Island of Vinal Haven and I am informed they bred and I hope will get through the winter with a little help.

But to return to the breeding of quail in confinement. I had made a pen the year before for some migratory quail, which I released, being convinced that they would not breed. The pen was large—about thirty feet long, four wide and mad made a part he year better to some migratory (man, which I released, being convinced that they would not breed. The pen was large—about thirty feet long, four wide and sloping from two feet at the back, which was against a tight board fence, to fifteen inches high in front; sides all solid, top of laths, with some cover in one end for them to retreat to in case of fright. I had holes for observation, and never a day passed that I did not spend more or less time in watching them. I was at length rewarded by seeing them commence their nest-building. And here I will say that I never saw either of the two hens lift a straw toward building the nest; the cock made them all—and there were four or five of them—by sitting back to the nest and seizing bits of roots, straws, etc., and passing them back, first one side, then the other. I also noticed that one of the hens, though always peaceable at other times, would allow of no love-making with her mate; so I made up my mind to put each pair in a separate pen if I tried it again. They built and destroyed a number of nests, but one day! was much pleased to find an ergg in the nest and this was followed up, at intervals of one or two days, by others, until seven were laid.

this was followed up, at intervals of one of two days, by others, until seven were laid.

Now comes the sad part of it. On going to feed them one moning all bad disappeared—three quail and seven or eight eggs. I found where something had dug under the pen and taken them all. I thought at the time it was rats, but it might have been skunks, for in the fall, though I live in the centre of the release of eight thousand people, we are overrun with

have been skunks, for in the fall, though I live in the centre of a place of eight thousand people, we are overrum with skunks; and I lost a heautiful golden pheasant by them, and have caught and shot a number.

Well, I felt very badly about it, but do not consider it a failure. I had no one's experience to help me and I learned two things—to make the pen vermin-proof and keep the pairs separate. Now I am watching the columns of the Forest AND STREAM to learn where I can get some more quail, and if any of your readers who live in the quail country will send me a dozen or two I will be greatly obliged to them and will remit at once.

E. M. Bird her recently hought a white numbers show the property of the prope

E. M. Bird has recently bought a white muskrat skin.

#### HABITS OF SNAKES.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some of the remarkable facts always elicited by a discussion on the habits of animals have been brought to light by the corresp ordence in your "Natural History" columns, on the question of snakes and sharks swallowing their young for purposes of protection. Now, it is always difficult to prove a negative, particularly in the face of avernments from eye-witnesses as to what they believe themselves to have seen, but all analogy, and anatomy itself as well, presents the strongest kind of presumptive evidence on the negative side of this question.

strongest kind of presumptive evidence on the negative side of this question. Almost all of the snakes commonly found in this region are either viviparous or ovoviviparous, the most common of all and those most likely to be observed, as our garter and water snakes—of the genera Entenia and Tropidanotus—belonging to the former class and producing their young alive and fully formed. In these cases if the female is roughly disturbed within a short time previous to parturition, a premature birth will ordinarily take place, and the average individual regards animals belonging to this order with feelings of such nosted aversion that when a dozen or more little squirming reptiles issue forth, he or she, during the search for the nearest stick or stone, is not apt to pause long enough to observe very accurately from which extremity of the

mother the eruption takes place. It is stated further by experienced collectors and observers of animal liabits under nature, that when young snakes are once hatched or born the mother leaves them to their own devices and pays no furth

motive felives them to their own devices and pays no further attention to them.

The austomical relations of the generative organs in the female ophidian are such that in laying a specimen open, a chance cut would readily lead a careless or inexperienced dissector to believe that the ovarium had an outlet toward the female ophidian are such that in laying a special of the chance cut would readily lead a careless or inexperienced dissector to believe that the ovarium had an outlet toward the anterior end of the alimentary canal, and without following the exceedingly contracted oviduel, leading in the opposite direction, the repulsian uterus would, in his eyes, be transformed into "a cavity evidently formed" to serve as a place of refuge for the young in time of danger. The only organ into which the young snakes could go, when swallowed, would be the stomach, and the solvent power of the digestive juices of the screpent is so great that it can hardly be considered possible that they could be exposed to its action, even for a short time, without receiving serious damage. The same reasoning applies in the case of sharks and other viviparous fish. But when we have witnesses who have seen both snakes and sharks in the act of swallowing their young, we can only suppose it to have been an abnormal act of cannibalism on the part of the observed, or a faulty act of perception on the part of the observed, or a faulty act of perception on the part of the observer. People will occasionally see wonderful things, and perhaps a parallel case may have some value in this connection. In many animals which have a double vagina, the penis of the male is bifid at the extremity, and from this fact it has been and is still believed by many of the unculneated (and the writer was recently questioned as to the fact by one of the ordinarily educated), that when the season of love arrives in the opossum in colur in the astonishing manner above indicated. In all nature, we must be permitted to believe, no homologue can be found to an organ specially devoted to the reception of offspring for protective purposes after they have once been produced. The nearest approach to this would appear to be among the pouched marsupials, where the young for a short period before they are finally excluded from the pouch, by the mother, occasionally come out and return

Habits of Snakes—Brooklyn, Jan. 12—Editor Forced and Stream: As to the mooted question of sudies swallowing their young, I am prepared to say most positively that one species—the common garter snake—most certainly does so when surprised by an eneny. Several years ago, while hanting in the Catskill Mountains, I came suddenly upon a garter snake, but without being observed. Mother snake was evidently out for an airing, for around her wriggled nearly a dozen little reptiles, slowly crawling among the rocks. Advancing nearer to get a better view, I was astonished to see the old snake, immediately on seeing me, open her mouth to its fullest extent, into and down which the young ones serambled like mice into a hole. When the last one had disappeared, Mrs Garter made her way to a place of safety, as I had not the heart to kill her. Allow me also to add that the common brownish water snake of the bliddle States, to my own knowledge, catches and eats fish. I once saw a large water snake, nearly four feet long, crawl out of a small lake in the 'catskills with an eight-inch trout in it mouth. On gaining the bank it proceeded to swallow the fish, but upon my approach it dropped its prey and jumped into the lake. Picking ap the fish, which was nearly dead and showing the marks of the snake's fangs upon its sides, I put it into a basin of water, whereupon it eventually recovered. Shortly after I put it back again into the lake, what was my astonishment to Habits of Snakes-Brooklyn, Jan. 12-Editor Forest

the lake, watching it until it swam out of sight. But now comes the strange part of my story. Several hours after, as I again approached the lake, what was my astonishment to see a snake, looking exactly like the first one, lying in the place from whence I had startled the other, and just preparing to swallow a large trout also. This time I was too quick for his snakeship, and with a few blows from a stick dispatched him. On picking up the fish, what was my astonishment to find that it was the identical trout that I had but a short time before rescued and restored to the water, as I knew by its size, shape and the old wounds on its sides, but it was quite dead. I have known this species of reptite to catch and eat small chubs; and I once caught a large one on a line set for eels and baited with a small deaf sh. I am catch and eat small chubs; and I once caught a large once a line set for eels and batted with a small dead dish. I a glad you are inviting attention to this and kindred subject in natural history, as there is a great deal of ignorance diplayed by well-read people upon the habits and nature many of our commonest animals, birds and fishes. Whould the subject of the condition of the chewing his cud they laugh in derision! But then they contail read the Forest and Stream.

Top Lever.

Top Lever. nature of es. Why, that cows

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 17. DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 17.

WHILE on a visit in the country I came across a striped snake, about three feet in length, which at my approach crawled in a decayed log, which I tore apart and found about fifteen young snakes which the old one swallowed. On another occasion a few friends and myself came across a snake about two feet in length and very large round, which on being killed and cut open contained a live frog. Bos.

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PINE GROSBEAKS IN MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, Jan. 17.— I went out in the woods last Saturday to Dedham, Mass., on a gunning trip with my friend H. J., and on our way home, through Jamaica Plains, H. J. came across a flock of pine grosbeaks, and was lucky enough to get two specimens at one shot. Is it not something unusual to find them in this vicinity?

Fred. Lewis.

They are not common, but occur almost every cold winter in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

ABRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GABDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO JAN 1, 1881.—One pumm, Felis concolor; one prong-horn antelope, Aubilo capra americana; two grizzly bears, Urgus horribitis; two lions, Felis leo; one coot, Fulica americana; one black wolf,

ALBINO QUALL—Mr. Frederick Fair, of Cranbury, N. J., has a case of game birds, put up at least forty y ars ago for his father, and still in a perfect state of preservation. He has recently added to the collection a beautiful Albino quail, shot by him a year ago near Dayton, N. J. A hawk, nearly jet black, five feet from tip to tip, was caught on Friday, near Hightstown, by D Oakerson.

# Mish Quiture.

#### THE CENTRAL FISHCULTURAL SOCIETY.

[CONTINUED.]

M. B. MILLER: We would like discussions upon the merits and demerits of this flows fishway law, the plea of this lows mill-owner and on Mr. Shaw's reply to him; also decisions of the different State courts upon this question, with citations of authorities, through the columns of Fonzer.

MRN STEERAM.

MR. SHAW: There is no doubt about the constitutionality of the law; it simply needs enforcing. Men have placed obstructions in streams and prevented the people living upon them from drawing their fish food from the waters where it was placed for man before mills were thought of.

The Secretary then read the following paper:

was placed for mail before mills were thought of.

The Scorberark then read the following paper:

THE GROWTH OF CARP IN AMERICA.

It is a well-known fact that when an animal undergoes a change of climate it seldom remains as it was before the change. It either improves or deteriorates and often quite rapidly. A case which illustrates the latter phase is that of the bulldog, which, taken to India, loses the courage which distinguished it in the British Islands and becomes a complete coward. Other instances are recorded in the pages of natural history where room will now have to be made to note the fact that the carp, after transplanting to America, has grown to three times the size, in the same space of time, which it did in Germany.

I propose in this paper to give the rates of growth in different parts of our own country, compiled from correspondents in different States, and also the ratio of growth in Germany, obtained directly from the most reliable fishculturists of that country, and think that this testimony will bear out my assertion regarding the increased rate of growth of our newly-imported food blas, which thus becomes more valuable than it was thought to be on its first introduction. The first witness I will call is Mr. Volncy Metcalfe. He writes as follows to Prof. S. F. Baird, who thought the latter of importance enough to publish in Forest AND Stream of August 19, 1889:

Kosse, Limestone Country, Texas, June 28.

Kosse, Limestone County, Texas, June 28.
Prof. Spencer F. Bahrd, United States Commissioner Fish and Fisheries:

and Fisheries:

Darr Sir—The German carp, sent Sam Bell and me last fall, are doing as finely as any one could possibly ask. \* \*

We put five of them in the tank (or pond) and fed all of them on corn bread and vegetables that had seed, such as tomatoes, squashes, etc., all of which they ate. They seemed to like the squash best and preferred it baked. Several of them seemed to be sick when they reached us, and died soon afterward; the remainder are now about four inches wide and a foot long. Corn bread is their favorite diet, and by feeding them at the same place every day they become accustomed to look for it. \* \*

A gentleman from Tennessee, who signs himself J. H. D., writes to FOREST AND STREAM of August 20 as follows:

NASHYLLE, Tenn. Ang. 6.

writes to Forest and Stream of August 20 as follows:

Nashyllar, Tenn., Ang. 6.

Colonel Akers, our Fish Commissioner, received last year from Prof. Baird, a quantity of German earp. Mr. Frank Green obtained forty of these little strangers to place in a pond on his farm near the city. He reports them having grown to five or six inches in length, and says that he has noticed an enormous number of small minnows in the pond lately. Can they be the product of the earp so recently placed there? At what age do they begin to spawn? Mr. Green says that there were a few mud-cat in the pond when the curp were put in it. Could it be that the minnows referred to were of that species. It would be a matter of interest to have an answer from the Forest and Stream to these questions.

To this the editor replies :

To this the cantor repnes:

There have been many reports of the spawning of carp
which were distributed last year, and it is possible that yours
may have done so. It is also possible that the young fish referred to are carp. It does not seem possible that they could
be confounded with "und cels." Send specimens to Prof. S.
F. Baird, Washington, D. C., and then you will get positive information.

information.

The rapidity with which this fish has grown in southern waters is something wonderful, and it is to be remembered that all the accounts of extraordinary growth so far have come from the South, proving the assertion that the warmer the water the greater the growth, or perhaps to say that the longer the warm season lasts the greater the growth is, would more nearly express it.

A Florida carp culturist writes Prof. Baird, and his letter was also published in FOREST AND STREAM of September 16, and drew out correspondence from Germany's foremost fish-culturist, Herr von Behr, whose letter is given further on, as follows:

RIXFORD, Fla., Aug. 5.

follows:

PROF. BAIRD:

Dear Sir—It will doubtless be a pleasure to you to learn that the carp you furnished me with last November are doing finely. I ascertained on my return from Savannah with them that my pond was not ready for their reception, owing to the fact that there were many more black bass in it than I had supposed. I accordingly confined the carp in a pen at the side overed with wire netting. A few weeks since I discovered that a portion of the wire had been misplaced and some of them escaped into the pond, and I then concluded to let them all into it, as I had nearly all the bass out. Their growth since that time has been simply marvelous. Many of them are ten or eleven inches long, and I feel certain they will spawn this fall. Will it be too much trouble for you to acquaint me with their habits? Do they bed, like some other varieties, when they spawn? I will add that they seem

quite tame, and come to the place where I feed them as quickly as a drove of pigs would come for corn, whenever they find I am there I am confident they will prove a great addition to the food fish of the South, and I shall take pleasure in distributing them as soon as they propagate.

Very truly yours,

Gro. C. Rixford.

Mr. Rixford also writes to Forest and Stream as follows: Mr. HINDORI also writes to FOREST AND STREAM as follows:
It may interest some of your readers to learn that the
German carp are thriving splendidly in our waters. Last
November I received a lot from Prof. Baird, which I think
were then from three to four inches in length. They are
now from ten to twelve inches, and appear to make a visible
growth from day to day. I think they are the greatest addition to our food fishes that has ever been made.

tion to our food fishes that has ever been made.

That the earp makes rapid growth in the State of New York is attested by the following item from Forest and Streem of October 4: "Mr. Geo W. Hopkins, of Mount Simai, Long Island, N. Y., received some carp last spring from the national carp ponds at Washington, through Mr. E. G. Blackford, Commissioner of Fisheries for New York, which were then about three inches in length, but by October 1 would measure from twelve to fourteen inches.

The care pages governed the following from Taxon.

The same paper contains the following from Texas:

which were then about three inches in length, but by October 1 would measure from twelveto fourteen inches.

The same paper contains the following from Texas:

OFFICE OF THE FISH COMMISSION,
Austin, Texas, Oct. 4, 1880. }

PROF. SPENOER F. BARED, Washington, D. C:

Dear Sir—I saw a day or two ago one of the carp sent me last winter (these fish were the young of 1879 and about three or four inches long when received); it measured twenty inches. I am inclined to think they spawned this last summer, for the reason that the pond is now filled with small fry, unknown before in the pond. Should it prove to be correct I will inform you. Respectfully,
J. H. DINKINS, Fish Commissioner.

An account comes from Georgia, which gives the largest growth attained by this fish in America. It must, however, be remembered that this is the first season in which the fish has had a good trial in the South, and also that these Georgia carp are measured late in the season, having an advantage of several weeks over those before recorded. It appears in Forest any Stream of December 9, headed "Astounding Growth of Carp," and asys: "It is a fact that the carp has grown faster in America than it does in its original home, but the most wonderful story comes from Georgia. A gentleman in Macon sends Professor Baird the following slip from a local paper and vouches for its truth. It says: "Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. Witkowsky, who owns the tanyard on the old Confederate property, concluded to cut the dam and clean out the pond in order that he might introduce his new German earp. The pond contained a largo number of smaller fish, and among them Mr. Witkowsky hoped to find his four carp which had been put into the pond and twenty-five inches in length respectively. The fourth example through the cut in the dam. These carp were but two or three inches long when put in the pond and their growth is remarkable. They are now in the tank in the rear of their owner's store on Cherry street, where we saw them last night and where the public are invited

last night and where the public are invited to see them today."

The correspondence between Mr. Rixford and Herr von
Behr, President of the German Fishery Association, alluded
to above, I take from Fordst And Steran of Nov. 18, and
consider it worthy of a wide circulation as coming from a
gentleman who has devoted his time and money to promote
fishculture as a means of producing food. with no thought of
personal benefit to himself and who had known the cary for
terms. The action markets the correspondence with those as al benefit to himself and who had known the carp for The editor prefaces the correspondence with these re-

Institute its measure or present and who had known the carp for years. The editor prefaces the correspondence with these remarks:

The widespread interest manifested in the culture of this fish since its introduction by the United States Fish Commission is so great that we are certain that our readers will find the following letters from Mr. Rixford and Herr von Behr, the well-known President of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, who has done so much for fishculture in Germany, of great interest.

Although we have many fish which excel the carp as a table fish, yet we believe that its introduction will prove of the greatest value in those portions of the country where the warm waters produce nothing edible, and that we could with more profit dispense with any other fresh water fish, outside of the whitefish of the lakes, than the carp, speaking from the fishculturists' and an economical point of view, for there is no fish which, in confined waters, will turn out so many pounds of food as the carp, and its food costs little or nothing. Its rate of growth here has exceeded that in its native land and its introduction into American waters will prove to be worth a vast sum within the next ten years to our hogening farmers, who seldom get a fish dinner. With this preface we give the following correspondence:

Rixpon, Suwannee Co., Fla., Nov. 1.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your favor of the 23d of October, covering a very interesting letter from Baron von Behr, came to me in due season.

Your favor of the 23d of October, covering a very interesting letter from Baron von Behr, came to me in due season. It appears that I am indebted to you for this correspondence, as it was through the medium of the Forest and Stream that the Baron's attention was drawn to my letter to Prof. Baird, which you published, and I cheerfully send you a copy of his latter for your use, as well as a copy of my reply, which you can use or not, as you deem best.

Schmoldow, in Pomerania, Germany, {
October 4, 1880. }

My Dear Mr. Rixford:

My Dear Mr. Rixford:
It is after having read in Forest and Steems of September
16 your letter about carp that I take the liberty of writing

It is after having read in Forest AND STIEAM of September 16 your letter about carp that I take the liberty of writing you some lines.

I have been receiving such manifold assistance from your countrymen in my fishcultural interests that I am glad to be able, perhaps, to assist you, though of course Prof. Baird will have furnished you with the most needed bints.

I dare say carp will de'ight in the climate of Florida. They are a fish liking warmth before all, and therefore retire, in my climate—Northern Germany—from October to May, into the deepest possible mud in the ground of our carp lakes and seem to slumber there in entire apathy. They spawn with us in May, June and July, the special time depending entirely upon the warmth of the water. We are of the opinion that they need for spawning something like 15 degrees Reaumer—about 66 degrees Fabrenheit. All this is rather superfluous for you, but now I may be able to give you good hints.

We put branches of different trees—evergreens or others—in the pond a short time before hatching begins, fixing one end of the branch in the soll, and leaving it swing in the

pond some six Inches below the surface. As soon as the carp begin to spawn, they fix their glutinous—adhesive—eggs in innumerable quantity upon the branches we had put in; but, alas! at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Carp begin to eat eagerly their own eggs. It is only in consequence of the immense quantity of eggs they spawn that the earp is as plentiful as it is. But as for your country, which wishes to get quickly great quantities of young carp, you could make no better arrangement than to take out, after seeing the branches covered with eggs, either these branches—transplanting them in a tub of water, in order that the eggs do not get dry—and bring them to a neighboring pond, quite empty of other fishes, or take out the old carp altogether from your spawning pond, and leave this alone to the young ones, which after a short time, will swarm in re by many thousands, and very soon begin to take food of any kind, say covked potatoes or bread. By giving bread constantly my children got our carp so tame that they would come and eat bread from their hands. They get very tune, indeed.

that they would come and as noted from the that as Mey get very tune, indeed.

The best plan is to have many ponds for the carp, all of them being arranged in such a way that they can be made entirely dry. That gives you the possibility of having the carp divided according to their ages—say of one, two, three

entirely dry. That gives you the possibility of baving the carp divided according to their ages—say of one, two, three or four years.

At four years they will grow in your climate to about ten pounds, easily. You know that in rare cases we have carp of thirty or forty pounds, while it is nothing unusual to have them up to twenty pounds. If you read German, or lave anybody who understands this—my language—I could send you, by care of Prof. Baird, some books about carp, their breeding and nursing. You know that the Greeks (Aristotle) and the old R mans knew this. They came from Italy to Germany in the eleventh century—of course, by the monks, who were the great protectors of fishes.

In the ponds which contain your carp of two, three and four years, you will do wisely to keep with them a few voracious fishes as Book (pike), or similar ones. This seems to prevent their desire to spawn, and therefore assists their quick growing. This principle is generally followed wherever we have large carp culture in Germany or Austria—Bohenia. Beware of having other fishes of a similar family in the same pond with your carp—the crossing gives very bad shee, full of hones and of bad taste.

Now, this, my letter, may go. If it reaches you, I hope you may find it of a little use. I finish as I begun. I got such kind assistance from your countrymen, that I shall be very glad to be useful to you. Newspapers make now in a few weeks letour de monde. Let everybody try to make use of them, and be of use through them to mankind. "Good-will to nations" is a beautiful duty. I subscribe myself,

Vox Bern.

President of the German Fisheries Verein.

President of the German Fisheries Verein.

RIXFORD, Fla., Nov. 1.

President of the German Fisheries Verein.

President of the German Fisheries Verein.

Rixford, Fla., Nov. 1.

My Dear Sir—Your letter under date of the 10th of October was forwarded to me through the courtesy of the Porrest And Stream, and reached me in due season. Allow me at the outset to express my hearly thanks for your kindness in writing me, as well as for the valuable information you have given. My carp, which are of the scale variety, continue to thrive spleadidly and are a marvel to all who see them, especially those who saw them when I first procured them in November last, when they were only about three inches long, and who now compare them. Many of them are from fifteen to seventeen inches in length and six to seven inches in breath. They show no signs as yet of going into winter quarters, coming for their food regularly, and I hope to be successful in carrying them through the cool weather without their resorting to the old habit. If find our natural ponds are not exactly fitted for them, as they are generally deep and not easily drawn off, with no visible outlet or inlet. Small fish, such as minnows and perch, generally inhabit them, which were better destroyed, as they will likely feed upon the eggs. Turtles are also plenty, but we must do the best we can to destroy the posts.

Your information that the carp devour their own eggs was new to me and has suggested the iden to me that possibly at that time they need a different variety of food, and I shall about that time change it to one composed nore of meat. At the same time I can protect the bushes ou which they have deposited their eggs from their depredations by a wire fence. I expect they will spawn in the early spring, say March or April. I will be much obliged to you for any works on their culture that you may send me, as I have friends who will take pleasure in translating them for me, and the publication of them may benefit others who have the fish in other portions of the country. You will, I am sure, pardon me for the liberty I have take

"4" 2 to 5 lbs.

Depending upon temperature and food.

In this connection it must be remembered that Germany has a cookr summer, and as the carp grows, according to our best evidence, in direct proportion to the warmth of the water it is difficult to believe these accounts of its wonderful growth in America with its broiling temperature, most especially in our Southern States. A most convincing proof that it thrives best in warm situations is the fact that in Germany a carp pond received the condensed water from a low pressure steam

engine which frequently raised it to a temperature as high as 100 deg. Fahr., and the carp in it grew with surprising rapidity, astonishing the carp breeders who had ponds in that neighborhood.

ity, astonishing the carp breeders who had ponds in that neighborhood.

The evidence as above given, taken with the fact that at the national carp ponds in Washington, D. C., a carp was taken weighing twelve pounds, which was one of the original lot put in by Mr. Rudolph Hessel, the superintendent, only three years before when it was only four inches long, I think shows that the fish in its new home has exceeded its rate of growth in its native land at least four times, for I have no doubt that in the cooler waters of its former home it would have taken twelve or fourteen years to reach that weight.

From the report of Mr. J. H. Dinkins, the Fish Commissioner of Texas for 1880, I take the following: "Last February out of a shipment of 150 carp from Washington I gave Mr. J. B. Rogers, living about twelve miles north of Austen, ten, averaging not more than four inches in length. While Mr. Ellis was here we rode out to Mr. Rogers for the purpose of getting a specimen to take back to Washington to show the extent of their growth. We caught five out of the pond in which they had been placed the February previous, and they varied from nineteen to twenty-two inches in length, and had increased from about three ounces to about four pounds in weight. The one taken by Mr. Ellis to Prof. Baird at Washington was twenty-two inches long, and I doubt if an example of more rapid growth can be found anywhere."

I am also informed by Mr. E. R. Miller, of the Michigan

where."
I am also informed by Mr. E. R. Miller, of the Michigan Fish Commission, that they received some young carp last year, none of which were over an inch and a half in length, and that when they had occasion to move them this year they found that they had grown up to detober to a length of seventeen inches and a weight of three pounds.

[The remaining papers and discussions will follow as fast as we can publish them. ]

SHIPMENTS OF WHITEHER EGGS. – From the U. S. Hatching Station, at Northville, Mich., in charge of Mr. N. Clark, the following shipments of Coregonals eggs have been made. 250,000 to the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, which, according to a telegram received by their New York agent, Mr. Fred. Mather, arrived safely; 50,000 to Mr. E. M. Stillwell, Bangor, Me.; 250,000 to Mr. Wm. Griffith, Louisville, Ky.; 600,000 to B. F. Shaw, Anamosa, Iowa; 250,000 to R. O. Sweney, St. Paul, Minn., and 250,000 to B. B. Redding, San Francisco, Caul, Minn., and 250,000 to B. B. Redding, San Francisco, Caul.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

THE TROUT LAW.

THE following letter from one of the game protectors of I the State of New York seems to us so sensible and to the point that we commend it to those having its revision under consideration :

Editor Forest and Stream:

under consideration:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice in your edition of this week an article on "The Game Law feerision," and I would say that it is a matter that now needs the closest attention. I am, living in one of the best "speckled trout" regions in this State, and the present law reads, Sec. 19, Laws of 1879, Chap. 534: "No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any speckled trout, save only from the first day of April to the first day of September," and then follows the penalty, etc. Now, you see from that section that unless the trout are killed, the party taking them is not liable. And we have two men near here that have private trout ponds and fish the year around, and put the trout into their ponds, where they sell them out in season for one dollar per pound. And during the past summer I know of one family that caught and sold to one of these men six thousand brook trout, and they were mo-tly caught from a single brook that runs into the West Canada Creek. Those six thousand small trout were sold for \$2.50 per hundred, and by being fed up in a private poud, another season many of them will be large enough to be caught out at \$1 per pound, which looks to me all wrong, as this particular brook, with several others that are tributaries to the West Canada Creek, were stocked with trout from the State Hatchery two years ago, and it left alone would soon make fine tishing in the creek. And this is only one family and one brook out of a dozen that I might quote. You can readily see that it is a large drain on the main stream. And besides these fish ponds men can go and catch them off from the spawning beds, provided they catch them with hook and line, and do not kill them, all of which serves to keep the people living in those localities and who own the land through which the streams run uneasy and discontent d, because these men are "allowed the privilege of cleaning out the stream in or out of season.

I would suggest that that section

Iream in or out of season.

I would suggests that that section be amended so as to read:

"No person shall catch or kill," etc. That one word will
stop the stocking of fish ponds out of season. And I believe
it would be well to amend it still further by prohibiting entirely the catching of trout out of public waters for the purpose of stocking private ponds, for in every number of your
paper I find parties advertising trout and trout spawn for
sale, so that these parties who make a living out of a fish
pond might either hatch their own trout or buy them of parties who make raising them to sell a business, and leave the
public waters, which are stocked by the State, for the sportsmen.

en. This particular flaw in the law has been more trouble to me This particular flaw in the law has been more trouble to me than any other. I have taken pains to supply most of the guides and resident hunters living on the edge of the great North Woods with copies of the game laws and, with few exceptions, they have expressed a willinguess to stop depredations themselves and assist in enforcing the laws if it was going to become general. But the game I was had been a dead letter so long that it has taken some time to convince them that the laws are going to be enforced, and that though parties may sometimes get through without being caught they are liable sooner or later to come to grief.

There is unite a mistaken notion among men calling them-

are liable sooner or later to come to grief.

There is quite a nistaken notion among men calling themselves sportsmen, and who belong to sportsmen's clubs and are members in good standing, that if they are in the woods during the months of June and July on a fishing excursion and want a "little venison to eat while in camp" they have a right to kill it, but it will not do. It works harm to the general enforcement of the law to allow it, as guides and parties living back in these localities claim, with good grounds,

that it is no worse for them to "crust" deer for meat for their winter use than for these sportsmen (?) to kill them out of season for their use.

The season thus far has been quite favorable for deer. We have not had a very deep full of snow as yet and what we have is light and loose, so that deer can room at will, and yet the snow is deep enough to prevent a dog from running with any effect and so light that snow-shoes are worse than nothing for any one disposed to try a "little still-lunnting out of season," and until we have a time to make a crust the deer are compusatively safe from the poachers. There are some other sections of the game laws that I wished to speak of, but as I have already drawn this letter out to considerable length I will make them the subject of another communication.

Since writing the above we have had a terrible fall of snow, but it is so light that the chances for the deer are still in their favor, for a dog cau'r run at all and snow-shoeing is almost impossible, and until there is a crust they are comparaively safe. The season thus for has been quite favorable for deer

#### PICKEREL FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

THE law has been changed in Chatauqua County, N. Y., and the "snake-eaters" can now be taken in winter. The Countryside complains of it and says that there are 500 fishermen's huts now upon the ice and that the crop is in danger of being over-harvested. Well, there are better fish, and all who are interested in fishculture can well spare the longsnouts, for they kill tons of better fish than themselves. Our private opinion is that they are not catable, although we often hear of localities where they are "excellent." This point we will admit, for other palates than our own; but, as for us, we admire not the flavor of mud and weeds combined in

as oft paste.

A Campbell's, Mass., correspondent writes: "Nippenickett Pond, some four mites from this place, has become noted for its pickerel fishing through the ice, and last month large quantities of them were taken. A party of three from this place caught some eighty or ninety in an afternoon, weighing from one-helf pound to three and a half pounds—not great fishing, surely, but it shows what our ponds might do if protected."

And "Webb" writes from Nashau, N. H.: "Pickerel fishing has not been as good this winter as usual, though some good strings have been taken. The outlook for trout fishing in these parts for the coming summer is poor. Some, if not most, of our best trout brooks were dry all the fall and of course no spawn were cast in them. Many trout were destroyed in pools, where they had congregated, by their enemies, the kingdisher, the heron and mink; others were left to decay in the dry beds of the streams. The Commissioners would, perhaps, furnish young fry fo ro-stock the streams, as far as they could, if parties inferested should apply."

#### THE NORTHERN RANGE OF THE CATFISH.

THE NORTHERN RANGE OF THE CATFISH.

St. Paul, Jan. 1.

YOUR correspondent, Dr. E. Sterling, of Cleveland, O., is "in search of the most Northern range of our catish" He suggests "iperhaps the waters of the Mississippi will be found to carry this fish furthest in that direction." He calls for information as follows: "In case it is found in waters north of the divide, that flow into the Arctic seas, please let us hear from the captor," etc.

The Red River of the north flows into the Arctic seas. In the month of August, in the year 1860, the writer was one of a party of eight or nine persons who made a trip from St. Paul to the mouth of Red Lake River, a place on the Red River, now the site of a flourishing city called Grand Forks, some sixty miles south of the boundary line between the United States and Manitoba. The whole country was then a wilderness. The object of the expedition was to make a treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas, and the Commander-in-Chief was one Goddard Bailey, special commissioner, who soon afterward became somewhat notorious in connection with certain securities misappropriated at Washington belonging to some of the Indian tribes.

Major Wm. J. Cullen, well known to all old settlers in the Northwas as the most genial traveler and companion in the world, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this department, was "high joint" with Mr. Bailey and accompanied the expedition. The writer was secretary to the commission. The treaty failed but the caffish question was settled.

At one of our camps, at a point on the Red River near the present crossing of the Northern Pacific Raliroad, our cook set out a look and line properly baited with a pork rind, and in the morning a catifish was found on the hook and secured, the weight of which, in the judgment of the party, (we had no scales), was at least forty pounds. After slicing off concept the party of the commission of the case of the manitor of the case of the Mississippi. The writer is not very familiar with the halist of the Red River catifish, b

CLEVELAND, O.—The inclosed postal card givesyou another tem on the range of the catfish (Pimelodus). Have information from a reliable source that this fish is taken in the Bay of Superior City, and also near the mouth of the St Louis River at the head of Lake Superior; the fish often weighing twenty pounds or more. Taken in such cold, clear water it must prove a very superior fish for the table, especially when cooked according to Dr. Kirtland's way. This fish from Lake Eric when salted brings two dollars more perhared in the Southern market than our much valued white. nss from Lake Eric when safet brings of work that he berrel in the Southern market than our much valued white-fish (Coregonus). The catfish can be easily propagated artificially. Have any of your readers anything to say in favor of this fish?

Dr. E. Sterelling.

FORT OMAHA-Neb. Jan 2.- The Missouri River is full of catfish, to my knowledge, as far west as Fort Buford and the Yellowstone west to Tongue River.

W. L. Carpenter, U. S. A.

WINGHESTER—Va., Jan. 4.—In reply to the inquiry of Dr. Sterling in your last issue I have to state that more than a score of years ago while stationed at Fort Abercrombic on the Red River of the North I was accustomed to capture many of these fish They were of a golden color, rather stenderer than the common catifish. Their flesh was white, firm and of most delicious flavor. As the R. River connects with Lake Winnipeg I think it probable that they may be found as far north as the latter point. Lieut. Asa Wall.

A New Fish Market for New York.—The Times gives over a column to the history of the efforts to abolish the rickety old Fulton Market and build a respectable one on its It has at last been accomplished and \$80,000 granted by the city for this purpose, news which all fish cultarists who tlock there on April 1st to see the trout show will appreciate, although it will not be begun until after the next one. The old building has been condemned by the Health Department several times, but the opposition of the politicians and small stand holders has, until now, proved too strong for them. The new building is thus described by the *Times*:

and small stand holders has, until now, proved too strong for them. The new building is thus described by the Tones:

"The cellars, grog-shops, etc., are all to be filled up. New wills 31 feet high and 34 feet apart are to be erected. The central portion is to be unde perfectly secure, but for the present the internal arrangement will not be disturbed. As the market exists to-day, you have to mount a series of dirty wooden stairs to approach the centre of the market, which you have to descend again. With the new plan there will be a continous ground floor and no stairs. The greatest care will be taken as to drainage, and every possible convenience will be presented for the washing or flushing of the floor. There will be plugs of water at proper distances. There will be taken as to drainage, and every possible convenience will be three entrances on Front street, with one on Beekman and one on Fulton, The South street front, between the two wings of the market, will remain as it is now, open. On each corner of Front street he building will rise above the level of the roof. For ventilation there will be ample provision by means of spacious windows. It is proposed that the demolition will begin some time from the 1st to the 15th of April, and the new building, it is expected, will be entirely finished and ready for market purposes by the middle of August. A number of the leading stand-holders, among them Mr. E. G. Blackford and Mr. William Ottman—their present premises being situated on the site of the proposed improvements—are ready to spend a great deal of money in eubellishing and fitting up he interior of the market in a manner appropriate to their business. Certainly the trout exhibitions made here-tofore by Mr. Blackford, the New York State Fish Commissioner, will be doubly attractive when they have these newer surroundings in 1882. In regard to the central portions, they will in the perhaps not later than 1882, he reconstructed in harmony with the rest of the building.

"New York is to be congratulated at la

"New York is to be congratulated at last in having this offensive nuisance torn down and an appropriate structure erected in its place. The committee are to be lauded for their energy and determination in having the old cyc-sore removed, and most especially the thanks of New Yorkers are due to Mr. E. G. Blackford, who has for the last year devoted his whole time and efforts in this direction."

# Game Bag and Gun.

(Special to Forest and Stream MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

LANSING, Mich., Tuesday, Jan. 25.

THE Michigan Sportsmen's Association met in this city this afternoon. The purport of the organization is the protection of fish, game and birds. It comprehends a large number of local societies and has individual members in all parts of the State.

The present meeting is very largely attended, exceeding in that respect any previously held by the Association. Large delegations are present from Kalamazoo, Saginaw, Battle Creek, Hart, Jackson, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Morroe, Hastings, Grand Haven and other points. Dr. E. S. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, is President; Prof. H. B. Ro-ney, of Saginaw, Secretary. Many individuals were elected members, and four new clubs were admitted—the Hastings, Grand Haven, Bay Point and Hart Clubs.

Letters were read from gentlemen from Georgia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, interested in the preservation of the game of the country, and hopeful of the passage of such laws in all the States as will fully protect migratory birds and fishes. At the evening session a paper was read from Seth Green, the noted fishculturist. He regretted that the New York State Association was chiefly given to shooting rather than to conserving of game. He gave as his opinion that the game of the country would soon become extinct. He urged better legislation and spoke of the good effects of having a game constable in the vicinity of Rochester, and hoped that angling with rod and line would be made lawful in streams inhabited by game fish.

A report was read by the Committee on Laws for the pro-

tection of game animals and birds and insectivorous birds. It was accompanied by the draft of a bill. The Committee on Fish Laws, including propagation as well as protection, made a report confining it chiefly to the waters of the great

A letter was received from Professor Spencer F. Baird, of Washington, who doubted the jurisdiction of Congress over the waters of the lakes for the purpose of regulating the fisheries therein. He thought that the object might best be attained by State legislation. Chairman Clark advocated laws making artificial propagation of fish obligatory.

Letters were received from gentlemen at Menominee requesting legislation that would prohibit the digging of pits for entrapping deer and of firelight shorting.

The report of the Committee on Sporting Dogs favored legislation that would protect such animals. The report also took ground against summer shooting, and abounded in suggestions as to the proper season for various birds. A letter was received from Mr. Hyatt, of Fond du Lac, Wis., regretting that peachers had begun to make ruthless raids on the hunting grounds of the Upper Peninsula. He thought that five thousand deer must have been slaughtered there last season, and hoped the open season would be shortened by the Legislature.

Secretary Roney read his annual report, in which the growth and prosperity of the Association were adverted to and certain legislation recommended. The session continues to-morrow, and a large number of papers by distinquished sportsmen will be read.

#### THE GAME OF MAINE.

ROM the advanced sheets which have been furnished to the FOREST AND STREAM through the courtesy of Mr. Everett Smith, we take the following extracts from the report of Messrs. Stillwell and Smith, Commissioners of Pisheries and Game of the State of Maine :

Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine:
All game (Fera nathram) is the property of the State within which it exists. And no person has a legal right to pursue
or take it, except by the means and at such time as may be
permitted by the laws of the State thereunto pertaining.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 9, 1880, it
became the duty of this department to enforce the game

hecame the duty of this department to enforce the game laws, as well as the laws relating to our fisheries.

Although no appropriation of funds to be applied to the enforcement of the game laws had been made, \*we took such steps as were possible to bring offenders to justice. An offence committed on Murch 12, only three days after the act referred to became a law, we successfully prosecuted, as our first case. This cost the offenders \$71 for their amusement, if it pleases them to regard as sport the running dawn a great date in the now, and butchering it when examusement, if it pleases them to regard as sport the running down a gravid doe in the snow, and butchering it when ex-heuts.ed. The list of prosecutions will show that we have made energiel efforts in the discharge of our new additional duties, and we hope to receive the support and assistance of our citizens and sportsmen in the continuance of this work cach year. Our citizens are awakening from their aparty in regard to our fish and game laws, and the general desire for a vigorous enforcement of them, calls forth the support and assistance needed, and without which we can do but little.

#### GROUSE.

wish to call attention to the work of extermination We wish to call attention to the work of extermination, practiced by partice sepaged in sparing grouse or "partridges." Very few of our citizens are aware of the extent to which saring is practiced, and although the grouse are nearly exterminated by this means in some districts, the public are at a loss for a cause to which it may be ascribed. The practice is carried on so secretly that it is often known only to those engaged; in it, and perhaps those to whom the birds are sold. It often happens that many broods of grouse are observed in some locality during the summer, but when sought for in the mellow days of October but few, if any, can be found. Since summer woodcock shooting has been sought for in the mellow days of October but few, if any, can be found. Since summer woodcock shooting has been prohibited by law the grouse have increased in numbers. When it was legal to shoot woodcock in July and August the young grouse were slaughtered in great numbers before September 1; every one found in the woods with a gun and dog being osiensibly there for woodcock. Fortunately and dog being ostensibly there for woodcock. Fortunately for the preservation of the grouse no woodland game can now be legally killed before September 1, and he who goes to the woods with gun and dog in July and August becomes an object of suspicion, while the sound of a gun is prima finest evidence of a violation of the law. We warn sports men who may take young dogs out for training, to leave the gun at home, if before September 1, lest they incur the odium, at least of being suspected of peaching.

#### WOODCOUK AND SNIPE.

Although the spring was very favorable to the breeding of woodcock, the almost suprecendented drought that extended well into the autumn, and past the usual rainy season of September readered the earth so parched and dry that the customary resorts of these birds yielded no food, and they were thus driven to seek other feeding places. Usually the woodcock remain throughout the summer in the vicinity of their tomary resorts of these birds yielded no food, and they were thus driven to seek other feeding places. Usually the wood-cock remain throughout the summer in the vicinity of their breeding places, and, after moulting, collect in the coverts that are their favorite resorts. But this year these coverts have comparatively been almost descried, the birds having scattered over the country, along the banks of streams and shores of lakes, the edges of meadows, and places where they have not been observed before. Reports from Canada show that woodcock were exceedingly abundant in the nuturn, and places that usually have afforded but little shooting, seem to have been thronged with birds. This has been true, also, of snipe, which were scarce in Maine from the same causes that occasioned the scarcity of woodcock; the meadows and marshes being very dry at the time of the usual appearance of the snipe during the outland. As is usual after a poor season, many of our sportsmen discuss the advisability of restoring the old law, permitting woodcock shooting in summer. We trust that this will nover be done, for it would open the door to a slaughter of young grouse, and, most certainly, four monthly shooting at woodcock, instead of two months, will not serve to increase their mumbers, abeliand summer, should not serve to increase their mumbers, abeliand summer, should not serve to increase their mumbers, abeliand summer, should not serve to increase

their numbers.

Since Maine abolished summer shooting other States have

Since Maine abolished summer shooting other States have done likewise, and with good results; and we hope that all other States will follow the example.

It is true that ten years ago one could show more birds as the result of a day's shooting in Maine; but there are now ten or twenty times as many persons hunting woodcock as then, and all the best coverts are hunted through almost daily during the whole season. Hence the birds are not suffered to collect in numbers, but the aggregate number killed each year far exceeds that of the years before summer shooting was prohibited. each year far excee ing was prohibited

It will be remembered that within ten years the ducks that frequent our lakes and streams gradually become scarce, and

even exterminated in some localities where previously accus-tomed to breed. This scarcity was owing to extensive net-ting, but the perpetrators were driven off for a time, and the ducks increased, until they regained their former abundance

It has recently come to our knowledge that the same causes It has recently come to our knowledge that the same of extermination have been in operation this year, and all especial attention to the fact. We intend to publishe future the names of those who persistently violate. can especial attention to the fact. We intend to publish in the future the names of those who persistently violate the fishery or game laws, and we now brand as a professional poacher and persistent violator of our laws, Daniel Y. McFarland, of Lamoine, Me. This man, with his associates, has been engaged in the business of netting ducks for many years, and we not only call upon all good citizens to aid in forcing him to abandon this illegal parsait. but warn the ditizens and officers of the law in other States, and our Canadian neighbors, that the operations of this man are not confined to Maine alone. He is the leader of a gang of poachers whose operations a few years since bade fair to exterminate all the wood ducks and "black ducks" that bred in the State, and he has been operating again upon an extensive scale in Maine within the present year. He is wanted in Maine to meet the justice that awaits him and the heavy penalties that he and his associates have incurred.

[UMAICS.]

penalties that he and his associates nave incurred.

QUAITS.

It is quite generally known that a large number of qualis were imported from Europe this year, and liberated at various places in the United States and Canada. More than one-half of the total number were distributed in Maine. These builds were purchased by private subscriptions, but as they have now come under the protection of our department we give this mention of them, which may prove of interest to our farmers and sportsmen.

This quali, Coturniz communis, is the common migratory quali of Europe, that for centuries has crossed the Meriter-snean sea from its winter home in Africa to its breeding places throughout Europe, returning again to Africa in the autumn. The bird resembles in outward appearance our American partridge, Orlga virginiumus, that is termed "quail" in New England. The migratory quali is one-third smaller, and the throat of the male bird is marked with dark trown or black, that extends from the bill downward. The note of the quali may be expressed as nearly as is possible to translate into words or syllables, by "valva-de-chetat-chetat," the preliminary crescendo "who" not being heard at a great distance, but the three clear notes may be heard a quarter mile away. Often the notes seem to come from a wheat, the preliminary crescends "who" not being heard at a great distance, but the three clear notes may be heard a quarter mile away. Often the notes seem to come from a bird near by, but really afar off, and perhaps in another field not near the listener.

The quall is strictly a terrestrial bird, and inhabits the fields, where it also msts. Filteen eggs to a nest is not an unusual number, and as each egg, laid by a bird of but three or four ounces weight, is as large as the egg of our robin, we have been frequently asked how so small a bird manages to hover and hatch so many eggs in one nest.

The nest is a depression hollowed in the ground, and lined with grass by the bird. In this nest are faid the eggs in

with grass by the bird. In this nest are laid the egg regular order, upon the bottom and around the sides of laid the eggs in

regular order, upon the bottom and around the sides of the nest, the upper ones supported by the eggs beneath and he sides of the shallow, bowl like nest. While sitting, the body of the bird is surrounded upon breast and sides by the eggs, while its wings are raised to cover the top layer of eggs upon each side. Many nests of fifteen eggs each have been reported as found, and all the eggs were hatched. One nest of eighteen eggs deserves especial mention, as of interest to students of ornithology. The eggs in this nest were laid in tiers or layers most carefully and compactly arranged, one above the other, as if placed by the band of man, the bottom layer most entirely hid from view by the eggs above. But twelve of these eggs were hatched, and evidently the bird was too ambitious. Probably the bottom eggs were so covered by others that not sufficient warmth was imparted to them from the body of the bird.

eggs were so covered by others that not sufficient warmth was imparted to them from the body of the bird.

The eggs of the quail are of a greenish color, profusely blotched with brown. Like other eggs, if deserted and left exposed to the sunlight for days, the color will fade until it becomes almost white. This year the eggs were laid in June and hatched in July. The young birds leave the nest as soon as hatched, and mature very rapidly, being strong of wing in Sentenber. Sentember

Among the noteworthy characteristics of the quail are its Among the noteworthy characteristics of the quail are its gentleness, and the extreme pertinactive with which it adheres to its domestic duties. We found two nests with eggs within a few rods of a farmhouse, where a lot of the birds had been liberated, and close by a traveled highway, as well as near a railroad. The birds were occasionally observed among the chickens shout the house. chickens about the house.

chickens about the house.

Quite a number of quails have been killed by mowing nachines. One might naturally suppose that the clatter of one of these machines approaching would sufficiently alarm any bird, even while sitting upon its eggs, to cause it to leave its nest temporarily. But some have had their heads out off

any ban, and the morarily. But some may a manife was a typical by the knives, and in one instance the machine was a typical by the knives, and in one instance the machine was a typical "Juggernaut," the wheel passing over and completely crushing the quall und its eggs in the nest beneath it.

The qualis have a strong scent, readily detected by setters and pointers, but they often seek to escape by concealment, or without taking flight. They are fast runners, and in a field trial on these birds under the present system of awards and demerits, the dogs possessed of the finest "nose," or and demerits, the dogs possessed of the finest "nose," or neid trial on these birds under the present system of awards and demerits, the dogs possessed of the finest "nose," or scenling powers, would be handleapped, and receive a score of demerits for false "points," as it would not infrequently occur that the bird or birds, would not be flushed betore the dog, although there when the point was first made. Some young quails were captured near St. John, N. B., this year, although none were liberated nearer than at St. Stephen. Several quails were beard and seen near Machine therethere the work of the several quails were nearly at the second of the several quails were the arms of the second of the

Stephen. Several quails were heard and seen near Machias throughout the summer and autumn. None had been liberated nearer than the Penobscot valley on the west, and at Calais, forty miles to the east. This is not remarkable, however, in consideration of the fact that a quail can easily fly fifty miles within an hour. Unlike our American partning, or "quail," it is capable of long sustained flights, without execution to rest.

of quart, it is espacie of rong sustained fights, without stopping to rest.

Qualis live upon the ground in open fields, and feed upon seeds and insects. Farmers should be interested in protecting these birds for propagation, and public attention is called to the special law for their protection.

"No quail shall be killed, or had in possession except alive, any ne provious to September I, 1883, under penalty of \$25 for ery offense, and \$1 additional for each qualt killed or had in sacssion except alive.—Chap. 189, I'ublic Laws 1880." tinte

The general law of the State provides for their protection ter the expiration of this special law.

CATS

We mention cats, not as game, but as the most deadly

enemics to our feathered game and song birds. Many instances have been already reported of qualls caught by cats, and the unsuspicious nature of these birds render them an easy prey to the feline marauders. One cat is reported as having been seen to return home with six qualls in the course of a few weeks during the nesting season. Of course one can only conjecture how many that cat killed and ate without being observed by any one. Another cat was seen to bring home three woodcock.

But although the cats commit this haveo among our game birds, by far the greatest evil caused by them is suffered by the farmers, to whom a cat is a costly pet. All through the spring, summer and autumn the cats venture out from their homes to seek their favorite tid-bits, the birds, and the best of care and food will not keep them from doing this. One

spring, summer and autumn the cata venture out from their homes to seek their favorite tid-bits, the birds, and the best of care and food will not keep them from doing this. One may frequently see them crouching by the readside or skulting along a hedge or dich, seeking not for mice but for birds, destroying the mother bird setting on its nest and the fledgling birds. Now do the farmers realize the evil results to them caused by the death of these birds? We think not and would therefore call their attention to what is really serious evil.

and would therefore call their attention to what is really serious evil.

Excepting the hawks, and other rapacious birds, all our birds are insectivorous in their habits, very many of them subsisting wholly upon insects and their eggs, of which a single bird will consume an immense number daily. But for single bird will consume an immense number daily. But for these birds the face of the earth would be made desolate by a scourge of insects. As the birds about a farm destroy nillions of insects every year, it believes the farmer to afford all possible protection to these birds that render him such valuable service. There is a sufficient number of nature and prevent a too great increase of birds, and the domestic cat has been introduced by man and by him should be removed. The mischief that might be done by all the rats and mice caught by the ordinary cat in the course of the year would be but a triffe as compared to the evil results possibly due to the destruction of the birds. We arge our farmers to kill the cats. You cannot afford to keep them, unless it be in confinement constantly, except while the snow is on the ground

destruction of the brias. We finge our statutes to shir the cats. You cannot afford to keep them, unless it be in confinement constantly, except while the snow is on the ground and nearly all our birds are gone. Every little bird killed by them grants life to many thousands of insects.

MOSSE, DEER AND CAREBOY.

The law prohibiting the killing of moose, at any time for five years, expired October 1, 1850.

Unfortunately, violation of the law deprived the State of the full benefits for which it was enacted, yet the moose has increased in numbers within the period named, and we trust that the examples made of several offenders brought to justice, and the peneslty of \$100, for each moose killed or had in possession, may deter others in the future from so offending. Caribou are much better able to take care of themselves. They can travel rapidly and for long distances in the deepest sow, and owing to their roving habits they are perhaps pleutiful in a given locality one year, and none at all observed there the next year.

There the next year. The violations of the laws protecting deer have gradually become better observed, and deer have increased materially in the eastern portion of the State. Unfortunately the laws of New Hampshire do not conform with those of Maine, and of New Hampshire do not conform with those of Maine, and many deer are killed along the border during the summer mouths. There seems to be an apathy among the people in that portion of our State, and there have been repeated violations of the fish and game laws, without any apparent attempt at concealment, yet no one has been public spirited enough to enter a complaint. We hope for a speedy change in that

region. We are opposed to constant changes in the laws, as experience has shown that they too otten tend to make confusion, and render enforcement more difficult. We therefore recommend but a single change in our game laws, and that change such a one as will, we believe, render the law more simple

a enecuve. We have alluded to the desirability of uniformity in regard or "partridges" opens September 1. We recommend an amendment to the laws for the protection of moose, deer and caribou, that shall make the open season conform with that of grouse—September 1 to December 1.

September is the month when our forests are most fre-September is the month when our forests are most frequented by hunters, or those in quest of health and recruation. It is very difficult to prevent one kind of game being kilded then where it is lawful to kill other game, and deer are then in prime condition, and their young no longer dependent upon the does. In New Hampshire the season opens August 1, but we regard that date as too early for this hattude. Our present law makes the open season from October 1 to January 1. The change recommended gives no longer time for killing deer, but it cuts off the month of December, giving September instead. It sometimes occurs that the snow lies deep in our forests before January 1, and occasions are sometimes offered when the increase of years may be slaughtered in one season during the month of December. be slaughtered in one season during the mouth of December.

be staughtered in one season during the month of December.

Complaints for violations of the fish or game laws may be
made to any warden, whose powers and duties are here given.

All such complaints should be accompanied by evidence, or
such information as will enable an officer to obtain the evidence necessary for prosecution and conviction.

dence necessary for prosecution and conviction,

"An act to enlarge the powers and duties of the Commissioners of fisheries and Wardens.

"State of the commissioners of the commissioners of fisheries, and wardens, shall extend to all matters pertaining to game, and they shall have the same powers to enforce all laws pertaining to game as they now have in enforcing the laws relating to the fisheries. to game as they now have in enforcing the laws relating to the tisheries.

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized, with the advice and

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint wardens, whose duty I shall be to enforce the provisions of all laws relating to game and fisherizes to enforce the provisions of all laws relating to game and fisherizes against the same that may come to their knowledge; and and shall have the same power as sheriffs and depairly sheriffs, to serve all criminal processes for violations of the provisions of any law pertaining to game and the disheries, and shall be allowed for said services the same fees as are prescribed by law for sheriffs and their deputities for like services; and in the execution of their dutes they shall have the same right to require did that sheriffs and their deputies have in executing the duties of their office; and any person refusing or neglecting to render such aid when required, shall forfeit ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint before any trial justice or municipal court. Chapter 298, 1880."

#### GAME LAW VIOLATIONS.

The following named cases have been brought up, and there are others in the hands of the officers, but not yet settled:

April 16, 1580. Killing one deer in March, 1880. Penalty \$40. Fines and costs paid.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The appropriation of 1880 was for the "propagation of fish."

June 4, 1880. Killing song birds in June, 1880. Fines and costs

August, 1890. Killing woodcock in close-time. Fines and costs

August, 1930. Killing woodcook in close-time. Fines and costs paid.
September, 1880. Killing four deer in February, 1880. Penalty \$160. Indicted and bound over.
September, 1880. Killing one deer in February, 1880. Penalty \$40. Indicted and bound over.
September, 1880. Killing one caribou in close-time; \$40.00 and costs.
Killing one caribou in close-time. Fined.
November, 1880. Milling one mouse in close-time. Penalty \$100 and costs. Paid.
November, 1880. Hunting deer with dogs. Trial deferred.

November, 1880. Hunting deer with dogs. Trial deferred.

There are cases now in the bands of wardens against various persons for killing moose, deer, caribon and woodcock in close-time; for snaring grouse or "partidges," hunting deer with dogs and netting ducks.

Many past offenders have come forward and acknowledged their guilt thereby saving to themselves costs of a trial.

Two thousand is hundred qualis (Cota nice communities—the common ingratory quali of Europe, purchased by privale subscriptions and imported from Italy, have been liberated throughout the State

One thousand six hundred copies of an "Abstract of the Fish and Game Laws" have been compiled, published and distributed.

Correspondence, to the extent of some 1,500 communica-

Correspondence, to the extent of some 1,500 communications written, has forned one item of our work.

Five hundred placards giving close times, etc., for fish and gatue, have been distributed throughout the State; and we expect to be able to issue in pamphiet from next year a complete copy of all our State laws relating to Fisheries and Game, revised and codition. Hardly a year has passed without some change in our dishery laws. Special laws have been enacted from time to time, and some are still in force while others are not. New laws have been enacted, and old ones remain in force unless repealed by the vague expression, "all laws inconsistent with thus act are hereby tep-aied." We have employed a skillful lawyer to make a revision and confincation of all our laws relating to fish and game, and prepare the same tor publication, with notes, references, etc. codification of all our laws rolating to fish and game, and prepare the same tor publication, with notes, references, etc. The work will cover the period from 1820 to 1880, inclusive, and will be an authentic and valuable publication for the reference of lawyers and future legislators, as well as a work that is needed for the use of justices, wardens, the Commissioners and others in the performance of duties connected with the Department of Fisheries and Game.

#### "THE REFRIGERATOR AMENDMENT."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan., 10. Synacuse, N. V., Jan., 10.

You "invite expressions of opinion on the subject" of an article in your last edition entitled "The Refrigerator Amendment," in which you take strong grounds against the proposition to legalize the sale of venison, quall, wood-cock and partridge all the year round, and also call for such legislation as wil prevent the exportation of game. I want to speak what I know to be the sentiments of every true sportsman, wherever he may be found. All such are sadly aware of the fact that game has come to be a delicacy in this State and many other States. The wanton killing of it has so decreased the supply that it can no longer be considered a luxury abundant to all, and sportsmen everywhere look with so decreased the supply that it can no longer be considered a luxury abundant to all, and sportsmen everywhere look with alarm upon the persistent efforts made by pot-hunters and dedicts to procure the enactment of laws which might probably be entitled "An Act for the Total Destruction of Game." Refrigerators would become the best of mediums for making the shapither as well as the sale of game an occupation lasting through the year. What would there be to prevent

ing the slaughter as well as the same of lasting through the year. What would there be to prevent the packing of game in boxes or barrels bearing a fictitious label of the contents and their shipment to dealers during every month? It is not a very difficult matter to forward a "subject" to a medical college by railroad, if it be securely reached and bearing an appropriate label. How much easier

every month? It is not a very difficult institer to forward a "subject" to a medical college by railroad, if it be securely packed and bearing an appropriate label. How much easier to furnish the New York market with game at all seasons, with the refrigerators to swear that it was killed in season. The exportation of game gives a great many pot-inuters employment, and what can they do for its preservation so long as they can make a seanty living by robbing the plains, the woods and the streams of their attractions to sportsmen, who find health and recreation in killing sparingly while they enjoy the pleasures which such sports afford? Our game does not belong alone to sportsmen, it belongs to all alike, I may say, though I dislike to admit that a pot-hunter should have any right to it. But as the number of sportsmen is vasily larger than the number of those who make shooting and fishing an occupation, it seems clearly properly that the majority should have the most potential voice in legislation, and I am sure the ge eral public would support the sportsman, for the consumer as well as the sportsman sees that unless good game laws are rigidly enforced at once, game will very soon wholly disappear from the markets.

I may afterward to the great wilderness in the norther contents of the propersymments of the consumer as well as the sportsman sees that unless good game laws are rigidly enforced at once, game will very soon wholly disappear from the markets.

forced at once, gaine win very soon, more supposed the markets.

I am a frequent visitor to the great wilderness in the northesstern part of this State, and have been for many years, and have seen the gradual but certain decrease of deer and and have seen the ground.

The same causes which operate there are operating throughout the country, and with the present rate of depletion continued but a shirt time longer, sportsmen may lay their guns and rods aside and thank tardy or deficient legislation for depriving them of the most health-giving of the colormals.

D. H. Bruce.

New York, Jan 17.

LET ME thank you for sounding the alarm against the proposed Refrigerator amendment to the New York Game Law. Your intimation that such an absurd proposition is fathered by a Game Association is surprising. Has that society the word "protection" in its title? If so it is a palpable mismore; "destruction" should be substituted. Every word you print in condemnation of this revolution of our game laws must it seems to me proif and meet the warm approved of

you print in condemnation of this revolution of our gaine laws must, it seems to me, merit and meet the warm approval of all the friends of the deer, quail, grouse and woodcock. If this amendment is pushed do not fail to parade the name of every legislator who gives it his voice or wote.

I notice with disunay what "Wollat" and the volume of every legislator who gives it his voice or wote. The production of the production

named in the enabling act, to revise this whole subject of game preserva iou, and to mature a succinct code to replace the laws and amendments scattered over the statute book.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 15 YOUR editorial ought, I think, to convince the most skep-cal of the evil results which would inevitably follow the assage of such a law, and to arouse to action those sports-en who are in a position to contest the passage of this bill. If the game dealers are so unsound in the head that they

If the game dealers are so unsound in the head that they cannot handle gime in the proper season without suffering a pecuniary loss would it not be a kindness to extend to these sorely tempted men the benefits of a law similar to that framed for the prevention of drunkeness, and forbid altogether the sale of game? It would undoubtedly cause great suffering among certain classes, but the game, and what appears just now a far more important consideration, the game dealer's money, would be saved. Jesting aside, I hope every legitimate means to defeat the bill will be tried, and that the dealers will have common sense enough to spare the goose that lays the golden egg.

J. A. T.

#### OUR ROCHESTER LETTER

NOUR ROCHESTER LETTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan, 1891.

YOUR correspondents have recently contributed a numperance of birds on their autumnal and vernal migrations, but if anything on the subject from the editorial pen has graced your columns it has secaped eyes that glance through the pages of Forest AND STREAM as eagerly, or nearly so, as they ever did through the leaves of the "forest primeval" to see a ruffed grouse tumble after a snapshot. This silence should be broken, and hence it is that, assuming the privilege of an "anxious inquiret," I would ask the fishing editor to give some additional information to the world about the full migration of Wilson snipe, by detailing his observations on that pair of our old familiar friends which in the autumn of 1874 became semi-domesticated on the mosses of the spring creek that fed the trout and grayling ponds of Fred Mather at Honeoye Falls.

of 1874 became semi-domestication of the first and frayling ponds of Fred Mather at Honeoye Falls.

You have probably forgotten the young man who, in October or November of that year while assisting in the construction of the Rochester water works, called at your house and was introduced by Beneder. But the incident was impressed on my memory by a variety of circumstances, and is likely to be remembered while memory holds its seat, etc. It hink it was a wet day when the nate's were "knocked up," and the inspector had a chance to see some of the objects of interest in and about that village of the plain—Honeoye. I had a chance of borrowing a gun and going shooting, or visiting the Natural History Museum, hatching ponds, etc., of one whom our friend B. said was a genius. I chose the latter, and have ever since regarded it as a lucky choice. To say nothing of the privilege of forming the acquaintance of the host, the place and all about it were of peculiar interest. The tame mink, the trout, the rare and beautiful gray-stiller. of the host, the place and all about it were of peculiar interest. The tame mink, the trout, the rare and beautiful graylings (at that time recently introduced in Eastern waters), the grotesque specimens of animals set up with rare skill by the amateur taxidermist, and, not least interesting, the snipe aforesaid that had become so tame that the visitor was allowed to approach them without their showing any sign of alarm. Do you remember how late they remained that year,

lowed to approach them without their showing any sign of slarm. Do you remember how late they remained that year, and did they come again?

The eternal tinkering at the game law continues with unabated vigor and with as little prospect of ever arriving at any conclusion that will be satisfactory. I wrote you last year that the Board of Supervisors of this county, Monroe, land passed a law limiting wild-f-wl shooting to Thurday, Friday and Saturday of each week in season, and prohibiting grouse and quali shooting tot-fly for three years. I started the movement for the limitation of duck shooting, for I thought, and still think, it would result in better sport for all. The prohibition of quali and grouss shooting was approved by some and condemned by others. I know that some conscientions men observed the law, but fellows of the baser sort laughed at the law and killed all the birds they could reach. This angreet the fair minded men, and they determined that if the birds are to be exterminated the true men might as well be "in at the death" as the knaves, and they favored the repeal of the prohibition, or making the original law so strong as to protect in fact. A draft of a law was presented to the Board this week to amend that of last year, and as it was rejected, the mover in disgust offered a resolution repealing last year's law, and it was adopted; so now the county is on the same footing as other counties in the State. There is only one man in the Board who knows a shot-gun from a rifle, and most of the grangers have a prejudice against gane law, so no matter how wise a proposition should be presented to

man in the Board who knows a shot-gun from a rifle, and most of the grangers have a prejudice against gane laws, so no matter how wise a proposition should be presented to them it would be treated coldly.

In honest ruth the prospect for sportsmen who love shooting is not bright in this otherwise favored county. Between the clearing away of cover, the improvement of arms, the increase in the number who shoot and other causes, it looks as it birds that were abundant a few years ago would, "ere new-born chins become rough and razorable," be numbered with the dode and other creatures interesting only to the paleontologist. The proposal to make shooters take out licenses won't do. It is undemocratic in the first place, and we are not yet so tired of the Republic that such a law would we are not yet so tired of the Republic that such a law would with the door an extend control of the proposal to make shooters take out licenses won't do. It is undemocratic in the first place, and we are not yet so tired of the Republic that such a law would go through. Furthermore, the Constitution of the United States provides that the "right of the people to have and bear arms shall not be infringed," and I think a license would be a decided infringement of that venerated instrument. None of it for me, game or no game. How would it work if men who shoot for sport and don't want all the game to die with them, were to form a voluntary association, each member of which would pledge himself not to kill more than a certain number of birds in a day? It might put off the exinction of some birds a little longer.

On Wechesday last there was a shooting contest at tame pigeons on the Driving Park in this city. The weather was rather cold, but it did not seem to abate the ardor of the veterans who turned out in force and during the day kept the traps moving briskly. Cash prizes were shot for, but as about half the men entered under assumed names it would not be of much interest to give the scores.

Since my previous letter an event peculiarly sad to sportsen occurred here in the accidentally broke through the ice on Irondequoit Bay within sight of a much respected member of the Mouroe County Sportsmen's Club, Henry Walzer, who, on December 22, accidentally broke through the ice on Irondequoit Bay within sight of his home, and was drowned. He was walking alone down the bay on ice apparently a foot in thickness, and broke through over a spring hole. There was not a man in the town but would risk his

own life to save Henry, who had himself rescued many from drowning; but in the cri-is there was no assistance within call, and one of the nost popular men in the county perished. He had been proprietor of the Newport House, the most popularly conducted pleasure resort in the county for twenty-five years, and was known all over the State as an enthusiastic sportsuan. He must be remembered by most of the men who have attended the conventions of New York State sportsuance's associations during the last, valve years, the sportsum cone's associations during the last, valve years, the sportsum of the second to the men. who have attended the conventions of New 1 ork State sportsmen's associations during the last twenty years, for he was a constant attendant and one of the best shots. An estimate of the regard in which he was held may be formed when the fact is stated that his funeral was a mile long, and was attended by delegation, from the Monroe County and Audubon clubs of this city; Genesee Club, of Irondequoit and Seneca Gun Club, of Seneca Falls.

E. R.

#### ATTRACTIONS OF PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

ON the first day of August L. and myself left Boston envote for Prince Edward's Island, to devote the entire month to shooting and fishing. We left T wharf at 12 m. on Saturday, and arriving at Charlottetown on the ensuing Tuesday at 2:30 r. m., took the train the next morning on the P. E. I. R. R. for Tignish, the terminus of the road and the most northern town on the island, its chief industries being agricultural pur-uits and fisheries.

ing agricultural put-fuls and fisheries.

We then took up our quarters at the house of a well-to-do farmer, the proprietor of some three hundred acres and sole owner of a grist, saw and woolen mill, all worked by water

Two miles to the eastward and five to the northwest is the

Two miles to the eastward and five to the northwest is the sea coast, with its asudy beaches indented with small bays and salt marshes stretching in places far inland and intersected by sally-winders, which meander through their muddy courses soon to empty into the sea.

The nature of the country generally is undulating, and where intact from the woodman's axe is covered with a low growth of woods, stunted by the rigorous storms and severe winds of winter, which laps well into the month of April. The color of the soil is red, similar to that of New Jersey, but of a deeper hue, a peculiar characteristic of the island, and that it is easily tilled may be inferred from what Farmer Haywood said one day to me. "Why, you can plow a ten-acre lot without meeting a single stone to turn the edge of your plowshare."

plow a ten-acre lot without meeting a single stone to turn the edge of your plowshare." Such was the scene of our halcyon days. Such the ground on which we shot, the waters in which we fished. And now in palliation for this dry description of wood and wold, depicted in such crude but true colors, let my far cy wander and my tale wax merrier as the field is taken as

Wander and by lines wetter here! Get up, you lazy dogs. Her been hitched up in the wagon this half hour, and bregetting cold; and if you don't hurry up the tide 'ill

down a piece."

Roused by this sonorous summons we made haste to don Our shooting clothes, and sitting down to a good breakfast of hot colfee, eggs, fried trout and toast, which was duly dispatched, jumped into the wagon. The two miles of ground is shortly covered, and we rein up at the side of a fence hard by the marsh, where yet the morning sun had failed to dissipate the early mists which still hung heavily over the lowbooks.

usspace the early mists which suit hing nearly over the lowlands.

We now separate, and after choosing suitable situations, where we build the blinds, we set out the decoys, and await in silence the much-desired arrival of some bunch of bay supe of which we are in quest. Soon a small lock of curtlew is descried, and we vie with each other in mirth to see who can alture the birds within gunshot by the deceptive whistle. See! now they poice overhead, and look down upon their companions peacefully feeding on the strand below; and now they partially close their wines to lower their uncertain flight. The gun is now slowly raised, and instantaneous with the lowering motion, which curlew are wont to exhibit just before slighting, the triggers are pressed in quick succession, and the double report invokes the echoes of the silent bills adjacent to the marsh.

mis sujectes to the marss.

Prone to the earth three curlews drop,
Hard riddled by an ounce of shot;
Giving good promise of sport to all.
While startled from their safe retreat,
The golden plovers off repeat
Their clear and timid measured call.

Their clear and tunid measured call.

As soon as the birds are gathered I resume my place at the blind, and again wat patiently until another shot is offered. So the sport continues, and should both wind and tide prove favorable, a bag of a dozen or more of the larger species of bay snipe is often made in a morning's shoot, to say qothing of the hordes of little sand-pipers and plover which could be hot by the bushel if one desired to.

#### TROOT FISHING.

Seated in a light ducking-skiff, a short paddle of some twenty minutes brings me to the margin of a deep and dark-some pool, where silence reigns supreme and all nature seems hushed in a profound quietude; the hithertor ippling surface of the water is still; the sun fast sinking in the western sky throws forth rich tiuts of safron yellow, commingled with that reddish tinge which characterizes a summer sunset, the whole blending in sweet harmony with the colors of the varied landscape. As the last strokes of the paddle are finished, the skiff glides noiselessly beside a log half immersed in the clear water. Anon the leap of some wary trout, as it seized a dainty morsel in the slape of some hapless fly or miller whose fiche flight had brought it too near the surface, breaks the universal stillness; or perhaps the winnowing of a flock of dusky ducks leaving the forest aisles is heard overhead. I grasp the rod; one backward movement of the hand, another forward, and the winged messengers of death are speeding on their course. The line unfolds itself and speedily the the universal shimess; or perhaps the winnowing of a flock of dusky ducks leaving the forest ailes is heard overhead. I grasp the rod; one backward movement of the hand, mother forward, and the winged messengers of death are speeding on their course. The line unfolds itself and speedily the stretcher and bobber alight softly on the tranquil surface and them—ye Naiads and Fluviales! what sport doth lurk within thy limpid waters, as with a mighty rush the spotted quarry cleaves through the yielding liquid. Flip! swash! he breaks, and in his downward plunge captures the seductive hackle which lured him from the depths below, and now he feels the sharpened hook and, piqued by its exquisite pain, redoubles all his frantic efforts to escape the rod.

"But hold! my precious dear; your stratagems are indeed most clever and you would fain double on your hemlock snag; but stay your mad career and to the bending Lconard mould thy stubborn will. Seek not the muddy bottom, there to sulk, but—there! that's right; a little nearer and you will be safe within the meshes." So the net brings him to the creel.

creel.

But now the waning day and gathering gloom warn me to

red up my line, disjoint my rod and ply the paddle homeward; and when the string of "lusty trout" are weighed the very scales grown under the weight of nineteen pounds.

#### DECK SHOOTING.

Still another variety of sport can be enjoyed on the island, that of black and wood-duck shooting. These fowl, though not strictly abundant, can be found in numbers sufficient to warrant a fair day's bag. True, the pursuit of them is productive of both toil and fatigue, but to the indefatigable sportsman who seeks the field with the intent of animating the senses, invigorating the body and communing with nature, it is a matter of secondary importance, and to him alone is due, me judice, the name and honor of a sportsman. And now my tale is finished, and should these lines ever meet the eves of my good friend—who, alsa! is now separ-

And now my inde is finished, and should these lines ever meet the eyes of my good friend—who, alas! is now separated from me by many a mile—I have only to add that his jovial ways and sweet companionship shall always have at least one spot ever fresh and verdant in the momory of his fellow-sportsman.

H. W. A.

#### DUCK SHOOTING AT SHINNECOCK.

Editor Forest and Stream :

DUCK SHOOTING AT SHINNECOCK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your number of Jan. 20, 1881, you publish a communication from "Shinnecock," in which he takes exception to the surgestion made by Mr. Pike in his speech hefore the Long Island Sportsnen's Association. He says "that Shinnecock Bay is not adapted for point shooting."

To any one acquainted with the bay, and many of your readers doubtless are, that statement seems unwarrantel, for it has, between Quogue and Southampton, many fine points, notable among which are Pine Neck, East and West Rampasture, Hole-in-the-Wall, and the east and west points of the big bar. I speak of these particularly, because I have shot from or near them all, and have had fine sport in the days gone by. I recall the first time I ever shot on Shinne-cock Bay; it was in the spring of 1876. Batteries were not so numerous then as now, and the shooting was much better. I shot every day for a week, and each day had good sport, securing a fair bag. The birds fed near the shooting has become gradually poorer, until hast lime the shooting has become gradually poorer, until hast lime the shooting has become gradually poorer, until hast lime the shooting has become gradually poorer, until hast lime the shooting has become gradually poorer, until has learned to birds a came very near being "whitewashed."

The open season for fow! Shooting on Shinnecock Bay commence of hast October 20, and for about ten days the birds were pleuty and gentle. That gave five shooting days, which was anuple time to disgust them with batteries and the use to which they were put. I will cite my own case. My gunners were anxious that I should have good sport, but no more so than were other gunners for their sportsuen, consequently there was a great rivalry as to who should secure the batch who had be a subject to the might at he says, on page 312, Vol. 3, "American Ornithology," speaking of the black duck: "In the evening they seek in our behales of their patural feeding-time. If you will allow me the space I would l

same as it was in the days of Wison and Giraud and as they would not remain then on waters where they were disturbed night and day, neither will they now. For my own part, and on behalf of many brother sportsmen with whom I have canvassed the subject, I should like to have batteries abolished from Shiuncock Bay, but as I am willing to give an equal chance to all, I would suggest, as a compromise, the regual chance to ann.

following:

1. Abolish the three-days law.

2. Pass a law that no battery shall be placed more than twenty rods from the nearest shore; and,

3. That no battery shall be rigged or anchored on the shooting-grounds until one hour after sunrise and must be taken up at least thirty minutes before sunset.

If such statutes as the above were passed we would once.

If such statutes as the above were passed we would once.

#### OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

OR the first time in very many years I noticed a quantity of sharp-tailed groups for sale. TioR the first time in very many years I noticed a quantity of sharp-tailed grouse for sale in the street last week. The party who was selling them did not know but that they were prairie chickens, and called them such. The very severe weather we have been having the past three weeks has enabled game dealers in the West to ship many prairie chickens East by cheap freight in a frozen state. I see also numbers of ruffed grouse being offered on our main thoroughfares by peddlers or "street-hawkers." These birds have the appearance of having been snared. You know our Pennsylvania law prohibits the offering of many varieties of game (among which is the pinnated and ruffed grouse and quail) after January 15. This may in a measure account for the great quantity noticed everywhere, dealers being anxious to get it off their hands before the date of the law's taking effect. Some of these peddlers of game on being questioned state that they will offer praitic chickens and birds not native of this State after January 15, stating that the law will not "hold water" if tested, except as relating to our own game. And yet the law distinctly names the several varieties of grouse, and imposes a penalty on their sale after the above mentioned date.

Our enterprising restaurateur, Lauber, had two enormous wild bears hanging before his door this norning. These animals were shipped to him from Germany, advantage be-

ing taken of the cold weather. They are to be served up for

ing taken of the cold weather. They are to be served up for those who will partake.

It must give those interested in the preservation and protection of game much pleasure to note the anxiety shown by sportsmen on the subject, which is now plainly evinced by the numerous articles in your last edition of Forest and Stiera and the form of the sportsmen of the country your journal should champion the cause. To illustrate that the severe weather we have experienced, and which has proved most disastrous to birds of the gallinaceous order, as I sumised early in the winter, has damaged the game of the South, read the following from the Columbus (Ga.) Binquiver.Smr. "A negro, which henting in Perry County, Ala., a few days ago, came upon a covey of twenty-four partridges, which he proceeded to pick up one by one and put in his bag. They were well nigh frozen and unable to fly." This is but a single case. How many just such incidents have occurred in the Eastern and Middle States?

Certainly there should be no trouble in having a ready response to a call by Forest and Stream for a convention of

curred in the Eastern and Middle States?

Certainly there should be no trouble in having a ready response to a call by Forest and Stream for a couvention of sportsmen of the East to take some steps regarding a cessation of the hunting of ruffeed grouse and quail for at least one year, if not two. I know there will be an outery against such a movement on the part of some dog breeders, who depend entirely upon the sale of their animals for a livelihood. This will be seen at once, indeed it is already shown by one or two articles I have read. It was only to-day I heard an inquiry from a gentleman living in Chester County for live quail which he desired to keep in his burn through the winter and liberate in the spring. "For," said he, "in our section of the country we have not one covey left; the birds have all perished." The subject cannot be agitated too much, and an effort on the part of Forest and Stream looking to a call of gentlemen interested in the cause would doubtless meet with success. We have doubts that it will be found difficult to obtain live birds in any great numbers from North Carolina, as reports from that State show the quail has suffered there likewise. Let me repeat, such an undertaking on your part will be as laudable as your expose of the nitro-cellulose Dittmar powder.

The Country of McKleam of Pennsylvania, is now our best region for deer, especially in the Sinnaulahoning section, Our unutnal friend, Capi. A. Clay, who resides in the locality mentioned a portion of the year, could relate interesting hunts participated in by himself and friends.

HEMPALO EXTERNATION.

#### BUFFALO EXTERMINATION.

Editor Forest and Stream .

Editor Forest and Stream:

Let me say a few words on a subject to which attention has been called several times in your paper, namely, the wanton destruction of buffalo. That they are rapidly approaching extermination is abundantly evident. The action of the Game Protective Association of Wyoming testifies to that fact. The letter of W. A. Allen, of Montana, in your issue of December 23, says: "We found parties killing them for the tongues alone, not even taking the hides."

Let me give the results of my own observation. In the spring of 1876 I went from Dodge City, Kansas, across In dian Territory and into the staked plains of Texas. The herds which we saw were very small, none numbering more than four hundred; few were nearly so large. An officer of the expedition, who had passed through the same country a little more than two years before in pursuit of some Indians, told me that so large were the herds there that it was neces. told me that so large were the herds there that it was neces-sary to halt the cavalry and fire into the herds, in order to sary to natt the cavarry and fire into the nerts, in order to break them up and scatter them, so that the column of cavalry might pass through. In 1876 the few remaining ones were s; wild that they fled precipitately before us, and when it was necessary to kill them for the meat we were compelled either to use the utmost caution in approaching them, or

either to use the utmost caution in approaching them, or else ride them down and fire upon them from horseback. The same officer told me be thought that in his first expedi-tion there were ten where one was found in the second. Upon all sides we found hundreds of cureasses blenching in the sun. In one locality, where they were most abundant, the crack of the rifle was heard everywhere. Our nostrils were constantly offended by the stench of decaying bodies that above them have been applied to give the stench of decaying bodies were constantly offended by the stench of decaying bodies that almost literally covered the plains. Of course these were killed for their bides, but the inevitable result, extermination, will surely follow unless some limit is put to the numbers killed. To give some just idea of the enormous numbers killed, it is only necessary to say that in one year three hundred thousand hides were shipped from Dodge

numbers killed, it is only necessary to say that in one year three hundred thousand hides were shipped from Dodge City, Kansas.

When the two railroads that cross Kansas were opened it was not unusual to have to stop the trains till the buffaloes had crossed the track. Now a buffalo is never seen on either one of them. And this is not simply the result of advancing civilization; it is the direct consequence of the merciless war which has been waged ugainst them, and unless something is done to prevent if, the day will soon come when this characteristic American animal will be one of the things of the past. Cannot something be done to put a stop to this wanton destruction? Is there not some action which could he taken on the part of the General Government that would do something toward the preservation of the bison? It will not do to plead that the hunters make a living by their hunting. The same amount of time, labor and energy (and a much less amount of exposure and bardship), expended in nearly any other direction could hardly fail to be as fully remunerative, if not more sa, for the hides delivered at the railway station bring but little more than one dollar each.

Even if legislation should compel some men to seek an other mode of making a living, it would be better than to exterminate the buffalo. But I do not propose to discuss the matter; I want to lay the facts before your readers, and let all draw their own conclusions. It seems to me that the

the matter; I want to lay the facts before your readers, and let all draw their own conclusions. It seems to me that the conclusion must inevitably be drawn that it is desirable to place limits to the slaughter of this animal, and to do some-thing toward its preservation.

The Central New York Sportsmen's Club have elected the following officers for 1881: Charles W. Hutchinson, President; Andrew McMillan, E. T. Manning, Sylvester Dering, Vice-Presidents; John D. Kernan, Prosecuting Attorney; Major D. T. Evers, Treasurer: Frank I. Meyers, Secretary, Dr. John W. Greene, of New York, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. The society calls attention to the necessity of incorporating bin the game law sections preventing sportsmen and others from leaving fires burning in the woods, so destructive to our forests, and also to prohibit those parties from leaving carcasses and offal near the camps and springs in the Adirondacks.

#### DUCK SHOOTING AT CORR'S ISLAND

THE brant are more plentiful here this season than for for many years. Laveraged twenty-five a tide during my stay at the Island, but I happened to strike the spot as the right time. Sometimes one will have to wait for a week

my stay at the Island, but I mappened to state, the clip the right time. Sometimes one will have to wait for a week or ten days before he can have a good day's duck shooting. There are three absolute requisites to stool brant; the tide, the wind and the sun. If the tide is right and the wind is wrong it will not be a sportsman's day. Should the wind set strong and it is cloudy, then you might as well remain away from the blinds; but when the flood tide is running, a strong wind blowing and a bright sun is shining, then it is

set strong and it is cloudy, then you might as well remain away from the blinds; but when the flood tide is running, a strong wind blowing and a bright sun is shibing, then it is that the birds fly and come up readily to the decays. In a winter's season there is certainly not an average of over two such days in the week, and the bunter will have many hours of weary waiting, which on this island, unless he has companionable comrades, is almost unendurable.

Never was there such an illustration of killing the goose that haid the golden egg as this place presents. The Cobbs, by their extortion and high prices charged sportsmen, have effectually killed their island; for frey years ago there, were dozens of Northern sportsmen who rendezvoused here for duck shooting, now there are none. I being the sole, solitary visitor, and as the ice prevents any beats from leaving the Island, or from hunting, I feel as desolate as Alexander Selkirk on Juan Fernandez. Even Nathan Cobb is getting siek of his enforced idleness, and wanders disconsolately around his decoys, which he can't use This is the first tice blockade that has isolated the lishand from the mainland since the famous winter of 1887. famous winter of 1857.

 ${
m I}$  s and this squib at a venture, and by strange hands, as we used to do in Richmond during the war, and termed the un-certain mode by a notice on the outside of the envelope, "Via Grapevine Telegraph." Anyway it will reach you

"Yia Grapevine Lenguapin Samura Grapevine Lenguapin Some day, I trust.

The Cobbs have made heavy bags this season, Nathan sending many dozen to Northern markets. I only average some twenty brant on each tide.

To sportsmen coming here I add this advice, don't come alone, but the more the merrier.

Cobb's Island, Jan. 1.

#### CALIFORNIA GAME.

CALIFORNIA GAME.

Cosumnes, Cal., Dec. 23.

Our rainy season, which answers to winter, has set in and for the past four weeks we have had plenty of weather, whether we liked it or not. It has brought us an abundance of ducks, however, and a larger proportion 'of canvas backs than we have ever known before, in fact they were the only duck to be found in the market. Quali are very abundant, and afford fine shooting, when the weather permits. I promised to say a word about quali. There are several varieties on this coast, the best known being generally distinguished as mountain quali and valley quali. The former frequent the mountain only, except as very severe storms drive them lower down, and are much larger than the valley quali. Both varieties are tufted and are much handsomer in plunage than the eastern quali. I send you two skins from the heads of valley quali. The qual here do not frequent open fields as much as those in the East, except corn fields along the river bottoms and hear to villow clumps. They are dilicuit until after the frosts have stripped the trees of foliage: first because their first flight is generally into trece or bushes, where they hide very closely; and second, because they are much more uncertain in their times and places of feeding, pruning thenselves, etc., than the Eastern quali. I notice with them the same mysterious power of withholding their scent that Eastern quali have when first flight is generally into trees or bushes, where they hide very closely; and second, because they are much mild much many the road ahead of a trans sometines for some distance. But alsa for the hopes of the Eastern sportsman who thinks he has a soft thing; after the first shot there is a roar of short wings and the birds have dropped into a dense chaparard composed of thorny bushes and almost impenetrable, except for them and hum up a fresh covey. In spite of such drawbacks, however, there are plenty cough to make fine bags, and I have known three brothers to kill in two months' shooting I,300 dozen. D which unfortunately is exterminating the deer in some parts of the State. I am afraid this letter will trespass on your time and space, if it does use the blue pencil. W. L. W.

#### AN ADIRONDACK TRIP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Would "Nessmuck," through your columns, inform a friend and myself of a trip through the North Woods that would occupy about three weeks or a month, where one would not meet every few miles with a loss of people and all the attendants of civilization? Hard work not the slightest consideration. I forgot to mention that we reside in Utica, and a radius of fifty miles would suit us. We went in last year from Buerafts above Moorehouseville and a carry of two and one-half milesto Wilmurst Lake, where we intended to stay for our trip, the fishing in the lake being grand. The first morning we were out with two roles we caught seventeen time fellows, full of life, the least of them weighing one and three guntrers pounds and the largest about two and one-half pounds. But things at the house are not a joy forever (there are sharks in the wilderness), so we struck camp, and taking boat to the end of the lake with our camping out out-fit which we had brought with us in case of an emergency, we went to Snag Lake, which is a small lake about two miles from Wilmurst Lake and the roughest and longest I ever wish to carry sixty pounds over. At Snag Lake we had splendid sport, the fish being very plentiful. From there we went to the Metealf River, but it being rather late in the season—the second weeks. A better time or better luck I never struck. The last day we walked down from Moorhouseville to Prospect, a distance of twenty-nine miles without turning bair, a feat that without our two weeks training we should have considered several times about. I mean to send you a full account of our next trip and all particulars. If.

ELIJAH CAMP, an Indian guide, thinks that he has dis-covered two Adirondack lakes never visited by a white man,

#### CENTRAL WISCONSIN

CENTRAL WISCONSIN.

I HAVE happened upon a good many partridges since fall while lunning rabbits, and while I have seen none "tree," my experience is that they un-tree with a good deal of "previousness" on the approach of either man or dog. Until within the past few days I have not raised any from the ground, they being almost invariably found in the trees. It would take an extra good "artist" to kill six out of every twenty, taking them as they here the trees and not picking shots in our tamarac, pophar and alder thickets.

I shot a squirrel the other day in size about midway between a red and gary squirrel. It was colored like a gray, except that it had a red strip about an inch wide along its back, and a red tail like a fox squirrels. What was it?

Our thermometers have marked as low as 40 degrees below zero more than once, and from 20 deg. to 30 deg. has not been uncommon this winter, and yet a few days since a gentleman ridding near a spring creek put up a flock of eleven malards. Do you suppose they were waiting for cold weather to set in before going South?

Rabbits and toxes are our only legitimate game now. The former are usually very plenty here, but this winter have been thinned out by Reynard whose family is largely represented, and affords good sport.

\*\*Jenney\*\* \*

#### SQUIRREL SHOOTING AT GREENWOOD LAKE.

New York, January 14.

I see that the framers of the proposed new law for this State want to deprive me of going up during the months of September and October to my friend Gideon Smith Bradher's, at Greenwood Lake, to shoot squirrels. Start out early from his house, put in your pockets a dozen cartifages, a little lunch and a copy of the Forest and Streem, your gun, but no dogs. Take it easy, roaming along the grand hills, looking down on fair pretty Greenwood Lake, you catch a glinpse of it now and then, the little steamer Montelary putfing away on its bosom. Select a shady spot and an easy seat near some hickories, read your Forest and Streem, eat your lunch, watch the pretty birds near you, and see the ruffed grouse strut on a distant rock or plume himself in some tree. Now you shoot a squirrel, sometimes a hawk; but the main object is to enjoy the beautiful woods, fine scenery, breathe pure fresh air and study nature, getting to Bradner's in time for supper, hungry, happy and fully content if even the bag only contains two or three squirrels. After a good meal, with a bottle of Milwaudkee, stirting on the front porch, the sun is just setting o'er the Warwick Hills—what a contented, happy feeling comes to us. Yot say, Yes, this is worth living for—health, good spirits and at peace with all the world. Yet they want to rob me of this. New York, January 14

MIGHGAN—Cheboggan, Jan. 11—Editor Forestand Streen: At the annual election of the Cheboggan Gun Club the following officers were elected: W. S. Humphrey, President; C. R. Kitchen, Vice-President; H. J. Miner, Treasurer; T. A. Perrin, Secretary. We have a team of four members of the club who are practicing with the rifle. They shot several matches last summer and were successful each time. They propose to challenge a team from any club in the State next summer, to shoot any rifle, open sights, 200 yards; position, standing: friendly matches, not for money. This may be big talk, but that is the way the boys feel, and if they should get badly beaten it may caim their nervous system and get it in a more healthy condition.

I mail you to-night a cut of the Mullet Lake House, at the head of Mullet Lake. This is the house I mentioned in my communication some time ago. -Cheboygan, Jan. 11-Editor Forest and Stream

KENT COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB—Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 19.—The officers of the Kent County Sportsmen's Club (Mich.) for 1881 are: President, Dr. E. S. Holmes; Vice-President, L. D. Follett, Esq.; Secretary, A. B. Richmond; Treasurer, Geo. A. Gould, who are ex-officio members of the Board of Directors. The Directors are: A. J. Halt, Geo. S. Baars, J. C. Parker, Wm. H. Calkins and Ed. M. Barnard. Delegates to the State Association—Hon. L. D. Morris, T. Stewart White, Ed. M. Barnard, Geo. A. Gould and Win. C. Dennis.

Deer in Steuden County—Hornellsville, N. Y., Jan. 9.— Deer have been quite plentiful in Steuden County. Five or six years ago only one or two killed during season. Within fourteen miles toward the Pennsylvania line, in the season of 1879, fourteen deer were killed; in the season of 1889 thirty-six were killed. What was the cause? Was it due to the game laws, or was it natural increase, or were they driven out of Pennsylvania by fire and hounds? J. Oris Fellows.

REMEDY FOR POISON OF TOXICODENDROS (POISON OAK) REMEDY FOR POISON OF TOXICOENDROX (POISON OAK).—
One application of a solution of twenty grains of crystallized nitrate of silver in an ounce of water, applied with camel's-hair pencil, has proved an invariable cure in experience of the undersigned. Avoid getting any of the solution in the eyes and let the discoloration wear off, unless a skilled druggist or physician volunteers to remove it. Keytuckian.

Mill Springs, Ky.

Threw it Overboard—Rockland, Me., Jan. 14.—E. S. McAllister, game warden, seized three carcasses of deer on Tuesday, a fourth carcass was thrown overboard by the crew of the Steamer Lewiston which brought them from Cherryfield, and fhey were being transferred to the Boston boat. Last week a dozen carcasses went over the same route, but the game is up now as Ed. means business. W.

Southern Location .- Perhaps some of your Southern SOUTHERN LOGATION.—Perhaps some of your Southern clintele may be disposed to indicate favorable points from whence to prospect with a view to final location in Virginia, the Carolinas or Georgia. I expect soon to start out on a tour of observation which, as my family is portable and my "carpot lag" not one of those old-time empty ones, will be quite deliberate and amenable to suggestions. H.

Tennessee-Brownscille. - Game plentiful in this part of country, though the recent heavy snows and cold weather are telling on them to a fearful extent, making all kinds of game lean in flesh.

A. M.

 $\Lambda$  correspondent wishes to know where, in North Carolina, he can obtain good quail and duck shooting combined. Can any of our readers tell him ?

#### SHOOTING MATCHES

DR. CARVER will shoot a match with W Scott of London the champion pigeon shot of England. Feb. 1. The match will be at  $100\,$  pigeons each, £200 a side; five traps, five yards apart, the shooter to stand thirty yards behind the centre trap. The traps to be pulled with a patent pulling apparatus. The boundary to be eighty yards from the trap, if on open ground, but if on inclosed ground the boundary to be of string two yards inside the fence on both sides, in front and in a straight line level with the shooter for the rear. The weight of shot,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ozs.; no restrictions as to powder; guns not to exceed 8 lbs. Each competitor shall supply 110 birds, English blue rocks, and the two lots of birds shall be put into one hamper and trapped from one hamper. The trapper and putler shall be mutually chosen. If the competitors are unable to agree the referee shall have the power to appoint the above-named officials. In all other respects the match to be under Gun Club

NEW YORK GUN CLUB .- New York, Jan. 8. - The following dates have been decided upon for future competitors for the "Barron trophy: Jan. 22, Feb. 12 and 26, March 12 and 26, April 9 and 23. 14 and 28. Shooting will commence each day at 2 o'clock, Conditions—To be won three times, not necessarily consecutively. before becoming the personal property of the winner; 10 birds, handicap rise, entry \$1; ties to be shot off at three birds. Should the cup be finally won previous to May 28, then another trophy will be offered under similar conditions. The Executive Committee have decided to offer the following prizes:

have decided to offer the following prizes:

The club challenge cup, value \$100. First to be competed for on Saturday, Jan. 22. Shooting will commence at 10:30 o'clock a. M.; entry, \$25; 25 birds, 30 yards rise. The winner will hold the cup subject to challenge to shoot for the cup on each Saturday following at 10:30 o'clock. On January I, 1882, the cup will be finally awarded to the one who has won it the largest number of times. Should there be a tie it will be shot off at 25 birds, 30 yards

The club fund club, value \$100. Entry \$1; 10 birds. To be awarded to that competitor who shall first win it twice con

GULF CITY GUN CLUB.—Mobile, Jan. 17 -For the monthly medal in the December match, Master Willie Voges went to the front and captured the medal with a clean score of 20 balls. The youth is following after his father. For the January shoot our Frenchman came in first with a clean score. It being our busy season there were only four in the shoot :

P Voss..... W Tunstall..... S Alexander, Jr... Sweepstakes match, 10 balls: 'arre....

Carre had broken eight before the shoot commenced, thus making thirty-eight straight balls, all that he shot at.

-Ridgewood Park, L. I .- Monthly shoot Washington Gun Club. for champion badge: 7 birds John Evans 22 yards 1
H Hedeman 23 1
Wm De Nyse 21 0
John Dierking 23 1
Thomas Kellett 21 Theo Obrig...........
John Dunkel.........
Geo Armbruster......

Match for three prizes left from Christmas shoot; 3 birds, 25 vards:

In shooting off the ties Theo. Obrig won the first prize, Jost Moller the second, and George Armbruster the third.

THE LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB .- Dexter's Park, L. I., Jan. 17.—Regular monthly contest for the champion cup, shot for at seven birds each from H and T ground traps, handicapped rise, 80

yards boundary ; L. I. S. C. rules : 

MITCHELL BEATS BOGARDUS-Richmond, Va., Jan. 21-Edito Forest and Stream : W. T. Mitchell, of this city, who is shooting for a place on the American team of pigeou-shooters, defeated Captain Boxardus at our State Fair Grounds on the 19th instant in a match at thirty yards' rise from five g ound traps, under English rules, by the following score :

charged with 5 drs. Dittmar powder and 1½ ozs. No. 8 shot in first barrel and 5 drs. Orange Lightning and 1½ ozs. of No. 7 shot m Mr. Mitchell used a 101/4 lbs. 10 bore Nicholas & Lefever gun, with 11/ ozs, shot in the first, same quality of No. 6 in second parrel, with 5 drs. Dead Shot FFG powder. Both men were in fine form, as the score will attest, which probably would have been better had the cloudy weather not caused the smoke to interfere with the use of the second barrel. Capt. Bogardus expressed himself as greatly pleased with Mr. Mitchell's shooting, and told him he would have no trouble in getting on the team.

FLORIDA ORANGE CULTURE is yearly assuming more importance as one of the industries of the Southern States. print in our advertising columns a notice of DeLand, Fla., and advise those of our readers who are looking toward a home in the South to inquire into the advantages of this set-

# The Rennel.

February 2, at Pittsburgh, Pa.—Special meeting of the Pennsylvania Field Truls Association. I. R. Stayton, Sec. Rock River Vulley Poultry and Kannel Club She.—Sterling, Illinois, Feb. 10, 11 and 12. R. B. Commerford Sec. April 1, at Columbus, Tenn.—Close of onlines, National American Kennel Club's second American Field Trial Derby. Joseph H.

#### THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

THE third annual bench show of dogs, given by the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society in the "Tron City," we have already stated in last week's paper, was a complete success, not only as a creditable exhibition, but as financial enterprise. When it is considered that Pittsburgh is one of the largest nanufacturing strongholds in America 1 is encouraging to see the working strongholds in America 1 is encouraging to see the working strongholds in America 1 is encouraging to see the working scalesses turn aside from labor and money-making and expend a little of their energy and enthusiasm in assisting to promote to the highest rank the animal we love so well. Crowds flocked to the old City Hall, where the show was held, and it was almost impossible to move about an hour after the doors were thrown open. To those of our readers who had not the pleasure of bhekening their hands in this smoky of smoky cities, we will say that Pittsburgh is situated at the coefficience of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and is probably the diritiest city in the universe. It glories in having located, for miles along the banks of its river, year furnaces, rolling mills and manufactories, whose tall chimneys belefs forth perpetual clouds of the darkest smoke, which settles down over the city like a shroud, changing day into night. It is said, but we cannot woulf for the assertion, that for many years the sun has not been seen by the inhabitants, and that young children have to be taken several miles out of town in the horse-cars to be taught what the luminous orb really means. A glance at the past reveals that this spot was hallowed by the adventurous steps of the youthful Washington, and here, at the "inecting of the wavery and his apprehension grasped the natural advantages for Inture—canine exhibitions.

It was not, however, until ten years ago that this "happy thought" was substantially put in practice and the inaugural bench show instituct, and even then there were but three dogs exhibited. In 1878 do

was little to mar the pleasure of the meeting and we shall always remember the Pittsburgh show as deserving a red letter.

CHAMPION EXMLISH SETTERS.—In the dog class there were but two entries, but these were such well known favorites that there was much discussion before the judging whether old Leicester or St. Elmo would win the "homie blue ribbon." But Leicester was in the finest show condition we remember ever having seen him, and the prize justly went to him. He tipped the scales at 62 pounds. St. Elmo was not behind as to get up, and considering the long siege he had of it in the field last autumn, he was well feathered and in sound form. In the bitch class Peep o' Day had a walk over, and added another ribbon to the one won at St. Louis hast year. Rosy Moru, the only ofter entry, was unavoidably absent. We regret this, because she is one of the most beautiful bitches in the country. Peep is a rattling good little bitch for her age, and has a much more healthy look than when she was running in the trials, west and east. She weighed 46 pounds on the day of showing.

Involved Exchans SETTERS—A full class of eight entries turned up in the open dog class, and on the whole they were a very good lot. Major Taylor had the dogsled around him, which is the only proper way to Judge the sporting classes.

IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTERS.—A Hull class of eight entries turned up in the open dog class, and on the whole they were a very good lot. Major Taylor had the dogsled around him, which is the only proper way to judge the sporting classes of these days, and each entry in turn fell under his careful scrutiny. We never have seen dogs more thoroughly inspected and handled; mouths, eyes, feet and all examined. To judge in this way takes time, but no owner can leave the ring with the plea that his dog did not receive attention, and this system brings both perfections and imperfections to light. The result was that there was little or no outside criticism, and the awards were considered rightly placed. The light in the hall was very dim, and the dogs had to be looked over near one or other, but of different litters, came together, and the former, who has a year more age, received first and the latter second place. Thunder was in fine lard condition, and is as good on the bench as in the field; he weighed 53 lbs. Duke of Beaufort was looking even better than when in New York last year. Temple Bur and Vandevort's Rock each got three letters, and Mr. E. Moore's Dash deservedly a high commendation. Ten entries marked the bitch class, but as Moore's Livy was absent and Hacke's Dimple (dam im New York last year. Temple Bar and Yandevort's Rock each got three letters, and Mr. E. Moore's Dash deservedly a high commendation. Ten entries marked the bitch class, but as Moore's Livy was absent and Hacke's Dimple (dam of Saoborn's illustrious Nellie) was in fine condition, but on exhibition only, the same quota as in the dog class were led to the ring. As a class they were of much better quality than the dog's. Mr. Wilson, with his recently purchased Spark, whom he entered as a dark horse, came to the front. She is a remarkably fine all-over bitch, her head is like her sire's (Carlowitz) and she has a fine field-like form. Her weight is 51 lbs. Mr. Hartley, with his very handsome and well-proportioned fluby, came in for second; she was looking well for having whelped but three weeks ago. Lass o' Gowrie was marked a v. h. c., but she was evidently a little off. Wanda was in much better condition; she is a charming animal, as we have already said in our report of a previous show. Minerva, whom Mr. Givens bought from Sanborn, and Poeress also, showed to advantage, and they deserved all they got. Major Taylor is not apt to scatter his awards with a lavish hand, and only the pick of the flock came in for his favors.

Natyre Exercise.

favors.

NATIVE ENGLISH SETTERS.—This class, a fair one, was the largest one of the show; it contained twenty entries, out of which only two failed to show up. Messrs. Snellenburg & McConnell's Mack Laverack and Dick Laverack, full brothers McConnel's Mack Laverack and Dick Laverack, Indicatorities but by different litters, secured first and second. The former is a finely developed youngster and weights 40 lbs. Sam II., a powerful young dog with compact body and good legs, was very highly mentioned, and Hennessey's Daniel the Prophet, second at St. Louis last year, and Young Belton also came in for like award. Belton III., who showed himself such a good field dog at the Pennsylvania field trials last year, and his kennel companion King Dash, came in order. In the bitch class fourteen out of the fifteen entries came to hand, and again, as in the imported classes, they were a superior lot comparing them with the dogs. Dr. Speir showed in Lizzie Lee one of the very best bitches in the show. She has always been very handsome, but has improved greatly since we saw her in the field last automs. She has a fine head tull of sweetness and intelligence, and is in our opinion the most valuable animal in her owner's kennel. Her condition was excellent (weight, 51 bs.) and she won on her merits, although in grand company. We have seen a great must er of Druid titches and she compares most favorably with the lost of them. Lady Laverack came in for second, and her little sister Daisy Laverack for well-merited mention. It will be remembered that the latter was the little bitch that performed so creditably at Vincennes. In proper order the rest of the class was placed, as was the young bitch Dip, a well made-up animal with fine legs and the best of feet, a good neck, body and shoulders, but with rather a faulty tail. We heard it said she should have had higher commendation, but consider that she was well taken care of.

Exousts Express Propruss—The dogs were a very fine lot of puppies, and our of the dozen entries only one was missing. Mack Laverack, the winner of first in the native class, came first, and the Baltimore Kennel Club's very handsome eight-months old puppy Dashing Bob took second. Two in the class received very high mention, namely, Prince Lofty and Givera's Dan; the former is to be sent at once to H. M. Short, to be trained for this year's events. The bitch puppies were a fair class, but not equal to the dogs Mr. Moore's Dolly Day, a sprightly and well-made ten months' old bitch, came first, but Minerva H. and Countess Anna pushed her for the place. Of these two we rather fancied the latter, who load a bester head. good field dog at the Pennsylvania field trials last year, and

for the place. Of had a better head.

had a better head.
Champion Imbi Setters.—Mr. Moore's Berkley, so well known as the really beautiful type of the breed, was in his finest bench-show condition and easily won over his only opponent, Derg. Berkley's weight was 54½ lbs. Two bitches were entered in the bitch class and Mr. Moore's Loo II. read-

nnest bench-show condition and easily won over his only opponent, Derg. Berkley's weight was 54½ lbs. Two bitches were entered in the bitch class and Mr. Moore's Loo II. readily secured first. She is a small, well-put-together animal, whose weight is 46 lbs.

IRISH SETTRIES.—Although there were fourteen entries in the dog class, yet the thirteen that were shown would compare with exhibits of the kind seen at our first-class shows. As we have said, the red Irish and red and white dogs were bunched together and were judged under one heading. Mr. McIntosh's 1siz (weight, 55 lbs.), a fine, up-standing, bloot-red dog, good all over, easily secured first. He is a dog of gameness and endurance and is perfectly field-broken; Chubh, of Cleveland, is his breaker. Mr. Moore's Radeigh took second and Mr. Strother's handsome Flint was very highly commended. He is a remarkably well-made dog. The blich class was a full one of eight entries. Taken collectively it did not compare favorably with that of the dogs. Prominently, Mr. Pierce's Gussie came first, most rightly deserved. She is a fine, large, healthy-looking bitch and was shown in her best style (weight, 56 lbs.). Norah came in for second; at St. Louis, last year, she did not receive mention. Abbey W., who rau in the Derby at Vincennes last autumn, was awarded three letters, as was also Dr. Downey's Kathleen. The former is a remarkably rakish-built title, of good color and, when she has attained age, will hold her own with those of her type. The puppy classes contained five entries, three in the dogs and two in the bitches'. The dogs were all good ones. Mr. Dayton's Flash, who received first, was the best-colored of the lot; a very promising youngster of six months in every respect. Mr. Bulley's Ned had the best head in his class and rightly came second. Of the bitches Mr. Dayton's Red Lion, litter sister to Flash, who received first, was the best-colored of the proper and the second. Of the bitches Mr. Dayton's Red Lion, litter sister to Flash, when received first was at least ten points.
Champion Gordon Setters.

-The dog class was composed Chamfon Gordon Setters.—The dog class was composed of two rattling good entries—Mr. Monor's Bob and the Goldsmith Kennel's Rupert. After a somewhat lengthy inspection, the former was declared the winner, a decision that we consider just. Both dogs were shown in fine condition and both are inst-class in every respect. While Bob's caloring is too light, that of Rupert is too dark, so it was a stand-off in too light, that of Rupert is too dark, so it was a stand-off in this respect. But Rupert is getting along in years and is older than the age entered in the catalogue. Bob is about half his age and is a more showy dog. He has a rich, glossy coat; good, long, lean head; long, well-proportioned back, set well on straight legs (weight, 68 lbs.). In the absence of other entries, Mr. Moore's Stella, a litter sister to Bob, secured first (weight, 674 lbs.).

Gordon Skettens.—The open dog class was a very good one; it couldned five cuties. An unamoned son of Rupert's

entries, Mr. Moore's Stella, a litter sister to Bob, secured first (weight, 574] lbs.).

Gordon Skytersus.—The open dog class was a very good one; it contained five entries. An unnamed son of Rupert's out of Queen belonging to Mr. Farrar, of the Goldsmith Kennel Club, carried off first without a fit; he is a very superior young dog, and we presume will take Rupert's place (weight 54½ lbs.) Messys. R. W. Ardary's & Bros. Stubble second; two others mentioned according to rank. The bitch class was a small one of four entries, and as Mr. Moore's Lady Rapid was absent the remaining three fell in in the order on the catalogue. Messys. Ardary & Bros. Jessie, a very fine bitch (weight 66½ lbs.), got first and Mr. Moore's Neil second, and Mr. Wills' very pretty two-year old Grand Duchess a V. h. c. Hennessey's Grouse II and Gypsy II. were alone in their glory in the puppy dog and bitch classes, and carried off the respective prizes.—There was but one entry in the large class, nkmely, Mr. Gillman's Gumbo, and he was conspicuous by his absence. In the small dog class Mr. Orgil's Rush med Mr. Moore's Donald for the first time, and after a nip and tuck race came off the winner. Seldom have two finer dogs been shown in the ring. Donald, it will be remembered, was promoted to the champion class at St. Louis last autumn; he has a better boldy than Rush, but not as good head or forelegs or tail. His conditior, was splendid and his evenly marked coat of liver and white shone like satin. Rush was looking well, as Mr. Orgil's dogs always do; his weight was 53 lbs. In the bitch class Mr. Moore's Lady Romp won with case; she is a much better bitch to our notion than even Donald for the rand white shone like satin. Rush was looking well, as Mr. Ogril's dogs always do; his weight was 53 lbs. In the bitch class Mr. Moore's Lady Romp won with case; she is a nuch better bitch to our notion than even Donald for love and white shone like satin. Rush was looking well, as Mr. Ogrode older dog with inferior head, got highly mentioned. One ent

large bitch class, and consequently Mr. Ealy's Nellie R. (57 lbs.) took first. The small dog class was a good one. Mr. Moore's La Guy was obsent and both Mr. Illig's Ned and Messrs. Maysmith and Williams' Duke—good dogs, especially the former—were ruled out for being of overweight. Mr. Fawcett's lemon and white Duke (45 lbs.), a good-all-over young dog, but deficient in head, came first; Dick, a dog with better body than head, took second, and Rover, fine-headed liver dog, was highly mentioned. A full class of sevene entries was shown for the small bliches. They were a remarkably good lot. Mr. Orgill's little teauty, Rue (38 lbs.), gathered in the laurels for the best. She was shown in good condition and attracted much attention. The Baltimore Kennel Club's Cleo got second. She has a more perfect body than head, and her litter sister Clymont, with an unusually good head, received a v. h. c. Mr. Anderson's Fraud, a very well-made and showy little bitch, received no mention. But for a defective eye she would have deserved second place. Bight entries made up the dog-puppy class. The youngster Garfield was awarded first. The folialit of the show in the sporting cla ses turned up in Mr. Carr's lip, a nine-monthsold puppy of \$0 lbs.! He was well proportioned and free from the awkwardness usually found in manimoths. He stalked around the ring to slow music and accomplished the current, in about four strides. Wee to all of his class who came within reach of his tail. He possessed a dignified expression that brought out shouts of laushter and set the tongrees of the wites awarging. It was suggested that he would be a good dog for a tired man to hunt, for when he got "bushed" he could get on and ridehome. In the bitch puppy class of four entries Mr. Joseph Lewis' Nell and Fan had a close race for first. They were as like as two peas as far as points were concerned, but at last the latter got the ribbon and her litter sister the v. h. c.
IRISH WATER Shankles.—In the Irish water spaniels there were five entries. Only two,

ance of Sussex and cocker blood.

Coeker Syankis.—Pirst went to the liver and white
Nell, belonging to Mr. A. H. Moore, a good-styled bitch, but
too fat to show at her best. Flora, who got second, is a very
fair one, and Flo, highly mentioned, also good, but rather

large.
Fig. Spaniels.—Only one cutry in this class. Lu, a black and white, a very fair bitch, justly received first.
FONDONDE.—This class comprised five entries. First fell to Granger, a capital hound, full of quality. Rover, who received second, is a large hound, but very symmetrical withal. Poodle, a black and tan, got h. c. He is of medium size and is a very nice one, barring his rump, which slopes too much. Lead is of medium quality only, and Ringgold ranks about the same.

ceived second, is a large hound, but very symmetrical withal. Poodle, a black and tan, got h. c. He is of medium size and is a very nice one, barring his rump, which slopes too much. Lead is of medium quality only, and Ringgold ranks about the same.

Beagles.—These merry little dogs were a strong class and of excellent quality throughout. As there were two distinct types on exhibition—one the ordinary English straight-legged beagle on exhibition—one the ordinary English, straight-legged beagle to the other the bench-legged beagle (so maned from the turning out of the fore feet), common in Maryland and Delaware, and as judged by the English standard the bench-legged beagle would be virtually excluded from competition, the committee, at the solicitation of Dr. L. H. Twaddell, the judge, Dr. Maddux and Gen. Bond, two prominent exhibitors, decided to establish a new class with a similar prize list, for the benefit of the breeders of the bench-legged dog. In the straight-legged class the first went to Fly, black, white and tan, a very neat, nice dog. His only competitor, Harry, a mottled black, white and tan, is a close-built cobby dog, whose defect is that he is rather scant of ear, but a good one withal. He was well worthy the second he received. In the straight-legged bitches Lulie was an easy-first; second went to Nancy, a very neat young bitch. Venus, v. h. c., is a very good one, but just a little long in the back. Dot, v. h. c., is well earch, but a little throaty and coarse in tail; in other respects good. Lucy, h. c. we fancied a trilde weedy. In the straight-legged puppies Baker's Belle, a very beautiful four months' old youngster, was clearly the best, and this in a strong class both in numbers and quality. Bench-legged dogs, only two entries turnet up. Major, des-revelly liest, is one of the handsomest dogs of this type we have ever seen. Dyke, winner of second, is a fine dog, full of the character of his race, but lacked the quality. Bench-legged dogs, only two entries turnet up. Major, des-revelly lies

essentially a vermin dog, while the dachshund of the nound type is a dog of the chase.

Fox-Termers.—First went to Bowstring, a little dog with immen-e muscle and good coat. The second went to Shot, a neat dog, good jaw and well-set ear, but rather high on leg and not so good in coat as first. V. h. c. was well carned by Nailor. In bitches Tussle was awarded dirst, closely followed in merit by Vixon. Between them there was little to choose. The rest of the class stood in merit as they were plared. Allamucity Nell was first in puppies and was a very good one. Joker deservedly came next with three letters and Prince we did not like being too leggy. Sally was fair.

Indeed Not was mist in puppies and was a very good one. Joker deservedly came next with three letters and Prince we did not like, being too leggy. Sally was fair. Greynounds, Scotten Dreemounds and Mastiffes.—The former were absent and the two last-named classes contained.

no entries.

Sr. Bernards.—Three entries—one smooth and two rough-coated. They competed in one class. First went to Tiger, a rough-coated dog of imposing appearance, but needs more flew and is deficient in haw; he also lacks dew claws. Snow-hall, the smooth-coated, was navarded second. She is also weak in muzzle and lip and her fore-legs are not of the best. The other entry was a large liver-colored cross-bred, who received no recognition.

NEWPOUNDLANDS.—Only three entries—one a fairly good control of the colored cross-bred when the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred, who received no recognition.

NEWPOUNDLANDS.—Only three entries—one a fairly good colored cross-bred when the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the colored cross-bred with the cross-bred cross-bred with the cross-bred cross-bred with the cross-bred cross-bred with the cross-bred cross-bred cross-bred with the cross-bred cross-bred with the cross-bred

AEWFOUNDLANDS.—Only time entires—one a fairty good Landseer, the others claiming to be the St. John's dog. First went to Mr. Williams' Lion, of the Landseer type. Second to the black dog Pluto, whose coat was rather too curly and whose tail was bad. Jessup's Lion was entirely too curly-coated to win the recognition he received.

Collies.—These were a strong class in numbers and quality. The black and tau Tweed II, went to the front. Close to him in merit was the beautiful Lass o' Gowrie. Tweed II is the dog that distinguished himself in the international collie trials at Philadelphia in September, 1880. Shep was very highly commended and is a very fair collie. Stella, same award, was wrongly entered in the smooth collie class, as were the puppie, Nell h. c. and Bruce. Lucy is also a good-looking bitch.

Bull, Does.—First went to the brindle and white Doctor, a dog of pronounced character. Second to Moore's Turk a brindle and white, rather long in the nose for a high class dog, and scarcely enough undershot, but in other respects excellent.

BULL TERRIERS -Silk II, had an easy race for first place 5. TERRIERS —SIR 11, had an easy race for first place, r handsome young dog good in everything, but his tail, t might be a shade lighter. Rose, who took second, is t way behind in muzzle, which is too short. Bell is off

which might be a stagete nature. According to the high relations a long way behind in muzzle, which is too short. Bell is off color, a dark brindle, in form a very neat looking bitch. Belle only ordinary and off color at that.

Skyr Francisis.—Of the Skyes there was a large entry, but only about five that would pass muster, the others lacking terribly in cost and other breed marks. Mack, a very hand-some dog of steel gray color in magnificent coat, deservedly was placed first. Tuck, a blue gray, a little out of coat, got second. Scottish Queen was very close to Tuck in quality, and both fine specimens, but we funcied. Nip rather short in body though a very muscular little dog. Isla was only ordinary.

body though a very muscual and a good pug at all points.

Pros.—Young Sooty, the first, is a good pug at all points.

May, winner of second, is also a very nice one. Jack is of nice color and even quality, not however equal to the winners, the other competitor Bob is very deficient in carriage.

nees, the other competitor Bob is very deficient in carriage of tail.

Scotch Terriers.—First went to Captain, whom we thought a trifle too soft in coat; second to Sir Walter Scott, an immature puppy too young to have much character.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Nell, a very homosome little bitch, good in coat and color, was an easy winner of first; second went to Primie, who was behind her competitor in several points. These were the only entries.

Yorkshire Terriers.—First was awarded to Jinny, who was about the best; second, fairly good; after them Sport we liked best, the other lacked coat.

ITALIAN GERVIONINS.—Mr. A. H. Moore's Cream was in the best form and won by that alone. Pearl looked out of condition, but will be a splendid specimen when in showbench trim, and we think will, all things equal, beat her kennel mate. Crissic is a moderately good bitch; her tail is defective, which mars her chance for high-rating.

MISCELANBOR'D BOOS.—This class was a hotch-potch, made up of all breeds. Among the lot was a foxhound entered as a "buckbound," a dog, Blash H.; called a Bedlington terrier, which he was not; poodles. Cuban lapidogs, ctc., made up the exhibit. None of the dogs showed nunch merit, the best bred animal in the lot being the foxhound. If there is any class at a dog show that "stumps" the noble army of spectators, it is the miscellaneous class, and sometiones the judges are bothered to an extent that borders on uncertainty. The unfortunate "Bedlington" came in as 13, 15, 14 puzzle for the crowd, and was taken in true for a Skye, a poodle and a retriever; he was in fact a dog of many breeds, and was entered in the proper class. retriever; he was in fact tered in the proper class.

Several typographical errors having occurred in our last issue in publishing the list of awards, we reproduce this week a corrected list. Such errors are unfortunate, but will occur when reports come in late.

#### OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS.

[v h c, very highly commended; h c, highly commended, and c, commended.]

Class 1 —Champion English Setter Dogs-First, A. H. Moore's

Leicester.
Class 2.—Champion English Setter Bitches—First, D. Bryson's
Peep o' Day. A. H. Moore's Rosy Morn absent.
Class 3.—Imported English Setter Dogs.—First, Suchlenburgh &
McConnel's Thander; second, A. H. Moore's Duke of Beanfort; v h c, A. H. Moore's Temple Bar and R. T. Vandevort's
Rock; h c, E. Moore's Dash.

Class 4.—Inported English Setter Bitches—First, B. F. Wilson Spark; second, Howard Hartley's Ruby; v h c. Suellenlaurg & McConnel's Peeress, A. H. Moore's Lass o' Gowrie, E. A. Given's Minerva; h c, S. Plect Speir's Wanda, A. H. Moore Liya absent.

Livy absent.

Class 5.—Native English Setter Dogs—First, Snellenburgh & McConnel's Mack Laverack: second, Snellenburg & McConnel's Dick Laverack: v h c, Philip Wolfenden's Young Leiton, James Hennessey's Daniel the Prophet, Sammel C. Hunter's Sam II., Henricks & Stayton's Belton III.; h c, Dr T. Clay Maddun's Marquis of Lorne, D. C, Philip's Tonoy, Henricks & Stayton's King Dash. K. Sleeth's Nimrod and J. N. Dodge's Duke, absent.

absent.

(Rass 6.—Native English Setter Bitches—First, S. Fleet Speir's
Lizzie Lee; second, Snellenburg & McConnic's Lady Laverack; v he, Suellenburg & McConnic's Lady Laverack; vihe, Suellenburg & McConnie's Daisy Laverack, Henricks & Stayton's Skip, James Hennessey's Ina, and E. A.

(Givens Munerva; he, Snellenburg & McConnel's May Laverack, Wilson Duff's Dip and Philip Wolfenden's Nettle; c,
Alexant, & Maytons Floss II. Theo. Schwartz, Jr.'s, Pay,
absent.

absent.

Class 7.—English Setter Dog Puppes, Under 12 Months.—First, Suellenburg & McConnel's Mack Laverack: second, Baltimore Kennel Club's Dashing Bob: v h c, Henricks & Stayton's Prince Lotty, John Given's Dan; h, c, S, Fleet Speir's Redmolog, c, Geo. W. Stevenson's Toss and J. M. Hunter's Pride of the North. D. D. Evans' Jin, absent.

Class 8.—English Setter Bitch Puppies, Under 12 Months.—First, Geo. W. Moore's Bolly Day; v h c, Smellenburg & McCouncis Lu Laverack, Baltimore Kennel Club's Countess Anna and W. A. Given's Minerval II; h c, James Hennessey's Kitly M.; c, W. L. Carr's Style.

Class 9.—Champion Irish Setter Doorg.—First A. H. Moore's D. G.

9.—Champion Irish Setter Dogs-First, A. H Moore's Berk-

-Champion Irish Setter Bitches-First, A. H. Moore's

Class 11.—Frish Setter Dogs—First, John S. McIntosh's Biz second, A. H. Moore's Raleigh; y b c, W. A. Strother's Fint h c, James Hennessey's Coun; c, Edward Gregg's Lob II. J N. Dodge's Bob, absent.

Class 12.—Irish Setter Bitches—First, Wm. H. Pierco's Gussie; second, James Hennessey's Norah; v h e, John S. McIntosh's Abbey W, Pr. J. W. Dovney's Kathleen; h e, John S. McIn-tosh's Annabel Lee; c, John Fawcett's Juno.

Class 13.—Irish Setter Dog Puppies, under 12 Months —First, C H. Dayton's Flash; v h c, Reginald H. Bulley's Ned; h c, C. Spahr's Red Ranger. Class 14.—Irish Setter Bitch Puppies, Under 12 Months—First, Chas. H. Davton's Red Lion. Class 15.—Champion Gordon Setter Dogs-First, A. H. Moore's

Class 16.—Champion Gordon Setter Bitches—First, A. H. Moore's

Class 17—Gordon Setter Dogs—First, Goldsmith Kennel Chub's
—, Rupert-Queen; second, R. W. Ardary & Bro's Stub-ble; v h c, D, O. C. Patterson's Check; h c, Dr, H. H. Hop-kins' (froms I).

Stins Grouse II.

Class 18.—Gordon Setter Bitches—First, B. W. Ardary & Bro,'s
Jessie; second, A. H. Moore's Nell; v h c. Ed. L. Mills'
Grand Duchess. A. H. Moore's Lady Rapid, absent.

Class 19.—Gordon Setter Dog Puppies, Under 12 Months—First James Hennessey's Groune II.

Class 20—Gradon Setter Bitch Puppies, Under 12 Months—First, James Hennesey's Gypsy II. Class 21.—Champion Pomter Dogs, over 55 lbs.—One ontry; E. H. Gilman's Gumbo, absent.

Clase 22—Champion Pointer Bitches, over 50 lbs.—No entries.

Class 23.—Champion Pointer Dogs, under 55 lbs.—First, Edmund Orgill's Rush.

Class 24.—Champion Pointer Bitches, under 50 lbs.—First, A. H. Moore's Lady Romp. A. H. Moore's Rose, absent.

Class 25.—Pointer Dogs, over 55 lbs.—First, A. H. Moore's Banjo; second, Harry Reynolds' Tom; h.c., J. M. Taylor's Twig.
Class 26.—Pointer Bitches, over 50 lbs.—First, A. J. Ealy's Nolhe R.

Neihe R.

Class 27.—Pointer Dogs, under 55 lbs.—First, John Faweett's
Duke: second, J. C. Hobaugh's Dick; h. c, Dr. C. Spahr's
Rover. A. H. Moore's La Guy, absent.

Class 28.—Pointer Bitches, under 50 lbs.—First, Edmund Orgill's
Rue; second, Battimore Kennel Club's Cloo; v. h. c, Battimore
Kennel Club's Clymont; h. c. W. A. Sleth's Queen.

Class 29.—Pointer Dog Puppies, Under 12 Months—First, John
Faweett's Garfield; v. h. c, John Faweett's Duke: h. c, Joseph
Lewis' Duke.

Lewis Duke.

Class 30.—Pointer Bitch Fuppies, Under 12 Months—First, Joseph
Lewis' Fan; v h c, Joseph Lewis' Nell.

Class 31.—Irist Water Spaniels—First, withheld; second, Samuel
Cowley's Major; v h c, Samuel Cowley's Dan.

Class 32.—Cocker Spaniels—First, A. H. Moore's Nell; second,
Thos. D. Adams' Flor, i h c, Thos. D. Adams' Flo.

Class 33.—Field Spaniels, Other Than Cockers—First, Geo. W.
Moore's Model Spaniels, Other Than Cockers—First, Geo. W.

Moore's Lu.

Class 34.—Pox Hounds—First, Steel Bros.'s Granger; second,
Joseph Lowis' Rover; he, J. D. Williams' Poodlo.

Class 35.—Beagles, Straight-legged—First, J. E. Diehl's Fly;
second, Geo. W. Norcross' Harry, Isane R. Stayton's Rover
and J. N. Dodge's Rattler, absent.

Class 3514—(Special) Beagle Dogs, American Bench-logged—Dirst.

Pottinger Dorsey's Major; second, Dr. T. Clay Maddux and
Gen. Frank A. Bond's Dyko.

Class 36.—Reade Bithe's Straight-logged—First, Dr. T. Class

Gen. Fram A. Bond's Dyke. Class 36—Beaglo Bitches, Straight-legged—First, Dr. T. Clay Maddux and Gen. Frank A. Bond's Lulie; second, J. A. Stovell's Naney; v h. 6, Jobet M. Baker's Dot and Petlinger Dorsey's Venus; h c, John E. Dichi's Lucy. J. N. Dodge's Spider, absent.

Spider, absent.

Class 36½—(Snecial) Boaglo Bitches, American Bonch-legged—
First, Dr. T. Clay Maddux and Gen. Frank A. Bond's Dell; second, Chas. Illig's Jennie,

Class 37.—Beagle Puppies, Straight-legged—First, Robert M. Baker's Belle; vire, John Bittner and Bro's Beulah; Chas, Illig's Nancy; c. Pottinger Dorsey's Cleopatra. J. N. Dodge's Roxy II., absent.

Rovy II., absent.

Class 373-C, (Special) Beagle Puppies, American Bench-legged—
First, Dr. T. Clay Maddux and Gen Frank A. Bond's Date; second, Pottinger Dorese's Luow II.; b e, Dr. T. Clay Maddux and Gen. Frank A. Bond's Smart II.

Class 38—Danshiunds—First, J. A. Stovell's Marguerite; second, J. A. Stovell's Gretchen; v b e, John Faweett's Jim.

Class 34%—(Special) Saarsbruck Dachshun &-Jabob Wieiskn-cher's Max and Fan divided first.

cher's Max and Fan divided first.

(Lass 39.—Eox Terrier Dogs—First, L. and W. Rutherford's Bowstring; second, James Mortimer's Shot; v h e, L. and W. Rutherford's Shalor. James Mortimer's Sandal, absent.

Class 40.—Fox Terrier Bitches—First, L. and W. Rutherford's Tussle; second, James Hennossey's Vixen; v h e, Fred. W. Fleck's Gipp; h e, L. and W. Rutherford's Chance; e, J., and W. Rutherford's Active.

Class 41.—Fox Terrier Puppies, Under 12 Months—First, L. and W. Rutherford's Albanuchy Nell; v h c, L. and W. Ruther-ford's Joher; h c, Fred. W. Fleck's Prince, and L. and W. Rutherford's Sally; c, Dar Gardner's Susse G.

Class 42. - Greyhounds - Entries absent.

Class 43,-Scotch Deerhounds-No entries

Class 44. - Mastiffs - No entries.

Class 34.—St. Bernards—First, Fred. George's Tiger; second, Wil-liam I., Jone's Snowball.

Class 46.—Newfoundlands—First, J. D. Williams' Lion; second.

W. C. Meyer's Pluto; h. c, Alfred Jessup's Lion.

Class 47.—Siberian or Ulm Dogs—No entrios.

Class 47.—Siberian or Ulm Dogs—No entries.

Classes 43 and 49.—Shepherd Dogs or Collies, Rough-coated—First,
Dr. J. W. Downey's Tweed Lt.; second, Dr. J. W. Downey's
Lass o' Growrie; y h c, Robert Bell's Shep, Geo. S. Hongshton's
Stella: h c, Geo. S. Hongshton's Nell, Jacob Drake's Lucy; c.
David Foster's Ring.

Class 50.—Bull Dogs—First, James Mortimer's Doctor; second,
Geo. W. Moore's Turk.

Class 51.—Bull Terriers—First, James Mortimer's Silk II.; second, R. C. Elliot's Rose; v h c, W. E. Garing's Bell; c, Wm. Veal's R. C. Belle.

Belle.

Cluss 52.—Skye Terriers—First, (hlbert Rafferty's Mack; second, A. H. Moore's Tack; v h c, A. H. Moore's Scottish Queen; h c, A. H. Moore's Nip. c, Paul H. Hakek's Isla.

Class 53.—Pugs—First, A. H. Moore's Young Sooty, H.; second, A. H. Moore's May; h c, A. H. Moore's Jack. J. Fred. Cross Tincy, absent.

Class 54.—Scotch Terriers—First, Gilbert Rafferty's Captain; second, E. H. Gillman's Sir Walter Scott.

Class 55.—Shake and Tan Terriers—First. Dorial Bitton's Nett.

Class 55.—Black and Tan Terriers—First, Daniel Bittner's Nell; second, Jacob Drake's Prinnie,

Class 56 —Yorkshire Terriera—First, A. H. Moore's Jimmy second, A. A. Hutchinson's Flint; v h e, James Hennessey's

Class 57.—King Charles or Blenheim Spaniels—No entries.

Class 57.—King Charles or Blenheim Spaniels—No entries.

Class 59.—Halian Greyhounds—First, A. H. Moore's Cream second, A. H. Moore's Pearl; c, Wm. Montgomery's Crissic.

Class 50.—Miscellaneous and Foreign Class—First, John Bittner & Karley (Rodan-Poodle); second, Geo. W. Moore's Chash II, (Rodhington Terrier); y t. r. Daniel Bittner's Charles (Foodle); Dar. Gardner's Bess Dickson (French Poodle); J. D. villiams' North (Buck Hound); James Hennessy's Pete (Blue Tan Terrier); h. c, Daniel Bittner's Menessy's Colline Tan Terrier); h. c, Daniel Bittner's Markan Bernhardt (Cuban Poodle); Dariel Bittner's Sarah Bernhardt (Cuban Poodle); Dar. Gardner's Royal Jim (French Poodle).

Special Prize List.

Class A.—For best Setter dog or bitch, of any strain—Parker Brothers Breech-loading Gun, value \$150. Prize, A. H. Moore's Berkley. Class B.—For second best Setter dog or bitch—J. J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa., Hunting Suit, value \$50. Prize, A. H. Moore's Leicester.

88 C.—For best Irish Setter dog—Schuyler & Duane, 189 Broadway, New York City, Photograph of Erie and Biddy, value \$10. Prizo, A. H. Moore's Berkley.

Class D.—For best Pointer dog.—Schnier & Duane, 189 Broadway, New York City, Photograph of Kessuck and Jessamine, value 510. Prize, Eduand Orgill Rush.

Class F.—For best Gordon Setter dog.—Laffin & Rand's Powder, value 510. Prize, A. H. Moor's Boy.

Class F.—For best English Setter dog—Laffin & Rand's Powder, value \$15. Prize, A. H. Moore's Leicester.

Class G.—For largest collection of non-sporting dogs exhibited be one person—The Bear Greek Co., barrel Water White Oi Prize, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, 10 dogs.

oue person—The Bear Creek Co., barrel Water White Uil. Prize, A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, 16 dogs.

Prinsylvania Firida Thiadelphia, 16 dogs.

Henricks, J. J. Saellenburg, Dr. Graham, William A. Melntosh, Issae R. Stayton, C. B. Whitford and F. Satterthwaite, of the Forenser and Stream, Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, was umanimously elected a member of the association. Mr. Melntesh referred to the clause in the minutes censuring Captain William Rochm, of Quarry-wille, Pa., for breaking faith with the Lancaster County Game Protective association, and shooting and allowing to be shot the qualithat he had promesed to preserve for the Pennsylvania field trials of last year. Mr. McIntosh went on to say that as he had seen in Fouers and Stream a notice of a meeting in December last of the Lancaster Game Association, at which Captain William Rochm had been expected to the charges preferred against him, he desired that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Mr. P. A. Diffendorffer, of Lancaster, a member of said Lancaster Game Association and request that the association be informed the Association and request that the association be informed the Association and request that the association be informed the reasons for such action. Carried Association, and request that the association be informed the reasons for such action Carried

reasons for such action. Carried.

Mr. J. R. Henricks moved that the association purchase at once one hundred dozen quali, for the purpose of stocking the grounds on which this year's trials are to be run, the price not to exceed \$2 per dozen.

Mr. McIntosh offered an amendment to the above, by sug-

gesting that \$200 be expended for the purchase of quail.

Carried.

Mr. Snellenburg moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to revise the field trials' rules of the Association. Carried.

Mr. Stayton asked the expression of the meeting to substitute a field trials Derby in place of the puppy stakes at the next trials, and after lengthy discussion it was decided to do set.

so.

Mr. McIntosh, in this connection, moved that puppies whelped on or after January 1 of the previous year to the running of the trials be eligible for entry. Carried.

Mr. Snellenburg moved that the association open its trials to the world, and that a special meeting be called to consider the advisability of so doing. Carried.

The Chair then named February 2, 2 r. M., as the date and hour when the special meeting would be held, and the meeting the additurned

ing then adjourned.

ing then adjourned.

The Syrring Dog-Show.—The first annual exhibition of the Rock River Valley Poultry and Kennel Club is to be beld in Farwell Hall at Sterling, Illinois, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of February. The dog show will have classes for all the strains of setters, for pointers over and under 50 lbs., and for setter and pointer pupples. Also for collies, Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, English mastiffs, bloodhounds, buildogs, all dogs that have paid full rates to the show.

all dogs that have pild full rates to the show.

The Next National Treals—Memphis, Team, Jan, 15—Editor Forest and Strem: Grand Junction, Tenn., 6ty, miles cast of Memphis (crossing of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mississippi Central Railroads) has been selected for holding the N. A. K. C. trials for 1881. After personal inspection, I am of the opinion that no place yet selected will equal Grand Junction for extent and adaptibility of the grounds, the number of birds, accessibility of grounds from hotel and hotel accommodations. In drawing a field between the two railroads we found forty coveys of qual, averaging ten hirds to a covey; this in less than three miles of the hotel. These grounds have been placed at the disposal of the N. A. K. C. for the trials this year by Mr. Gaither, representing 5,000 acres. Others will give the same privilege if necessary. Mr. Gaither will post and protect his lands from shooters. In the day's inspection I did not see five acres that would be objectionable to any man running dogs. From any cause should the now large stock of birds be diminished trapped birds will be tuned down in March—ample time for raising birds this year.

P. H. Buyeox, Prest N. A. K. C.

Dr. Strottier's Kennel.—A nicer little kennel than that belonging to Dr. W. A. Strother, of Lynchburg, Ya, can scarcely be met with anywhere. To begin with, there is his prize bitch Frost, noted for her great beauty and the nose. Then comes a brace of lemon and white (Gladstone II and Leath), the former especially taking after their sire (Champion Gladstone) in speed and dash. It is quite a treat to see these dogs at work, they have so much pace and style about them, and though under perfect command are quite free from that frightened, cringing way that bespeaks harsh training. Frost has at present another beautiful litter by Gladstone, about two months old, a brace of which are, I believe, for Mr. Bryson, a dog for Capt. McMurdo, and most of the balance will be retained by the Doctor. I must not forget to mention his fine red Irish setter dog Flint, who was awarded third prize at the last New York bench show. He is a remarkably intelligent dog and much resembles his sire, Eleko.

MOHAWE KENNEL—Chatham, Ont., Jan. 18.—Editor For-st and Stream: I have entered into partnership with Mr.

Joseph Kime, V. S., of this place, and we have organized a kennel to be known as the "Mohawk Kennel" We are starting under very favorable anspices, with the very best stock procurable, and as there is an abundance of game here of all kinds, we are very hopeful of the results. My partner is a thorough sportsman, an excellent shot, and has been accustomed to the handling of setters and pointers for many years. We have this day added to our kennels the imported setter bitch Princess Belle by Rufus out of Blinkhorn's (now Dodg'es) "Rose." She is a hands-me lemon Belten, and shows the best of field qualities. A. B. Clayton, M. D.

English Hare Beaches—In a late issue of the Forest and Stream I notice the announcement of (to me) a new breed of bengies, the English hare beagle owned by Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn. Will Mr. Elmore, through the medium of your paper, kindly inform us as to their appearance, size, hunting qualities, etc., as compared with the ordinary English beagle, and also in what part of England they originated?

Leyus.

Countess Bear -- In the absence of our Kennel Editor of Pitts urgh last week an absurd error found its way but our columns, the celebrated Lewellin setter bitch, Countess Bear, being referred to as a pointer. Such a mistake, though much to be regretted, would fortunately not mislead many of our readers, to most of whom this celebrated bitch is so well

Nova Scotia Kennel Club Dog-Snow—Halifux, N. S., Jan. 13.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting of the Nova Scotia Kennel Club, held on January 11, in this city, it was decided to postpone the dog-show in view of the fact that the Domuion Exhibition is to be held in Halifax next autumn, and we think it better to throw all our energies into making a dog-show in connection therewith.

John Navlor, Hon. Secretary.

Removal of Capt. McMurdo's Kennel.—Capt. McMurdo has removed his kennel from Evington to Shadwell Depot (on the C. and O. R. R.), five miles from Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va. His kennel is a small but select one, chiefy composed of Liewellin setters.

Lost.—A very handsome pure black setter dog, of medium size, who strayed away on January 20 from No. 9 East Thir-ty fourth street. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for his re-turn to his owner, Mr. Gilbert M. Speir, Jr. The dog's eyes are clouded.

Philadelphia Dog Show.—Nothing definite as yet has been determined upon regarding the time for holding this show, but in all probability the Quaker City will be the next dog centre early in April.

Lost.—A pug dog of large size and good type, strayed from 50 East Thirty-first street, this city, on January 18. He was without a collar. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by the Kennel editor of his paper, who will liberally reward the finder for his return.

#### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

47 A Constant Reader. -1. My dog, that had the distomper so badly, does not cat much. I think his stomach is out of order, 2. He has had a sort of tumor under his cloow joint of foreleg, 3. He has still a little canker in his cars. 4. What is the bost book on dog breshing that you know of? 5. What do you think of Vero Shaw's book? 6. Who gives good information how to condition a dog for the bench? Ans. Want of space will oblige us to answer as briefly as possible your queries in their successive order, but a treatise might be written on each. The old saving that "it is much more easy to ask questions than to answer them holds good here and in all cases where the description of the dog's ills are not clearly diagnosed. 1. Try a little sulphur from time to time in your dog's food, and, if not successful, give two grains of quinine three times a day for several weeks. Feed good wholesome food, and avoid giving meat until you have mastered the canker, 2. It is simply impossible to recommend a treatment for the tumor until its character is known. Either a seton or rubbing it with compound iodine ointment should be adopted. 3. For the canker continue to use the lead water, and by feeding no meat, and attending to the dog's general health, you will soon end this trouble. 4. Hutchinson's "Dog Breaking;" we can furnish it. 5. Excellent: it is the best compilation of the kind ever produced. Its value is It is the nest computation of the Annu ever produced. It is value is in its being a compilation of articles written by the most aminent authorities of the day. No one man can write understandingly upon all the different breeds of dogs, and it is about one man's work to understand three or four breeds intelligently. Although Mr. Shaw kindly furnishes us exclusively with the advance sheets of his serial, which we publish from week to week, yet the itself should be in the hands of every sportsman. Its colored plates add greatly to its charm. 6. "Book of the Dog," Parts I. and II , price 40 cents each.

48 V. S. L., Asheville, N. C.—The inflammation between the toes of your dog's feet is one of the different varieties of mange.
Use Glover's Mange Cure and give five drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day with food. Avoid feeding meat. His diet should consist of cooling food mixed with vegetable matter.

49 A. J. N., Anna, Ill .- I have a Gordon setter who is continuscratching himself in the sides and near the forelegs. Ans. You should have given more particulars, such as age of dog, habits and manner of feeding. He probably has mange. Stop feeding meat. Give him a few doses of sulphur and a mild purge of sulphate of magnesia with plenty of exercise. If the mange is promounced some external application will also be necessary. Read the Kennel Management column.

50 Arsenic for Dogs .- Editor Forest and Stream : Seeing in a late copy of a sporting journal an article highly commending the use of arsenic in cases of dog distemper induced me to give my own experience with it in the same way. I had been an industrious reader of the papers advising as to the treatment of distemper, and was inclined to place great confidence in aconitie given persist-ently and in small doses. Perhaps I had more faith in it from knowing that, it was much and successfully used in the same way as a febrifuge on the human subject. Previous to the past spring I relied on aconite with varying results. When it seemed to fail I placed the blame on some other unfavorable circumstance, as too

much confinement or something else wrong. But last year I had much confinements of something else wrong. Durings year I have
a young dog taken with distemper and used acoust for about a
week without any perceptible improvement, when suddenly I remembered seeing arsenic placed by a high authority as next in reliability to quinine in the treatment of fever and ague. At once I gave a small dose of Fowler's solution of arsene, and within five minutes the dog brightened up and began to eat, and went on steadily improving until entirely well. I afterward learned that quite a number in Wilkosharro had used arsenic and with the best A Goodway

[The Forest and Stream has repeatedly put itself on record as to the value of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the treatment of dogs, and also as pertaining to aconite. Both agents are violent poisons and should be given with great caution and good judgment. We deprecate the use of aconite except by experienced persons, because paralysis and other evil results of its poisoning power are apt to ensue if carelessly given. The ancients considered it the most deadly thing in nature, and modern experience almost justifies this opinion. Acting directly through the nervous system, it has great power in diminishing excessive beart, and is thus of use in some fevers : but great care is required at the same time that loss of vital power does not also follow. Again we say that there is no specific for distemper; the disease must be treated in the various stages rationally in accordance with the symptoms. }

51 G. D. P., Baltimore, Md.-My setter bitch has had all the hair and skin on the end of her tall worn off by whipping it against the briars, and now that the skin has healed it looks as if the hair the briars, and now that the skin has healed it looks would never grow again. Ans. If worn off for the first time the hair will probably grow again, but when the hair follicles are de-stroyed by repeated whippings the hair will not grow and there is no Give the dog's tail a rest. Many pointer's tails are docked for this reason.

52 Trp, New York City.-My pug dog, about six months old, is sick. She suffers from loss of appetite, depression and very often throws up violently. I notice also a twitching of the limbs when The rug is carefully fed on milk, etc., and well cared for asleep. will you kindly prescribe for her? Ans. At her age it is quite possible she is about to have distemper, A mild purgative, such as castor oil, or sulphur followed by sulphate of magnesia will be of use to her in any case.

53 H. D. C., Laconia, N. H.-I have a Gordon setter puppy, nine months old, that I would like you to prescribe for in your next issue. Her nose has always been hot and dry and she now runs at the eyes very badly. Has a good appetite and is in good spirits—appears well, with these exceptions. The discharge from her eyes is thick and yellow, and a quantity of it. Please answer in next issue. Ans. The symptoms are those of the first stage of distempor. Give an emetic of salt and then sulphur, a few hours followed by sulphate of magnesia; then two grains of quinine three times a day will probably do good. Keep the eyes and nose cleansed with tepid water.

54 C. O. U., Utica, N. Y.-I have a friend who wishes me to get some remedy for his puppy who has, as near as I can find out from the description given in "Hallock's Gazetteer," the splenic fever. His symptoms serve the description exactly. Ans. As you fever. His symptoms serve the description exactly. Ans, As you fail to mention the breed of dog it is impossible to give exact treatment. Give every few hours castor oil and injections of warm oapsuds and oil, and from two to five grains of iodide of potash three times a day.

55 J. C. R., Salem, Mass.-I have a Newfoundland dog about four years old which last summer had the mange and now it has left him. He is very stiff in his hind-quarters and seems after running to be unable to get up when he has kind down to sleep. Can you tell me what I can do for him? Aus. The dog is suffering from patial paralysis of the hind-quarters. The following treatment will probably be beneficial: Administer infusion of digitalis, one teaspoonful combined with fluid extract of nux vonice; one drop doses, to be gradually increased until followed by bene ficial results.

56 T. A. S., Etna Green, Ind.—The duration of estrum is usually from ten to twenty days.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

\*\*\* Breeders and owners of sporting dogs are invited to send memoranda of names claimed, bred, whelps, sales, etc., for insertion in this column. We make no charge for the publication of such notes.

#### NAMES CLAIMED.

Dan—Mr. Austen Mann, of Brownsville, Tenn., claims the name of Dan for orange and white setter puppy, seven months old, out of Nellie by Flash.

Elcho—Mr. Austen Mann, of Brownsville, Tenn., claims the name of Elcho for black and white setter ont of Nellie by Flash.

Guy—Mr. S. McKnight, of Taylovville, Ill., claims the name of Guy for dog puppy out of Nell by Prince purchased from Mr. O. F. Cromwell.

Ressir—Mr. O. F. Cromwell of Taylovville Ill., claims the name of the properties of the prop

Guy for dog puppy out of Nell by Prince purchased from Mr. O. F. Cromwell,

Bessie—Mr. O. F. Cromwell, of Taylorville, Ill., claims the name of Bessie for bitch puppy out of Nell by Prince.

Jack and Judy—Mr. J. C. Jordan, of Portland, Maine, claims the names of Jack and Judy (Rake-Hose whelps)) for Chesapeake Bay puppies, whelped June 4, 1880, purchased from Mr. G. G. Hammond, New London, Conn.

Nancy—Mr. William Alleson, of West Scituate, Mass., claims the name of Nancy for Irish setter bitch puppy out of May by champion Berkley purchased of Mr. J. A. Rockwood, Boston, Mass Count Noser—Mr. Jannes H. Goodeell, New York, claims the name of Count Noser for his black and white pure Laverack setter by Carlowitz out of Princess Nellic (Pride of the Border-Petrel, whelped July, 1879. The dog was formerly known as Bine Ruin, and in the judgment of Mr. Yon Culin by whom he was bred he is the handsomest pure Laverack ever sired by the renowned Carlowitz.

the handsomest pure Laverack ever sired by the renowned Carlo-witz,

\*Planet—Mr. C. M. Goodsell, New York, claims the name of

Planet for his pure Laverack setter dog (color, blue Belton) by

Carlowitz out of Petrel. He was whelped November, 1879, and

bred by Mr. John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, and is in the hands

of Mr. T. D. Gladstone, who is now in Virginia giving his attention

exclusively to the field dogs belonging to the extensive kennel

owned by the Mesers. Goodsell.

\*Pocahoutas—Mr. Wm. B. Banks, of New York city, claims the

name of Pocahoutas for his fox terrier bitch, whelped August,

1880, out of imported Tip by imported Viper.

\*Joker, Jr.—Mr. John M. Forbes, of Virginia, claims the name of

Joher, Jr. for liver and white ticked pointer puppy, whelped September,

1880, 1880

name of Lucy for liver and white cocker bitch puppy out of Mr. Robt. Walker's Nellie by Rex.

Frank Foster—Mr. J. N. Carpenter, Washington, D. C., claims the name of Frank Poster for setter dog puppy, whelped September, 30, 1870, out of Mr. C. W. Foster's Kirby by Druid.

Bellie's Frids—Dr Allen B. Clayton, of Chatham, Ont., claims the name of Bellie's Fride for his blue Belton bitch puppy by Paris (Leicester-Dart) out of Mr. Harrison's Belle (Pride of the Border-Kirby).

(Leicester-Dart) out of Mr. Harrison's Belle (Pride of the Border-Kirby).

Märshall Duroe-Dr. T. B. Legare, of Camden, S. C., claims the name of Marshall Duroe for lemenand white setter dog puppy, whelped October 27 by Scout (Rock-Kirby) out of Mr. F. H. Andrew's Vashik (Rake-Famy).

Nixie for lemon and white pointer bifeth puppy, whelped September 10, 1869, by Beaufort (Bow-Beaulah) out of Nymph (Viscount-Marshall Ney-Dur. F. H. Andrews, of Charlotte, N. C., claims the name of Marshall Ney for liver and white ticked pointer dog puppy, whelped September 10, 1860, by Beaufort (Bow-Beaulah) out of Nymph (Viscount-Marshall Ney-Dur. F. H. Andrews, of Charlotte, N. C., claims the name of Marshall Ney for liver and white ticked pointer dog puppy, whelped September 10, 1860, by Beaufort (Bow-Beaulah) out of Nymph (Viscount-Skidmore's Dolly.)

Talluth'n-Mr. F. H. Andrews, of Charlotte, N. C., clsims the name of Tallulah for lemon and white pointer bitch puppy, whelped October 20, 1880, by Judge Legare's Rab (Rush-Romp) out of his Bellona (Bow-Beaulah).

#### BRED.

Moll S.-Blue Drake—Mr. Sherwood's (Skneatles, N. Y.,) setch Moll S. to Mr. J. H. Whitman's three-quarter Laverack

Moll 8.—Blue Drake.—Mr. Sherwood's (Skineatles, N. Y.,) setter bitch Moll 8. to Mr. J. H. Whitman's three-quarter Lavrack setter dog Blue Drake.

Flow-Carlo-—Mr. J. H. Whitman's (Chicago, Ill.,) cocker spanish bitch Flora to same owner's Carlo.

Lady-Blue Dash.—Mr. Stafford's setter bitch Lady (Royal Duke-Gift) to Blue Dash.

Kornh-Hike.—Mr. E. B. Hall's Norah to the Excelsior Irish Water Spanish Kennel Club's champion Mike. The club to have one-half the progeny.

WHELFS.

#### WHELPS,

WHELPS,

Ruby—Mr. Howard Hartley's (Pittsburgh, Pa.,) black and white
imported English setter bitch Ruby, whelped January I, 1881,
nine pup pies, six dogs and three bitches, by owner's Ruke.

Lady Transline—Mr. R. G. Sylvester's (Carbondale, Ill.,) Irish
setter butch Lady Trunsline, whelped January IS, 1881, eight puppies, four dogs and four bitches, to Dr. Januell's Elebo H.

pres, four dogs and four bitches, to Dr. Jannell's Eleho H.

Sales.

Joe, Jr.-Famie Whelps—Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Carter's
Creek Station, Manyr Co., Tenn., has sold a red bitch puppy with
provide to the control of th

Miss.

Pat—Mr G. W. Campbell, of Carter's Creek, Tenn., has sold to Mr. Albin Omberg, of Rome, Georgia, red Irish setter dog Pat out of Ida by imported Erin.

Erin IIII-Insis Wielp—Mr. H. W. Cory, of St. Paul, Minn., has sold to Mr. J. J. O'Leary. Jr., a red Irish setter gyp out of Hush

of Ida by imported Erin.

Erin III.—Hussh Whelp—Mr. H. W. Cory, of St. Paul, Minn., has sold to Mr. J. J. O'Leary. Jr., a red Irish sotter gyp out of Hush by Erin III.

Mack: Lacerack—Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, of New Brighton, Pa., has sold his ten-months-old pure Lacerack setter Mack Laverack (Thunder-Peercess) to Mr. D. McKay Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mack Laverack won first prize in native setter and puppy class at Pittsburgh, 1881, and will be sent to H M. Short to be broken for the N. A. K. O. Derby.

Carlowitz-Messes. Von Culin have sold to Mr. James H. Goodsell, New York city, the celebrated pure Laverack setter of Gorioutz favorably known as a prize-winner in England before he was indeed to the control of the co

#### PRESENTATION.

PRESENTATION.

Charm-Blue Duck Whelp—Mr. J. H. Whitman, of Chieago, III., as presented a liver and white ticked setter bitch puppy out of Blue Dash by Charm to Mr. J. C. James, chief engineer of Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, Battle Creek, Mich.

Joy. Jr.-Fromie Whelps—Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Carter's, Tenn., has presented a white bitch with lemon about head and cars to Mr. J. M. Williams, of Columbia, Tenn.; one white sideh with lemon about head and cars to Mr. M. C. Campbell, when the control of the control

and ears to Mr. J. M. Williams, ot commons, tenn; one wance bitch with lemon about head and ears to Mr. M. C. Campbell, Springfield, Tenn.

Ton-Loa Whelp—Dr. George A. Foote, of Warrenton, N. C., has presented Mr. Charles Bichards, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a handsome white and liver pointer puppy out of his Lota (Reubiene-Dora) by Hon, John S. Wise's Tom (Sensation-Golburn's Belle), Rese-Neilie Whelp—Mr. Robert Walker, of Franklin, N. Y., has presented Mr. Charles E. Scott, of Scheneciady, N. Y., with a finely marked liver and white cocker bitch puppy out of Nellie by Rex.

DEATER. DEATES

Cora—The Lachine Kennel Club's liver colored spaniel bitch Cora on January 19. Cora was whelped April 28, 1879, out of Old Brownie by Rollo. She was a woll-known winner on the bench, and a careful worker in the field.

# The Bifle.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the Massachuetts Rifle Association was held at 608 Washington street this evening. The reports of the various officers showed the association to The following officers were be in a fine condition financially. elected for the ensuing year: Vice-Presidents, Salem Wilder and A. H. Hardy; Secretary, H. T. Rockwell; Treasurer, J. N. Frye; Directors—J. F. Brown, W. Gerrish, E. B. Souther, H. T. Rock well, A. U. Gould, H. O. Harris, C. W. Hinman, F. J. Rabbeth, Z. Z. Hubbard, J. N. Frye, Salem Wilder, R. D. Archer, E. F. Richardson, I. B. Fellows and T. H. Gray These officers will choose the President. At the close of the meeting the members were en-tertained by W. W. Newton at the Hammoth Gallery, No. 655 Washington street.

At the Magnolia Gallery the stormy weather added many to the list of shooters and some tine work was accomplished. Mr. B. Edwards was the champion of the week and only failed of the gold prize for ten straight bullseyes by a single point. Mr. Dunn's 129 with the pistol is the best on record in the city. Ellsworth for

127 shows capital holding and nerve. The summary gives the result of the week in all matches Match So I

r	C Wright
	C GDman
	W Hunter44 46 45 45 45 -925
3	The Forest and Stream Match.
Y	B Edwards
	C Wright
	C Cummings
	J Edwards. 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5
2	W H Farnham
i	C Gilmon 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5-47
3	The Pistol Match.
	C Dunn
	G F Ellsworth42 44 41-127 B Edwards
г	C Gilman
	147 II financiama 115 I (1 March at 10)

MANMOTH RIFLE GALLERY-Boston, Jan. 21.—The third week in the New Year rifle match at the Mammoth Gallery has been a busy one and the shooting has been of high standing. Mr. J. H. williams was successful in getting aclean score of eight consecutive bullseyes and received the extra prize of \$15 for this splendid holding. He has also added a fine 39 and 38, which places him well to the front. Mr. J. Merrill is still in the lead, with possible 200. Mr. J. H. Williams is second with 191, outranking Mr. E. F. Richardson, who also has 191. Mr. N. W. Arnold is fourth with 190; Mr. J. Ames is fifth, with 181, outranking Mr. Elihu Wilden, who is sixth, with 184. Next month will commence a new set of rifle matches. The first on the list will be the Everybody's Rifle Match, open to all comers, with six cash prizes, as follows: 57, 56, 55, 54, 52, 51, also an extra prize of \$15 to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. Conditions are: Any 22 calibre rifle; rounds, 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200; position, off-hand; distance, fifty yards; the rifle to be three pounds pull. Match No. 2 will be called the Silverware Rifle Match. This match is gotten up as an incentive to stimulate practice and is open to all who have never won a prize in the gallery The first prize will consist of an elegant suver picner and salver, the second prize will be \$2 in cash and the third prize \$1 in cash; also, an extra prize of \$15 to any one making a clean score to the constant of The first prize will consist of an elegant silver pitcher and of eight consecutive bullseyes. Conditions are: Any 22 calibre rifle, three pounds pull; position, off-hand; rounds, 8; possible  $40\ ;$  five scores to win, or possible  $200\ ;$  distance, fifty yards. In addition to the above matches, the Forest and Stream Rille Match, for the elegant meerschaum pipe, which continues until May 1, making in all three rifle matches. Following are the leading competitors, with their scores to date, in the New Year Rifle Match—fifty vards; rounds, 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200 Forest and Stream Ritle Match -The Forest and Stream Rifle

Match, began January 1, to continue until April 30, inclusive, the prize being an elegant meerschaum pipe, has had few entries, it being early in the match, although an increasing interest is sh from week to week. Mr. D. N Sherburne leads this week with a good 38, but the conditions are the best aggregate of five scores made during the match. Following are the leading scores to date—

made during the match. Following are severally stated at the fifty yards; younds, S; possible 40.

D N Sherburne, 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 -88

S Fucg. ... 44 5 5 45 5 5 -37

A C Goodspeed, 5 5 5 4 4 4 -86

J J Ross. ... 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 -87

O T Hart. ... 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 -86

C R Bartlett. ... 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 -85

B ID Daley ... 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 -86

Pistol Practice.-Practice with this arm this last week has been ively and some of the finest shooting ever done in the gallery has been recorded. Mr. Etihu Wilder has increased his score two points over last week, when he had surpassed all provious efforts, and he now leads with tee fine record of 115 out of a possible 120 Mr. S. Souther follows very close in Mr. Wilder's steps with 114 and Mr. J. J. Dunne and Mr. F. J. Rabbeth are tie for the third place with 112. In shooting off the tie for the third prize in last month's match Mr. Wilder defeated Mr. Ames. Following are the leading scores to date-fifty feet; rounds, 8; possible 40; three

N. R. A. PRESIDENCY .- The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association on the afternoon o January 20, at No. 35 Park row to elect a president, Mr. E. A. Buck, who was chosen to the position, being obliged by business engagement to decline. There were present General George W. engagement to decline. There were present General George Wingate, Colonel J. H. Cowperthwarte, Captain W. Murphy, F. H. Holton, Mr. David W. Judd, Mr. Frank J. Donaldson. Donaldson nominated General Hancock and was seconded by Captain Murphy and Mr. Judd. The latter referred to the condition of the association and said he hoped that those who are now understood from hearsay to be unfriendly to rifle practice would be less stood from nearsay to to unfriendly to fine practice would be less so when they had held their offices a longer time. General Han-cock was then elected unanimously. General Wingate said that General Hancock had already rendered many services to the association : it was through his personal solicitation that the Hilton Shield for the international matches was given, and it was on his application that the Federal Government sent teams from the army to compete at Creedmoor. He has also given advice to the di-rectors on many occasions. The board before nominating him had received a letter from him in which he promised to accept the office. After the election the board adjourned,

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The second week's contest of the pistol shooting tournament for the championship of bullet shooting, and-

ing January 22, 1881, the distance shot at being 4, 10 and 15 vards: 30 shots: 10 shots at each range. The prize was captured by W. Daniel A. Davis, making one of the finest scores on record—viz., suspended ball, 7 yds., 7½ in. bullets in 10 shots; 10 yds. 534 in. bullets in 10 shots; 15 yds. 334 in. bullets; total 15. Mr. Davis has proved himself to be one of the most expert pistol shots as well as a ritte shot, having made some of the finest scores with the ritle of any amateur of this city. Mr. Davis' shooting is remarkable when you take in consideration the smallness of the bullet The shooting is all done with a .22 cal. pistol, 10 of the marks sho at being really the same size as the bullet used to shoot at them The next week's shooting will be at the word of command, 10 shots at 10 Pone's ready measurement target, as this is one of the oldest styles of shooting, and will decide who has the right to claim the championship for rapidity and accuracy. The shots must be fired inside the space of 3 seconds. The time will be announced by the inside the space of 3 seconds. The time will be announced by the metronome, the same as is used in all the great pistol tournaments of Paris. This will be undoubtedly one of the most closely contested weeks of the fournament. There were some most skillful feats by several crack shots during the week. That of Mr. W. M. Chase's of hitting 9 bullets in 10 shots at 7 yds., the bullets only being 2-8 of an inch in diameter, has never been equalled before in this gallery I. Meadhurst, of Salt Lake, hit 7 swinging bullets in 10 shots, which is very fine shooting, and places him on record as s a skillful marksman.

ZETTLER'S RIFLE GALLERY, New York, Jan. 15 .- Monthly shoot, open to all comers. Mr. P. Fenning leads the score with 188 out of a possible 200, which is fine holding. Conditions—Rifle, .22 cal.; 10 shots: four best aggregate scores to take first prize and so on: for a full single score, \$10 premium; for six consecutive bulls, \$1; five prizes. Shooting closes January 31, 1881:

P Fenting	
M B Engel	N D Ward
M L 51gg	W H Calvert
I L Creamer	
I H Brown	
M Dorrler	R Zmmerman
I Levy167	W Wiegandt
	M R F

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 17 .- Last Saturday the Wheeling Rifle Club finished the shooting for a handsome engraved glass water set, which was won by Mr. R. S. Stewart winning it three out of five matches. Mr. Wm. Cox and Otto Jaeger each won it once Following is the score:

P S Stewart										
Otto Jaeger	11	11	9	11	25	11	13	9	10	11-100
Wm Cox	10	9	14)	11	8	10	10	6	11	10 95
J Regan	10	10	9	1.1	7	В	8	9	6	10 88
										O. J.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 1, -Col. Kollogg and Sergeant Williams settled an old difference between themselves by 100 shots over the 200-yard range. The shooting took place at the Shell Mound Park, each man loading his own ammunition. The ritles used were respectively the Hotchkiss and Borelard. The scores

Tierer Schwarks's Rieles-Governor's Island, N. V., Jan. 3-Messrs, E. Remington & Sons, New York City, N. Y.—Dear Sirs: In justice to yourselves as generous contributors to my late expe dition in search of the relics of Sir John Franklin from 1878 to 18 I would state that the two rifles furnished by you exceeded my expectations. They were frequently used during temperature rang ing from 50 to 68 degrees and at distances from 200 to 600 yards with perfect working of their parts and with deadly effect. I sider that on my expedition the arms used were subjected to the severest practical test to which guns have ever been exposed. Compelled to be kept out of doors constantly to avoid the moisture of the igloos, lashed in convenient places for immediate use on con stantly overturning sledges, used at a moment's notice under all variations of temperature and weather, the "Remington" never an average of thirty draft animals depended for over ten months Yours very respectfully, upon the efficacy of our firearms. FRED'R SCHWATKA

Lieut, U. S. Army, late commanding Franklin search party, 1878-179-180

Suffer on, Groan on, Sicken on, Die on, if you will not use Hop Bitters and be cured.

### Answers to Correspondents.

12" No Notice taken of Anonymous Communications

- C. O. B., Easton, Md.—See Game columns for address of dealer in live quail. J. M. H.-The law was compiled by the President of the State
- Association, and was, we believe, correct. C. G. M., New Haven, Conn.-At Melrose, Fla., you will find
- quail, turkey and deer eight miles from Waldo. A. D. W.-We would recommend you to read Begardus' book " Field Cover and Trap Shooting." We can send it to you ; price

REPEATER, Buffalo, N. Y.—The style of rifle you describe would be an improvement on existing models, provided it had no serious

W. J. D., New Orleans, La. -We cannot give you the name of the best farmer's paper in America. There are between two and three hundred published.

Tirador.-My glass ball shooting last year gives an average of 22] per cent. Is that a good record? Different traps, some screened, some rotary; all good swift balls; 18 yards rise; 10-gauge gun; 4½ drs. powder, 1½ ozs. No. 9 chilled shot. Ans. The record is one with which you ought to be satisfied.

A. W. M.—The Hudson's Bay Company still use the thint lock guns in trade with the Indians at their most remote posts, because of the difficulty of procuring suitable ammunition for percussioncap arms. At the nearer posts the Indians are armed with a better class of weapons, many of them using breech-loading rifles and re

- G. O. G .- You will find the Racine Shadow, Rushton's sailing canoe (new model) and Steven's sailing canoes of American styles all of excellent qualities, as they are the outcome of experience combined with familiarity with the whole subject of canoeing. If you want a semi-portable canoe verging into a yacht Stevens can build you a centre board on Baden Powell's lines.
- C. E. T., New York.-You should liberate four quail at a time two males and two females. Do not put the whole twelve down in the same place, but scatter them over a considerable area. If all are put down in the same field they may not separate next spring to breed. The birds should not be turned out much before May, and should be fed for a few days after their liberation.
- R. T. M.—The local papers speak of taking striped bass under the ice, near Poughkeepsic, with bait. It should be noticed in FOREST AND STREAM, as it is a rare occurrence. Ans We have mentioned the capture of unusual numbers of this fish in the Hudson, but they are taken in nots pushed under the ice We doubt their taking bait in winter, as those which come to market have empty stomachs.
- H. L. G., Brookfield, N. Y .-- 1, Where can I sell a petrified turtle? It is about eight inches across, ten inches long and is in a good state of preservation; shows all the ridges and creases of the shell as natural as life. 2. What would it bring as a natural history specimen? 3. Would you sell the same for me if I send it to Ans. 1. Some dealer in natural history specimens might buy it. 2. Two or three dellars. 3. No.
- A. W. G. -What is the size of a stream or pond necessary for the successful introduction of carp, and what is the manner in which to proceed to get them? Ans. Carp will thrive in mill ponds, but to proceed to get them? Ans. Carp will thrive in mill ponds, but are not adapted to small streams. Any warm pond with muddy bottom will do, provided it does not freeze solid to the bottom in winter. Apply to S. F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C., and mention Forest and Stream and you will get sor of next summer's crop in August or September ; last year's fish have been distributed
- J. E. D., Worcester, Mass.—How is the fishing in Florida in Feb ruary, March and April? What I want to know particularly about is rod and fly fishing. Ans. The fishing is good at most all seasons, as there are plenty of local fishes which do not migrate. Black bass (trout in the vulgate) grow to a large size. Take a stout trolling rod of ten feet, with reel holding 150 feet of braided line, heavy gut leader and bright flies. If you fish for other fish in salt water do not use silk line. It is hard to say just what you want from your brief questions,
- C. E. C., Phila.-If you were asked, as I was the other evening by half a dozen friends in chorus, which is considered the mo intelligent breed of dogs, what would be your answer? Ans. is claimed by many writers of experience that the collie, or sheep dog, is naturally the most intelligent. Close interbreeding for five generations will, however, produce an idiot. The collie, as a general thing, is self-taught to a great extent, and he has been singled out and stories of his wonderful performances narrated, more often ooks of natural history than of any other breed.
- W. W., Spencerport, N. Y .- Is not the correct name of the bird sually called quail, Virginia partridge? and is not the proper name of what is usually called partridge, ruffed grouse? Ans. It is diffi-cult to give a catagorical reply to this question. The bird usually called quail in the North is called partridge in the Southern States Andubon speaks of it as the Virginia partridge; Wilson, as the Oneil, or Partridge; other authors as Virginia Quail; Maryland Quail and American Partridge. Structurally it is more closely al-lied to the true partridge than to the true quail. The correct name of what is called partridge in New York and New England, and pheasant in Pennsylvania, the South and some sections of the West, is ruffed grouse. T. W. McA .- Will you please describe in your next issue the tar
- get used in Mammoth Gallery? size of target, size of bullseve and distance between circles? Aus. The distance of the gallery is 50 yards and there is in use an iron Creedmoor target reduced from 200 vards. The bullseve is a two-inch hole in the iron plate, and two inches back of this target is a steel plate painted black sitting on a lever supported by weights. When this steel plate is struck bullet it knocks down this lever and the weights pull the wire which is connected to a large bell which rings at the firing point. The pistol target is a large iron target with a two-inch bullseye, and the arrangements about it are the same as our rifle target, with the exception that the pistol target bullseye is run with electricity. An electric bell rings at the firing point when a bullseye is made nippers which count on a paper target. As bullseyes only count four a shot must go, through the hole clean or it will not ring the bell, so that the shooter really has to put his eight shot inside a one inch and a half ring-for the rille, 50 yards, and the pistol 50 feet, which requires better holding than it would on a paper target. They use a Frank Wesson 12 inch barrel and a Stevens 10 inch harrel, open sights, 22 calibre, one pound pull.

GEO. T. C., Buffalo, N. Y.-Our correspondent, "Au Sable," supplies the information as follows :

Hudson's Bay Company's overcoats are made of young buffalo skins or deer skin tanned with the hair on. Also of buffalo skin with the hair off, which closely resembles thick buckskin. These last, however, require to be used with good woolen underclothes, last, nowever, require to be used with good worden innecreations, as, although they keep out all wind, they do not possess any great amount of warmth in themselves. The first-named kind cost from \$8 to \$15, and the last from \$4 to \$12, according to quality and finish. They can only be procured, as far as I know, from the Hudson's Bay Company's stores in Montreal or in Winnipeg. I have a suit I brought from there last summer, which cost me about \$8 in trade, plain, well made and strong. They would not be suita-ble for a hunting trip in Canada, as they are too hot and heavy when walking or hunting. The best coat your correspondent can use in this country for a winter hunting coat is a blanket coat that can be bought at Henderson's fur store in Montreal, G. R. Renfrew's in Quebec, or Jas. Patterson, furrier, Baude street, Quebec price \$7 to \$15 without duty or express charges. They can be got blue or white, according to taste, and are light, strong and warm, and stand any amount of hard usage; things indispensable in clothes to be used in the woods."

-Any subscriber or reader of Forest and Stream in want of -Any subscriber or reader of robust and Stable II. any kind of carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc., ct., can be sure of fair treatment at the hands of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., Roston. Call or correspond with them, and get their prices before buying. It will pay you to try them .- [Adv.

For General Debility and Prostration Hop Bitters will do wonders. Prove it by trial.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

HOLABIRD Shooting Suits. Upthegrove & McLellan, Valparaiso, Ind. More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Nuttal Bulletin.—One of the most pleasantly written articles that we have read for a long time is Mr. E. W. Nelson's sketch in the January Bulletin on Door-yard Birds of the Far North. Treating as it does of far-away Alaska, and mentioning so many species that most collectors are entirely unfandiar with, it is a very interesting contibution. Mr. Jeffries article 0.0 the Fingers of Birds is also a valuable paper, and we are glad to see that some ornithologists are at last getting below the skin of the bird. Certainly there is more to be made from the sandomy of this class than has yet been done, and the austomical characters are unquestionably of far higher value than the external ones. Mr. De L. Berier contributes to the present number of the Bulletin some Notes on a Few Birds observed at Fort-Hamilton, Long Island, and Mr. W. E. D. Scott a paper on the Birds observed in Summer, Levy and Hillsborn Counties, Florida. Mr. Allon's paper on Insectivorous Birds in Their Relation to Manis is according written and thoughtful review of Professor Forbes' paper on the "Food of Birds." The Birds on a Florida River contains a number of notes by Mr. Win. Browster, written in his unstal charming style, on some of our Southern birds, and he very intercenting in the Ruletin's by Selector. Bulletin's December 2015.

ter, written in his usual charming style, on some of our Southern birds, and is very interesting.

The most important paper in the Bulletin is Dr. Selator's Remarks on the Present State of the Systema Arima, reprinted from the Ibis of July 1889. Only a portion of it appears in this number, and ornithologists who do not see the Ibis will auxiously await the appearance of the remainder.

The department of Recent Literature contains notices of the Third and Fourth Installments of Dr. Coues' Ornithological Bibliography of Harvie-Brown's paper on the Capercallie in Scolland, of Mr. Steere's List of the Birds of Ann Arbor, Mich., and of Minor Ornithological Papers.

General Notes are very full and interesting.

General Notes are very full and interesting.

"Fairnnes Womer Knownson" is the fille of a little book published by the Harpers. It consists of a series of articles on a number of familiar animals contributed by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll to the pages of several of our magazines. The articles are representative of the ordinary magazine natural history literature and, although they contain nothing new, are written in rather a pleasing style, which will no doubt commend them to many readers. The different papers, however, contain, many of them, inaccuracies which should be a support of the contain the contain the contains and the property of the contains a support of the contains t To say that "the bird's arm ends in only one long, is certainly a loose statement and sure to mislead.

not appear. To say that "the brd's arm ends in only one long, sender inger" is certainly a lones etatement and stire to mislead. The book does not, of course, purport to be in any way scientific, the book does not, of course, purport to be in any way scientific, and through it might, it would seem, by a little more care in collecting materials, have been avoided.

Mr. Ingersol's little work, however, with its sky blue binding, golden lettering and golden birds with their scarlet breasts will, no doubt, be popular with a certain class of readers—people who do not care so much for scientific facts and knowledge as for something which will pass away an hour pleasantly and at the same time allow them to labor under the pleasing delusion that they are learning something. The essays, if such they can be called, being in no way connected, but might have been at different times, are in no way connected, but might have been at different times, are in so way connected, but might have been at different times, are in sit and the same are, however, interesting and entertaining, and he is is said that one may learn from a child, so from this book to many readers some information may be conveyed. The style of the articles is vary simple and rather better adapted to the youthful mind than for those who are thirsting for knowledge concerning the subjects discussed.

A Liberal, Offers.—Having arranged club terms with the North

A LIBERAL OFFER.—Having arranged club terms with the North A LIBERAL OFFER.—Having arranged club terms with the North American Review we are enabled to offer that forement of American periodicals, together with the Forest and Struggle of American periodicals, together with the Forest and Struggle of American hearty every writer of any note in the country bring of American hearty every writer of any note in the country bring the contributor to it. It discusses the subjects that are most promiment in the public thought at the time, and presents both sides of all important questions. It combines to a considerable extent the thoroughness of the Cyclopwdia with the timeliness of the daily paper. It should be read by the professional man, the student, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer; in fact, by everyone who wishes to form intelligent opinions on the events of the day. The regular subscription price of the Review is \$5.

good excuse for sickness of yourself and family is that you don't use Hop Bitters.

# Dachting and Canoeing.

VACHTING NEWS

THE CUTTER FLEET.—The number of cutters is rapidly increasing, faster than the most enthinsiastic lover of sea cruising could have hoped for. Besides the three designs furnished by Mr. And the lines of three more—two line thirty-top per similar to the water of the lines of three more—two line thirty-top per similar of all sizes will be launched this season for American waters, while deep sloops and modified cutter rigs are in a fair way of running out the old-fashioned light draft mant-traps with their lubber's rig. In Boston, the re-action in favor of depth and keel already threatens to go beyond reason. Xachts muder 30ft, water-line draw secen feet and over, while a late design of 33ft, w. I. has seeza feet of depth, and the smart little 6cm and others are to come out with practically micerosement of 've action the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the water, and a change for the better none appreciate more than ourselves and the few who, with us, have championed the came of the honest boat and legitimate yachting against the halleniantons of vast odds of 'machine athetes'. These words may be given more force when we add that one of the naw "thirties' is being got out for a genuleman who owned one of the fastest and need successful light drafts in America. Cutters are booming!

QUAKER CUTT XACHT CLUB—The THE CUTTER FLEET.—The number of cutters is rapidly in-

nost successful light drafts in America. Cutters are booming! QUAKER CITY YACHF OLUB—The following oliliers have een elected for 1881: Commodore, R. P. Thompsou ; Vico Com, S. S. Austin; Rear Com, B. F. Murphy; Treasurer, R. Baird; eerretary, Chaa, S. Salin; Asst. Soc., W. E. Wise; Measurer, Cap, C. Vandersliee. Regatts Committee—A. F. Bancroft, W. J. Lorman and L. Coleman, Annual Spring Regatts has been fixed activated by the committee of the for Monday, June 6.

YACHTING CIRCULAR.—Mr. Geo. Wilson, 157 Leadenhall st., London, has seit in his circular for January, 1881, containing an interesting article on the "Cracks of 1880," and a long list of yachts of all tomage on the market in England, which gives a very fair insight into the current value of yacht tonnage across the water.

#### WINNING YACHTS FOR 1880.

THE following abreviations are used: Y. C., Yacht Club; A., Atlantic; B. Beverly; Bos., Boston; D., Dorchester; E., Eastern; N. Y., New York; S., Seawanhaka; Emp., Empire; S. F., Sau Franckeo; Ph., Philadelphia; South, Southwark; Chi., Chicago; Osh., Oshkosh; Q. C., Quakor City; Q., Quincy; W. V., Washington Villago; S. B., South Boston; S. Bay, Salem Bay; Barf, Buhaio; R. C., Royal Canadian; Sal., Salisbury; C. A., Cape Ann; J. C., Jersey Cliy; N. B., New becker; New, Newburpyort; D. Dubbary; C., Ocomowove; N. J., New Jersey; Nat., National; L., Lynn; B. Q., Bay of Quinto; E. R., East River; Yon., Youlters; E. B., East Boston; Nan, Nanitlus; H. R., Hudson River; C. P., Cooper's Point; Ind., Independent; R. N. S. Y., S., Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron; J.C., Jeffries Club; P.Y. Ass., Portland (O.) Yachting Association; Clev. Y. Ass., Clevcland Yachting Association; S. B. M. F., South Boston Musquito Fleet.

In column of riga Cut, stands for cutter, Cata, for catamaran, D. E. for double end and T. U. for tuck up. 4th in column of third prizes signifies fourth prize.

Lengths, where known, are given on water line; S. L. in this column signifies sailing length; Lons; U. or, under or over the figure following it and two figures connected by a line, signifies that the length is somewhere between the two.

This list does not purport to be complete, as the published reports of races this season have not been as full and accurate as usual.

Deen as the and at	ccurate as usual.				
					Second I First Pr Fines fi lowann Number without Number Satled
NAME.	Club or Port.	Owner.	Rig.	Length.	en inter the
					ize
					ineith al-
Abel, Charles Addic V Adelphia	Ph Y G	M K 4bbott	d e	15 59 1	1 1 1 1 1
Adelphia	E Y C Q C Y C Bos Y C	Gon Comphall	open	20 30	1 2 3 3 3
Alarm	Buf Y C	J. Pfaff. Provost & Abel M Grazett	yawl	42 2 40 t 33 t	1 1 1 1
Albertine	Bos Y C	W L Lockhardt	schr	24 11½ 74 11	3 2 1 1 1 1
Alice, Allen, Joseph S Alllance	Lake Quinapowitt. Ph Y C Sal Y C	Locita & Williams	t u	15	1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1
Allie	PYC	Leslie & Williams A S Wattles	slp	21 G 3d e	9 1 1 1 3
Anita	BYC	C H W Foster C Hemenway	'at	18 88 244	3 1 1 1
Annie	Lake Quinapiwitt., 5 B Y C., Ph Y C., 5 F Y C., J A Y C.,	Geo Martin	ip	28 15	5 2 4 4 1
Ahnie	Ph Y CS F Y C	Jabez Howes G B Stanwood	at	49 S5 15	3 1 2 3
Ariel	Buf Y C	Bowen & Smith T J Coolidge, Jr	dp	3d c 25 2 16 7	4 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1
Banneret	BYC WYYO Osh Y C Kinp Y C	F A Daniels	dp	23 9 3d e	
Beatrice Beecher, H W Bertle B	J C Y C B Y C	V Com C'Brien	sip	31 21 4	1 1 1
Bessle Birdella Blanch	Buzzards Bay	Chas P Curtis G E Phinney	schr	27 2 22 2	5 3 3 3 1 2 2
Rohemian	Pmp Y C New Y C L I Y C	Pierce & Locke Jos Nobles	sip	24 6 17 10	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2
Bon Ton	South Y C Pv Y C New Haven	Win Murphy	t u cat	15 18 7	I 1
Buda , ranma	South Y C	F W Peck	l e	1st c 15	1 1 1 1 1
Camden	Oc Y C Chi Y C Q C Y C	M Pettibone Wm Middleton	slp	45 20 30	3 1 1
Carrie May Carrie V.	CM Y C. Q C Y C. E Y C. New Y C. New Haven. N J Y C. Osterville.	Norton & Taylor	schr cat shp	46 8 18 3	2 1 1 i
Charm	N J Y C Osterville	L Rowe E W Ketcham John Adams	snp slp	35 28 6 21 4	1 1 1 1 1
Chippy Bird Chispa	Shrewsbury River	Com Eckley	schr	2d c 58 ½	1 1
Childeen, Mary Circe Clara B	Nat Y C	W A Drew	eat	ISt c	2 1 1 1 1
Clara W	NYYC	W B Lambert	sehr	3d c	7 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 1 3 1 2 2
Cohill, C	UF I C	J R Platt. W C Thompson Com Cohili	eat,	3d c 16 18	3 1 1 1 1
Comet	S Y CA Y C		sip sip	56 10 17 t	1 1 1 1 1 1
Coral Corinne Corsair.	A Y C. Erle. R C Y C.		slp	23 21/ 43 11s1	1 1 1 1
Coquette Crawford, Alex		F A Brown	slp	15 t 19 3	1 1 1 1 1 6 3 2 3
Cruiser	Ph Y C Hull Y C	W A Cary. B Alley. J R Maxwell H W Peabody.	t u	15 17 4 8 1 20 10	1 1 4th
Crusader Curlew	Larch Y C N Y Y C E Y C.	J R Maxwell H W Peabody	schr	78 40 5	3 3 3 3 5 2 1 1 1 1
Curlew	Buf Y C	EHPSWOLIA C PARKEL	slp	29	
Cydnus Cygnet	Southern Y C	E Harris	slp	27 62 7 8 1	3 1 1 1
Dandelion	Buf Y C L Y C B Y C R N S Y S	G C Adams	cat	24 3 16 9	5 2 2 1 1 2
Daplane	NJYC	Com Dilworth	slp slp schr	6 t 24 4 116 5	3 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
Denne, Geo B	Emp Y C	Chas Schwank W P Pigeon	slp	21 5 19 11	2 1 1 1 1 ···· 5 1 1 1 2 ····
Dempsey's Dream. Dexter	Newport Dux Y C	HIII	cat	21 1 21 3 16 3	2 1 1 1 1i
Dick Disowned	Newport	R Ellesworth	cat	27 10	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Dolphin Druid Englet	S B Y C B N Y C R N S Y S	A L Dean F A Drew	sip cat	19 7	3 1 1 1 1
Eddie Eddie	OCYC KYC EYC	James Collins	slp	20 - 30 17 4	5 1 1 1 1 1
Egeria.,	S B M F		slp	36 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Elephant	Mattapoisett A Y C Q Y C	F M Johnson	slp slp	20 G 35 681 19 6	1 1 1 1 1
Eliner	Q Y C	J G Northop	cat	17 5s! 28	7 2 1 2
Enima Enterprise	EVC	- Cuthbert	slp	42 1 29 abt	2 1 1 1 1 ···· 1
	Fort Washington . Geneva Lake	C A Willia	eut,	43 9 14 8 25 3	3 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2
ESURIA Ethel Eureka Everett, Effle Excelsior Expert Fairy Fanction Fanction Fanction	W V Y C	J H Fuller  — Beckford. V Com Dilkse. E G Souther. C A Perkins. Arthur Burgess. — Doylan. P Grant Jr. W W Conway. Alex Kidd.	slp	23 6 24	5 1 1 1
Expert Fairy.	L Y C Bos Y C.	V Com Dilks	slp	21 11 22 11 23 4	3 2 2 2 1 1
Fanchon	B Y C Put in Bay	Arthur Burgess	slp	25 6	3 1 1 1
Favorita	ERYC	P Grant Jr	at	19 1	8 2 2 2 2 4th
Fearless. Finley-Mamle	Ocheva Lake			21 4 2d c 2d c	2 2 2 2 2
Fleetwing. Fleetwing. Fleetwing.	P Y Acc			4th e	1 1 1 1 1
Fleetwing Flint Folly	west Haven Lake Quinapowitt			2d C	1 1 1 1
Garrison, J F	Yon Y C	Thos F Fearon	ip	26 4 17 9 25 1	5 1 4
Jem. Georgia.	Buzzards Bay	E Haines.	at	17 7 19 1	1 1 1 1 1
Glance	O Y C	A A Maginuls	nt	3d c	7 2 2 1 1 4th
Goodenough	Chi Y C	Barrow E Barrow E Halnes A Maginuls. A Maginuls. M Knicht E Atkinson Jr. C Atkinson Jr. C R Flint R M Ray W H Meidrum. Y Com Campbell C J Paine.	lp	24 10 0d e   60 9	3 2 2 2 2
Fracie	BQYC BayYC.,	R M Ray W H Meldrum.	lp	10 t	1 4th
Hagen, J 11	South Y C	Com Campbell	l e	10 t	3 2 2 2
		o rume	CBF	80	2 1 1 1

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NAME.	Club or Port,	Owner.	Rigt.	Length.	17.43 45 7 5
		1	217,72	12.10,7.00	riza
					nes t
Hard Times	C A Y C	J Q Bennett	eal	18 10	6 2 2 2 1
Hebe	Newport.	Wm King	cal	3d c	3 2 2 2 1
Herald	O Y C	W B Smith	cul	19 6 34 3	9 2 1 1 2 1
Hermes Hesper Hoff, Geo	S Bay Y C.	Quincy & Robbins N Chase W H Forbes	eut	16 S 45 11 15	1 1 1 1
Holmes, H H	S Bay Y C. E Y C. Ph Y C. B Y C. Py Y C. Nau Y C. New Haven Dux Y C. New Haven S B Y C.	A L Kreymeyer	51	19 5 21 11	4 1 1 1 1 1
Hop Bitters Hopeful	Nau Y C New Haven	— Reman		3d e	1 1 1 1
Hyac	New Haven S B Y C Clev Y Ass			4th c 19 11 sl	1 1 1 1
1 108	Charlotte	Rear Com Gerlach Wm Jones E Davis	. SID	36 8 19 24	2 1 1 2 1
Igidius	Ind Y C	Davis		4th c	2 1 1 1 1 2
Ina Ina Inez	RNSYS	H E Gates	sip	86 6 18 6	2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1
Irene	Charlotte H R Y C Ind Y C. Cbl Y C. Cbl Y C. W L Y C. R N S Y S W L Y C H R Y C. Nau Y C. Nau Y C. New York. Clev Y SS Hull Y C. Swampscott.	Messrs, Goodrich. E R Wilson. G P Reid. Snow Rien.	slp	24—29 5 b	
Isonomy Ives	Nau Y C	E Price E H Jones. W L Phinney	. slp	19 9 24 7 66 80a	6 4 3 2 1
Janet. Jennie L Jerboa.	Hull Y C Swampscott	W L Phinney C H Lockhardt	. Cal	18 181 23 8	12 6 8 7 1
Judith	Newport Hv Y C J C	E F Brown	cat	3d e	1 1 1 1 3 8 3 3
Just So	J C Tompkinsville, B Q Y C E R Y C	V Com Bell	., sip	10 t	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Keegan, Mary Keturah La Papilon	ERYC New YC Sal Y C Southern Y C	B G Davis	. Cab	27 6 15 10	
Keegan, Mary Keturah La Papilon Lady Emma Lady Ida	Clev Y Ass		. slp	27 2½ 26 6	2 1
	Lynn HRYCSouthYC	John McKay	eat	22 G 16 I 15	2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3
Laurel Ledyard, Thomas. Lee, Anna./ Lee, Flora.	HRYC. South YC. Osh YC. DYC. EBYC.	S A Freeman F F Clayton	slp	2d c 16	11 6 6 5 2
Lena. Libbie. Libbie R. Lidie.	New Haven Nat Y C. J C Y C.	F F Clayton	. slp	25 8 2d c 4th c	3 2 1 1
Lidie Lilla Lillie	JCYCProvYC	Lancy     W C Dillingham.     Com Bancroft.	. slp	28	1 1 1 1
Lillie	J C Y C. Prov Y C. S B Y C. Q C Y C. Chi Y C. S F Y C. A Y C.	Com Bancroft	. sip	36 4 31 4th e	1 1 1 1
Lively Lizzie L	S F Y C A Y C Pawtuxet	J.G.Johnson	. sip	2€ 48 9,68 1	1 1 1 1 ::::::::
Lotus	LIYC. BQYC CYC NewYC	C A Wilcox Com Tribken		28 9 2d c 3d e	
Lydia Mab. Mabel Mabel S.	CYC NewYC	Com Greneen C Tappan W H L Smith	slp	27 4 20 1	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mabel S	Bos Y C Nau Y C E Y C R C Y C	W C Cahot	slo	1st c 43 6	5 2 1 1 2
Madcap. Madge Magic	R C Y C	Com Boswell Geo Lanthier E C Neal		17 * 1st e 30 2	2 1 1
	San Francisco Dux Y C Pleasure Bayn	T Hailow		34 27 2	i i i i
Mamie. Martin, Jas T Mary	Ph Y C P Y C		d eslp.,	18 4 15 22 8	1 1 1 1
Mary Mary Mary B. Mary Blien	Pleasure Bays. Plu Y C. P Y C. Hull Y C. City Island. S Bay Y C. Nau Y C. B Y C. Standish. Ph Y C.	Willard Peli	ent	16 3 14 11	6 2 2 2 3,
Maud	S Bay 1 C Nau Y C B Y C	E Lamson A Green H Stockton	. cat . slp	23 16 1 21 8	2 2 2 1 1 1 1
Me Own Mengert Rich Meta	Standish	W E Vose F Dexter F W Fiint. Dodge & Wallis. C W Miller. Wm Crouse. If L Garrison. If F Sears. J R Busk. F J Phelan.	. cata d e . schr	13 15 62 3	
Meteor Mignon	Larch Y C S Bay Y C	F W Flint Dodge & Wallis	cat	26 7 28 4	2 1 1 1 1
Mignon Miller, C W. Minerva. Minnie	Q C Y CYon Y C.	Wm Crouse	. slp	19 11 30 39 23 8	3 3 3 3
Mirage Mischief	BYCNYYU	J R Busk	. cat . slp ,	17 6	3 2 2 2 1 6 4 5 5
	New Haven R N S Y S. Osh Y C Nau Y C	F J Phelan	, SID	4th c 61 t	2
Mule	Nau Y C B Y C K Y C R N S Y S	— Goodrich C G Weld J T Lalor	sip sip	21 5 21 5	6 1 1 1 1 1 14 9 14 13
Muta Myra Bell	R N S Y S Neenah Y C	J T Laior Lt Dunlap, R A	sip	5 t	6 3 2 2 2 1
Myrtle	S Francisco Osterville	H Stockton	. slp eat	2d c	
Mystery Nameless	Hamilton		slp	2d e	1 1 1 4 2 2 2 2
Nattle	DYCIndYC	S G King	eat	18t C 15 8	1 1 1 1
Nellie	S F Y C	J H Cross, Jr	sip	44 S1 15 S	1 1 1
Nettle	City Island	C Vail	cat	14 1136 28	2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Nimbus Nina Niohe	D Y CB Y C	King & Clark F C Lowell	slp	33 3 15 I	5 2 1 1 1 1
Nixie No Name	Mattapoisett Southern Y C	N H Emmons E L Israel	sip	29 8 22	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 4 4 2 3 1 7 1 3 3 9
Nonpareil	W V Y C	J S Fay, Jr J Mansfield	eat	28 8 16	4 4 2 3 1 7 1 3 3 2 5 1 2 1
Norcross, Josie	PYC	Theo Wersbie	sip	19 113	2   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
Ol Kaze	Pacific Y C R N S Y S	R'r Com Sumlchrast	cut	57 2528 1 23 t	2 2 2 2 2
Oregonian	R C Y C	John Ley	schr	95 L	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Parole	X Y C	E T Pollo Com Carter W H Brookfield	slp	19 7 36 6	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3
Pauline	Ake Quinap'witt.	Louis Kayser – Van Nostrand	slp	24 2	
Penny Press (	Tlev Y Ass	– Smith Henry Parknian	sip	66 3 24 8 15 6	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 10 5 5 6 3
Petrel	Chi Y C	Transition of the same of the		3d e	3
Phantom S Pilot Boat I	Southern Y C	ET Howard W H Alley	stp	86 21 10 19 6	2   1   1   1 2   1   1   1 1   1
Pinafore	On Y C Bay Y C	J Nesbitt U A Frye	cat	18 G 12 4	1 1 1 5 3 3 3 1 1
Posle Presto	Vau Y C	Rock Bros	cat	29 6) (s l	5
Psyche I Psyche I Psyche	RNSYS	R D Sears F S West	slp	7 L	2 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 5 3 2 4 1 1 6 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1
Puzzler, B Quits	Clayton	Arnold & Varians		20 7	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rambler	ON Y C	John Thorn	sin	2(l e	
Rarus I Reble I	Providence	Cameron	catslp	18 8 92	1 1 1 i
Regina S Reindeer S	Y C	com Hul	slp	21 9½ 47 8 3d c	2 1 1 1 1 1 5 2 2 2
Mutta- Mutta- Myrtue Myrtue Myrtue Myrtue Myrtue Myrtue Mystery, Nameless, Nameless, Nameless, Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Neille Nerus Nonad Nonparel Nonparel Nonparel Nonparel Nonparel Norcross, Josle O'Brien, Peter O'Brien, Peter O'Brien, Peter O'Brien, S, H. O'Brien, S, H. O'Brien, S, H. O'Brien, S, H. O'Brien, S, H. O'Brien, S, H. O'Brien, S, H. O'Romor, Con. O'Brien, S, H. O'Brien, S	Houcester	look Rece		23 B	
Rival	sterville	Wilton Crosby			3 3 3 3

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Name,	Club or Port.	Owner.	Rig.	Length.	without allowance Number of Ruces Sailed	Number of Times 1st	First Prize	Third Prize	Name	Club or Part,	Ouner.	Riy.	Length.	with allowence  Number of Times ist without allowence Number of lines Swited. of lines	First Prize	Third Prize
ROSE, II ROS	J C Y C S B M F Nam Y C S B M F L Y C Gloucester L Y C Gloucester H Y C	John Condon. W F Whitney. J C Remon. J C Rem	cat. spt. cut. spt. cat. sip. cat. sip. cat. sip. cat. sip. cat. sip. sip. sip. sip. sip. sip. sip. sip	21 9 23 10 4 26 12 14 30 6	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2ti 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	TEION. THUME THUME THUME TUMBE Undite Undite Undite Unlique Unknown. Veronica Volution Wachuset Wanderer Wander	Emp Y C A Y C S C S C S C S C S C S C S C S C S C S	J C Rennison G A Thayer. D H McKay C Pryer.  F Smead. J Stewart. R H Hamilton, S P Freeman J G Lamberiath, S P Freeman Geo W Benson W G France. F C Lawrence, Jr Messrs. Hitchcock. G E Armstrong. J D Galnes.	sip cent. schr cat slp cat. schr cat slp cat. sip sip sip sip sip sip sip sip sip sip	15 6: 20 6: 30 6: 30 6: 30 6: 30 6: 30 6: 30 6: 30 10: 24 3 5 5 10: 25 1	S   2   2   3   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3

There YAWL RIG.—We notice by our Eastern contemporaries that several yawls are being built for use on waters of the Eastern coast. We have in our local thest seven yachts of this rig, and another will soon be launched. Those who have tried the yawls do not care to try other rigs, which speaks well for their handness and convenionce.—Scan Francisco Olympian.

KIRK'S STEAM YAOHTS.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, Mr. John P. Kirk is prepared to entertain propositions for the construction of yachts of all classes. Mr. Kirk has a large yard and ample facilities, and goes into the design of a vessel in detail, so that he is not working blindly trusting to "I reckon she'll about go down so far," but builds upon tangible data. Among other work Mr. Kirk has now in frame a steam yacht, 45 ft, long, 6 ft. in. Leaun and 4 ft, deep for the Yale College crew. She is to be this shed handsomely in hard woods, engines of 95 H. P. designed by Air W. H. Derbyshire, grandant of the Philadelphia Polytechinic College. Great speed has been aimed at, and official trials of the measured mile will be made about 4 pril 1, of which we hope to give results in detail.

WANDERIER.—Itas been sold to Mr. Morgan, and after being

WANDERER.—Has been sold to Mr. Morgan, and after being converted into a topsail schooner will clear for the West Indies on a prolonged cruise. Sea cruising bids fair to become a fashion; so

much the better.

POUGHKEEPSIE I. Y. C.—The ice on the river was not in good condition January 15, not with standing which a regatta was suited by the Poughkeepsic for Yacht Club for the silk pennant presented by Mr. Rousevelt. The prize has to be won twice out of three times, and is to be raced for by boats carrying less than 350 sq. ft. of canvas. Three boats entered, the Gypsic, Pairy and Tip. The currie was four miles and the Gypsic won. The Fairy parted her shrouds and hauled out of the race.

parties her shrouds and halled out of the race.

NEW YAWL.—Geo. Farmer, or Oakland, the race and the race and the race and the race are recognitive to the race and the race and the race and the race and the race and the race and the race and race are race and race and race and race are race and race and race and race are race and race and race are race and race and race and race and race are race and race and race and race are race and race and race and race are race and race and race and race and race and race and race are race and race

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting the club failed to elect flag officers owing to the want of a fleet. It is probable that the club will resolve itself into a social union with Mr. W. R. Wadsworth as Seretary, Mr. W. T. Lee declining to serve any longer. Sie transit gloria mundi.

Onger. Sic transit gloria mundi.

VIKING — Another big one for the lakes. Mr. F. H. Scott has sold his schooner Viking to Mr. John M. Loomis, of Chicago. She will be overhauled at Greenport, and sailed around to her new hailing port in spring. Viking was built from a model by Yan Duson for Mr. Mahlon Sands, of New York, in 1852 by the Poillons of Brooklya. She is 10 ft. 9 in. over all: 56 ft. 4 in. on load line; 23 ft. 5 in. beam: 8 ft. 2 in. in depth of hold; 6 ft. 5 in. draft and 18 ft. 4 in. The state of the same of the state of the same

#### CANVAS OR CEDAR?

Editor Forest and Stream .

Editor Forest and Stream:

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